

Subject Code : Ba/Pol-101

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To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
1st Semester End Term
Examination, **2020**

Subject

Paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.**
- 2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.**
- 3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.**

*Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)*

*Signature of
Examiner(s)*

*Signature of
Invigilator(s)*

Booklet No. A

Date Stamp

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Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

Ba/Pol-101

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(1st Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper No. : POL-101

(Political Theory : Ideas and Concepts)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. David Easton in his *The Political System : An Inquiry into the State of Political Science* (1953), asserted that the traditional political theory was based on mere

(a) empiricism ()

(b) universal truth ()

(c) speculation ()

(d) statistics ()

(2)

2. Who described man as a 'political animal'?
- (a) Plato ()
 - (b) Thomas Hobbes ()
 - (c) Aristotle ()
 - (d) Karl Marx ()
3. The predominant feature of a Totalitarian State is
- (a) social justice ()
 - (b) extreme form of interventionism ()
 - (c) to ensure individual freedom ()
 - (d) class struggle ()
4. According to Marxists, the State is
- (a) a welfare institution ()
 - (b) a divine institution ()
 - (c) a proletarian institution ()
 - (d) an apparatus of bourgeoisie ()

(3)

5. 'Equal subjection of all citizens to the law' and 'equal protection of the laws for all citizens' are the dimensions of
- (a) socio-economic equality ()
 - (b) political equality ()
 - (c) legal equality ()
 - (d) economic equality ()
6. Who defined Rights as 'those conditions without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best'?
- (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) J. S. Mill ()
 - (c) Locke ()
 - (d) Laski ()
7. The phrase 'veil of ignorance' associated with the concept of justice is propounded by
- (a) Plato ()
 - (b) John Rawls ()
 - (c) Robert Nozick ()
 - (d) Austin ()

(4)

8. The notion, 'sovereignty resides with the people' is implied in

(a) de facto sovereignty ()

(b) de jure sovereignty ()

(c) political sovereignty ()

(d) popular sovereignty ()

9. Who among the following is/are considered as the proponent of liberal democracy?

(a) Aristotle ()

(b) Hegel ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

(d) John Locke ()

10. The elitist theory of democracy is found in the writings of

(a) Marx and Engels ()

(b) Bentham and J. S. Mill ()

(c) Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca ()

(d) Robert Dahl and David Easton ()

(5)

SECTION—B

B. Write short notes on/Answer the following : 5×2=10

1. Scope of political theory

(6)

2. Distinguish between legal sovereignty and political sovereignty.

(7)

SECTION—C

C. Indicate whether the following statements are True (*T*) or False (*F*) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :
1×5=5

1. 'Politics' is derived from the Hebrew word 'polis'.
(*T* / *F*)

2. The State exercises impersonal authority.
(*T* / *F*)

3. The American Declaration of Independence (1776) declares simply that, 'men are born and remain free and equal in rights'.
(*T* / *F*)

4. De facto sovereignty means supreme power defined in terms of legal authority.
(*T* / *F*)

5. Democracy is derived from the Latin words 'demos' and 'kratos'.
(*T* / *F*)
