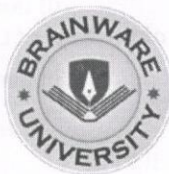




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**Term End Examination 2025-2026****Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2022/B.A. LL.B.-2023/B.A. LL.B.-2024/B.A. LL.B.-2025****Course Name – Political Science I****Course Code - BALLB101****( Semester I )****Full Marks : 60****Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

**Group-A**

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify who said-" Political Science begins and ends with the state":
- a) Aristotle  
b) J.W. Garner  
c) Paul Janet  
d) Karl Marx
- (ii) Identify the principle which is not a major principle of Behavioural Sciences.
- a) Verification  
b) Systematization  
c) Social Change  
d) Regularities
- (iii) Select the correct option with which the Philosophical approach is associated with.
- a) True knowledge of political things  
b) the standards of right and wrong  
c) Critical evaluation of political institutions, laws and policies  
d) All of these
- (iv) Select the option which applies to Post-Behavioural approach.
- a) Value- Neutral  
b) Focussed on Micro-level Analysis  
c) Interested in Social Change for Solving Social Problems  
d) Searching for Pure Knowledge and Theory
- (v) Predict which of these do the Pluralists believe to be true.
- a) Sovereignty is exclusively vested in the state  
b) Sovereignty is shared by the various social, religious, economic and political groups  
c) Sovereignty is the privilege of social and economic groups only  
d) Sovereignty rests with the United Nations
- (vi) Predict the correct implication of negative liberty.
- a) Freedom should be unlimited  
b) Freedom should be restricted  
c) Freedom from wants  
d) Freedom to rule
- (vii) Identify which of the following is a political right.
- a) Right to hold public office or represented in decision-making bodies  
b) Right to freedom  
c) Right against exploitation  
d) Right to work

- (viii) Choose the option which symbolizes a negative liberty.
- a) Freedom of speech  
b) Freedom from fear  
c) Freedom from want  
d) none of these
- (ix) Predict the implication of the principle of the Rule of Law of A.V. Dicey.
- a) nobody is beyond law  
b) everybody is equal before law  
c) Constitution is the result of judicial decisions  
d) Parliament is source of all law
- (x) Identify the main tenet(s) of Marxism.
- a) Dialectical Materialism  
b) Historical Materialism  
c) Doctrine of Class Conflict  
d) All of these
- (xi) Select on which of these did J. P. Narayan put emphasis on.
- a) Reviving the Panchayati raj system  
b) importance of village and cottage industries  
c) Total Revolution  
d) All of these
- (xii) Select the element not included in the Panchsheel on which Nehruvian Non-alignment was based:
- a) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty  
b) Non-interference in internal affairs  
c) Equality and mutual benefit  
d) Democracy Promotion
- (xiii) What was the main objective of J.P. Narayan's Movement?
- a) Achieving independence from British rule  
b) Promoting religious tolerance  
c) Fighting corruption and authoritarianism  
d) Promoting economic development
- (xiv) Select Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi encouraged which of these:
- a) Foreign trade  
b) Indigenous production and self-reliance  
c) Consumerism  
d) Foreign investment
- (xv) Which group of nations did Nehru emphasize in his foreign policy for building strong relations?
- a) Western bloc  
b) Eastern bloc  
c) Communist bloc  
d) Non-aligned nations

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Identify any three Principles of Peaceful Coexistence of the Panchsheel Agreement. (3)
3. Identify the sources of Law. (3)
4. Define State and Association. (3)
5. Interpret the difference between de jure sovereignty and de facto sovereignty. (3)
6. Analyze the relationship between law and morality. (3)

OR

Examine the concept of equality as safeguarded through civil and political rights. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the core principles of Radical Humanism. (5)
8. Analyze B.R. Ambedkar's views on social justice and rights of people. (5)
9. Discuss whether Political Science can be considered as science or not. (5)
10. Interpret the social contract theory on the origin of state. (5)
11. Identify the different forms of equality with examples. (5)
12. Evaluate John Rawls's theory of justice. (5)

OR

Criticize the concept of Fascist state with respect to concepts of equality, liberty and rights. (5)