

M G UNIVERSITY
PRIVATE REGISTRATION
B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
CBCS UG SEMESTER I
CORE -1 METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Who among the following strongly said that “Man is a Political Animal”?
 - A. Socrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. None of the Above.
2. Traditional approach give stress on:
 - A. Values.
 - B. Facts.
 - C. Objectivity.
 - D. Precision.
3. ‘Credo of Relevance’ Signaled
 - A. Modernism.
 - B. Behaviouralism.
 - C. Post-Behaviouralism.
 - D. Rationalism.
4. ‘The Intellectual God Father’ of Behaviouralism is
 - A. Charles .E.Merriam
 - B. David Easton.
 - C. Laswell.
 - D. None of the above.
5. Hobbes Theory of Social Contract is explained in his book.
 - A. Republic.
 - B. Prince.
 - C. Social Contract.
 - D. Leviathan.
6. ‘Two Treatises of Government’ Was Written By
 - A. John Locke.
 - B. J.J Rousseau.

- C. Thomas Hobbes.
 - D. Spencer.
7. Which one of the following is not relevant to Traditional Approach.
- A. Philosophical
 - B. Historical.
 - C. Institutional
 - D. Behavioural.
8. Integration of Political Science with other Social Sciences Is a basic principle of
- A. Traditionalism.
 - B. Behaviouralism.
 - C. Liberalism.
 - D. Post – Behaviouralism.
9. The success of democracy depends upon
- A. Periodic Elections.
 - B. Voting.
 - C. Campaigning in The Elections.
 - D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is a permanent feature of a representative form of government?
- A. Voting.
 - B. Decision Making.
 - C. Military Force.
 - D. None of The Above.
11. “A right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state” who said this?
- A. Laski
 - B. Bosanquet
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. Green
- 12 Who described democracy as “a form of government in which everyone has a share”?
- A. John Seeley
 - B. J.S Mill
 - C. Bryce
 - D. None of The Above
13. Who said “Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can be his best self”
- A. Hobhouse
 - B. Bosanquet
 - C. Laski
 - D. Hegel

14. Who wrote the book 'A Grammar of politics'
- A. Laski
 - B. Hegal
 - C. J.S Mill
 - D T.H Green
15. The concept of Greek, 'Justice' was
- A. Legal
 - B. Moral
 - C. Social
 - D. Political
16. The origin of democracy can be traced back to
- A. Ancient Greek City States
 - B. Medieval Period
 - C. Modern Era
 - D. Feudalism
17. Who among the following said "Liberty is the opposite of over government"?
- A. Seeley
 - B. Prof. Ramsay Muir
 - C. Laski
 - D. J.S Mill
18. What is meant by Social Justice.
- A. All should have same Political Rights.
 - B. All should have same Economic rights.
 - C. All kinds of discrimination and privileges based on caste, colour, creed and sex should be eliminated.
 - D. All should have the right to freedom of religion.
19. A democratic society is one in which
- A. Government is popularly elected.
 - B. Liberty is given the highest value.
 - C. The spirit of equality and fraternity prevails.
 - D. All of the above.
20. Who wrote the book 'Politics'
- A. Socrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. Rousseau

21. Behavioral approach in political science is “an attempt to make the empirical content of political science more scientific” who said this?
- A. Charles. E. Merriam
 - B. David Easton
 - C. Powell
 - D. Robert A Dahl
22. Eight principles of Behavioural Approach of political science is generally known as :
- A. Regularities
 - B. Pure Science
 - C. Verifications
 - D. Intellectual Foundations
23. Who wrote the book ‘On liberty’?
- A. Henry Maine
 - B. J.S Mill
 - C. T.H Green
 - D. Laski
24. ‘ A theory of justice ‘is the work of
- A. J.S Mill
 - B. Bodin
 - C. John Rawls
 - D. Montesquieu
25. The term ‘Globalization’ was coined by
- A. Kaplan
 - B. Theodore Levitt
 - C. Burton
 - D. Spiro
26. Democracy is rule of
- A. Voters
 - B. People
 - C. Members of parliament
 - D. Political Parties.
27. Who defined democracy as “Government of the people, by the people, for the people”?
- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. Lord Bryce
 - C. Abraham Lincoln
 - D. Laski

