

**BA PHILOSOPHY (BA DEGREE (CBCS)
PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION 2019**

(PRIVATE STUDY)

SEMESTER- 3

COMPLEMENTARY

PL3CMT03 - SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

NOBEL.PS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,

DEPT. OF PHILOSOPHY

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE,

ERNAKULAM

1. Who is the author of the book The Republic—a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Kant d) Gandhiji
2. The idea of Philosopher King introduced by – a) Rousseau, b) Hobbes, c) Locke , d) Plato
3. Platos ideal state is known as – a)The Republic, b)Polity, c) Oligarchy ,d) Autocracy
4. To Aristotle the best form of government is-a) Polity, b) Aristocracy, c) Plutocracy, d) democracy
5. “For the people, by the people, of the people” is a statement of –a) Democracy, b)Aristocracy, c)Autocracy, D) None of these
6. “General will” is the concept of –a)Rousseau, b)Webber, c)Gandhiji, d) Nehru
7. “General will” is equal to ,a)peoples will, b) rulers will, c) workers will, d) none of these
8. “The web of relations” is a definition of –a) state, b) society, c) government, d) group
9. Who wrote the book “Justice as Fairness”- a)John Rawls, b)Aruna roy, c)Pareto, d) Levinas
10. Which is the largest democratic country in the world- a)China, b)USA, c)India, d) Brazil
11. When did the United Nations Organisation establish- a) 1945,b) 1935,c)1955,d)1947
12. The largest written constitution belongs to- a)USA, b) India, c) China, d) Australia
13. The federal system of India adopted from-a) Canada, b) Russia, c)Britain, d)Germany
14. Arthasastra is a book of – a)Economics, b) statecraft, c) Education, d) Political parties
15. What do you mean by “A state does not have its own religion”-a) secular state, b) religious state, c) both A&B, d) none of these
16. How many fundamental rights are there in India- a) 7, b) 6, c) 5 , d) 8
17. Howmany Lokha sabha seats are there in Kerala- a) 30, b)20, c)25, d)23
18. Ramarajya is a concept of –a) Gandhiji, b)Nehru, c) Patel , d)None of these
19. The ideal state of Gandiji is known as-a) polity, b) ramarajya, c) republic, d) county
20. The concept of trusteeship is introduced by- a)Gandhiji, b) Tagore, c)C.R.Das, d) M.N.Roy
21. Who was the first law minister of India- a)Nehru, b)Ambedkar, c)Patel, d)none of these
22. Indian constitution is a - a)written, b)unwritten, c) evolved, d) no constitution
23. The highest court of India is- a) supreme court, b)high court c) parliament, d)none of these
24. In ancient Greek, Athens was famous for-a)commerce, b) education, c) logic, d) handicraft

25. Which articles of Indian constitution prohibits racial discrimination-a)articles 14,17, b)15,16, c)17,23, d) 17,18
26. Who among the following is a contractualist a)Rousseau, b)Locke, c)Hobbes, d) all of these
27. Who among the following is a liberal political philosopher- a)John Rawls, b)Aristotle, c)Plato d) all of these
28. In which country plural executive functions –a) Switzerland, b) India, c)USA , d)Britain
29. The head of the state is known as Chancellor in which of the following country- a) Holland, b)China, c) Russia, d) Germany
30. “Right to vote” is a- a)political right, b)civil right, c) fundamental right, d) legal right
31. Who supported slavery-a)Plato, b)Aristotle, c) Locke d), Rousseau
32. “Free citizenship in a free state” pertains to-a)Athens, b)Sparta, c) both A&b, d) none of these
33. “ Virtue is knowledge” said by whom- a)Socrates, b)Heraclitus, c) J.S.Mill ,d) all the above
34. “Division of labour” is the concept of –a) Plato, b) Socrates, c) Ambrose, d)Seneca
35. “Territory” is an element of –a) state, b)executive, c) government, d) legislature
36. The highest law making body in India is-a)judiciary, b) executive, c) legislature, d) parliament
37. India follows –a) constitutional supremacy, b) parliamentary supremacy, c)both A&B, d) none of these
38. In India,” right to property” is a –a) legal right, b) civil right, c) fundamental right, d)political right
39. “giving to everyman his due” pertains to-a) equality, b) justice, c)discrimination, d) all of these
40. How many states are there in India-a) 30,b) 29,c) 25, d) 28
41. 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
42. The International Criminal Court is located at- a) Washington, b) Hague, c)Geneva d). London
43. State is an – a) institution, b) organisation, c) group, d) agency
44. Indian democracy follows-a) single party system, b) byparty system, c) multiparty system, d) all of these
45. Whose work is “Human Nature in Politics”
 - a. Dicey; b. Wallas; c. Laski; d. Merriam
46. Who wrote “New Aspects of Politis”
 - a. Wallas; b. Laski; c. Merriam; d. Bentley
47. Find out the work of Lasswell and Kaplan
 - a. Systematic Politics b. The Politics of System c. Power and Society
 - d. Introduction to Politics
48. Who wrote “The Political System”
 - a. Almond; b. Apter; c. Lasswell; d. Easton
49. The term ‘Historicism’ was made popular by
 - a. Sabine; b. Oakeshott; c. Popper; d. Foster
50. ‘It is better to be vague than irrelevant’. This statement explains the following
 - a. Post-behaviouralism; b. Behaviouralism; c. Positivism; d. Empiricism
51. The Iron Law of Oligarchy is associated with
 - a. Millett; b. Michels; c. McConnell; d. Mazzini
52. Who regarded revolution as a means of achieving freedom?
 - a. Hegel; b. Dahl; c. John Milton; d. Karl Marx

53. Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights, rights demand the state, who has made this statement?
a. Hegel; b. Green; c. Laski; d. Barker
54. 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
55. Who said "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely." ?
a. Lord Acton b. David Apter c. A.V. Dicey d. Montesquieu
56. Parliamentary form of government first evolved in
a. Greece b. The United Kingdom c. The United States d. Rome
57. India has adopted Rule of Law on the pattern of- a.USA, b. UK, c. Russia , d. china
58. Who said that Bureaucracy is "a regulated administrative system organized as a series of Inter related offices ?
a. Max Weber; b. Gladden; c. F.M. Marx; d. John A. Vieg
59. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the
a.Parliament; b. Supreme Court; c. High Courts; d. Election Commission
60. Who said, "Revolution is a sweeping fundamental change in the predominant myth of a social order" ?
a. G.S. Peter; b. H Arendt; c. Huntington; d. Neumann
61. Participation is an important element of every
a.Monarchical System b. Oligarchical System c.Democratic System d. Aristocratic System
62. 'If sovereignty is not absolute, no state will exist'. Who said this ?
a.Laski; b. Locke; c.Austin; d. None of the above
63. 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
64. Who said 'Neutrality is' one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy ?
a. F. M. Marx; b. Peter Self; c. Ajay Baseli; d. O. P. Dwivedi
65. "All administration means domination" who said this ?
a. Weber; b. Martin Albrow; c. R. K. Merton; d. Talcot Parsons
66. 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
67. Democracy is meaningless without
a.President and Congress b. Supreme Court and Presidentc.A federal form of government
d. Freedom of speech
68. Structural functionalism as a method was developed to study the politics of
a.Modern totalitarianism b. Politics of developing countries c.Developed socialism
d. Advanced Capitalism
69. Who wrote "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign
70. Gandhi describe himself as a
a.Social democrat b. Philosophical anarchist c.Socialist d. Liberal
71. David Easton stated in his work, *The Political System*, 1953, that two kinds of political inputs are:
a.Voting and impeachment b. Political action committees and political parties
c.Demand and support d. Pressure and bribery
72. According to Aristotle, democracy is
a.A genuine form of government b. The same as oligarchy c. A perverted form of government
d. The same as polity
73. Power is the capacity to
a.Persuade b. Hold sovereignty c. Produce intended effects d. Exercise authority
74. Authority is the right to
a. Invoke tradition b. Nationhood c. Rule d. Delegate
75. Sovereignty refers to
a.Ruling monarchs b. Ceremonial leaders c.Supreme courts d. The ultimate source of authority in society

