

**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY  
(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)**

**THIRD SEMESTER  
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 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) 6 months c) 9 months 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,  
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 term law is a
- a) Spanish origin b) Latin origin c) Greek origin d) Teutonic origin
- 23 The term 'lag' denotes
- a) something which lies fixed b) something strong c) something legal d) something changeable
24. 'On Liberty' is written by
- a) J.S. Mill b) A.B. Hall c) Austin d) Bryce
25. The word democracy means,
- a) Power of the government b) Power of the representatives c) Power of the people d) Power of the executive
26. 'Who Governs' is a work by
- a) A.B. Hall b) Laski c) Robert.A. Dahl d) Plato
27. Direct democracy was established in
- a) Ancient Greek city-states b) Latin American states c) Ancient India d) African states
28. Direct democracy is now practice in
- a) Cantons of Switzerland b) States of India c) China d) England
29. Referendum means
- a) Refer to the judiciary b) Refer to the legislature c) Refer to the executive d) Refer to the people
30. Plebiscite is a word derived from,
- a) Plebiscitum b) Plebiscite c) Public d) plebian
31. Plebiscite means
- a) people's opinion b) people's decree c) people's decision d) people's vote
32. Republican Party belongs to
- a) France b) U.K c) U.A.E d) U.S.A
33. Which of the following country follows a multi-party system?
- a) China b) England c) France d) USA

34. Which is known as the citadel of democracy?  
a) Athens b) America c) India d) Switzerland
35. Who defined political science is “that part of social science which treats the foundations of the foundations of the state and principles of government”?  
a.) Paul Janet b) Dyke c) Gettell d) None of it
36. Who introduced ‘intellectual foundations stones’ for behavioural approach?  
a. Easton; b. Merriam; c. Lasswell; d. Bentley
37. 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
38. Who said Political Science is the sharing and shaping up of power”?  
a) Merriam b) Lasswell c) Catlin d) None of them
39. Who is known as the greatest advocate of Post-Behaviouralism?  
a) Merriam b) Easton c) Lasswell d) Bentley
40. Which approach demands ‘relevance’ and ‘action’?  
a) Institutional Approach b) Post-Behaviouralist Approach c) Behaviouralist d) Historical Approach
41. Who introduced ‘politics of consent’?  
a). Lasswell b). Kaplan c) Popper d) Lucian Pie
42. Which approach considers “State being an engine of tyranny and exploitation?  
a) Post-Behaviouralism b) Marxian Approach c) Behaviouralism d) Institutional Approach
43. The term ‘state’ is derived from which language?  
a. Latin b. Greek c. English d. None of it
44. Who defined “the state is the politically organised people of a definite territory”?  
a. Bluntschli; b. Wilson; c. Machiavelli; d. Aristotle

45. 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
46. Whose treatise, “the origin of the Family, Private Property and the State”?
- a. Marx; b. Engels; c. Lenin; d. Mao
47. Who is the author of the book ‘Ancient Society’?
- a. Morgan b. Popper c. Maine d. Mao
48. Who defined sovereignty as the ‘the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by laws’?
- b. Garner; b. Jean Bodin; c. Austin; d. Gilchrist
49. Which one of the following is not an element of the state?
- a) Government b) Sovereignty c) Associations d) International recognition
50. Who defined law is the command of sovereign
- a)Grotius; b. Hobbes; c. Locke; d. Austin
51. Who said ‘Kinship creates society and society at length creates the state
- a. Gettell; b. Maine; c. MacIver; d. Austin
52. Who points, because society is federal, authority must also be federal?
- a. Maine; b. MacIver; c. Bentham; d. Laski
53. Whose work is “Modern State?”
- a. Laski; b. Lindsay; c. Bodin; d. MacIver
54. What is the first virtue of social institution, according to Rawls?
- (a) Wealth (b) Strength (c) Militarism (d) Justice.
55. To what domain did Rawls direct his views of justice?
- a) Political Domain b) Medical domain C) financial domain d) private domain
56. 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

57. 'Theory of Justice' is a work by:  
 a) Aristotle b) Henry Main c) John Rawls d) M E Bayels
58. Which is the work of Montesquieu?  
 a) Ant-Duhring b) State and Revolution c) The Spirit of Laws d) The poverty of philosophy
59. Shadow cabinet is a system prevails in which country  
 a) U K b) Japan c) India d) France
60. 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
61. 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
62. 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
63. Who wrote 'The Process of Government?'  
 a) Arthur Bentley b) Graham Wallas c) Charles Merriam d) David Easton
64. Whose work is "Human Nature in Politics?"  
 a) Dicey b) Wallas c) Laski d) Merriam
65. Who wrote "New Aspects of Politis"  
 a) Wallas b) Laski c) Merriam d) Bentley
66. Who wrote "The Political System?"  
 a) Almond b) Apter c) Lasswell d) . Easton
67. 'It is better to be vague than irrelevant'. This statement explains the following  
 a) Post-behaviouralism b) Behaviouralism c) Positivism d) Empiricism
68. Who introduced the concept of natural rights?  
 a) John Locke b) Green c) Laski d) Barker
69. Legal theory of right was propounded by  
 a) Mac Iver b) Laski c) Hegel d) Barker