28. Lord Bryce has written "That form of government in which the ruling power of a state is legally vested, not in any particular class, but in the members of the community as a whole". Which form of government he is referring to?
- A. Democracy
 - B. Parliamentary Government
 - C. Federal Government
 - D. Unitary Government
29. The two words 'demos' and 'kratos' from which democracy draws its origin belong to
- A. Latin Language.
 - B. Greek Language.
 - C. French Language.
 - D. Spanish Language.
30. The two forms of democracy are
- A. Parliamentary and presidential.
 - B. Direct and indirect.
 - C. Monarchical and Republican.
 - D. None of the above.
31. Which one of the following theories of democracy accords high priority to the political rights of citizens?
- A. Pluralist theory of democracy .
 - B. Elitist of democracy.
 - C. Marxist theory of democracy.
 - D. Liberal theory of democracy.
32. Which theory of democracy attaches great importance to economic rights of man?
- A. Marxist theory
 - B. Elite Theory
 - C. Pluralist Theory
 - D. All of the above
33. The term 'liberty' has been drawn from the Latin term
- A. Libel
 - B. Lingua
 - C. Labour
 - D. Liber
34. One of the major factor that has stimulated the globalization process is
- A. Effective utilization of resources.
 - B. Increase in income and wealth.
 - C. Willingness to co-operate.

- D. Rapid Improvement in technology.
35. Removing barriers or restrictions said by government is called
- A. Liberalization
 - B. Investment
 - C. Favorable trade
 - D. Free trade
36. Globalization by connecting countries leads to
- A. Lesser competition among producers.
 - B. Greater competition among producers.
 - C. No competition between producers.
 - D. None of these.
37. 'Euro centrism' as the term for an ideology was coined by whom?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Green
 - C. Samir Amin
 - D. Rousseau
38. During the enlightenment of the 18th century:
- A. Scholars emphasized the supernatural.
 - B. Scholars denied the possibility of a scientific study of humans.
 - C. A number of scholars believed human social life could be studied scientifically.
 - D. None of these.
39. Economics deals with
- A. Production of goods and services.
 - B. Consumption of goods and services.
 - C. Distribution of goods and services.
 - D. All of the above.
40. The social science that deals with human use of the natural environment is:
- A. Genetics
 - B. Geography
 - C. Political science
 - D. Sociology
41. Political science stresses the study of:
- A. Government
 - B. State
 - C. Power
 - D. All of the above

42. Psychology deals with
- A. Only violent behavior.
 - B. Only normal behavior.
 - C. Mental states of individual humans.
 - D. Groups of people in interaction
43. The study of human group behavior is the definition of
- A. Psychology
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Geology
 - D. None of the above
44. The social sciences lack
- A. Theories
 - B. Concepts
 - C. Scientific laws
 - D. Generalizations
45. Ethical neutrality is the opposite of
- A. Objectivity
 - B. Generalization
 - C. Judgmental Social science
 - D. Participant observation
46. Anthropology is restricted to the study of:
- A. Primitive people only.
 - B. Pre-historic people only.
 - C. Modern people only.
 - D. None of these.
47. Objectivity means
- A. Precision
 - B. Taking nothing for granted
 - C. Eliminating bias
 - D. Repeating observations
48. The study and analysis of preliterate societies is one of the chief concern of
- A. Sociology
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Anthropology
 - D. History
49. The social sciences were initially concerned with the consequences of
- A. American Revolution

- B. The French Revolution
 - C. The Russian Revolution
 - D. The Industrial Revolution
50. The study of traits that appear in specific populations as adaptation to specific environment is called
- A. Physical Anthropology
 - B. Cultural Anthropology
 - C. Demography
 - D. Psychology
51. Furnishing historical data about past with no written records is the task of
- A. Archeology
 - B. Cultural geography
 - C. History
 - D. Anthropology
52. The most experimental of social sciences is
- A. Sociology
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Archeology
 - D. Economics
53. The discipline that studies such disparate subjects as the environment religion, politics, criminality, organization and so on, is
- A. History
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Political science
 - D. Psychology
54. Which of the following does not fall within the preview of the political liberty
- A. Right to vote.
 - B. Right to contest elections.
 - C. Right to criticize the government.
 - D. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights.
55. Political liberty ensures
- A. Protection against oppressive rule
 - B. Economic equality
 - C. Basic Amenities of life
 - D. None of the above
56. Who said "Political liberty without economic equality is a myth"
- A. T.H. green
 - B. J.S Mill

C. G.D.H Cole

D. H.J. Laski

57. Liberty and equality are

A. Complementary to each other

B. Contradictory to each other

C. Unrelated to each other

D. None of the above

58. Which of the following best describes eurocentrism?

A. Eurocentrism is a style of analysis in which European societies are compared to non – European societies to produce an unbiased comparison of the relative merits of each.

B. Eurocentrism is a thought style in which the assessment and evaluation of non-European societies is couched in terms of the cultural assumptions and biases of Europeans .

