# MA POLITICAL SCIENCE <br> FIRST SEMESTER <br> POLITICAL THEORY <br> MPS-101 

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective \& Descriptive)
Duration: 3 hrs.
Full Marks: 70
(PART-A: Objective)
Time: 20 min .
Marks: 20
Choose the correct answer from the following:
$1 \times 20=20$

1. Economics justice according to the Marxists mean:
a. Everybody should draw same salary.
b. Disparity in income should be reduced to the minimum.
c. Education should be made free and compulsory.
d. Economy should be in private hands.
2. Who said that "political theory includes political science and political philosophy"?
a. Charles Marriam
b. Robert Nozick
c. George Cablin
d. W C Coker
3. The purpose of political theory is:
4. To generate new theories
5. To assert the importance of behaviouralism
6. To solve social and political problems
a. Only 1
b. Only 2
c. 1 and 2
d. None of these
7. Who wrote the "four essay on liberty"?
a. Herbert Spencer
b. J S Mill
c. Ernest Barkar
d. None of the above
8. Marx believe that equality in a society could be established only when:
a. All individuals were given political freedom.
b. Class contradictions were removed.
c. Rule of law was equal.
d. Separation of powers was practiced.
9. Positive liberty means:
a. Freedom from chains
b. Freedom from slavery
c. Freedom from bondage
d. Freedom as autonomy
10. Negative liberty implies:
11. Freedom as absence of restraints
12. Freedom from chains
13. Freedom as self-mastery
14. Freedom as non-interference
a. $1,2,3$
b. 1,2,4
c. $2,3,4$
d. 1,3,4
15. Equality implies:
16. All are born equal
17. All die as equal
18. All are equal in strength
19. All are equal in worth
a. $1,2,3$
b. 1,2,4
c. $1,3,4$
d. 2,3,4
20. The doctrine of proportionate equality was propounded by:
a. Aristotle
b. Rousseau
c. Marx
d. Rawls

## PART-B:Descriptive

a. A constituency having only one candidate.
b. There can be only one voter in a constituency.
c. A constituency which elects only one representative though there can many candidates.
d. A constituency having only one political party to contest election.
11. Democracy is a rule of:
a. Voters
b. People
c. Members of parliament
d. Political
12. The term liberty has been drawn from the latin term:
a. Libel
b. Lingua
c. Labour
d. Liber
13. Who said that 'liberty is the absence of all restraints'?
a. Hegel
b. Laski
c. Kant
d. Seeley
14. Liberalism focuses on:
a. Class
b. The individual
c. Society
d. Discourse
15. Political liberty ensures:
a. Protection against oppressive rule
b. Economic equality
c. Basic amenities of life
d. None of the above
16. The word 'demos' and 'cratia' from which democracy draws its origin belong to:
a. Latin language
b. Greek language
c. French language
d. Spanish language
17. Who of the following is considered the chief advocate of negative liberty?
a. T H Green
b. Laski
c. Barkar
d. Bentham
18. Civil liberty is inherent in the laws of:
a. State
b. Nature
c. Society
d. All the above
19. Liberty and equality are:
a. Complimentary to each other
b. Contradictory to each other
c. Unrelated to each other
d. None of the above
20. Who said that 'where there is no law there is no freedom'?
a. T H Green
b. Locke
c. Hobbes
d. Maclver

## [Answer question no. 1 \& any four (4) from the rest]

1. Why should we study political theory? What is the nature and scope of $3+7=10$ political theory?
2. Discuss about the traditional approaches to the study of political theory.
3. Discuss about the Marxist perspective of the nature and function of the 10 state.
4. What do you mean by sovereignty? Discuss about the legal monistic theory of sovereignty.
5. Briefly discuss about the Marxist view point of equality. 10
6. What do you mean by democracy? Discuss about the relevance and $3+7=10$ conditions for the success of democracy.
7. What are the different rights provided by the Indian constitution?
8. Discuss about the concept of Justice. Explain the relationship between
