

**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)
B. A POLITICAL SCIENCE
CBCS UG SEMESTER 1
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE – AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

QUESTION BANK

1. Which of the following are the features on the basis of which the parliamentary system of government operates?

- a) Nominal and real executives
- b) Executive responsible to lower house
- c) Prime Minister is the real executive
- d) All of the above

2. Which is not a feature of Presidential form of government?

- a) Single executive
- b) Fixed tenure of executive
- c) Checks and balances
- d) Dissolution of lower house.

3. The concept of Rights, Property, Liberty, Equality and Justice are related to—

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Aristocracy
- c) Democracy
- d) Oligarchy

4. 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

5. Civil rights are given to the individuals by—

- a) The State
- b) The People
- c) Nature
- d) Society

6. Who said, “Liberty is the opposite of Over Government”

- a) Locke
- b) Laski
- c) Hobbes
- d) Seeley

7. Who first gave the Concept of ‘Distributive Justice’?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Machiavelli
- d) Locke

8. In Democracy, source of Authority is vested in—

- a) The People
- b) The Party
- c) Constitution
- d) Law

9. Landsgemeinde is a direct democratic institutions in which country

- a) France
- b) USA
- c) Switzerland
- d) UK

10. Who is the author of ‘A Grammar of Politics’?

- a) Mill
- b) Rousseau
- c) Lasswell
- d) Laski

11. ‘ Administrative law ‘is popular in

- a) England
- b) France
- c) U.S.A.
- d) Italy

12. “State is known by the rights that it maintains” who said?

- a) Russell
- b) Woodrow Wilson

c)Janet

d)Laski

13. Which law is popular in England?

a)Administrative Law

b)Rule of Law

c) Ordinance

d)Statute law

14. What is the maximum term provided for an ordinance?

a)8 months

b)6months

c)9months

d)12 months

15. Who authored Modern State?

a)Gettell

b)Gilchrist

c)Bluntschli

d)Mac Iver

16. 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

17. Negative liberty implies that,

- a) Freedom should be unlimited
- b) Freedom should be restricted
- c) Freedom from wants
- d) Freedom to rule

18. Which law is made by the legislature?

- a) International law
- b) Statutory law
- c) Common law
- d) natural law

19. Rousseau authored the book

- a) Social Contract
- b) Republic
- c) The Prince
- d) Politics

20. Which day is observed as International Human Rights Day?

- a) December 1
- b) December 10
- c) June 5
- d) April 2

21 Who defined law as ‘ the command of the sovereign’?

- a) Austin
- b) Mill

c)Marx

d)Rousseau

22. 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

23. The word democracy means,

a)Power of the government

b) Power of the representatives

c) Power of the people

d) Power of the executive

24. 'Who Governs' is a work by

a)A.B.Hall

b)Laski

c)Robert.A. Dahl

d)Plato

25. Direct democracy was established in

a)Ancient Greek city-states

b)Latin American states

c)Ancient India

d)African states

26. Direct democracy is now practice in

- a) Cantons of Switzerland
- b) States of India
- c) China
- d) England

27. Referendum means

- a) Refer to the judiciary
- b) Refer to the legislature
- c) Refer to the executive
- d) Refer to the people

28. Plebiscite is a word derived from,

- a) Plebiscitum
- b) Plebiscite
- c) Public
- d) plebian

29. Plebiscite means

- a) people's opinion
- b) people's decree
- c) people's decision
- d) people's vote

30. Republican Party belongs to

- a) France
- b) U.K

c)U.A.E

d)U.S.A

31. Which of the following country follows a multi party system

a)China

b)England

c) France

d) USA

32. Which is known as the citadel of democracy?

a)Athens

b)America

c)India

d)Switzerland

33. Who defined political science is “that part of social science which treats the foundations of the state and principles of government”?