C. Eurocentrism describes studies or scholarly work that only consider European political or economic systems .

D. All of the above.

59. The credit for developing behavioural approach for the study of political science goes to

A. The American political scientists.

B. The British political scientists.

C. The German political scientists.

D. The Political scientist of the third world.

60. Though the Behaviorist Approach for the study of political science was developed after the first world war it gained popularity only

A. In the thirties of the twentieth century.

B. After the second world war .

C. In the sixties of the twentieth century .

D. In the eighties of the twentieth century.

61. The behaviorist approach to the study of political science was developed as a protest against

A. The historical approach.

B. The philosophical approach.

C. Descriptive-institutional approach.

D. All of the above.

62. The behaviorist approach differs from the traditional approach for the study of political science in so far as

A. It is an analytical

B. It is general rather than particular

C. It is explanatory rather than ethical

D. It has all the above features

63. Which one of the following is regarded as the most important contribution of behaviouralism to political science
- A. It greatly helped in theory building
 - B. It developed several new concepts
 - C. It developed several new tools of research
 - D. It emphasized the important role which history can't play in research
64. Civil liberty is inherent in the laws of
- A. State
 - B. Nature
 - C. Society
 - D. All of the above
65. Who said: "Where there is no law there is no freedom"?
- A. T.H. Green
 - B. Locke
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Mac Iver
66. Which one of the following statements is correct
- A. Liberty means absence of all restrains
 - B. Liberty means power to do whatever one pleases
 - C. Liberty means absence of objection
 - D. Liberty is not total absence of restrains but the existence of socially acceptable restrains
67. The concept of natural liberty is associated with
- A. Divine origin theory
 - B. Social contract theory
 - C. Force theory
 - D. Evolutionary theory
68. Who among the following was the chief exponent of natural liberty
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Laski
 - C. Plato
 - D. Herbert Spencer
69. Political liberty is often taken as synonymous with
- A. Democracy
 - B. Majority rule
 - C. Freedom
 - D. Independence of division

70. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- A. Civil liberty is basic to other kinds of liberties
 - B. Civil liberty is granted only to the citizens
 - C. Civil liberty is available to both citizens and non-citizens
 - D. Civil liberty exists only in civil society
71. Which one of the following statements is not correct
- A. Economic liberty means freedom from fear and starvation
 - B. Self-government in industry is important feature of economic liberty
 - C. Economic liberty means common ownership of the means of production and distribution
 - D. Economic liberty aims at establishing a self-sufficient society
72. The term 'Social Sciences' first appeared in the work of
- A. William Thomson
 - B. J. Schumpeter
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. Harry Johnson
73. 'Republic' is the work of
- A. Socrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. None of these
74. The book 'Principles of Political Science' was written by
- A. Socrates
 - B. Gilchrist
 - C. Machiavelli
 - D. Jean Bodin
75. In Renaissance human reason placed above
- A. Culture
 - B. Faith
 - C. Arts
 - D. Literature
76. The conflict between religious learning and beliefs and rationality learning and beliefs is the basic characteristics of
- A. Modern Era
 - B. Educated Society
 - C. Renaissance
 - D. None of These

77. The period from 1453 to the end of the 17th century was characterized by the rebirth and proliferation of
- A. Modern knowledge
 - B. Ancient knowledge
 - C. Modern thinking
 - D. Ancient thinking
78. Enlightenment was to a large extent based on
- A. Profit Motive
 - B. Humanitarian Principles
 - C. Practical wisdom
 - D. All of The Above
79. Enlightenment thinkers opened up new and very significant areas of
- A. Observation
 - B. Field Study
 - C. Inquiry
 - D. Thinking
80. In the period of enlightenment as the organizing principle of knowledge, rationality replaced
- A. Culture
 - B. Civilization
 - C. Religion
 - D. Speculation
81. The period of enlightenment was in
- A. 1650 CE and 1700 CE
 - B. 1500 CE and 1550 CE
 - C. 1400 CE and 1450CE
 - D. None of these
82. Which of the following is not correctly matched
- A. Herodotus – Political Science
 - B. Auguste Comte – Sociology
 - C. Adam Smith – Economics
 - D. Sigmund Freud - Psychology
83. Who is regarded as the 'Father of History'
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. August Comte
 - D. Herodotus

84. The age of _____ saw a revolution within natural philosophy
- A. Reformation
 - B. Renaissance
 - C. Enlightenment
 - D. Modern Age
85. The history of the social sciences begins in the routes of the ancient _____
- A. Philosophy
 - B. Epics
 - C. Epigraphy
 - D. Literature
86. _____ is regarded as the father of Political Science.
- A. Herodotus
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Plato
 - D. Rousseau
87. The term sociology was derived from Greek term logos and _____ word socius meaning 'companion' or 'society'
- A. French
 - B. Latin
 - C. German
 - D. Austric
88. _____ is central to the procedures of scientific method
- A. Oral History
 - B. Comparison
 - C. Objectivity
 - D. Customs
89. _____ affect the objectivity of the study
- A. Personal Bias
 - B. Morality
 - C. Customs
 - D. Ethics
90. The word Psychology comes from the ancient Greek psyche which means _____
- A. Society
 - B. Man
 - C. Mind
 - D. Brain