76. Which of the following is the function of political parties?
 a. Supervising interest groups b. Administering elections c. Aggregating (combining) interest
 d. Negotiating with foreign governments
77. The assignment of law-making, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting functions to independent branches of the government is called
 a. separation of powers b. checks and balances. c. enumerated powers. d. implied powers.
78. According to Almond and Verba, the civil culture
 a. Contributes to the stability of liberal democracies
 b. Is incompatible with the stability of liberal democracies c, both A&B, d, none of the above
79. Social capital is based on
 a. Start up funding for voluntary organisations b. Widespread acceptance of the market economy
 c. Eastern Europe's 'third way' d. A culture of trust and cooperation
80. Who introduced hegemony in the concept of civil society?
 a. Lenin b. Gramsci c. Hegel d. Marx
81. Who said 'civilisation is not a burden, but it is an opportunity'?
 a. Marx b. Gandhi c. Nehru d. Lenin
82. The Iron Law of Oligarchy is associated with
 a. Michels b. Millet c. Bentham d. Kant
83. Who wrote the work 'a preface to democratic theory'?
 a. Dahl b. Marx c. Lenin d. MacIver
84. The most essential principle of liberalism is
 a. Equality b. Social justice c. Democracy d. Freedom
85. Who is guild socialist? a. Green b. Mill c. Cole d. Dicey
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. An institution is a form of
 a. Organisation b. Legal system c. Culture d. State
88. Who said Politics is about 'who gets what, when and how'?
 a. Lasswell b. Almond c. Easton d. Verba
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 all are equal
91. Which one of the following country follows unitary form of government?
 a. Australia. b. USA c. India d. UK
92. Who among the following argued that universal suffrage does injustice to property owners?
 a. J.S. Mill b. W.F. Willoughby c. H.J. Laski d. Henry Maine
93. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?
 a. James Madison b. John Dunning c. J Rousseau d. De Tocqueville
94. Who among the following is not an exponent of 'Elitist Theory of Democracy'?
 a. Mosca b. Pareto c. Michel d. C Macpherson
95. Who among the following advocated partyless democracy in India?
 a. Acharya Vinoba Bhave b. Jayprakash Narayan c. Mahatma Gandhi d. M.N. Roy

96. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?
 A .C.B. Macpherson b. Michael Oakeshoot c. F. A. Hayek d. Gaetano Mosca
97. Who among the following has described the world wide triumph of liberal democracy as the 'end of history'?
 a. Samuel P. Huntington b. Francis Fukuyama c. Robert Dahl d. C. Wright Mills
98. Who among the following favoured qualification as the basis for right to vote?
 a.E. Barker b. T.H. Green c. J.S. Mill d. J. Bentham
99. 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
100. Which is Canada's political system?
 a. a confederal state b. a direct democracy c. a unitary stated. d. parliamentary democracy
101. Rational-legal authority also known as
 a. Confederal b. Universal c. Democratic d. Bureaucratic
102. "A partyess regime is a conservative regime an anti-party regime is a reactionary regime."
 Who made this statement?
 a.Samuel Huntington b. Sartori c .Carl J. Friedrich d. K.C. Wheare
103. The advocates of deliberative democracy emphasize
 a. executive supremacy b. parliamentary sovereignty c, judicial autonomy
 d, popular sovereignty
104. the concept of 'circulation of elites' has been used by
 a. Mosca b. Michels c. Weber d. Pareto
105. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
 A .Democracy b. Absolute monarchy c. Feudalism d. Decolonization
106. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as ration-legal authority ?
 a. Max Weber b. Herbert A. Simon c. Vilfredo Pareto d. F.M. Marx
107. The Communist manifesto was first published in
 a.Russian b. English c. German d. French
108. The International Criminal Court is located at
 a.Washington b. Hague c. Geneva d. London
109. Who among the following has described the world wide triumph of liberal democracy as the end of history ?
 a.Francis Fukuyama b. Samuel P. Huntington c.David Held d. Samir Amin
110. The National Parliamentary body of China is known as
 a.National People's Congress b. Supreme Soviet c. People's Assembly d. State Council
111. Which aspect of imperialism does the dependency theory emphasize ?
 a.Strategic b. Political c.Cultural d. Economic
112. 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.
113. Who was acknowledging politics is a universal activity?
 a.MacIver b. Robert Dahl c.Hobbes d. Plato
114. The term 'politics' was derived from two words 'polis' and 'polity' in which language