a) Paul Janet

b) Dyke

c) Gettell

d)None of it

34. Who introduced ‘intellectual foundations stones’ for behavioural approach?

a) Easton

b) Merriam

c) Lasswell

d) Bentley

35. Which approach is, according to Rober 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

36. Who said PoliticalScience is the sharing and shaping up of 'of power'?"

- a)Merriam
- b)Lasswell
- c) Catlin
- d)None of them

37. Who is known as the greatest advocate of Post-Behaviouralism?

- a) Merriam
- b)Easton
- c) Lasswell
- d) Bentley

38. Which approach demands 'relevance' and 'action'?

- a) Institutional Approach
- b) Post-Behaviouralist Approach
- c) Behaviouralist
- d) Historical Approach

39. Who introduced 'politics of consent'?

- a). Lasswell

- b). Kaplan
- c) Popper
- d) Lucian Pie

40. Which approach considers “State being an engine of tyranny and exploitation?”

- a) Post-Behaviouralism
- b) Marxian Approach
- c) Behaviouralism
- d) Institutional Approach

41. The term ‘state’ is derived from which language?

- a) Latin
- b) Greek
- c) English
- d) None of it

42. Who defined “the state is the politically organised people of a definite territory”?

- a) Bluntschli
- b) Wilson
- c) Machiavelli
- d) Aristotle

43. Who said, state is a “territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power”?

- a) Laski
- b) Mao
- c) Wilson
- d) Marx

44. Whose treatise, “the origin of the Family, Private Property and the State”?

- a) Marx
- b) Engels
- c) Lenin
- d) Mao

45. Who is the author of the book ‘Ancient Society’?

- a) Morgan
- b) Popper
- c) Maine
- d) Mao

46. Who defined sovereignty as the ‘the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by laws’?

- a) Garner
- b) Jean Bodin
- c) Austin
- d) Gilchrist

47. Which one of the following is not an element of the state?

- a) Government
- b) Sovereignty
- c) Associations
- d) Territory

48. Who defined law is the command of sovereign

- a) Grotius
- b) Hobbes

- c) Locke
- d) Austin

49. Who said 'Kinship creates society and society at length creates the state

- a) Gettell
- b) Maine
- c) MacIver
- d) Austin

50. Who points, because society is federal, authority must also be federal?

- a) Maine
- b) MacIver
- c) Bentham
- d) Laski

51. Whose work is 'Das Capital'

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Lindsay
- c) Bodin
- d) MacIver

52. What is the first virtue of social institution, according to Rawls?

- a) Wealth
- b) Strength
- c) Militarism
- d) Justice.

53. To what domain did Rawls direct his views of justice?

- a) Political Domain
- b) Medical domain
- c) financial domain
- d) private domain

54. Rawls conceives of the original contract as one to:

- a) enter a particular society
- b) set up a particular form of government
- c) establish the principles of justice for the basic structure of society
- d) establish the content of morality

55. 'Theory of Justice' is a work by:

- a) Aristotle
- b) Henry Min
- c) John Rawls
- d) M E Bayels 

56. Which is the work of Montesquieu?

- a) Ant-Duhring
- b) State and Revolution
- c) The Spirit of Laws
- d) The poverty of philosophy

57. Shadow cabinet is a system prevails in which country

- a) U K
- b) Japan
- c) India
- d) France

58. Deliberative democracy involves

- a) Politicians consulting their ministerial colleagues before taking decisions
- b) Every major political decisions being taken after referendum
- c) Extensive public debate before taking decisions
- d) None of the above

59. Who said, “The God, who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time ?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jefferson
- d) T. H. Green

60. Which work is written by Dicey?

- a) Modern States
- b) the History of the States
- c) Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution
- d) The Spirit of Laws