91. Positivism is advocated by _____
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Durkheim
92. The term Ethical Neutrality is related to the
- A Knowledge
 - B Social Research
 - C Philosophy
 - D Commerce
93. The Book 'Das Capital' was written by
- A Max Weber
 - B Karl Marx
 - C Herbert Spencer
 - D Laski
94. A set of moral principles and values are called
- A Methods
 - B Rules
 - C Tools
 - D Ethics
95. 'General view of positivism' was written by?
- A Hebert Spencer
 - B Max Weber
 - C Auguste Comte
 - D Talcot Parsons
96. The word _____ is from the Greek for 'human being' or 'person'
- A. Socious
 - B Anthropos
 - C Logous
 - D Oikos
97. _____ is commonly used as an umbrella term to refer to a plurality of fields
- A. Natural Sciences
 - B. Human Sciences
 - C. Social Sciences
 - D. Psychical Sciences
98. Enlightenment thought laid the ground work for the development of
- A. Religious notions

- B. Speculations
 - C. Social Scientific Thought
 - D. All of the above
99. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as the basis of behaviouralism moment by David Easton
- A. Quantifications
 - B. Values
 - C. Systematization
 - D. Pure science
100. The branch of philosophy that studies assumptions about the nature of reality and existence is
- A. Epistemology
 - B. Ontology
 - C. Methodology
 - D. Phenomenology
101. The philosophical area which deals with the problem of being is called _____
- A. Axiology
 - B. Epistemology
 - C. Materialism
 - D. Ontology
102. Epistemology is concerned with _____ of knowledge
- A. Origin
 - B. Validity
 - C. Limitations
 - D. All of these
103. Rationalism and empiricism represent the philosophy of the _____ era
- A. Ancient
 - B. Medieval
 - C. Contemporary
 - D. Modern
104. 'Science of society is possible' is assumed by which approach
- A. Humanist
 - B. Positivist
 - C. Functionalist
 - D. Feminist
105. Positivism is based on strong confidence in _____
- A. Positive thinking
 - B. Science

- C. Religion
 - D. All of these
106. Positivists tend to be skeptical of
- A. Science
 - B. Religion
 - C. Human goodness
 - D. None of the above
107. How did Post Positivism relate to Positivism
- A. Its criticized Positivism but held on some of its features
 - B. It advocated abandoning positivism altogether
 - C. It was a continuation of positivism
 - D. None of the above
108. The concept of Rights, Property, Liberty, Equality and Justice are related to—
- A. Dictatorship
 - B. Aristocracy
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Oligarchy
109. The legal theory of Rights believes that—
- A. The rights are created by the state
 - B. The rights are created by the nature
 - C. The rights are created by the society
 - D. The rights are eternal
110. Civil Rights are given to the individuals by—
- A. The State
 - B. The People
 - C. Nature
 - D. Society
111. Who first gave the Concept of 'Distributive Justice'?
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Machiavelli
 - D. Locke
112. Which among the following is a Political right?
- A. Right to hold public office
 - B. Right to freedom

- C. Right against exploitation
 - D. Right to work
113. Negative liberty implies that,
- A. Freedom should be unlimited
 - B. Freedom should be restricted
 - C. Freedom from wants
 - D. Freedom to rule
114. Which law is made by the legislature?
- A. International law
 - B. Statutory law
 - C. Common law
 - D. natural law
115. Who defined law as the Command of the Sovereign?
- A. Austin
 - B. Mill
 - C. Marx
 - D. Rousseau
116. The word ' Democracy' means,
- A. Power of the government
 - B. Power of the representatives
 - C. Power of the people
 - D. Power of the executive
117. 'Who Governs' is a work by
- A. A.B. Hall
 - B. Laski
 - C. Robert .A. Dahl
 - D. Plato
118. Direct democracy was established in
- A. Ancient Greek city-states
 - B. Latin American states
 - C. Ancient India
 - D. African states
119. Which is known as the 'Citadel of Democracy'?
- A. Athens

- B. America
- C. India
- D. Switzerland

120. Which approach is, according to Robert A Dahl, “an attempt to make the empirical content of Political Science more scientific “

- A. Institutional Approach
- B. Historical Approach
- C. Philosophical Approach
- D. Behavioural Approach

121. ‘It is better to be vague than irrelevant’. This statement explains the following

- A. Post-behaviouralism
- B. Behaviouralism
- C. Positivism
- D. Empiricism

122. . Who introduced the concept of natural rights?

- A. John Locke
- B. Green
- C. Laski
- D. Barker

123. Legal theory of right was propounded by

- A. Mac Iver
- B. Laski
- C. Hegel
- D. Barker

124. . Which factor is necessary for the development of democratic institutions?