- a. Greek; b. Latin; c. English; d. French
115. Who defined politics as “the authoritative allocation of values that are binding on the society”
a. John Lock b. B. J.S. Mill c. David Easton d. Almond
116. Political science is the scientific designation of the subject of study was accepted in which year
a. 1948 b. 1950 c. 1945 d. 1970
117. Who contributed the work ‘the Politics’?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Machiavelli
118. The scope of Political Science is determined by the enquiries that arise in connection with the state. Who said so?
A .Gilchrist b. Almond c. T.H. Green d. August Comte
119. 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.
120. 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
121. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of politics?
a. Charles Merriam b. Harold D Lasswell c. George Catlin d. Arthur Bentley
122. Behavioural approach in Politics Science is an attempt to make the empirical content of Political Science more scientific who said this?
a. Charles Merriam b. Robert A Dahl c. George Catlin d. Arthur Bentley
123. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as
a. Verifications b. Pure science c. Intellectual foundations d. Observational study
124. Politics is “the study of shaping and sharing of power”
a. Charles Merriam b. Robert A Dahl c. Harold D Lasswell d. Arthur Bentley
125. Politics became “narrow focus, the trivial detail and abstract fact”
a. C Wright Mills b. Robert A Dahl c. Harold D Lasswell d. Arthur Bentley
126. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post Behaviouralism?
a. David Easton b. C Wright Mills c. Robert Dahl d. Harold D Lasswell
127. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are
a. Pure science b. Relevance and action c. Value d. None of these
128. Historical materialism is one of the tools in
a. Behaviouralism b. Utilitarianism c. Marxism d. Post behaviouralism
129. It is not a matter of problems to be solved but a state of domination and subjugation to be ended by a total transformation of the conditions which give rise to it . who said this?
A .David Easton b. C Wright Mills c. Robert A Dahl d. Ralph Miliband
130. Who said the state is the politically organised people of a definite territory?
A .J.K. Bluntschli b. C Wright Mills c. Robert Dahl d. Ralph Miliband
131. Who defines state as “people organised for law within a definite territory”
a. J.K. Bluntschli b. C Wright Mills c. Woodrow Wilson d. Ralph Miliband
132. “Territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power” who said this?
a. Harold J Laski b. C Wright Mills c. Woodrow Wilson d. Ralph Miliband
133. Who emphasised the importance of the ‘subjective desire of the people’ for organisation and maintenance of the state?
a. Harold J Laski b. C Wright Mills c. Woodrow Wilson d. Willoughby
134. Who said, an association as “a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common”?
a. Harold J Laski b. MacIver c. Woodrow Wilson d. Willoughby
135. Who defined sovereignty as the ‘absolute and perpetual power of commanding in a state’?
a. Garner; b. Jean Bodin; c. Green; d. Hobbes

136. Who is regarded as the greatest exponent of the Monistic theory of sovereignty?
 a. Jean Bodin b. Anthony Giddens c. John Austin d. Michel Waltzer
137. Who defines sovereignty it as ‘the sum total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law’
 a. Gilchrist b. A.V. Dicey c. John Austin d. Michel Waltzer
138. Who propounded sovereignty in his famous concept of the ‘general will’
 a. Anthony Giddens b. Rousseau c. John Locke d. Hobbes
139. Who defined sovereignty as “the supreme power of the state over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law”?
 a. John Austin b. Rousseau c. John Locke d. Jean Bodin
140. Whose work is “the Law of War and Peace”
 a. John Austin b. Jean Bodin c. Hugo Grotius d. John Locke
141. Whose work is “Lectures on Jurisprudence”?
 a. Gilchrist b. John Austin c. A.V. Dicey d. Garner
142. Who developed the concept of law as a command given by a superior to an inferior?
 a. Jean Bodin b. John Locke c. Hobbs, d. Lenin
143. Who is the main proponent of the pluralist concept of sovereignty?
 a. Hugo Grotius b. John Austin c. Henry Maine d. Jean Bodin
144. Whose work is “Grammar of Politics”?
 a. John Austin b. Jean Bodin c. Laski d. Locke
145. Whose work is “The Spirit of Laws”?
 a. Jean Bodin b. Henry Maine c. Laski d. Montesquieu
146. Who wrote the work ‘Modern State’?
 a. Montesquieu b. Mac Iver c. Laski d. Garner
147. Whose work is “Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution”?
 a. Jean Bodin b. Gilchrist c. Hugo Grotius d. A.V. Dicey
148. Who wrote the work “Representative Government”?
 a. Lowell b. T.H. Green c. J.S. Mill d. Laski
149. Politics science is a discipline
 a. That cannot ignore values b. Which provides value free analysis
 c. Which does not subscribe to any values d. Meant to study values
150. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?
 a. Simulation b. Legal institutionalism c. Historiography d. Comparison
151. Whose work is “the Nerves of Government”
 a. Catlin b. Duverger c. Deutsch d. George Sabine
152. The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term ‘state’
 a. Republica b. Polis c. Republic d. Commonweal
153. Who described politics as “acting in concert”?
 a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Marx d. Hannah Arendt
154. Who wrote the work ‘The Great Issues Politics’?
 a. MacIver b. Laski c. Lipson d. Catlin
155. Who wrote the work “The Web of Government”?
 a. Lasswell b. Laski c. Lipson d. Catlin
156. Whose work is “Marxism and Politics”?
 a. Macpherson b. Willoughby c. Charles Merriam d. Miliband
157. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach
 a. Coleman b. Lipset c. Henry Maine d. Robert Dahl
158. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism?
 a. Leo Strauss b. David Easton c. George Catlin d. Charles Merriam
159. ‘It is better to be vague than irrelevant’ This statement explains the following
 a. Positivism b. Empiricism c. Behaviouralism d. Post behaviouralism
160. Who used to say “I am the state”
 a. Louis IX b. Machiavelli c. John Austin d. MacIver