61. Who wrote ‘The Process of Government’

- a) Arthur Bentley
- b) Graham Wallas
- c) Charles Merriam
- d) David Easton

62. Whose work is “Human Nature in Politics”

- a) Dicey
- b) Wallas
- c) Laski
- d) Merriam

63. Who wrote “New Aspects of Politis”

- a) Wallas
- b) Laski
- c) Merriam
- d) Bentley

64. Who wrote “The Political System”

- a) Almond
- b) Apter
- c) Lasswell
- d) Easton

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

- a) Post-behaviouralism
- b) Behaviouralism
- c) Positivism
- d) Empiricism

66. Who introduced the concept of natural rights?

- a) John Locke
- b) Green
- c) Laski
- d) Barker

67. Legal theory of right was propounded by

- a) Mac Iver
- b) Laski
- c) Hegel
- d) Barker

68. 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

69. Parliamentary form of government first involved in

- a) Greece
- b) The United Kingdom
- c) The United States
- d) Rome

70. India has adopted Rule of Law on the pattern of

- a) France
- b) Japan
- c) Britain with certain modifications
- d) USA

71. A direct vote on a law in which the entire electorate can participate is known as ”?”

- a) Referendum
- b) Public Opinion
- c) Initiative
- d) Veto

72. Participation is an important element of every

- a) Monarchial System
- b) Oligarchic System
- c) Democratic System
- d) Aristocratic System

73. Which act is considered the watch dog of democracy?

- a) The right to property Act
- b) The Right to Live Act
- c) The Right to Information Act
- d) None of these

74. According to Marx 'the Dictatorship of the proletariat' signifies?

- a) A transitional state
- b) An ideal state
- c) An autocratic state
- d) A liberal states

75. Who among the following first developed the concept of General System theory

- a) Colin Cherry
- b) Ludwig Von Bertalanffy
- c) Robert K Merton
- d) Talcott Parsons

76. Democracy is meaningless without

- a)President and Congress
- b) Supreme Court and President
- c) A federal form of government
- d) Freedom of speech

77. Structural functionalism as a method was developed to study the politics of

- a) Modern totalitarianism
- b) Developing countries
- c) Developed socialism
- d) Advanced Capitalism

78. Who wrote the book 'Comparative Politics: A Development Approach

- a) Almond and Powell
- b) David Easton and Robert A Dhal
- c) Andrew Haywood
- d) Weber and Lucian Pie

79. Who wrote “Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign

- a) Jeremy Bentham
- b) Robert Nozick
- c) M.K. Gandhi
- d) J.S. Mill

80. Gandhi describe himself as a

- a) Social democrat
- b) Philosophical anarchist
- c) Socialist
- d) Liberal

81. According to Aristotle, democracy is

- a) A genuine form of government
- b) Same as oligarchy
- c) A perverted form of government
- d) Same as polity

82. The term ‘lag’ denotes

- a) something which lies fixed
- b) something strong
- c) something legal
- d) something changeable

83. Power is the capacity to

- a) Persuade
- b) Hold sovereignty
- c) Produce intended effects
- d) Exercise authority

84. Who wrote the work 'A Preface to Democratic Theory'?

- a) Dahl
- b) Marx
- c) Lenin
- d) MacIver

85. The most essential principle of liberalism is

- a) Equality
- b) Social justice
- c) Democracy
- d) Freedom

86. Socialism is:

- a) An economic system that is based on private ownership
- b) An economic system for communism
- c) An economic system that allows competition in business
- d) A government system that communist countries use

87. Who said Politics is about 'who gets what, when and how'?

- a) Lasswell
- b) Almond
- c) Easton
- d) Verba

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

- a) Andrew Haywood
- b) Laski
- c) John Locke
- d) Barker

89. 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?

90. 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

91. Who among the following described democracy as the ‘tyranny of the majority’?

- a) James Madison
- b) John Dunning
- c) J Rousseau
- d) De Tocqueville

92. Conception of negative liberty emphasizes:

- a) Freedom of choice
- b) Autonomy
- c) Absence of interference
- d) self determination

93. Who among the following advocated party less democracy in India?

- a) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- b) Jayprakash Narayan
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) M.N. Roy

94. What did Gandhiji mean by Swaraj?

- a) Freedom of the country
- b) freedom for the meanest of the countrymen
- c) Self government
- d) complete independence

95. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?