- A. Strong military forces
- B. Respect for individual rights
- C. A one-party system
- D. An Agricultural economy

125. Which Act is considered the watch dog of Democracy?

- A. The right to property Act
- B. Right to Live Act
- C. The Right to Information Act
- D. None of these

126. Who introduced the concept of negative and positive rights?

- A. Andrew Haywood
- B. Laski

- C. John Locke
 - D. Barker
127. Social justice is primarily concerned with
- A. Who governs society
 - B. How society is governed
 - C. How society is defined
 - D. Who should get what in society?
128. Equality of opportunity means
- A. Everybody as equal right to complain
 - B. everybody finishes the same start in life
 - C. Everybody finishes the same regardless of effort
 - D. Everybody is equal
129. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?
- A. James Madison
 - B. John Dunning
 - C. J Rousseau
 - D. De Tocqueville
130. Conception of negative liberty emphasizes:
- A. Freedom of choice
 - B. Autonomy
 - C. Absence of interference
 - D. self determination
131. Participatory democracy calls for:
- A. Increasing the voter turnout in elections
 - B. Greater and active engagement of citizens in government
 - C. Greater involvement of the legislature in the business of legislature
 - D. Active engagement of the representatives in the affairs of their constituencies
132. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism?
- A. Leo Strauss
 - B. David Easton
 - C. George Catlin
 - D. Charles . E . Merriam
133. Who among the advocate of negative theory of liberty?
- A. Kant
 - B. Marx
 - C. Sedgwick

D. Isaiah Berlin

134. is any of several related philosophical ideas regarding the associations between phenomena which can be described in terms of other simpler or more fundamental phenomena.

- A. Prediction ism
- B. Non reductionism
- C. Reductionism
- D. Deconstruction

135. A belief that the whole of reality consists of a minimal number of parts is called

- A. Methodological reductionism
- B. Ontological reductionism
- C. Theory reductionism
- D. Non reductionism

136. The scientific attempt to provide explanation in terms of ever smaller entities is called

- A. Methodological reductionism
- B. Ontological reductionism
- C. Theory reductionism
- D. Non reductionism

137. Reductionism can be applied to

- A. .objects
- B. explanations
- C. theories
- D. all the above

138. The phenomena that can be explained completely in terms of relations between other more fundamental phenomena, are termed as

- A. Nothingness
- B. Epiphenomena
- C. Communication
- D. Deconstruction

139. A contrast to reductionism is

- A. Holism
- B. Deconstruction
- C. Deduction
- D. Specialization

140. is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data

- A. Qualitative research
- B. Quantitative research
- C. Positivism

- D. Empiricism
141. This type of research "refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things" and not to their "counts or measures.". Which type?
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Positivism
 - D. Empiricism
142.is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical or computational techniques.
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Experimental control
143. Quantitative research is generally, closely affiliated with ideas from 'the scientific method', which can include:
- A. The generation of models, theories and hypotheses
 - B. The development of instruments and methods for measurement
 - C. Experimental control and manipulation of variables
 - D. All of the above
144. Political science is a discipline
- A. Which does not subscribe to any values.
 - B. Which provide value free analysis
 - C. Meant to study values.
 - D. That cannot ignore values
145. Which of the following combinations defines the scope of political science
- A. State, governments, customs and culture.
 - B. Sovereignty, government, market , political parties and social classes.
 - C. State, governments, laws, civil society and political parties.
 - D. State, values, government, decision making , political parties.
146. Which of the following is not a traditional Approach to the study of political science?
- A. Comparison
 - B. Historiography
 - C. Simulation
 - D. Legal institutions
147. Behaviouralism was a tendency in political science that
- A. Based political science on human nature
 - B. Attempted to convert political science into a natural science.

- C. Rejected the concept of power or the concept of process
 - D. Replaced explanations for norms
148. Who is the celebrated author of 'Law of the constitution'
- A. A. V. Dicey
 - B. Herman Finer
 - C. R. G. Gettel
 - D. F. W Willoughby
149. Who expressed the view that 'equality is unnatural and undesirable'
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Hegal
 - D. Hobbes
150. The ground for distributive justice include
- A. Merit and desert
 - B. Desert and need
 - C. Merit and need
 - D. Merit, desert and need
151. The Rawlsian notion of justice is
- A. Socialist
 - B. Utilitarian
 - C. Communitarian
 - D. Liberal
152. Who wrote the work 'A Preface to Democratic Theory'
- A. Dahl
 - B. Marx
 - C. Easton
 - D. Maclver
153. Who described elections as the heart of democracy?
- A. Lincoln
 - B. Woodrow Wilson
 - C. James Bryce
 - D. Joseph Schumpeter
154. The principle "fair equality of opportunity " was developed by
- A . John Rawls
 - B. Plato
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. Lock

