

B.A. First year Basic concepts of political science (Semester I)

Chapter I

- 1) Which one of the following statement is correct.....
 - a) A state must possess a democratic govt.
 - b) A state must possess a parliamentary govt.
 - c) A state must possess a presidential govt.
 - d) A state must possess a some kind of govt.
- 2) According to Aristotle state is
 - a) A divine Institution
 - b) An artificial creation
 - c) A creation of force
 - d) Natural institution
- 3) Which one of the following thinkers is associate with the idealist theory of state.
 - a) Hobbes
 - b) Hegel
 - c) J.S. Mill
 - d) Laski
- 4) The idealist theory about the functions of state is also known as
theory
 - a) Social theory
 - b) Welfare theory
 - c) Anarchist theory
 - d) Metaphysical theory
- 5) The chief exponent of the utilitarian philosophy was?
 - a) Locke
 - b) Rousseau
 - c) Bentham
 - d) Laski
- 6) Which one of the following is the most expectable theory of the origin of state
 - a) Social contract
 - b) Divine origin
 - c) Force
 - d) Historical
- 7) The largest state in terms of territory is
 - a) China
 - b) USA
 - c) Russia
 - d) India
- 8) In the view of Marxists state is
 - a) A class structure
 - b) A body of workers
 - c) A power system
 - d) The entire community's
- 9) The state exists within society but it is not even the form of society. These words are attributed to
 - a) Maclver
 - b) Laski
 - c) Gilchrist
 - d) Dicey
- 10) State is necessary evil is the view held by
 - a) Socialist
 - b) Marxists
 - c) Individualist
 - d) Liberals

Chapter II

- 1) The parliamentary form of govt. was first developed in
 - a) Britain
 - b) France
 - c) Greece
 - d) Switzerland
- 2) Which one of the following is a feature of parliamentary govt.
 - a) Instability
 - b) Irresponsibility
 - c) Inalienability
 - d) Stability
- 3) Residential system of govt. is
 - a) Representative without being responsible
 - b) Responsible without being representative
 - c) Neither responsible nor representative
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Which one of the following countries has a unitary system of govt.
 - a) USA
 - b) USSR
 - c) Switzerland
 - d) Britain
- 5) Which one of the following countries possesses a federal govt.
 - a) China
 - b) Britain
 - c) France
 - d) USA
- 6) Supremacy of constitution which is one of the essential features of federal govt. means
 - a) Constitution above parliament
 - b) Constitution is above state
 - c) Constitution is above center
 - d) Constitution is above all institutions
- 7) Usually upper house in federation providesto the units
 - a) Equal Representation to all
 - b) Representation on the basis of population
 - c) Representation on the basis of financial status
 - d) No representation to units
- 8) In recent time in most of the federal countries
 - a) The center has become very powerful
 - b) The units have become very powerful
 - c) The center has become very weak
 - d) State and center have become powerful
- 9) Which one of the following propounded the theory of separation of powers?
 - a) Jean Bodin
 - b) Montesquieu
 - c) Thomas Hobbes
 - d) Washington

- 10) The earliest known form govt. was
- a) Democracy b) Aristocracy c) Monarchy d) Polity

Chapter III

- 1) Which one of the following statement is correct
- a) Sovereignty of the state is indivisible b) Sovereignty is sine -qua-non for state
c) Sovereignty of the state is inalienable d) Sovereignty of the state is limited
- 2) The legal Sovereign has to submit to the Sovereign
- a) Real b) Titular c) Popular d) None of these
- 3) Titular Sovereign means
- a) A person who enjoys absolute power and is not accountable to any one
b) A Sovereign elected by parliament
c) A person who is vested with all Sovereign powers by constitution
d) None of these
- 4) Sovereignty is the supreme will of the state are the words of
- a) Austin b) Locke c) Laski d) Willoughby
- 5) The concept of popular Sovereignty was first given by.....
- a) Bodin b) Locke c) Rousseau d) Hobbes
- 6) De facto Sovereignty in England resides in
- a) House of lords b) Prime minister c) Queen d) House of commons
- 7) "Law is the command of superior to inferior whose view is this?
- a) Austin b) Laski c) Barker d) None of these
- 8) "The notion of Sovereignty must be expunged from political theory." This statement is given by
- a) Barker b) Laski c) Cole d) Krabbe
- 9) Which one of the following is a basic feature of pluralist concept of Sovereignty.....

- a) Absoluteness b) Inalienability c) Divisibility d) Exclusiveness
- 10) Sovereignty is an attribute of
- a) Despotic state only b) Democratic State Only c) All state d) Government

Chapter IV

- 1) Right are essential for
- a) Wealth b) Health c) Citizens d) Human beings
- 2) There are fundamental rights in Indian constitution.
- a) 6 b) 7 c) 9 d) 5
- 3) Rights andare two sides of the same coin.
- a) Duties b) Economics c) Politics d) None of these
- 4) Rights are possible in.....only.
- a) Society b) Village c) City d) None of above
- 5)rights are included in Indian constitutions.
- a) Fundamental b) Spiritual c) Religious d) Economic
- 6) In India we have adopted principle ofcitizenship.
- a) Single b) Dual c) Multiple d) None of these
- 7) Principle of dual citizenship is a feature of
- a) USA b) UK c) Japan d) China
- 8) President ofshould be a born citizen.
- a) USA b) India c) UK d) None
- 9) Citizens of a country enjoysrights.
- a) Political b) Economic 3) Cultural d) Fundamental Right
- 10) Adopted citizenship can be granted after

a) Acquiring wealth b) On birth c) After a specific Legal process d) None of these

B.A. First year Basic concepts of political science

Semester II

Chapter I

- 1)means right and just demand of development of individual
a) Rights b) Duties c) Directive principles d) None of these
- 2) According to laski, Justice means.....
a) Welfare of Individual b) Welfare of Society c) Welfare of elite d) None of these
- 3) Liberty word emerges fromword.
a) Greek b) Latin c) Hibru d) Arabic
- 4) According to laski to give liberty to individual to participate in political activities meansliberty.
a) Social b) Political c) Economical d) None of these
- 5) A theory of justice written by
a) Locke b) Rawls c) Aristotle d) Plato
- 6) Marx, Black, Farier, Favours.....justice.
a) Social b) Economic c) Political d) None of these
- 7) Republic was written by
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Marx d) Rousseau

- 8) Freedom means
- a) Lack of limitation b) Unlimited Freedom
 c) All Restrictions d) Reasonable restriction
- 9) Rights means favourable condition for
- a) Self development b) To deny rights to others
 c) To put restrictions d) None of these
- 10) Social Equality means
- a) Equal status b) Equal political right c) Equal economics rights d) None of these