- a) C.B. Macpherson
- b) Michael Oakeshoot
- c) F. A. Hayek
- d) Gaetano Mosca

96. Which of the following does not lead to the spread of democracy?

- a) Struggle by the people
- b) End of colonialism
- c) Invasion by foreign countries
- d) People's desire for freedom

97. 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

98. The advocates of deliberative democracy emphasize

- a) executive supremacy
- b) parliamentary sovereignty
- c) Judicial autonomy
- d) popular participation

99. The Communist manifesto was first published in

- a) Russian
- b) English
- c) German
- d) French

100 who said "... Nothing is more disgraceful for a brave man to live life devoid of self respect"

- a) B R Ambedkar
- b) Gandhi
- c) Jayaprakash Narayan
- d) Nehru

101. According to David Easton, the main function of government is to:

- a) provide social order, national security, and public goods
- b) guarantee constitutional rights
- c) levy tax on people to run the political system
- d) allocate authoritatively values for a whole society.

102. The term 'politics' was derived from two words 'polis' and 'polity' in which language

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) English
- d) French

103. Who defined politics as "the authoritative allocation of values that are binding on the society?"

- a) John Lock
- b) J.S. Mill
- c) David Easton
- d) Almond

104. Who contributed the work 'the Politics'?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Plato
- c) Socrates
- d) Machiavelli

105. The development of Political Science as a discipline can be traced back to

- a) 4th century B.C
- b) 3rd century B.C
- c) 5th century B.C.
- d) 6th century B.C.

106. In the Classical or Normative period, the study of politics reflected

- a) A normative concern and deductive method explanation
- b) Behavioural study of politics
- c) Values oriented study of politics
- d) None of these

107. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of Politics?

- a) Charles Merriam
- b) Harold D Lasswell
- c) George Catlin
- d) Arthur Bentley

108. Who said this , 'behavioural approach is a protest movement within politics science and make the empirical component more rigorous'

- a) Charles Merriam
- b) Robert A Dahl
- c) George Catlin
- d) Arthur Bentley

109. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as

- a) Verifications
- b) Pure science
- c) Intellectual foundations
- d) Observational study

110. Who wrote the book 'Four Essays on Liberty'?

- a) Herbert Spencer
- b) Earnest Barker
- c) J S Mill
- d) Isaiah Berlin

111. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post Behaviouralism?

- a) David Easton
- b) C Wright Mills
- c) Robert Dahl
- d) Harold D Lasswell

112. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are

- a) Pure science
- b) Relevance and action
- c) Value
- d) None of these

113. Historical materialism is one of the tools in

- a) Behaviouralism
- b) Utilitarianism
- c) Marxism
- d) Post behaviouralism

114. Whose work is "Lectures on Jurisprudence"?

- a) Gilchrist
- b) John Austin
- c) A.V. Dicey
- d) Garner

115. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?

- a) Lowell
- b) T.H. Green
- c) J.S. Mill
- d) Laski

116. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?

- a) Simulation
- b) Legal institutionalism
- c) Historiography
- d) Comparison

117. Whose work is "A History of Political Theory"?

- a) Catlin
- b) Duverger
- c) Deutsch
- d) George Sabine

118. The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term 'state'

- a) Republica
- b) Polis
- c) Republic
- d) Commonwealth

119. What is Constitutional Law?

- a) Provisions given in the Constitution
- b) Law to make Constitution
- c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly
- d) none of the above

120. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

- a) Limited democracy
- b) representative democracy
- c) Maximum democracy
- d) none of the above

121. Who wrote the work “The Web of Government”?

- a) Lasswell
- b) Laski
- c) Weber
- d) Catlin

122. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach

- a) Coleman
- b) Lipset
- c) Henry Maine
- d) Robert Dahl

123. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism?

- a) Leo Strauss
- b) David Easton
- c) George Catlin
- d) Charles Merriam

124. Who used to say “I am the state”?

- a) Louis XIV
- b) Machiavelli
- c) John Austin
- d) MacIver

125. Which view is observed ‘the state is a necessary evil’?

- a) Idealistic view
- b) Individualistic view
- c) Fascist view
- d) Pluralistic view

126. Who observed ‘the state is the march of God on Earth’?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Hegel
- d) Louis XIV