70. 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
71. Parliamentary form of government first involved in  
a) Greece b) the United Kingdom c) The United States d) Rome
72. India has adopted Rule of Law on the pattern of  
a) Britain b) Japan c) Britain with certain modifications d) USA
73. 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
74. Participation is an important element of every  
a) Monarchial System b) Oligarchic System c) Democratic System d) Aristocratic System
75. 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
76. 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
77. 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
78. Democracy is meaningless without  
a ) President and Congress b) Supreme Court and President c) A federal form of government  
d) Freedom of speech
79. Structural functionalism as a method was developed to study the politics of  
a) Modern totalitarianism b) Developing countries c) Developed socialism d) Advanced  
Capitalism
80. 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

81. 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
82. Gandhi describe himself as a  
 a) Social democrat b) Philosophical anarchist c) Socialist d) Liberal
83. 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
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. Who among the following advocated party less democracy in India?  
 a) Acharya Vinoba Bhave b) Jayprakash Narayan c) Mahatma Gandhi d) . M.N. Roy

93. 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
94. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?  
a) C.B. Macpherson b) Michael Oakeshott c) F. A. Hayek d) Gaetano Mosca
95. 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
96. 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
97. The advocates of deliberative democracy emphasize  
a) Executive supremacy b) parliamentary sovereignty c) Judicial autonomy d) popular  
participation
98. The Communist manifesto was first published in  
a) Russian b) English c) German d) French
99. 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
100. 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
101. The term 'politics' was derived from two words 'polis' and 'polity' in which language  
a) Greek b) Latin c) English d) French
102. 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

103. Who contributed the work 'the Politics'?
- a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Machiavelli
104. 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.
105. 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
106. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of Politics?
- a) Charles Merriam b) Harold D Lasswell c) George Catlin d) Arthur Bentley
107. 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
108. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as
- a) Verifications b) Pure science c) Intellectual foundations d) Observational study
109. Who wrote the book Four Essays on Liberty?
- a) Herbert Spencer b) Earnest Barker c) J S Mill d) Isaiah Berlin
110. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post Behaviouralism?
- a) David Easton b) C Wright Mills c.) Robert Dahl d) Harold D Lasswell
111. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are
- a) Pure science b) Relevance and action c) Value d) None of these
112. Historical materialism is one of the tools in
- a) Behaviouralism b) Utilitarianism c) Marxism d) Post behaviouralism
102. Whose work is 'Lectures on Jurisprudence'?
- a) Gilchrist b) John Austin c) A.V. Dicey d) Garner
113. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?
- a) Lowell b) T.H. Green c) J.S. Mill d) Laski
114. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?
- a) Simulation b) Legal institutionalism c) Historiography d) Comparison

115. Whose work is "Lectures on Jurisprudence"?
- a) Gilchrist b) John Austin c) A.V. Dicey d) Garner
116. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?
- a) Lowell b) T.H. Green c) J.S. Mill d) Laski
117. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?
- a) Simulation b) Legal institutionalism c) Historiography d) Comparison
118. Whose work is "A History of Political Theory"?
- a) Catlin b) Duverger c) Deutsch d) George Sabine
119. The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term 'state'
- a) Republica b) Polis c) Republic d) Commonwealth
120. 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
121. 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
122. Who wrote the work "The Web of Government"?
- a) Lasswell b) Laski c) Weber d) Catlin
123. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach
- a. Coleman b. Lipset c. Henry Maine d. Robert Dahl
124. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism?
- a) Leo Strauss b) David Easton c) George Catlin d) Charles Merriam
125. Who used to say "I am the state"?
- a) Louis XIV b) Machiavelli c) John Austin d) MacIver
126. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil'?
- a) Idealistic view b) Individualistic view c) Fascist view d) Pluralistic view

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) Pateman    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. Who said '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) Adam Smith 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. Parliamentary form of government first evolved in  
a) Rome b) United States c) Greece d) United Kingdom
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      v) 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) G ramswaraj      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. Westminster 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 say 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. c) Common law
19. a) Social Contract
20. b) December 10
21. a) Austin
22. d) Teutonic origin
21. a) something which lies fixed
22. a) J.S.Mill
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. d) 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. **d) MacIver**
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. b) Philosophical anarchist
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. b) freedom for the meanest of the countrymen
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) United Kingdom
- 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**