155. Political science has taken a turn toward the social sciences in its studies of:
- A. law and administration
 - B. the moral effects of government policies
 - C. work as a source of identity
 - D. the social impact of government on groups and individuals
156. To what domain did Rawls direct his views of justice?
- A. Political Domain
 - B. Medical domain
 - C. financial domain
 - D. private domain
157. Which one of the political thinker made valuable contribution to the growth of Scholasticism during the medieval times?
- A. Thomas Aquinas
 - B. Dante
 - C. Machiavelli
 - D. Karl Marx
158. Which of these is a defining characteristic of democracy ?
- A. That rulers govern the interests of the ruled
 - B. That rulers came from a wide range of social background
 - C. That rulers are accountable to the ruled on a regular basis
 - D. That the proceedings of the legislative body are televisive
159. Direct democracy is the system in which:
- A. Citizens choose the representatives in free and fair elections
 - B. Citizens are allowed to debate with their representatives in open public meetings
 - C. Citizens represent themselves in the decision making process
 - D. Senior political leaders are known as "directors"
160. In John Rawls's theory, principles of justice are established by people who are affected by what?
- A. A veil of ignorance
 - B. A state of nature
 - C. Economic inequality
 - D. Short sighted self interest
161. Who said the liberty consists in following the moral law
- A. Cole
 - B. Spinoza
 - C. Marks
 - D. Barker

162. According to individualists the people have maximum liberty if
- A. The state Performs Maximum functions
 - B. The state performs minimum functions
 - C. The state is abolished
 - D. None of the above
163. Liberty in positive sense means
- A. Liberty granted under the law
 - B. Liberty which people have enjoyed from earliest times
 - C. Provision of conditions which are conducive to human development
 - D. Provision of basic necessities of life to every member of society
164. The concept of natural liberty is associated with
- A. Divine origin theory
 - B. Social contract theory
 - C. Force theory
 - D. Evolutionary theory
165. Who of the following was the chief exponent of natural liberty
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Laski
 - C. Mac Iver
 - D. Herbert Spencer
166. Which of the following does not fall within the purview of the political liberty?
- A. Right to vote
 - B. Right to contest elections
 - C. Right to criticize the government
 - D. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights
167. The view that every state law enlarges individual freedom is associated with
- A. Marxists
 - B. Idealists
 - C. Syndicalist
 - D. Individualist
168. Civil liberty stands for
- A. Freedom to pursue one's desire
 - B. Freedom to exercise discretion in one's own domain
 - C. Liberty to mass wealth
 - D. Liberty to free action and immunity from interference
169. Which of the following are the sources of law?
- A. Custom, religion, scientific commentaries adjudication, equity and legislation

- B. Constitution, morality, religion, custom, public opinion and equity
 - C. Public opinion, custom, parliament, judicature and executive
 - D. Judiciary, equity, nature, religious commentaries and plebiscite
170. In their essence rights are:
- A. Legal injunctions
 - B. Moral imperatives
 - C. Conditions of law
 - D. Aspects of social life
171. The concept of liberty has developed mainly in modern times and is closely associated with the philosophy of:
- A. Utilitarianism
 - B. Liberalism
 - C. Individualism
 - D. None of the above
172. Democracy as an ideal can be achieved through:
- A. Political Institution
 - B. Transformation of the mode of production
 - C. Inculcation of new values of human equality
 - D. All the above
173. Democracy in its narrow sense means
- A. Rule by the many
 - B. A form of government
 - C. A type of state
 - D. An order of society
174. The nearest approach that one finds to direct democracy in some modern states in the form of
- A. Referendum
 - B. Initiative
 - C. Recall
 - D. All of the above
175. The subject that deals with man in relation to the State and Government is called
- A. Economics
 - B. History
 - C. Political Science
 - D. Psychology
176. Who defines Political Science as that part of social science which treats the foundations of the State and the principles of Government?
- A. Prof. Harold Laski

- B. Lasswell
 - C. Garner
 - D. Paul Janet
177. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. No rights can be given to the man against the social interest
 - B. Grant of rights is not concerned with social interest
 - C. Rights can have anti-social character
 - D. None of the above
178. Which of the following statements refers of Civil Rights?
- A. These are the elementary conditions of good political life
 - B. These are the elementary conditions of good social life and without them civilized life is not possible
 - C. Civil Rights are those rights which are denied to the aliens
 - D. These are elementary conditions of good religious life
179. _____ is the earliest theory of rights
- A. Liberal individualist theory of Natural Rights
 - B. Legal theory
 - C. Welfare theory
 - D. None of the above
180. Which of the following is a Civil Right?
- A. Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - B. Right to vote
 - C. Right to become a member of parliament
 - D. Right to Association
181. The right to elect Member of parliament is a
- A. Political right
 - B. Social right
 - C. Religious right
 - D. Moral right
182. Who among the following philosophers considers liberty as Obedience to Law?
- A. Hegel
 - B. Kant
 - C. Spencer
 - D. Green
183. What is the literal meaning of liberty?
- A. Absence of restraint
 - B. Restraint

