

**BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
FIRST SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
BPS - 101**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(PART-A: Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What were Greek city-states called?
 - a. Pollen
 - b. Polis
 - c. Republic
 - d. County
2. Who classified governments into pure and perverted form?
 - a. Archimedes
 - b. Plato
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Aristotle
3. Name the school started by Aristotle.
 - a. Lyceum
 - b. Akademy
 - c. Montessori
 - d. Repuclia
4. Name the school started by Plato.
 - a. Lyceum
 - b. Dominica
 - c. Pollesia
 - d. Academy
5. Who amongst them is associated with 'Post-Behaviouralism'?
 - a. Lenin
 - b. David Easton
 - c. Karl Popper
 - d. Karl Marx
6. Which amongst them is a book written by Thomas Hobbes?
 - a. Leviathan
 - b. General Will
 - c. A Letter Concerning Toleration
 - d. Two Treatises on Government
7. Which amongst them was a right not given by Locke?
 - a. Right to Life
 - b. Right to Property
 - c. Right to Liberty
 - d. Right to Equality
8. Which amongst them is a country totally dependent on free market economy?
 - a. North Korea
 - b. China
 - c. USA
 - d. Cuba
9. Which Indian Finance Minister initiated the Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization of the Indian economy?
 - a. Rajiv Gandhi
 - b. Montek Singh
 - c. Dr. Manmohan Singh
 - d. P. Chidambaram

10. Recently, in which country the world witnessed the 'Yellow Vest Protest Movements' organized against price hikes?
 - a. Ghana
 - b. France
 - c. Nigeria
 - d. India
11. There are _____ aspects of Sovereignty.
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
12. "Man is born free and we find him everywhere in chains" was said by _____.
 - a. Hobbes
 - b. Locke
 - c. Rousseau
 - d. J. S. Mill
13. The word 'law' is derived from an old _____ root 'lag' which means something which lies fixed.
 - a. Latin
 - b. Greek
 - c. English
 - d. Teutonic
14. There are _____ types of rights of citizens in a modern state.
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
15. Fundamental Rights of the citizens are found in Part _____ of the Indian Constitution.
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
16. The _____ is the most important organ of the Government.
 - a. Legislature
 - b. Executive
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. None of the above
17. The _____ is the guardian of the rights of the citizens, protecting these rights from government or private encroachment.
 - a. Legislature
 - b. Executive
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. President
18. In India, we have a _____ form of government.
 - a. Aristocratic
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Authoritarian
 - d. Monarchical
19. Political parties form an essential part of the mechanism of _____ government.
 - a. Authoritarian
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Monarchical
 - d. Dictatorial
20. In India we practice _____ system.
 - a. One-Party
 - b. Two-Party
 - c. Multi-Party
 - d. None of the above

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs 30. min

Marks : 50

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

1. Argue whether Political Science is a science or not. 10
2. Discuss the relationship of Political Science with History and Economics. 5+5=10
3. Discuss the Marxist theory of origin of state. State *any four* criticisms of the Marxist interpretation of origin of state. 6+4=10
4. Discuss in brief the Social Contract Theory as propounded by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. 10
5. Critically evaluate the Monistic or Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty. 10
6. What are the rights of the citizens in a modern state? Mention the duties of a citizen. 6+4=10
7. What are the various organs of the government? Mention their relations with one another. 3+7=10
8. Discuss the different forms of Government with suitable examples. 10

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