127. Who wrote the work “The Prince”?

- a) MacIver
- b) Locke
- c) Austin
- d) Machiavelli

128. Theorists who believe that “state is an association of associations” are best described as

- a) Pluralists
- b) Federalists
- c) Socialists
- d) Anarchists

129. Who contributed “Leviathan”?

- a) Plato
- b) Hobbes
- c) Locke
- d) Rawls

130. Who said ‘power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely’?

- a) Almond
- b) Aristotle
- c) Acton
- d) Apter

131. Which among the following is not a feature of sovereignty?

- a) Absoluteness
- b) Indivisibility
- c) Delegation
- d) Permanence

132. Who wrote the work ‘Anarchy, State and Utopia’?

- a) Taylor
- b) Merriam
- c) Robert Nozick
- d) Catlin

133. Who among the following is associated with the Rule of law?

- a) A.D. Lindsay
- b) Harold Laski
- c) A.V. Dicey
- d) Ivor Jennings

134. Constitutional government implies

- a) Limited government
- b) Representative government
- c) Government according to the constitution
- d) Government by the consent of the people

135. An essential pre-requisite for constitutionalism?

- a) A written constitution
- b) Parliamentary democracy
- c) Guarantee of fundamental rights
- d) Limited government

136. The theory of separation of powers was initiated by

- a) Montesquieu
- b) Locke
- c) Madison
- d) Dicey

137. The first systematic classification of government was given by

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Socrates
- d) Montesquieu

138. According to Aristotle, the best of government was

- a) Democracy
- b) Monarchy
- c) Aristocracy
- d) Polity

139. Who is called the keystone of the cabinet arch in a parliamentary system?

- a) Chief Justice
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker of the lower house

140. All the ministers swim and sink together. This is true of the following form of government

- a) Unitary
- b) Presidential
- c) Federal
- d) Parliamentary

141. The principle of one for all and all for one implies

- a) Individual responsibility
- b) Checks and balance
- c) Collective responsibility
- d) Political homogeneity

142. Who among the advocate of negative theory of liberty?

- a) Kant
- b) Marx
- c) Sedgwick
- d) Isaiah Berlin

143. Which of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice?

- a) Harmony
- b) Equality
- c) Fraternity
- d) Liberty

144. The term 'sovereignty' is derived from the word 'superanus' of which language

- a) French
- b) Latin
- c) Greek
- d) English

145. Fascist movement first developed in

- a) USA
- b) Germany
- c) Japan
- d) Italy

146. Fascist ideology wish to establish the government of

- a) People
- b) Aristocrats
- c) One leader
- d) Oligarchic

147. Whosaid 'My Programme is action and not talk'

- a) Stalin
- b) Hitler
- c) Mussolini
- d) Lenin

148. According to Fascist state is an:

- a) Collection of individual
- b) One of the association
- c) Organic entity

d) association of associations

149. Which of the following is not an element of fascism?

a) It is a negation of liberty

b) It is a negation of liberty

c) It believes in totalitarianism

d) It is against imperialism

150. Fascism resembles Communism (Marxism) in so far it stands for

a) Class war

b) Private property

c) Internationalism

d) totalitarian state

151. The idea that the sovereign nation state should be the main object of the political loyalty of individual is

a) Patriotism

b) nationalism

c) popular sovereignty

d) Fascism

152. In view of classical thinker nationalism lead to

a) Equality, democracy and distrust of empire

b) Economic prosperity

c) Imperialism

d) Authoritarians

153. Modern liberal are

a) Opposed to nationalization of industries

- b) In favour of nationalization of large scale industries only
- c) In favour of nationalization of all industries
- d) in favour of promoting small scale and cottage industries

154. Modern liberals were differ from classical because

- a) It does not support individual liberty
- b) It is against democratic institutions
- c) It pleads for free enterprise
- d) It stands for a world free from all forms of tyranny and exploitation

155. The principle of 'greatest good of the greatest number' was advocated by

- a) Idealists
- b) Individualists
- c) Utilitarianism
- d) Marxists

156. 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

157, Who among the following is not associated with liberalism

- a) J S Mill
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Bentham
- d) Sartori

158. Which one of the following is not true about liberalism?

- a) It stands for individual liberty
- b) It has no faith in human reasoning
- c) It supports human freedom
- d) It stands for constitutional government

159. A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because

- a) It may or may not be accountable
- b) It always responds to the needs of the people
- c) It may be a constitutional government
- d) None of the above

160. Who among the following is not support the limiting the function of the state

- a) Herbert Spencer
- b) AdamSmith
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Bentham

161. According to John Dewey contemporary liberalism is

- a) Attitude towards certain things
- b) solid programme of action
- c) both a programme and action
- d) Partly an attitude and partly a programme

162. Who of the following is regarded as the father of Scientific socialism?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Lenin

c) Robert Owen

d) Stalin

163. Liberalism stands for

a) Social liberty

b) Political liberty

c) Economic liberty

d) All the above.