Chapter II

- 1) According toevery individual has right to enjoy liberty.
- a) Locke b) Hobbes c) Rousseau d) Marx
- 2) Mill favourstheory
- a) Social welfare b) Political Welfare c) Economic Freedom d) None of these
- 3) Prof. Richi favourstheory of right.
- a) Geographic b) Historic c) Political d) Economic
- 4) Hobbes & Austin favouredrights theory.
- a) Illegal b) legal c) Political d) None of these
- 5) Natural rights are
- a) Life liberty and property b) Right to Vote c) Right to expression d) None of these
- 6) Fundamental rights means.....
- a) Devine b) Natural rights c) Constitutional rights d) Non of these
- 7) Constitutional rights are
- a) State given b) God given c) Given by society d) None of these

- 8)is political right.
 a) Right to Vote b) Right to property c) Right to expression d) None of these
- 9)and duties goes together
 a) Rights b) Liberty c) Equality d) Fraternity
- 10)favoured theory of natural rights
 a) Marx b) Hobbes c) Montesquieu d) Musoleni

Chapter III

- 1)is mother country of democracy.
 a) UK b) USA c) India d) China
- 2) Directed democratic devises are
 a) Referendum b) Political Parties c) Pressure Groups d) None of these
- 3) Referendum means to refer a bill to
 a) People b) Justice c) Bureaucracy d) None of these
- 4) Democracy depends onequality.
 a) Political b) Social c) Economic d) None of these
- 5) According to citizens has right to revolution.
 a) Locke b) Mill c) Hobbes d) Rousseau
- 6) favours free trade.
 a) Adam smith b) Recordo c) Plato d) Locke

- 7)defined democracy as “government of the people, by the people, for the people”.
- a) Lincon b) Mill c) Hobbes d) Rousseau
- 8) Democracy developed incentury.
- a) 19th b) 20th c) 21th d) 18th
- 9) Liberty is base of
- a) Democracy b) Communism c) Imperialism d) Monarchy
- 10)favoured Darwin’s theory of evolution for individualism.
- a) Spenser b) Hobbes c) Marks d) Mill

Chapter IV

- 1) Modern age is an Era ofstate
- a) Totalitarian b) Welfare c) Colonial d) Communist
- 2) Welfare state gives importance to.....
- a) Economics decentralization b) Political Centralization
- c) Importance to religion d) None of these
- 3) Articleof Indian Constitution speaks about welfare state.
- a) 40 b) 38 c) 50 d) 60
- 4) decentralization is characteristics of welfare state.
- a) Economic b) Political c) Social d) None of these
- 5)security is important in welfare state.
- a) Social b) Economical c) Political d) None of these

- a) 1957 b) 1960 c) 1959 d) 1962
- 5) B.D.O. is Nominated by.....
- a) MPSC b) UPSC c) ZP d) None of these
- 6) Panchayat Raj was dream of.....
- a) Nehru b) M. Gandhi c) Tilak d) Azad
- 7)State is 1st state in India to implement panahcyat raj.
- a) U.P. b) M.P. c) Maharashtra d) Rajasthan
- 8)is apex institute in panchayat raj.
- a) Z.P. b) Panchayat Sameti c) Gram Panchayat d) None of these
- 9) There aremember sin standing committee of Z.P.
- a) 14 b) 7 c) 10 d) 15
- 10) Z.P. hasreserved seats for woman.
- a) 1/4 b) 1/3 c) 1/5 d) 1/6

Chapter II

- 1) Indian National Congress was established in.....
- a) 1885 b) 1947 c) 1950 d) 1960
- 2)is superemo of N.C.P.
- a) Sharad Joshi b) Sharad Pawar c) Sonia Gandhi d) Narayan Rane
- 3) C.P.I. islevel party.
- a) Regional b) International c) National d) None of these
- 4)has one party system.
- a) China b) India c) USA d) UK

- 5) USA hasparty system.
- a) Multi b) Two c) One d) Three
- 6)was supremo of Shivsena.
- a) Udhav Thakre b) Raj Thakre c) Bal Thakre d) Sanjay Raut
- 7) Indian Communist party was established in
- a) 1950 b) 1960 c) 1965 d) 1925
- 8) RPI was established inyear.
- a) 1957 b) 1960 c) 1950 d) 1947
- 9) Who established 'Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh'
- a) B.r. Ambedkar b) Balasaheb Ambedkar c) J. Kawade d) R. Gawai
- 10) C.P.M. was established in.....year.
- a) 1947 b) 1950 c) 1964 d) 1970

B.A. II year International relations (Semester III)

Chapter I

- 1) NATO is
- a) Economical Union b) Free trade area
- c) Military alliance d) Political party
- 2) SEATO was formed in
- a) 1953 b) 1954 c) 1955 d) None of these

- 3) NAM was formed in.....
- a) 1955 b) 1961 c) 1962 d) None of these
- 4) Politics among nations was written by.....
- a) J. Rousseau b) H. Morgenthau c) K. Holsti d) None of these
- 5) Obama ispresident of USA.
- a) 40 b) 44 c) 45 d) 46
- 6) Bandung conference was held in
- a) 1955 b) 1953 c) 1958 d) None of these
- 7) The idea of SAARC originated in the mind of.....
- a) Ziaul Haq b) Zia ur Rahman c) Pt.Nehru d) Rajiv Gandhi
- 8) USSR was disintegrated in.....
- a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1992 d) 1993
- 9) Israil was created in
- a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1950
- 10) The 1st ATOM Bombs was used in 1945 by.....
- a) USA b) USSR c) China d) UK

Chapter II

- 1) is pioneer of Neo- Realism
- a) Kenneth Waltz b) H. Morgenthau c) Buzuri d) Perbush
- 2) Amnesty International is an organization for
- a) Fighting Terrorism b) Prevention of Crime

- c) Finance company
- d) Protection of Human Right

3) Barack Obama belongs to.....party.

- a) Democratic
- b) Republic
- c) Labour
- d) None of

These

4)is not a organ of UNO.

- a) General assembly
- b) Secretariat
- c) International labour organization
- d) Economic and social council

5) The Head Quarter of European union is in.....

- a) Vienna
- b) Brussels
- c) Paris
- d) London

6) Theory of realism is connected with

- a) Acquiring Power & security
- b) Theory of class war
- c) Theory of National Interest
- d) theory of Behaviorism

7) Idealistic theory is theory of.....

- a) Balance theory
- b) one sided theory
- c) based on idealism
- d) value base

theory

8) National Interest is.....

- a) Centralization of Power
- b) De centralization of power
- c) Most Important factor in international relations
- d) Non of these

9) Important Subject of International Relations is.....

- a) Protection of Human rights
- b) Study of sovereignty
- c) Study of world Govt.
- d) International Co operation

10) UNO is

- a) Local Self Govt. b) NGO c) Co operative society d) International organization

Chapter III

1) Theory of Non Alignment is study of

- a) Colonialism b) Socialism c) Imperialism d) None of These

2) Father of India's foreign policy is.....

