

Name: Enrolment No:	
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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: Political Science I
Program: BA PPA
Course code: BA PP 1002
Instructions:

Semester: I
Time: 03 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

(20 Marks)

All are compulsory. 2 marks each

1.	Type of liberty, which a human being enjoys as a member of civil society, is called: A. Natural liberty B. Civil liberty C. Political liberty D. Economic liberty	2	CO1
2.	Which one of the following is not an attribute of justice? A. It deals with human beings B. It means impartiality C. It means rule of law D. It means maintenance of unavoidable discrimination	2	CO1
3.	Which of the following examples best illustrates what political scientists mean when they use the term natural rights? A. The right to be secure in one's person against unreasonable searches and seizures B. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness C. The right to assemble peacefully and to petition the government for a redress of grievances	2	CO1

	D. The right to a speedy and public trial before a jury of one's peers.		
4.	The word justice has been derived from ' <i>justitia</i> ' which belong to language: A. English B. Latin C. French D. German	2	CO1
5.	Who of the following said that 'rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best'? A. Laski B. Marx C. Spencer D. Rousseau	2	CO1
6	Integration of scientific methods of study is a basic principle of A. Traditionalism. B. Behaviouralism. C. Liberalism. D. Post – Behaviouralism.	2	CO1
7.	Who wrote the book 'On Liberty'? A. Henry Maine B. J.S Mill C. T.H Green D. Laski	2	CO1

8.	Traditional approach give stress on: A. Values. B. Facts. C. Objectivity. D. Precision.	2	CO1
9.	Bentham claims that nature has placed mankind under two sovereign masters: A. Pain and pleasure. B. Good and evil. C. God and the devil. D. Duty and self-interest.	2	CO1
10.	Liberty means: A. Freedom to do whatever one likes B. Absence of restraints C. Presence of opportunity to achieve the fullest development of personality D. Power to do anything	2	CO1
SECTION B			(20 Marks)
Answer All			
11	Mill was the prophet of liberty and an abstract individual. Comment	5	CO1, CO2, CO3
12	How do you relate the Marxist conception of exploitation?	5	CO1, CO2, CO3
13	Compare Normative and Empirical debate in political theory.	5	CO1, CO2, CO3
14	Discuss the feminist perspective on the State.	5	CO1, CO2, CO3

SECTION-C (30 Marks)			
Answer Any TWO			
15	Define Liberty and Equality. What is the difference between both? Which one is more significant?	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4
16	Explain Behavioralism and its features. Assess Post-Behavioralism.	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4
17	Why is the study of Political Science significant in the present times?	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4
SECTION-D (30 Marks)			
Answer Any TWO			
18	Explain Justice. Discuss Rawl's theory of Justice.	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4
19	Examine the nature and scope of Political Science as a subject & examine to what extent it can be considered as science.	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4
20	"The individual has but one right; the right of equal freedom with everybody else & state has but one duty, duty of protecting that right against fraud & violence" Comment.	15	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4