164. Which of the following ideas was borrowed by Marx from Hegel?

a) Class struggle

b) Surplus value theory

c) Dialectical materialism

d) None of the above.

165. Who said, "Capitalism carried within itself the seeds of its own decay"?

a) Engels

b) Karl Marx

c) Lenin

d) Stalin

166. The term 'Politics' was first employed by

a) Socrates

b) Plato

c) Aristotle

d) Karl Marx

167. The statement that “A man without society is either a beast or a God” is attributed to

- a) Hegel
- b) Hobbes
- c) Aristotle
- d) Plato

168. Political parties have been described as ‘power behind the throne’ by

- a) Herman Finer
- b) Mac Iver
- c) Burke
- d) Sabine

169. Who was the author of the book ‘On Liberty’?

- a) Laski
- b) T. H Green
- c) Bentham
- d) J. S Mill

170. Parliamentary government is accountable to the

- a) President
- b) Legislature
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Council of ministers

171. The head of the state under presidential system enjoys

- a) No power
- b) Dictatorial powers
- c) Real powers

d) Nominal powers

172. In a Federal Government, the powers are divided between the Centre and the States by

- a) The Central government
- b) Majority decision
- c) The Constitution
- d) The Parliament.

173. A Unitary government has

- a) No right of citizenship
- b) Division of powers
- c) An independent judiciary
- d) A single citizenship

174. Rule of Law is one of the Fundamental principles of the

- a) German constitution
- b) British Constitution
- c) French Constitution
- d) Russian Constitution

175. Most favoured technique of pressure groups, in the USA is

- a) Boycott and picketing
- b) Lobbying
- c) total strike
- d) Peaceful agitations

176. Who said "History without Political Science has no fruit; Political Science without history has no root"?

- a) Prof. Seeley
- b) Lord Acton

- c) David Easton
- d) Laski

177. Psephology deals with

- a) Political parties
- b) Voting behavior and election studies
- c) Human Rights
- d) Pressure groups

178. The argument that the study of Political Science focused on State and government belongs to

- a) Traditional Approach
- b) Behavioural Approach
- c) Post Behavioural approach
- d) Marxian Approach

179. The Classic work on "Public opinion" was authored by

- a) Robert A. Dahl
- b) Walter Lippmann
- c) Rajni Kothari
- d) Karl Deutsch

180. The theory of ideal state is associated with

- a) Plato
- b) Rousseau
- c) Aristotle
- d) Hobbes

181. Panchayati Raj system was introduced first in the state of

- a) Karnataka
- b) Punjab

- c) Rajasthan
- d) Andhra Pradesh

182. Political homogeneity is a feature of

- a) Presidential system
- b) Collegial Executive
- c) Parliamentary system
- d) Aristocracy

183. 'Filibustering' is associated with

- a) Law making
- b) Training
- c) Civil service
- d) Election

184. Stasiology is the scientific study of

- a) Interest groups
- b) Voting
- c) Public opinion
- d) Party system

185. "The Functions of the Executive" was written by

- a) Urwick
- b) Chester Bernard
- c) Robert Dahl
- d) Herbert Simon

186. 'The Philosophy of History' is the work of

- a) Karl Marx
- b) G W F Hegel

- c) Bentham
- d) James Mill

187. The concept of labour theory of value is propounded by

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Herbert Spencer
- c) David Ricardo
- d) Karl Popper