- a) M. Gandhi b) Pt. Nehru c) W. Patel d) M. Azad

3) India iscountry.

- a) Capitalist b) Socialist c) Non aligned d) None of these

4) India has adopted.....economic polity

- a) Aristocracy b) Capitalistic c) Socialistic d) Mixed

5) Foreign policy is closely related with.....

- a) International relations b) national policy
c) local politics d) human rights

6) India has adopted policy of

- a) Disarmament b) Armament c) Aggressive policy d) colonialism

7) Common wealth association is organization ofstates

- a) Independent b) Slave c) colonial d) racial

8) *Panchsheel* is contribution ofto international relations.

- a) India b) UK c) USA d) China

9) Objectives of International relations is to safeguard

- a) National Interest b) Morality c) Religion d) Economy

10)continent is nearest to Indian national interest.

- a) Indian b) Australian c) African d) American

Chapter IV

1) After second world war power bLocke com in to existence.

- a) Capitalist and communist b) Nazi c) Fasist d) Liberal

2)issue is a vital issue in India – Pak relations.

- a) Keshmir b) Nepal c) china d) Srilanka

3) India always discarded.....

- a) Racialism b) literalism c) Individual d) Humanism

4) Important theme of punished id.....

- a) Equality respect for each other s b) Armament
c) Racialism d) Colonialism

5) British Commonwealth association is formulated in the year

- a) 1931 b) 1930 c) 1945 d) 1950

6) India adopted membership of commonwealth association in

- a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1951 d) 1952

7) There aremembers of commonwealth association.

- a) 50 b) 51 c) 25 d) 52

8) Main objective of common wealth association is

- a) To safe guard National interest b) To Promote terrorism
c) To appose international trade d) to oppose technology

- 9) India is a.....country.
- a) Backward b) Developing c) Developed d) Super Power

Chapter V

- 1) Balance of power istheory
- a) Out dated b) Complicated
- c) To gain power d) To avoid clash between state
- 2) Balance of power has proved.....
- a) Total failure b) partially successful c) total successful d) none of these
- 3) To maintain balance of poweris adopted as final measure.
- a) Interference & ware b) conferences c) treaties d) cultural relations
- 4) Foreign policy of USA is based onof Power
- a) Balance b) Centralization c) decentralization d) separation
- 5) Balance of power is useful forstates
- a) small b) big c) slave d) sovereign
- 6)law imposes limitation on behavior on states
- a) local b) national c) international d) regional
- 7) Balance of power is a tool in the hands ofstates
- a) Big b) Medium size c) Small d) none of the above
- 8) Basis of Balance of power is dependent on
- a) Balance b) imbalance c) increase of power d) decrease of power
- 9) Basic Diplomacy adopted in balance of power is.....

- a) Principle of Divide & rule
- b) To pressurize
- c) To give equal treatment
- d) to help all

10) During cold war policy of.....was the policy adopted for balance of power.

- a) armament
- b) disarmament
- c) Non alignment
- d) non of these

B.A. II year International relations

Semester IV

Chapter I

1) Collective security means

- a) Collective Survival
- b) collective Responsibility
- c) Collective Destruction
- d) Non of these

2) Collective Responsibility is useful for.....

- a) For all
- b) For super powers
- c) For poor countries
- d) None of these

3) League of nations was established after.....

- a) World war II
- b) World war Ist
- c) Cold ward
- d) None of these

4) After second world warwas established

- a) League of nations
- b) UNO
- c) Common wealth association
- d) None of these

5) UNO was established in the years.....

- a) 1940
- b) 1942
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

6) UNO is established for

- a) Inter-states disputes b) International piece
- c) International Armament d) None of these
- 7) Collective security stands for
- a) Military Alliance b) Inter-states dispute
- c) Organization of International peace d) None of these
- 8) The reason of failure of collective security is.....
- a) States have their own army b) Lake of unanimous decisions
- c) Equal status d) None of these
- 9) Collective security exebutes
- a) General will of members state b) Will of super power
- c) Will of poor states d) None of these
- 10) World peace is the ultimate goal of
- a) SEATO b) NATO c) Collective security d) None of these
- these

Chapter II

- 1) Deterrence is
- a) Fear b) Danger c) Friendship d) Self Security
- 2) Foreign policy is influenced by
- a) Deterrence b) Détente c) Military Packed d) None of these
- 3) According to deterrence theoryis emphasized
- a) Demerits of aggression is emphasized b) Economic Gain
- c) Moral value d) None of these

- 4) In maxi – deterrence
 - a) Increasing atomic power
 - b) Disarmament
 - c) Importance of International organization
 - d) None of these
- 5) Main feature of deterrence is.....
 - a) Balance of power through equal armament
 - b) Total disarmament
 - c) demonstration for peace
 - d) None of these
- 6) India's deterrence is example of deterrence
 - a) Maxi
 - b) atomic
 - c) Minimum
 - d) classical
- 7) Deterrence is policy ofideology
 - a) Illogical
 - b) Logical
 - c) Negative
 - d) None of these
- 8) Atomic deterrence is production ofweapons.
 - a) Atomic
 - b) Traditional
 - c) Biological
 - d) Chemical
- 9) Deterrence is resulted in.....
 - a) Increase in danger of war
 - b) Danger of warfare
 - c) Increase in population
 - d) None of these
- 10) Peace theory armament is slogan of.....
 - a) International Brother hood
 - b) Deterrence
 - c) International Law
 - d) None of these

Chapter III

- 1) Who is alleged terrorist organization behind 9/11 attacks on USA.

- a) Taliban b) Hamas c) Al Qaida d) Al Jazira
- 2) State sponsored terrorism
- a) The use of Terrorist Groups by state to achieve b) Typical of Groups like Al Qaida
- c) The subject of A UN treaty signed in 1998 d) None of these
- 3) The world's largest exporter of small arms is.....
- a) UK b) USSR c) USA d) France
- 4) is not a form of weapon of mass destruction.
- a) Nuclear b) Chemical c) Conventional d) biological
- 5) Classic cases of terrorism involve.
- a) Mass than one state b) civilians c) A & B d) None of these
- 6)gas causes for green house effect.
- a) CO₂ + NO₂ b) CO₂+O₃ c) CO₂+CO d) CFI+SO₂
- 7) The issues of Kyoto conference were related to
- a) Terrorism b) Prohibition of nuclear tests c) Climatic change d) None of these
- 8) Which of the following is Sri Lanka based terrorist organization.
- a) Hamas b) Hibur Mujahidin c) LTTE d) JKLF
- 9) The Industrial revolution started from
- a) England b) USA c) China d) France
- 10) The people who supported terrorism and wanted to create anarchism in Russia were called
- a) Nazi b) Nihilist c) Fascist d) Communist

B.A. II YEARS (SEMESTER III)