- C. Freedom with certain limitations
 - D. Positive freedom
184. Natural liberty is generally identified with
- A. Restricted freedom
 - B. Limited freedom
 - C. Unlimited and unrestricted freedom
 - D. None of the above
185. Natural liberty implies
- A. Liberty enjoyed by man in the imaginary state of nature when civil society did not exist
 - B. The liberty which man enjoys in the society
 - C. The liberty which man enjoys in the state
 - D. Absence of any type of liberty
186. 'Freedom is a product of free society' means
- A. It is in a free society that man has the opportunity to develop his real self.
 - B. True freedom is conceivable without a free society
 - C. Freedom from exploitation
 - D. None of the above
187. The term "Justice" is derived from Latin word
- A. Justicia
 - B. Justa
 - C. Justitia
 - D. None of the above
188. The essential principle of modern justice is
- A. Judges should be part of executive
 - B. There should be independence of judiciary
 - 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
189. What is meant by Economic justice
- A. The state should follow the theory of free trade policy
 - B. State should not protect the economically weaker section of society
 - C. The state should eliminate social discrimination
 - D. The basic needs regarding food, clothing and shelter of every citizen are met.
190. The famous work by Kautilya
- A. Arthashastra
 - B. The Prince
 - C. The Republic
 - D. None of the above

191. Who evaluates public policy?
- A. The media
 - B. Academics
 - C. Government officials
 - D. All of the above
192. Hobbes was a strong supporter of
- A. Aristocracy
 - B. Democracy
 - C. Absolute Monarchy
 - D. Republican System
193. According to Kautilya there are _____
- A. Four Elements of State
 - B. Five Elements of State
 - C. Six Elements of State
 - D. Seven Elements of State
194. Aristotle expressed views on revolution in his book (Politics) on the basis of the study of constitutions of
- A. 58 Greek City-states
 - B. 158 Greek City-states
 - C. 98 Greek City-states
 - D. Unspecified Number of City-states
195. Rousseau authored,
- A. Social Contract
 - B. Republic
 - C. The Prince
 - D. Politics
196. Who wrote "The Political System"
- A. Almond
 - B. Apter
 - C. Lasswell
 - D. Easton
197. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?
- A. Lowell
 - B. T.H. Green
 - C. J.S. Mill
 - D. Laski

198. Who wrote the work "The Prince"?

- A. Mac Iver
- B. Locke
- C. Austin
- D. Machiavelli

199. Positivist Liberals are in favour of:

- A. Pushing the state out of economic field
- B. Doing away the state's interference in the economic sphere
- C. State regulation of the economic conditions in the interests of workers
- D. State regulation to protect the interests of the capitalists

200. The political thought of Rousseau is contained in

- A. The Social Contract
- B. Emile
- C. The Confessions
- D. All of the Above.

ANSWER KEY

1. C. Aristotle
2. A. Values.
3. B. Behaviouralism.
4. A. Charles .E.Merriam
5. D. Leviathan.
6. A. John Locke.
7. D. Behavioural.
8. B. Behaviouralism.
9. D. All of the above
10. A. Voting.
11. B. Bosanquet
- 12 .A. John Seeley
13. C. Laski
14. A. Laski
15. B. Moral
16. A. Ancient Greek City States
17. A. Seeley
18. C. All kinds of discrimination and privileges based on caste, colour, creed and sex should be eliminated
- 19 .D. All of the above
20. C. Aristotle
21. A. Charles. E. Merriam
22. D. Intellectual Foundations
23. B. J.S Mill
- 24 .C. John Rawls
- 25.B. Theodore Levitt
26. B. People
27. C. Abraham Lincoln
28. A. Democracy
29. B. Greek Language
30. B. Direct and indirect
31. D. Liberal theory of democracy
32. A. Marxist theory
33. D. Liber
34. D. Rapid Improvement in technology
35. A. Liberalization

36. B. Greater competition among producers
37. C. Samir Amin
38. C. A number of scholars believed human social life could be studied scientifically
39. D. All of the above
40. B. Geography
41. D. All of the above
42. C. Mental states of individual human
43. B. Sociology
44. C. Scientific laws
45. C. Judgmental Social science
46. D. None of these
47. C. Eliminating bias
48. C. Anthropology
49. D. The industrial revolution
50. A. Physical Anthropology
51. A. Archeology
52. B. Psychology
53. B. Sociology
54. D. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights
55. A. Protection against oppressive rule
56. C. G.D.H Cole
57. A. Complementary to each other
58. B. Eurocentrism is a thought style in which the assessment and evaluation of non-European societies is couched in terms of the cultural assumptions and biases of Europeans
59. A. The American political scientists
60. B. After the second world war
61. D. All of the above
62. D. It has all the above features
63. C. It developed several new tools of research
64. A. State
65. B. Locke
66. D. Liberty is not total absence of restrains but the existence of socially acceptable restrains
67. B. Social contract theory
68. A. Rousseau
69. A. Democracy
70. B. Civil liberty is granted only to the citizens
71. C. Economic liberty means common ownership of the means of production and distribution

