

Subject: Political science
Class: SYBA
Paper name: political theory
Paper number: two
Semester: III

1) The state is.....

- a) the ruling party at any given time.
- b) the bureaucratic machine.
- c) a range of institutions which includes among other things the bureaucracy, judges, the police and the security services. (Answer)**
- d) an all-powerful network of individuals from similar social backgrounds, all of whom conspire to deprive ordinary people of their rights.

2) Which one of the following combinations defines the scope of political Science ...?

- a) State, government, laws, customs and culture
- b) Sovereignty, government, market, political parties and social classes ...
- c) State. Government, laws, civil society and political parties (Answer)**
- d) State. Values, government. Decision making and political parties ...

3) 4) Traditional approach give stress on:

- a) Values. (Answer)**
- b) Facts
- c) Objectivity
- d) Precision

4) The term 'Politics' has been drawn from the Greek word polis which means—

- A) City state (Answer)**
- (B) Town state
- (C) Mini state
- (D) State

5) what is authority ?

- a) The ultimate power in society
- b) A government ruled by a few
- c) A government 's ability to exercise power without resorting force (answer)**
- d) The branch of government that enforce the law.

6) Give the types of Authority ...?

- a) Traditional, Charismatic, legal -rational (answer)**
- b) Political, Economic, Ideological.
- c) Non -profit organisation, business, Agency
- d) Illegitimate ,Heuristic ,institution

7) Democracy system of government (Answer)

- b) Hereditary in origin
- c) Traditional form
- d) Political institution

8) The term "Law" is derived from the old Teutonic root?

- a) Log (answer)**
- b) Natio
- c) Polis
- d) Auctor

9) What are the grounds of Political Obligation?

- a) Theory of the Divine Right of Kingship**
 - b) Customary Right**
 - c) Theory of consent**
 - d) Theory of Force**
- (all options are correct)**

10) Which of the following was NOT a method of protest Gandhi used

- a) Fighting (Answer)**
- b) Non violence
- c) Marching
- d) boycotting

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Semester : IVth

1) A Right means.....?

a) Legal claim (Answer)

b) Do or not to do

c) Only A

d) Both A& B

2) The nature of Human Rights?

a) Universal (Answer)

b) Cosmic divinity

c) Dynamic

d) Demands

3) What dose the idea of “ Positive liberty” mean ?

a) The state has the right to intervene in the hope of making people’s lives more fulfilling. (Answer)

b) People should just get out there and do whatever they want

c) Only self -confident people can be free

c) Freedom means the absence of constraints deliberately imposed by other people

4)) Right against sexual harassment at work place can come under which rights

a) Political right

b) legal Right

c) Civil Right (Answer)

d) Economic right

5) Right to vote and Right to contest at an election both the rights are?

a) Political right (Answer)

b) legal Right

c) Civil Right

d) Economic right

6) Negative liberty implies that

A. Freedom should be unlimited (Answer)

B. Freedom should be restricted

C. Freedom from wants D. Freedom to rule

7) Democracy in its narrow sense means

A. Rule by the many (Answer)

B. A form of government

C. A type of state

D. An order of society

8) The essential principle of modern justice is

A. Judges should be part of executive

B. There should be independence of judiciary (Answer)

C. The judges should be under the control of the Head of the State

D. The judges should be under the control of the electorate

9) What is Participatory **democracy**?

a) in which citizens have the power to make policy decisions. Participatory democracy emphasizes the broad participation of people in politics.

b) a model of democracy in which no single group dominates politics and organized groups compete with each other to influence policy.

c) a model of democracy in which a small number of people, usually those who are wealthy or well-educated, influence political decision-making.

d) Only A (Answer)

10) what are the challenges to democracy in India?

a) Inter- communal riots

b) Menace of casteism

c) Terrorism

d) criminalization of politics

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Paper name : GIL

Semester : III

1) Meaning of Law ... ?

a) Command given by a superior to an Inferior (Answer)

b) A law is a rule of behavior for the members of the state ,the disregard of which meets with penalty which will be enforced by the state (Answer)

c) Law is governed by customs and religion

d) It is the principle of fairness and Justice.

2)What are the classification of Laws

a) Constitutional Law, Ordinary Law

b) National Law, International Law

c) Public Law, Private Law

d) Administrative Law, General Law

(All options correct) answer)

3)What is difference between International Law and National Law

a) regulates external relations **between** two or more countries by the signing of treaties and agreements

b) domestic law is applied within the boundaries of a country and is created in accordance with the constitution of the state.

c) Only A

d) Both A & B (Answer)

4) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on

(A) December 1, 1948

(B) December 10, 1948 (Answer)

(C) December 11, 1948

(D) December 31, 1948

5) In which year, parliament passed the Citizenship Act?

a)1950

b)1955 (Answer)

c)1960

d)1965

6) In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?

(a) Part II

(b) Part III (Answer)

(c) Part V

(d) Part IV

7) The fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following?

(a) Part-IV A (Answer)

(b) Part-IV

(c) Part-III

(d) In schedule IV-A

8) Directive principles of State Policy is mentioned in of the Indian constitution.

(a) Part I

(b) Part VI (Answer)

(c) Part VIII

(d) Part IV

9) A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within:

(a) 10 days

(b) 14 days (Answer)

(c) 20 days

(d) 30 days

10) The President can make laws through ordinances

- (a) Only on subjects contained in the concurrent list
- (b) Under no circumstances
- (c) On certain subjects even when Parliament is in session.
- (d) During the recess of the Parliament (Answer)**

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1)The Contract Act came into force

- a) From 1 September, 1872 but with retrospective effect
- b) Before 1 September, 1872
- c) From 1 September, 1872 (Answer)**
- d) After 1 September, 1872

2)Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an

- a) Contract (Answer)**
- b) Agreement
- c) Offer
- d) Acceptance

3) When was the Consumer Protection Act passed in India?

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1986 (Answer)**
- (c) 1984

(d) 1976

4) **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of**

- a. Ethical value
- b. Moral value
- c. Social value

d. Commercial value (Answer)

5) **Patent is a form of. (2)**

a. Tangible Property

b. Intellectual Property (Answer)

c. Industrial property

d. Both (b) and (c)

6) **Under Hindu law, marriage is a _____ (2)**

(a) sacrament (Answer)

(b) Contract

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b).

7) **Muta under Mohammedan law means (2)**

a) a temporary marriage (Answer)

b) Permanent marriage

c)a joint venture marriage

d) an illegal marriage.

8) **A Uniform civil code mentioned in the directive principles of the state policy ensure (2)**

a) Economic equality

b) National security

c) National integration (Answer)

d) Support for weaker sections of the society

9) The POSCO Act of 2012 is intended for? (2)

a) The welfare of children (Answer)

b) Suppression of antisocial activities

c) The welfare of senior citizen

d) The welfare of the police and civil service office

10) A demand or request for sexual favour from a woman is punishable offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under:

A. Section 354A (Answer)

B. Section 354B

C. Section 354C

D. Section 354D.