GOVT. AND POLITICS OF INDIA

CHAPTER I

- 1)is main feature of Indian constitution
 - a) Sovereignty of people
 - b) Sovereignty of aristocrats
 - c) Sovereignty of princely states
 - d) None of above
- 2) India is astate
 - a) Communist
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Sovereign
 - d) None of above
- 3) India has adoptedform of govt.
 - a) Presidential
 - b) Parliamentary
 - c) Aristocratic
 - d) Communist
- 4) Constitutional law is
 - a) Word of king is law
 - b) word of religious head
 - c) Law mentioned in constitution
 - d) None of above
- 5) Preamble of the Indian constitution is
 - a) Forward of the constitution
 - b) Essay on constitution
 - c) Criticism of constitution
 - d) None of above
- 6) Indian Constitution is enforced from
 - a) 26 Jan 1950
 - b) 15 Aug. 1950
 - c) 26 Jan.1947
 - d) None of these
- 7) Indian Parliament is
 - a) Unicameral
 - b) Bi cameral
 - c) Tri Cameral
 - d) None of these
- 8) Indian Constitution is

- a) Smallest b) largest c) Medium Size d) None of these
- 9) There arelist in constitution.
- a) Only one list b) Two list c) Three list d) None of these
- 10) Residuary powers are given to
- a) States b) Center c) Both of them d) None of these

CHAPTER II

- 1) Indian constitution guarantees fundamental rights.
- a) 6 b) 4 c) 7 d) 8
- 2) Right to property is abolished in the year
- a) 1973 b) 1974 c) 1975 d) 1976
- 3) according toconstitutional amendment right to property was abolished.
- a) 19 b) 44 c) 55 d) 60
- 4) Article 37 to 59 explains
- a) directive principles b) Fundamental rights c) Duty d) None of these
- these

- 5) Respect for constitution is our
- a) Duty b) Right c) Directive principle d) None of these
- 6) Article 14 to 18 consist of
- a) Right to equality b) Amendment process
- c) Fundamental Rights d) None
- 7) Discrimination on the basis of race, religion, cast and other criteria is denied according to article.....
- a) 17 b) 15 c) 20 d) 40
- 8) Principle ofis adopted from Britain .
- a) Administrative law b) Judicial law c) Rule of law d) None
- 9) For success of democracyis essential.
- a) Duties b) Fundamental Rights c) Communism d) Capitalism
- 10) does not mean absence of restrictions.
- a) Fraternity b) Liberty c) Equality d) None of these

Chapter III

- 1) India isstate.
- a) Unitary b) Federal c) communist d) None of these
- 2)is head of the state in India.
- a) Prime minister b) President c) Governor d) Attorney

General

- 3)is head of the government in India.

- a) Prime Minister b) Vice President c) Governor d) Chief Justice
- 4)is presiding officer of Rajya Sabha
- a) President b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Governor
- 5) Powers of Indian President are
- a) Real b) Large c) Nominal d) Non of these
- 6) Economics bills are initially presented in.....house of parliament.
- a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhan Sabha d) Vidhan Parishad
- 7)is link between president and cabinet.
- a) Vice President b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) None of these
- 8) Judges of Supreme Court and High court are appointed by
- a) Prime Minister b) President c) Governor d) None of these
- 9)gives oath of secrecy to president.
- a) Chief Justice b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) None of these
- 10)is Commander in chief of armed forces.
- a) President b) Prime Minister c) Vice President d) Governor

Chapter IV

- 1) Money bill cannot be presented without recommendation of
- a) President b) Prime minister c) Governor d) Chief Minister
- 2) A bill is money bill or not is decided by

- a) Speaker of loksabha b) chairman of Rajyasabha
- c) Chief Justice d) None of these
- 3) There are.....member in budget committee.
- a) 15 b) 30 c) 40 d) 50
- 4) Railway budget is presented by.....
- a) President b) Prime Minister c) Railway Minister d) None of these
- 5) Ministry responsible for financial planning.
- a) Finance b) Defense c) Health d) Home
- 6)is our financial year
- a) 1st April to 31 March b) 31 March to 01 May
- c) 31 Dec. to 31 Jan d) None of these
- 7) Implementation of budget is responsibility ofministry.
- a) Home b) Finance c) Health d) None of these
- 8) Duration of budget isyear
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1
- 9) Working committee consist ofmembers.
- a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 40
- 10) Union cabinet exists on the support of
- a) Lok sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhan Sabha d) Vidhan

Parishad

B.A. II YEARS (SEMESTER IV)

GOVT. AND POLITICS OF INDIA

CHAPTER I

- 1) The jurisdiction of India's supreme court can be enhanced by.....
 - a) Law made by parliament
 - b) The president
 - c) The president on the advice given by P.M.
 - d) Chief Justice
- 2) The judicial review in the Indian constitution is based on
 - a) Procedure established by law
 - b) Due process of law
 - c) Rule of law
 - d) President and conventions
- 3) What is the present strength of supreme court excluding chief justice.
 - a) Fourteen
 - b) Twenty five
 - c) Twenty
 - d) Ten
- 4) A judge of high court may be removed from office by
 - a) Governor
 - b) President
 - c) Chief justice
 - d) None of above
- 5) The supreme court of India is different from its counter part in the USA
 - a) In its role as guardian of constitution
 - b) In its advisory role
 - c) In its role as the supreme authority in judicial field
 - d) In its writ jurisdiction
- 6) A major complaint against justice in a liberal democratic state is.....
 - a) Judges are corruptible
 - b) Justice is an expensive affair
 - c) In efficiency in system
 - d) None of these
- 7) Which one among the following is regarded as civil right
 - a) Right to public employment
 - b) Freedom of speech and expression

- c) Right to elect and to be elected by people d) None of these
- 8) Present strength of judges of supreme court was fixed by
- a) original constitution b) Parliament in 1960
- c) Parliament in 1973 d) Parliament in 1985
- 9) Violation of the rule of law arises mostly from
- a) Limited Franchise b) Delegated legislation
- c) Lack of Checks and balances d) None of above
- 10) Theory of justice the main thrust of which is on fairness is known as..... of justice
- a) Meta physical theory b) Political theory
- c) Legal theory d) Retributive theory

CHAPTER II

- 1) India is a federal system of govt. because of
- a) Union legislature is bi – cameral b) Single citizenship
- c) Constitution is supreme d) Independent judiciary
- 2) The controller and auditor general exercises control over state finances through its power to
- a) Recommend allocation of grants
- b) Prescribed the forms in which the account of state have to maintain
- c) Make suggestions for affecting economies
- d) Reallocation of revenue between the central and the states

