

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
First Semester 2022-2023
Mid-Semester Test

Course No : GS F211
Course Title : Modern Political Concepts
Nature of Exam : Closed Book
Weightage : 30
Total Marks : 60
Duration : 90 Minutes
Date of Exam : 31/10/2022 (FN1)

No. of Pages	= 4
No. of Questions	= 20

Note:

1. Please follow all the *instructions to candidates* given on the cover page of the answer sheet.
2. Assumptions made if any, should be stated clearly at the beginning of your answer.

Section – A

I. Choose the correct answer. Each one carries TWO marks (10×2=20)

1. Aristotle defined happiness as

- a. A state of mind.
- b. Pursuit of happiness.
- c. Activity of the soul in accordance with virtue.
- d. An empathetic approach.

2. According to Aristotle, virtue is

- a. Ability
- b. Capacity
- c. Humanity.
- d. A state of character

(P.T.O.)

3. How do we learn/achieve virtue?
 - a. By habit.
 - b. Through contemplation.
 - c. By hard work.
 - d. By dialectics

4. What is Machiavelli's approach to cruelty?
 - a. Inflict all cruelty at once.
 - b. Inflict cruelty consistently.
 - c. Inflict cruelty unpredictably.
 - d. None of the above.

5. Machiavelli insists that the Prince should "do his utmost to escape":
 - a. From a bad state.
 - b. Power.
 - c. Hatred.
 - d. Wealth.

6. According to Hobbes, the right of nature is
 - a. An entitlement to the fruits of one's labors.
 - b. A claim not to be harmed by others.
 - c. The right of the king to rule his subjects.
 - d. The liberty to use one's powers to preserve one's life.

7. Hobbes defines a right (or *jus*) as
 - a. the liberty to do something.
 - b. the liberty to forbear from something
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. neither a nor b.

8. According to Locke, a man in the state of nature will relinquish his absolute freedom to the state because
 - a. he will also enjoy absolute freedom when subject to the state.
 - b. in the state of nature, the enjoyment of his freedom is very uncertain and vulnerable.
 - c. he wants to have absolute power over others
 - d. he rejects the laws of the state of nature.

9. According to Locke, the chief end of men's uniting into a commonwealth is

- a. domination over other commonwealths
- b. the preservation of the state of nature
- c. the preservation of their property
- d. the preservation of their absolute power

10. Which of the following "isms" is Rousseau closest to?

- a. Communism
- b. Socialism
- c. Communitarianism
- d. Libertarianism

Section- B

II. Are the following statements true or false? Each one carries TWO marks. (5×2=10)

11. In Aristotle's view, for a thing to perform its function well is to achieve what is good for it.

- a. True.
- b. False.

12. Hobbes asserts that each person should be content with only so much liberty as he or she allows others.

- a. True.
- b. False.

13. It was John Locke who penned down the original entitlement theory.

- a. True.
- b. False.

14. Prowess is the best means of becoming a Prince

- a. True.
- b. False.

(P.T.O.)

15. For Rousseau, perfectibility is the cause of all misery.

- a. True.
- b. False.

Section- C

III. Write a short note on the following. (250 words each) (3×5=15)

16. Rousseau's concept of freedom

17. *Telos and logos*

18. *Virtu and Fortuna*

Section-D

IV. Essay: Answer any one of the following. (700 words each). (1×15=15)

19. Critically engage with Lockean majority.

OR

20. How does Rousseau's state of nature is different from that of Hobbes and Locke.

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