- 72. A. William Thomson
- 73. B. Plato
- 74. B. Gilchrist
- 75. B. Faith
- 76. C. Renaissance
- 77. B. Ancient knowledge
- 78. B. Humanitarian Principles
- 79. C. Inquiry
- 80. C. Religion
- 81. A. 1650 CE and 1700 CE
- 82. A. Herodotus – Political Science
- 83. D. Herodotus
- 84. C. Enlightenment
- 85. A. Philosophy
- 86. B. Aristotle
- 87. B. Latin
- 88. C. Objectivity
- 89. A. Personal Bias
- 90. C. Mind
- 91. C. Auguste Comte
- 92. B. Social Research
- 93. B. Karl Marx
- 94. D. Ethics
- 95. C. Auguste Comte
- 96. B. Anthropos
- 97. C. Social Sciences
- 98. C. Social Scientific Thought
- 99. B. Values
- 100. B. Ontology
- 101. D. Ontology
- 102. D. All of these
- 103. D. Modern
- 104. B. Positivist
- 105. B. Science
- 106. B. Religion
- 107. A. Its criticized positivism but held on some of its features
- 108. C. Democracy

109.A. The rights are created by the state
110.A. The State
111.B. Aristotle
112.A. Right to hold public office
113.A. Freedom should be unlimited
114.B. Statutory law
115. A. Austin
116.C. Power of the people
117.C. Robert.A. Dahl
118.A. Ancient Greek city-states
119.A. Athens
120.D. Behavioural Approach
121.A. Post-behaviouralism
122. A. John Locke
123.B. Laski
124.B. Respect for individual rights
125.C. The Right to Information Act
126. A. Andrew Haywood
127.D. Who should get what in society?
128.B. everybody finishes the same start in life
129.D. De Tocqueville
130. C. Absence of interference
131. B. greater and active engagement of citizens in government
132.B. David Easton
133. D. Isaiah Berlin
134. C. Reductionism
135.B. Ontological reductionism
136.A. Methodological reductionism
137.D. all the above
138. B. Epiphenomena
139.A. Holism
140.A. Qualitative research
141A. Qualitative research
142.B. Quantitative research
143. D. All of the above
144.D. That cannot ignore values

145. C. State, governments, laws, civil society and political parties
146. B. Historiography
147. B. Attempted to convert political science into a natural science.
- 148.A. A. V. Dicey
149. B. Aristotle
150. D. Merit, desert and need
- 151.C. Communitarian
- 152.A. Dahl
153. D. Joseph Schumpeter
154. A . John Rawls
155. D. the social impact of government on groups and individuals
156. A. Political Domain
157. A. Thomas Aquinas
158. C. That rulers are accountable to the ruled on a regular basis
159. C. Citizens represent themselves in the decision making process
160. A. A veil of ignorance
161. B. Spinoza
162. B. The state performs minimum functions
163. C. Provision of conditions which are conducive to human development
164. B. Social contract theory
165. A. Rousseau
166. D. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights
167. B. Ideals
168. D. Liberty to free action and immunity from interference
- 169.A. Custom, religion, scientific commentaries adjudication, equity and legislation
170. D. Aspects of social life
171. C. Individualism
172. D. All the above
173. A. Rule by the many
174. D. All of the above
175. C. Political Science
176. D. Paul Janet
177. A. No rights can be given to the man against the social interest
178. B. These are the elementary conditions of good social life and without them civilized life is not possible
179. A. Liberal individualist theory of Natural Rights
180. A. Right to freedom of speech and expression

- 181. A. Political right
- 182. A. Hegel
- 183. A. Absence of restraint
- 184.A. Restricted freedom
- 185. C. The liberty which man enjoys in the state
- 186. A. It is in a free society that man has the opportunity to develop his real self.
- 187. C. Justitia
- 188. B. There should be independence of judiciary
- 189. D. The basic needs regarding food, clothing and shelter of every citizen are met.
- 190. A. Arthashastra
- 191. D. All of the above
- 192. C. Absolute Monarchy
- 193. D. Seven Elements of State
- 194. B. 158 Greek City-states
- 195. A. Social Contract
- 196. D. Easton
- 197.C. J.S Mill
- 198. D. Machiavelli
- 199. C. State regulation of the economic conditions in the interests of workers
- 200. D. All of the Above