- 3) The states can borrow from the market :
- a) Their own will
 - b) Only if they don't any loans to the center
 - c) Only with the prior consent of the center
 - d) Both B and C
- 4) Central govt. can legislate on a subject in the state list
- a) If the president issues an ordinance
 - b) If the parliament passes resolution
 - c) supreme court grants requisite
 - d) Rajya sabha passes resolution
- 5) Which of the following factor are responsible for the increasing control of the center over the states
- a) lack of strong leadership in state
 - b) Enforcement of party discipline
 - c) Economics dependency of state
 - d) Emergence of regional parties
- 6) Which one of the machinery is most likely to be effective in solving interstate disputes
- a) Central council of health and local self govt.
 - b) Commissions of finance and planning
 - c) Minister and zonal council meeting
 - d) Inter state council as recommended by administrative reforms commissions
- 7) The constitution of India has divided the powers between center and states onpattern
- a) Govt. of India Act 1935
 - b) US constitution
 - c) Swiss constitution
 - d) Canadian constitution
- 8) The state enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects inlist

- a) Concurrent b) State c) Provincial d) Residuary

9) Both the center and state can legislate on subject of concurrent list, but in case of clash between the two laws

- a) Center law prevails b) The law which was last prevails c) None of above

CHAPTER III

1) In India partyless democracy was first advocated by

- a) J.P. Narayan b) M.N.Roye c) Vinoba Bhave d) M. Gandhi

2) Pressure groups differ from political parties in so far as

- a) Election b) Large membership
c) Pursue broader objective d) Field operation ltd.

3) What is the first and foremost of each political party.

- a) Attaining political communications skills b) Recruitment of members
c) To strengthen local bases d) To prevail others

4) One party system is generally found in

- a) Democratic countries b) Countries with constitutional Monarchy
c) Totalitarian d) Any country

5) Indian national congress was established in

- a) 1885 b) 1985 c) 1947 d) 1960

6)is supremo of Indian national congress

- a) Sharad Pawar b) Sonia Gandhi c) G. Azad d) None of these

- 7) Full form of BJP is.....
- a) Bhartiya Janta Party b) Bhartiya jagruti party
 c) Bhartiya Jan Shakti Party d) None of these
- 8)is president of BJP
- a) Narendra modi b) Advani c) Sushma Swaraj d) Amit Shah
- 9) Indian Communist party was established in
- a) 1950 b) 1960 c) 1965 d) 1925
- 10) Who is secretarygeneral of CPI (m)
- a) Branda Karat b) Prakash Karat c) Sitaram yechuri d) Non of these

Chapter IV

- 1) Main reason for regionalism is
- a) Geographic Diversity b) Biological Diversity c) Physical Diversity d) None of these
- 2)is an important factor in Indian politics.
- a) Race b) Cast c) creed d) None of these
- 3) Main object of political parties is.....
- a) To serve the nation b) To gain power c) To worship god d) None
- 4) Pressure groups try to
- a) Influence decisions of govt. b) To help govt. c) To destroy govt. d) None

5) Main tendency of regionalism is.....

a) Importance to the regional interest b) Importance to center

c) Importance to the religion d) None of these

6) Corruption is result of

a) Dignity of people b) Ignorance of people c) Charity of people d)

None

7) Corruption affect

a) History of country b) Geography of Country

c) Development of the country d) None of these

8) Communalism is dangerous for.....

a) Unity of the country b) Diversity of the country c) Dev. Of the country d)

None

9) Regionalism means

a) International brother hood b) Love of region c) Love of country d)

None

10) Growth of regional parties is

a) Danger for national interest b) Favour to national interest

c) Give birth to national leadership d) None of these

B.A. III YEAR (SEMESTER V)

Indian Political Thinkers

CHAPTER I: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- 1) Who is regarded as the 'father of modern India'.
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy * (B) Swami DayanandaSaraswati
(C) Sri Aurobindo (D) Bhagat Singh
- 2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the—
(A) Brahma Sama* (B) AryaSamaj
(C) Ramakrishna Mission (D) Theosophical society
- 3) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was given the title 'Raja' by the—
(A) Mughals * (B) British
(C) French (D) Dutch
- 4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in village Radhanagar in the District of Hooghly in—
(A) Bombay (B) Assam
(C) Bengal (D) MP
- 5) In.....a man named Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded an organization called 'Brahma Samaj'.
(A) 1628 (B) 1728
(C) 1828 (D) 1928
- 6) Who is regarded as the 'father of modern India'.
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Swami DayanandaSaraswati
(C) Sri Aurobindo (D) Bhagat Singh
- 7) Raja Ram Moahan Roy was born in which year?
(A) 1772 (B) 1800
(C) 1920 (D) 1850
- 8) Raja ram Mohan Roy Born In -----
(A) Mahharashtra (B) Goa
(C) Bengal (D) Uttar Pradesh
- 9) Raja Ram Mohan Roy Published a newspaper-----

- (A) Al-Hilal (B) Miratul Akhbar *
(C) A Balag (D) Jamejahan Numa

10) Mohan Roy died on---

- (A) 1833 (B) 1950
(C) 1824 (D) 1750

Chapter II: Dayananda Saraswati

- 1) Dayananda was born on February 12 in 1824, in the town of Tankara, near Morvi (Morbi) in the Kathiawar region of the princely state of--
(A) Assam (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bihar (D) Gujarat
- 2) Maharishi DayanandSaraswati was an important Hindu religious scholar, reformer, and founder Of the --
(A) AryaSamaj* (B) Brahma Samaj
(C) Ramakrishna Mission (D) Theosophical society
- 3) Who was the first to give the call for Swarajya-- "India for Indians" ?
(A) DayanandSaraswati* (B) LokmanyaTilak
(C) Sri Aurobindo (D) Bhagat Singh
- 4) SatyarthPrakash was written by--
(A) Lal Lajpat Rai (B) Lala Har dyal
(C) Dayanand Saraswati* (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 5) In which year dynanada was born?
(A) 1824* (B) 1820
(C) 1905 (D) 1880
- 6) Who found the AryaSamaj?
(A) Dyanand Saraswati* (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C)Annie Besant (D) vivekanad
- 7) Dyananda'sfather name was :
(A)Lokma niyaTilak (B) Gandhi
(C) Narayan (D) KarshanjiLaljiTiwari*
- 8) In which year Daynanda was died ?

- (A) 1883* (B) 1940
(C) 1850 (D) 1900

Chapter III: LokmanyaTilak

- 1)made a wirlwind tour of the country in 1916 and in his speeches he said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it."
(A) Tilak * (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Gokhale (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2)Who preached the idea of Home Rule through his two news papers - the Kesari and the Maratha?
(A) Gokhale (B) Annie Besant
(C) Tilak * (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3) The inauguration of the Ganapati and Shivaji Festivals was done by--
(A) Tilak * (B) PanditMadan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Shyamaprasad Mukherjee (D) J. N. Mukherjee
- 4) Tilak was conferred with honorary tittle ----
(A) Lokmanya* (B) Mahatma
(C)sher (D) Sardar
- 5) Tilak Formed a close alliance with----- during the Indian home rule movement.
(A) subash Chandra bose (B) None of these
(C) Ajmal Khan (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnha
- 6) Tilak joined the Indian national congress in -----
(A) 1880 (B) 1900
(C) 1890 (D) 1910
- 7) In ----- Tilaktrasfered the household worship of ganesh into a public.
(A) 1897 (B) 1884
(C) 1904 (D) 1894
- 8) Full name of BalGangadharTilak was
(A) Appasahebgangadhartilak (B) LokmanyaTilak
(C) balasahebGangadharTilak (D) KeshavGangadharTilak
- 9) Tilak Born On-----

- (A) 1866 (B) 1846
(C) 1876 (D) 1856*

10) Which is not related with Tilak.