188. Which one of the following is not a concept of Gandhiji

- a) Ramaraj
- b) Gramswaraj
- c) classeless democracy
- d) cottage industries

189. Which one of the following is not a technique of Satyagraha

- a) Sarvodaya
- b) strike
- c) Hijrat
- d) Non cooperation

190. Who started Sarvodaya as a social movement

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- c) Vinobha Bhave
- d) Nehru

191. In a Parliamentary system the council of ministers are responsible to

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Judiciary
- c) Parliament
- d) President

192. The meeting of the cabinet is presided over by

- a) President
- b) Speaker
- c) Prime Minister
- d) None of the above

193. A representative democracy is the most suitable form of government for enactment of laws that are consistent with

- a) Public opinion
- b) Principle of liberty
- c) Regional aspiration
- d) Market forces

194. West Minister model stands for particular form of

- a) Constitution
- b) State
- c) Government
- d) Administration

195. Rule of law prevails in -

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Aristocracy

c) Democracy

d) Oligarchy

196. According to Marx the state came into being to

a) Make life better

b) Protect life and liberty

c) End exploitation of the poor

d) Legalise exploitation of the poor by the state

197. Which institution in a federal system is called 'Balancing Wheel of the Constitution'?

a) Legislature

b) Executive

c) Judiciary

d) Press

198. Who gave the view that 'A constitutional state is one in which the powers of government, the rights of the governed and the relations between the two are adjusted'?

a) K. C. Wheare

b) C. F. Strong

c) Carl J. Friedrich

d) James Bryce

199. 'Those who says that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means' who said this ?

a) Gandhi

b) Karl Marx

c) Hobbes

d) Locke

200. In which theory of origin of the state, political conscience is an important factor

- a) Force theory
- b) Matriarchic theory
- c) Social contract theory
- d) Evolutionary theory

ANSWER KEY

- 1.d) All of the above**
- 2. d) Dissolution of lower house.**
- 3. c) Democracy**
- 4. a) The rights are created by the state**
- 5. a) The State**
- 6. d) Seeley**

- 7. (b) Aristotle**
- 8. a) The People**
- 9. c) Switzerland**

- 10. d) Laski**
- 11. b) France**
- 12. d) Laski**
- 13. b) Rule of Law**
- 14. b) 6months**
- 15. d) Mac Iver**
- 16. a) Right to hold public office**
- 17. a) Freedom should be unlimited**
- 18. b) Statutory law**
- 19. a) Social Contract**
- 20. b) December 10**
- 21. a) Austin**
- 22. b. There should be independence of judiciary**
- 23. c) Power of the people**

- 24. c) Robert.A. Dahl
- 25. a) Ancient Greek city-states
- 26. a) Cantons of Switzerland
- 27. d) Refer to the people
- 28. a) Plebiscitum
- 29. a) People's opinion
- 30. d) U.S.A
- 31. c) France
- 32.a) Athens
- 33. a) Paul Janet
- 34. a) Easton
- 35. d) Behavioural Approach
- 36. b) Lasswell
- 37. b) Easton
- 38. b) Post-Behaviouralist Approach
- 39.a) Lasswell
- 40. b) Marxian Approach
- 41. a) Latin
- 42. a) Bluntschli
- 43. a) Laski
- 44. b) Engels
- 45. a) Morgan
- 46. b) Jean Bodin
- 47. c) Associations
- 48. d) Austin

- 49. c) MacIver
- 50. d) Laski
- 51. a) Karl Marx
- 52. d) Justice.
- 53. a) Political Domain
- 54. c) Establish the principles of justice for the basic structure of society
- 55. c) John Rawls
- 56. c) The Spirit of Laws
- 57.a) UK
- 58. c) Extensive public debate before taking decisions
- 59. c) Jefferson
- 60. c) Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution
- 61. a) Arthur Bentley
- 62. b) Wallas
- 63. c) Merriam
- 64. d) Easton
- 65. a) Post-behaviouralism
- 66. a) John Locke
- 67. b) Laski
- 68. b) respect for individual rights

