

209083

This booklet contains 7 printed pages. Question Booklet No. :

Question Booklet for TDP (General) 2nd Semester Exam., 2018

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Full Marks : 40 ]

SECOND PAPER

[ Time : 1 Hour

Question Booklet SET No. : A

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Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is A. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 40 (forty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only **one** is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of **more than one** answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
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SEAL

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)	

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/1137-A

1. "Justice is having and doing what is one's own." Who said this?

- [A] Aristotle
- [B] Plato
- [C] Hobbes
- [D] Locke

5. According to Plato, the ruler should not possess private property because it was bound to undermine the value of

- [A] strength
- [B] virtue
- [C] will power
- [D] None of the above

2. Plato's communism basically meant for which class?

- [A] Guardians
- [B] Soldiers
- [C] Farmers
- [D] Labourers

6. On the basis of division of labour, Plato has classified citizens of an ideal state into three classes—

- [A] the guardians, the soldiers and the farmers
- [B] the king, the ministers and the soldiers
- [C] the king, the bureaucrats and the general people
- [D] None of the above

3. Who among the following expounded the notion of 'philosopher king'?

- [A] Pythagoras
- [B] Socrates
- [C] Plato
- [D] Aristotle

7. Plato's ideal state is a/an

- [A] economic organization
- [B] organization for the fulfilment of physical needs of life
- [C] rational organization aiming at mutual knowledge and love of citizens which is the basis of the unity of State
- [D] None of the above

4. "Man by nature is a social and political animal," is the cornerstone of the philosophy of

- [A] Plato
- [B] Socrates
- [C] Machiavelli
- [D] Aristotle

8. "State is natural." Who said this?

- [A] Aristotle
- [B] Plato
- [C] Socrates
- [D] Polybius

9. The rule of few people is called aristocracy, but the corrupt form is called
- [A] tyranny
  - [B] democracy
  - [C] polity
  - [D] oligarchy
10. *The Politics* was written by
- [A] Plato
  - [B] Cicero
  - [C] Aristotle
  - [D] Polybius
11. Aristotle's ideal state has supremacy of
- [A] science
  - [B] logic
  - [C] religion
  - [D] law
12. According to Aristotle, the general causes of revolution include the desires of the people to be treated as
- [A] equal
  - [B] rich
  - [C] educated
  - [D] None of the above
13. *The Discourses* was published by
- [A] Socrates
  - [B] Plato
  - [C] Machiavelli
  - [D] Aristotle
14. Separation of ethics and politics was the principle notion in the philosophy of
- [A] Lenin
  - [B] Plato
  - [C] Aristotle
  - [D] Machiavelli
15. *Principles of Morals and Legislation* was written by
- [A] J. S. Mill
  - [B] T. H. Green
  - [C] Laski
  - [D] Bentham
16. According to Bentham, in every sphere of life and in every action man's soul guide is the calculation of
- [A] pain and pleasure
  - [B] only pain
  - [C] only pleasure
  - [D] None of the above

17. 'Felicific Calculus' is also known as

- [A] individualism
- [B] utilitarianism
- [C] socialism
- [D] fascism

18. Materialistic interpretation of history was propounded by

- [A] Trotsky
- [B] Lenin
- [C] Karl Marx
- [D] Hegel

19. The concept of surplus value is given by

- [A] Mao
- [B] Lenin
- [C] Stalin
- [D] Marx

20. "Democracy and not aristocracy is the ideal form of government." Who said this?

- [A] Bentham
- [B] Hegel
- [C] Mill
- [D] Aristotle

21. "In a really equal democracy, every or any section would be represented not disproportionately but proportionately." Who said this?

- [A] Aristotle
- [B] Plato
- [C] J. S. Mill
- [D] Lenin

22. Who identifies two kinds of liberty—negative and positive liberty?

- [A] James Mill
- [B] J. S. Mill
- [C] Bentham
- [D] Aristotle

23. According to Aristotle, slavery is

- [A] natural institution
- [B] unnatural institution
- [C] human-made institution
- [D] None of the above

24. According to J. S. Mill, there are two types of human actions, one is self-regarding and another is

- [A] other regarding
- [B] opposite regarding
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] None of the above

25. What was the central theme of Machiavelli's political ideas?

- [A] Ethics
- [B] Values
- [C] Religion
- [D] Power

26. Lenin had a strong belief that without an iron party it was impossible to carry out the dictatorship of

- [A] Capitalist
- [B] Proletariat
- [C] Communist Party
- [D] None of the above

27. Neo-Marxism is a school of Marxism that focussed on

- [A] dialectical materialism
- [B] dialectical idealism
- [C] historical materialism
- [D] Both [A] and [B]

28. Marxist humanist is a branch of Marxism that primarily focusses on

- [A] Marx's earlier writings
- [B] Adult Marx's writings
- [C] Louis Althusser's anti-humanism
- [D] All of the above

29. Dependency theory is associated with

- [A] world system theory
- [B] Neo-Marxism
- [C] Marxism
- [D] None of the above

30. Who said that "Social Reform is an essential precondition of political liberalism"?

- [A] M. K. Gandhi
- [B] M. N. Roy
- [C] Rammohan Roy
- [D] Bankim Chandra

31. Who is regarded as the Father of Modern Indian Political Liberalism?

- [A] Bankim Chandra
- [B] Rammohan Roy
- [C] M. K. Gandhi
- [D] Vivekananda

32. Which book of Bankim Chandra has immense influence on Indians for nationalism?

- [A] *Bangalir Bahubal*
- [B] *Kamalakanter Daptor*
- [C] *Ananda Math*
- [D] *Mrinalini*

33. Vivekananda was of the view that enslaved India could be liberated neither by social reforms nor by political means but only by

[A] religious revival

[B] secular revival

[C] political revival

[D] ethical revival

34. According to Vivekananda, India's growth was retarded due to the

[A] caste system

[B] religious differences

[C] ethical differences

[D] None of the above

35. Vivekananda's concept of socialism postulated the social theory of

[A] class struggle

[B] class cooperation and unity

[C] class consciousness

[D] None of the above

36. Satyagraha is not a weapon of the weak, the coward, the unarmed, the helpless and the impotent. It is a weapon of

[A] morally vigilant and active person

[B] physically strong person

[C] mentally strong person

[D] None of the above

37. Gandhiji was influenced by Tolstoy's path of

[A] manual labour

[B] love

[C] non-violence

[D] All of the above

38. Gandhi said, "That book marked a turning point in my life." Name the book.

[A] *Unto the Last*

[B] *The Kingdom of God is Within You*

[C] *The Tripitak*

[D] *The Bible*

39. Name the man who advocated the religion of humanity and rejected any notion of religion that separated men.

[A] M. N. Roy

[B] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

[C] Nehru

[D] None of them

40. Who said that the ideal of radical democracy will be attained through the collective efforts of spiritually free men, united in their determination of creating a world of freedom?

[A] Bankim Chandra

[B] Rabindranath Tagore

[C] M. N. Roy

[D] None of them