- (A) Teacher (B) Physician*
(c) journalist (D) Social reformer

Chapter IV: Mahatma Gandhi

- 1) "Sir Saiyad was a prophet of education" who said?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi * (B) SreeNarayana Guru
(C) ChattambiSwamikal (D) Tilak
- 2) Champaran Satyagraha was led by--
(A) AmareshChakravarty (B) PulinbehariSarkar
(C) Gandhi * (D) Patel
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi was born on----
(A) 1750 (B) 1869*
(C) 1900 (D) 1870
- 4) Who wrote the famous book Harijan?
(A)Lokmanyatilak (B) M. N Roy
(C)Ambedkar (D) Gandhi*
- 5) In which gandhi joined national congress?
(A) 1916 * (B) 1947
(C) 1890 (D) 1940
- 6) Mahatma gandhi describe himself as
(A) Philosophical anarchist* (B)Liberitarian
(C) Social democrat (D) Social liberal
- 7) Gandhi wrote hind Swaraj in the year----
(A) 1907 (B) 1908 *
(C) 1919 (D) 1920
- 8) In which year Gandhi was passed away?
(A) 1948 * (B) 1970

(C) 1935

(D) 1975

9) According to Gandhi-----

(A) There is no relation between ends and means

(B) Ends justifies the means

(C) means are not important

(D)ends and means are interrelated *

10) "With Satyagrah combined with Ahmisa you will bring the world to your feet" who said this ?

(A) vinobabhave

(B) Mahatma Gandhi*

(C) Narayan

(D) BabaAmte

B.A. III YEAR (SEMESTER VI)

Indian Political Thinkers

CHAPTER I: Jawaharlal Nehru

1. When was Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India?

a) 1940-1944

b) 1947-1964

c) 1965-1968

d) 1977-1980

2. When was Jawaharlal Nehru born?

a) 29 February 1896

b) 23 April 1897

c) 26 August 1900

d) 14 November 1889

3. Where was Jawaharlal Nehru born?

a) Bangalore

b) Hyderabad

c) Allahabad

d) Darjeeling

4. When was Jawaharlal Nehru first elected Congress president?

a) 1929

b) 1925

c) 1918

d) 1914

5. How many times did Jawaharlal Nehru go to jail?

a) Four

b) Nine

c) Six

d) Two

6. When did Jawaharlal Nehru die?

- a) 19 March 1962
b) 27 May 1964
c) 30 October 1969
d) 24 December 1972
7. Where did Jawaharlal Nehru die?
a) Bhopal
b) Lucknow
c) Calcutta
d) Delhi
8. Which college did Jawaharlal Nehru attend?
a) St. Andrew's College
b) St. Philomena's College
c) Rhodes College
d) Trinity College
9. When did Congress pass Quit India resolution?
a) 1 January 1936
b) 23 June 1937
c) 8 August 1942
d) 21 October 1939
10. Which country attacked India in 1962?
a) China
b) Portugal
c) France
d) Japan

CHAPTER :2 DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR

1. What was Bhimrao Ambedkar's position in the Constituent Assembly of India?
a) President of the Constituent Assembly
b) Vice President of the Constituent Assembly
c) Speaker of the Constituent Assembly
d) Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
2. When was Bhimrao Ambedkar born?
a) 5 February 1883
b) 14 April 1891
c) 24 August 1884
d) 21 October 1883
3. Where was Bhimrao Ambedkar born?
a) Mhow
b) Bhopal

c) Solapur

d) Surat

4. Which service did Bhimrao Ambedkar join?

a) Indian Civil Service

b) Baroda Public Service

c) Indian Foreign Service

d) Punjab Public Service

5. When did the British government allot separate electorates to Scheduled Castes?

a) 26 January 1923

b) 28 May 1931

c) 4 August 1932

d) 11 November 1933

6. Who went on fast unto death against separate electorates for Scheduled Castes?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Mohandas Gandhi

c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

d) Vallabhbhai Patel

7. What was Bhimrao Ambedkar's portfolio in Indian government?

a) Home

b) Finance

c) Law

d) Defence

8. Which religion did Bhimrao Ambedkar embrace in 1956?

a) Buddhism

b) Islam

c) Jainism

d) Zoroastrianism

9. When did Bhimrao Ambedkar die?

a) 31 March 1964

b) 18 June 1968

c) 30 September 1960

d) 6 December 1956

10. Where did Bhimrao Ambedkar die?

a) Bombay

b) Calcutta

c) Delhi

d) Madras

CHAPTER 3 : MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

- 1) First Indian person who promptly decline Bharat Ratna Award was:
 - a) Lata Mangheskar
 - b) Asha Bhosale
 - c) Abul kalam azad
 - d) Sachin Tendulkar
- 2) Revolt in the royal Indian navy on 19 february 1946 came to an end due to the efforts of
 - a) Nehru
 - b) vallabhai patel
 - c) Gandhi
 - d) Azad
- 3) who remark in 1941." Wheels of fate will someday compel the English to give up their Indian empire. But what kind of indian will they leave behind"?
 - a) Tagore
 - b) Phule
 - c) Azad
 - d) Gandhi
- 4) who was Gandhi's candidate defeat by Subhash Bose in the congress presidential election in 1939?
 - a) Pattabhi sitaramayya
 - b) Rajendra Prasad
 - c) Abul Kalam azad
 - d) Vallabhai Patel
- 5) Abul Kalam Azad was born on:
 - a) 1888
 - b) 1875
 - c) 1900
 - d) 1890
- 6) In which year Azad became a president of Indian national congress?
 - a) 1943
 - b) 1923
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1925
- i. 7) Azad famous urdu newspaper was:
 - a) jame jahan Numa
 - b) Al-Hilal
 - c) kohe toor
 - d) Hamdard
- 8) Al hilal establish in:
 - a) 1912
 - b) 1902
 - c) 1822
 - d) 1900
- 9) Azad died on:
 - a) 1958
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1925
 - d) 1970
- 10) who was the father of Maulana Azad ?