- 69. b) The United Kingdom
- 70. c) Britain with certain modifications
- 71. a) Referendum
- 72. c) Democratic System
- 73. c) Right to information Act
- 74. a) A transitional state
- 75. b) Ludwig Von Bertalanffy
- 76. d) Freedom of speech
- 77. b) Developing countries
- 78. a) Almond and Powell
- 79. d) J.S. Mill
- 80. b) Philosophical anarchist
- 81. c) A perverted form of government
- 82. a) something which lies fixed
- 83. c) Produce intended effects
- 84. a) Dahl
- 85. d) Freedom
- 86. b) An economic system for communism
- 87. a) Lasswell
- 88. a) Andrew Haywood
- 89. d) Who should get what in society?
- 90. b) everybody finishes the same start in life
- 91. d) De Tocqueville

92. c) Absence of interference
- 93.b) Jayprakash Narayan
94. (d) complete independence
95. a) C.B. Macpherson
96. c) Invasion by foreign countries
97. b) greater and active engagement of citizens in government
98. d) popular participation
99. c) German
100. a) B R Ambedkar
101. d) allocate authoritatively values for a whole society
102. a) Greek
103. c) David Easton
104. a) Aristotle
105. a) 4th century B.C
106. a) A normative concern and deductive method explanation
107. a) Charles Merriam
108. b) Robert A Dahl
109. c) Intellectual foundations
110. d) Isaiah Berlin
- 111.a) David Easton
112. b) Relevance and action
113. c) Marxism
114. b) John Austin
115. c) J.S. Mill
116. c) Historiography
117. d) George Sabine
118. b) Polis
- 119 a) Provisions given in the Constitution
120. (b) representative democracy
121. d) Catlin
122. c) Henry Maine

- 123. b) David Easton
- 124. a) Louis XIV
- 125. b) Individualistic view
- 126. c) Hegel
- 127. d) Machiavelli
- 128. a) Pluralists
- 129. b) Hobbes
- 130. c) Acton
- 131. c) Delegation
- 132. c) Robert Nozick
- 133. c) A.V. Dicey
- 134. a) Limited government
- 135. d) Limited government
- 136. a) Montesquieu
- 137. b) Aristotle
- 138. d) Polity
- 139. c) Prime Minister
- 140. d) Parliamentary
- 141. c) Collective responsibility
- 142. d) Isaih Berlin
- 143. a) Harmony
- 144. b) Latin
- 145. d) Italy

- 146. c) One leader
- 147. c) Mussolini
- 148. c) Organic entity

- 149. d) It is against imperialism

- 150. d) totalitarian state
- 151. b) nationalism
- 152. a) equality, democracy and distrust of empire

153. b) In favour of nationalization of large scale industries only
154. d) It stands for a world free from all forms of tyranny and exploitation
155. c) Utilitarianism
156. c) State regulation of the economic conditions in the interests of workers
157. b) Karl Marx
158. b) It has no faith in human reasoning
- 159.(b) It always responds to the needs of the people
160. c) Karl Marx
161. c) both a programme and action
162. a) Karl Marx
163. d) All the above
164. c) Dialectical materialism
165. b) Karl Marx
166. c) Aristotle
- 167.c) Aristotle
- 168.a) Herman Finer
- 169.d) J. S Mill
- 170.b) Legislature
171. c) Real powers
- 172.c) The Constitution
- 173.d) A single Citizenship
- 174.b) British Constitution
- 175.b) Lobbying
176. a) Prof. Seeley
- 177.b) Voting behavior and election
- 178.a) Traditional Approach
- 179.b) Walter Lippmann
- 180.a) Plato
- 181.c) Rajasthan
- 182.c) Parliamentary system
- 183.a) Law making

- 184.d) Party system**
- 185. b) Chester Bernard**
- 186. b) G W F Hegel**
- 187.c) David Ricardo**
- 188.c) Classless democracy**
- 189.a) Sarvodaya**
- 190. c) Vinobha Bhave**
- 191.c) Parliament**
- 192.c) Prime Minister**
- 193. a) Public opinion**
- 194. c) Government**
- 195. c) Democracy**
- 196. d) Legalise exploitation of the poor by the state**
- 197.c) Judiciary**
- 198 b) C F Strong**
- 199. a) Gandhi**
- 200. d) Evolutionary theory**