- a) Maulana Khairuddin
- b) Gandhi
- c) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
- d) None of these

CHAPTER IV : M.N ROY

- 1) M.N Roy was born on:
 - a) 1920
 - b) 1870
 - c) 1886
 - d) 1900
- 2) In which city Roy was born?
 - a) cacultta
 - b) Benglore
 - c) Aurangabad
 - d) Mumbai
- 3) What party did M.N. Roy found in 1920?
 - a). Communist
 - b). Forwar
 - c) Blocc Swaraj
 - d). Janata
- 4) Who wrote the book tittle “ Planed Economy of India”?
 - a) M.N. Roy
 - b) Manmohan Singh
 - c) Gandhi
 - d) Ambedkar
- 5) During the Radical humanist phase M.N Roy advocated?
 - a) Bi party system
 - b) Single party System
 - c) partyless system
 - d) multi party system

B.A. III YEAR (SEMESTER V)

Western Political Thinkers

CHAPTER I: Plato

- 1) Plato defined his ideal state in his book _____.
 - a) The Prince
 - b) Leviathan
 - c) The Republic
 - d) Two Treatises on Civil Government

- 2) Platonic concept of Justice based on three human element _____, _____, _____.
 - a) Talent, Skills, Appetite
 - b) Appetite, Knowledge, Information
 - c) Talent, Skills, Information
 - d) Appetite, Spirit, Wisdom

- 3) Plato's communism is applied to _____.
 - a) All men & women of the state
 - b) All men of the state
 - c) All women of the state.
 - d) All members of guardian class.

- 4) The concept of Philosopher King was propounded by _____.
 - a) Plato
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Cicero
 - d) St Augustine

- 5) Plato wrote, _____ is prior to the individual.
 - a) Government
 - b) Humans
 - c) Society
 - d) State

- 6) According to Plato, State is _____.
 - a) A mechanical body
 - b) A contractual artifact
 - c) A instrumental device
 - d) An organic institution

- 7) Plato's Republic denies right to property to _____.
 - a) The Guardian Class
 - b) Poor Class

- c) Rich Class
- d) The Aristocrats

8) Plato's political thought supports _____.

- a) Democracy
- b) Political Elitism
- c) Limited Monarchy
- d) Constitutionalism

9) Justice to Plato meant _____.

- a) Doing or performing the duties of one's station
- b) Giving to each what is his due
- c) Obedience to Laws
- d) The will of the guardian class

10) Plato was initially _____.

- a) Realist
- b) Idealist
- c) Rationalist
- d) None of these.

Chapter II Aristotle

- 1) Aristotle proposed _____
 - a) Perpetual Peace
 - b) Golden Mean
 - c) Analogy of cave
 - d) Fortune as a women

- 2) Aristotle wrote _____
 - a) The Laws
 - b) The Republic
 - c) The Prince
 - d) The Politics

- 3) Aristotle proposed two kinds of slavery_____
 - a) Natural & Legal
 - b) Legal & Ethical
 - c) Ethical & Natural
 - d) Immoral & Unethical

- 4) Aristotle suggested _____ constitution for ideal state.
 - a) Democratic
 - b) Totalitarian
 - c) Mixed
 - d) Monarchy

- 5) According to Aristotle, slave & animals cannot form the state because_____
 - a) They are extremely weak.
 - b) They have no share in the life of free choice.
 - c) They enjoy subsequent position.
 - d) They lack intelligence.

- 6) Aristotle's conception of Political Change is _____.
 - a) Linear
 - b) Cyclical
 - c) Evolutionary
 - d) Eschatological

- 7) To Aristotle, "man is a social animal", because_____.
 - a) Society is natural
 - b) Man is prior to society
 - c) State is artificial
 - d) Society is prior to man

- 8) Aristotle's greatest legacy is the concept of _____.
- a) Citizenship
 - b) Revolution
 - c) Constitutionalism
 - d) Ideal State
- 9) According to Aristotle, the theoretically best form of government is _____.
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Polity
 - c) Aristocracy
 - d) Democracy
- 10) According to Aristotle, State is _____.
- a) Product of divine will
 - b) Extension of family
 - c) A natural association
 - d) Result of social contract

Chapter III : Niccolo Machiavelli

- 1) Modern Political Thought begins with _____.
- a) J S Mill
 - b) Plato
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) Montesquieu
- 2) Machiavelli advised the Prince to pursue _____.
- a) Moderate Behaviour
 - b) Extreme Generosity
 - c) Perfect Strictness
 - d) Great Kindness
- 3) Machiavelli has compared fortune with a _____.
- a) Men
 - b) God
 - c) Women
 - d) People
- 4) Machiavelli stood for separation of religion & politics because he _____.
- a) Believed in the theory of two swords.
 - b) Accepted the Pope's authority in religious matters.
 - c) Defended autonomy of reason.

- d) Was a supporter of Christian morality.
- 5) Machiavelli's notion of virtu stands for _____.
- a) Piety
 - b) Honesty
 - c) Kindness
 - d) Prowness
- 6) Niccolo Machiavelli wrote _____.
- a) Republic
 - b) Politics
 - c) Prince
 - d) Leviathan
- 7) Machiavelli is called the first modern political thinker because _____.
- a) He separated politics from religion
 - b) He wrote a book on politics
 - c) He wrote a book on foreign policy
 - d) He advocated modernity.
- 8) According to Niccolo Machiavelli, human nature is _____.
- a) Bad & Selfish
 - b) Good
 - c) Whimsical
 - d) Genuine
- 9) Machiavelli proposed the best government is _____.
- a) Democracy
 - b) Tyranny
 - c) Aristocracy
 - d) Monarchy
- 10) Machiavelli criticized human nature in detailed in his book _____.
- a) Prince
 - b) Discourses
 - c) Politics
 - d) Laws

Chapter IV : Thomas Hobbes

- 1) Thomas Hobbes is _____ contractulist.
 - a) Social
 - b) Political
 - c) Economic
 - d) Cultural

- 2) Hobbes explored his social contract theory in _____.
 - a) De Cive
 - b) De Corpore
 - c) Leviathan
 - d) Elements of Law

- 3) Theory of Felicity proposed by _____.
 - a) Plato
 - b) Rossueo
 - c) Locke
 - d) Hobbes

- 4) According to Hobbes, in state of nature, Private property _____.
 - a) Existed.
 - b) Denied
 - c) Non-existed
 - d) None of these.

- 5) Hobbes favours _____.
 - a) Limited Government
 - b) Limited Sovereignty
 - c) Absolute & unlimited sovereignty
 - d) Participatory democracy

- 6) Hobbes repudiated the theory of _____.
 - a) Reason
 - b) Divine Rights
 - c) Motion
 - d) Absolution

- 7) According to Hobbes, Liberty is _____.
 - a) Freedom from class domination
 - b) A natural rights
 - c) Doing one's duty
 - d) What the sovereign permits

- 8) In Hobbe's theory, social contract was made between _____.

- a) The people & the Sovereign
 - b) Society & Sovereign
 - c) The people with themselves
 - d) The Elders & the Sovereign
- 9) In Hobbe's theory, Natural law is dictate of _____.
- a) Divine Providence
 - b) Revelation
 - c) Human Reason
 - d) Custom
- 10) Hobbes proposed _____ natural law in Leviathan.
- a) 5
 - b) 8
 - c) 19
 - d) 10

Chapter IV : John Locke

- 1) John Locke's view on "State of Nature" is _____.
- a) Pre-social
 - b) Pre-Political
 - c) Pre-social & Pre-Political
 - d) Social & Political
- 2) Locke did not advocate _____.
- a) Tolerance
 - b) Natural Rights
 - c) Limited Government
 - d) Universal Adult Franchise
- 3) Locke wrote _____.
- a) The Prince
 - b) The Laws
 - c) The Politics
 - d) Two Treatise on Government
- 4) According to Locke, one among the following is not a natural right.
- a) Right to Life
 - b) Right to Liberty

- c) Right to Property
 - d) Right to Equality
- 5) According to Locke, Rights are derived from _____.
- a) Sovereign
 - b) Community
 - c) Nature
 - d) Personal Power
- 6) To John Locke, Revolution is _____.
- a) Illegitimate
 - b) Sacred
 - c) Unethical
 - d) Unlawful
- 7) Locke described human nature in his book _____.
- a) An essay concerning Human Understanding
 - b) Two Treaties on Government
 - c) First Letter on Tolerance
 - d) The Fundamentals of Constitutions of Carolina
- 8) According to Locke, first treaty of social contract has done between _____.
- a) People & People
 - b) People & God
 - c) People & King
 - d) People & Sovereign
- 9) John Locke proposed _____ government as best form of government.
- a) Limited & Responsible
 - b) Unlimited & Absolute
 - c) Unethical & Unlawful
 - d) Tyranny
- 10) According to Locke, state of nature governed by _____.
- a) King
 - b) Society
 - c) Natural rights
 - d) Constitutional Law

Basic concepts of political Science

Semester I

Chapter I

Keys : 1) D 2) D 3) B 4) D 5) C 6) D 7) C 8) A 9) A 10) C

Chapter II

Keys : 1) A 2) D 3) A 4) D 5) D 6) D 7) B 8) A 9) B 10) C

Chapter III

Keys : 1) D 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) C 6) B 7) A 8) D 9) C 10) C

Chapter IV

Keys : 1) C 2) A 3) A 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) A 8) A 9) D 10) C

Basic concepts of political Science

Semester II

Chapter I

Keys : 1) A 2) B 3) B 4) B 5) B 6) B 7) A 8) D 9) A 10) A

Chapter II

Keys : 1) A 2) A 3) B 4) B 5) A 6) C 7) A 8) A 9) A 10) B

Chapter III

Keys : 1) A 2) A 3) A 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) A 8) B 9) A 10) A

Chapter IV

Keys : 1) B 2) A 3) B 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) C 9) B 10) A

**B.A. Ist year Govt. & Politics of Maharashtra
Semester II**

Chapter I

Keys : 1) B 2) A 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) B 7) D 8) A 9) A 10) B

Chapter II

Keys: 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) B 6) C 7) D 8) A 9) B 10) C

B.A. II year International relations (Semester III)

Chapter I

Keys : 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) B 5) B 6) A 7) B 8) B 9) B 10) A

Chapter II

Keys : 1) A 2) D 3) A 4) C 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) C 9) D 10) D

Chapter III

Keys : 1) D 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) A 6) A 7) A 8) A 9) A 10) A

Chapter IV

Keys : 1) A 2) A 3) A 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) A 9) B 10) A

Chapter V

Keys : 1) D 2) B 3) A 4) A 5) A 6) C 7) A 8) A 9) A 10) A

B.A. II year International relations

Semester IV

Chapter I

Key :: 1) A 2) A 3) A 4) B 5) B 6) B 7) C 8) B 9) A 10) C

Chapter II

Key :: 1) D 2) A 3) A 4) A 5) A 6) C 7) C 8) A 9) B 10) B

Chapter III

Key :: 1) C 2) A 3) C 4) C 5) C 6) C 7) C 8) C 9) A 10) B

B.A. II year (Semester III)

Indian govt. and politics

Chapter I

Key :: 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) B 9) C 10) B

Chapter II

Key :: 1) A 2) B 3) B 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) C 9) B 10) B

Chapter III

Key :: 1) B 2) B 3) A 4) B 5) C 6) A 7) B 8) B 9) A 10) A

Chapter IV

Key :: 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) A 6) A 7) B 8) D 9) B 10) A

B.A. II year (Semester IV)

Indian govt. and politics

Chapter I

Key :: 1) A 2) A 3) B 4) B 5) B 6) B 7) B 8) D 9) C 10) C

Chapter II

Key :: 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) D 5) A 6) D 7) A 8) B 9) A

Chapter III

Key :: 1) C 2) D 3) D 4) B 5) A 6) B 7) A 8) D 9) D 10) B

Chapter IV

Key :: 1) A 2) B 3) B 4) A 5) A 6) B 7) C 8) A 9) B 10) A

B.A. III year (Semester V)

Indian Political Thinkers

Key :

Chapter I

1-A 2-A 3-A 4-C 5-C 6-A 7-A 8-C 9-B 10-A

Chapter II

A-D 2-A 3-A 4-C 5-A 6-A 7-D 8-A

Chapter III

1-A 2-C 3-A 4-A 5-d 6-c 7-d 8-d 9-d 10-b

Chapter IV

1-a 2-c 3-b 4-d 5-a 6-a 7-b 8-a 9-d 10-b

B.A. III YEAR (SEMESTER VI)

Indian Political Thinkers

Answer Key:

Chapter I

1-b 2-d 3-c 4-a 5-b 6-b 7-8 8-d 9-c 10-a

Chapter II

1-d 2-b 3-a 4-b 5-c 6-b 7-c 8-d 9-d 10-c

Chapter III

1-c 2-d 3-a 4-C 5-C 6-A 7-B 8-A 9-A 10-A

Chapter IV

1-a 2-a 3-b 4-a 5-c

B.A. III YEAR (SEMESTER V)

Western Political Thinkers

Answer Key –

Chapter I –

1) c 2) d 3) d 4) a 5) d
6) d 7) a 8) c 9) b 10) b

Chapter II –

1) b 2) d 3) a 4) c 5) d
6) b 7) a 8) b 9) b 10) b

Chapter III –

1) c 2) a 3) c 4) a 5) d
6) c 7) a 8) a 9) d 10) b

Chapter IV–

1) a 2) c 3) d 4) c 5) c
6) b 7) d 8) c 9) c 10) c

Chapter V-

1) b 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) c
6) b 7) a 8) a 9) a 10) c