161. Who described man in the state of nature as a 'noble savage'?
- Hobbes
 - Rousseau
 - Lock
 - Laski
162. Whose work is "the Process of Government"?
- Arther Bentley
 - Robert Dahl
 - Charles Merriam
 - Karl Popper
163. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil'?
- Idealistic view
 - Individualistic view
 - Fascist view
 - Pluralistic view
164. Who observed 'the state is the march of God on Earth'?
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Hegel
 - Louis XIV
165. Who wrote the work "The Prince"?
- MacIver
 - Locke
 - Austin
 - Machiavelli
166. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as
- Pluralists
 - Federalists
 - Socialists
 - Anarchists
167. Plato is called the father of idealist theory of the state because
- He postulated a dualism between reality and value
 - He prescribed the ideals of city state
 - His theory was based not on what human nature is but on what it ought to be
 - He based his theory on the idea of the good
168. The main functions of the state. According to the Pluralists is to
- Regulate production and distribution of essential goods
 - Harmonise the rights and activities of various groups and association
 - Promote general welfare of its citizens
 - Provide social security
169. Who observed "the state should promote greatest good of the greatest number"?
- T.H. Green
 - Jeremy Bentham
 - J.S. Mill
 - Laski
170. The chief advocate of the Patriarchal theory of the Origin of the state is
- Henry Maine
 - Morgan
 - Locke
 - Green
171. Locke has used the social contract theory to justify
- Liberal democratic state
 - Supremacy of the judicial organ
 - Political obligation
 - Absolute loyalty of citizens of the state
172. Who contributed "Leviathan"?
- Pateman
 - Hobbes
 - Locke
 - Rawls
173. The pluralist theory views power as
- Repressive
 - Relational
 - Control over resources
 - A fixed quantity
174. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
- Democracy
 - Feudalism
 - Absolute monarchy
 - Decolonisation
175. The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign
- Political supremacy
 - The power of political legitimation
 - Moral omni-competence
 - Absolute judicial authority
176. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin's theory of sovereignty?
- Political sovereignty
 - Limited sovereignty
 - Absolute sovereignty
 - Popular sovereignty
177. Who believed that irrespective of the forms of government, authority tends to be oligarchic ?
- Laski
 - Weber
 - Robert Michaels
 - Aristotle
178. Who said "knowledge is Power"?
- Morgenthau
 - Foucault
 - Lasswell
 - Easton
179. Who said 'power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely'?
- Almond
 - Aristotle
 - Acton
 - Apter
180. Who wrote politics is 'who gets, what, when and how'?
- Lasswell
 - Kaplan
 - Almond
 - Powel
181. Who among the following was the chief exponent of the legal theory of sovereignty?
- Rousseau
 - Locke
 - Austin
 - Bodin
182. Which among the following is not a feature of sovereignty?
- Absoluteness
 - Indivisibility
 - Delegation
 - Permanence
183. One of the following is not the feature of sovereignty
- Originality
 - All-comprehensiveness
 - Divisibility
 - Inalienability

184. Austin was an English
 a. Jurist b. Sociologist c. Economist d. Scientist
185. Who wrote the work 'anarchy, state and utopia'?
 a. Taylor b. Merriam c. Robert Nozick d. Catlin
186. Rousseau is the advocate of
 a. Political sovereignty b. Legal sovereignty c. Popular sovereignty d. Personal sovereignty
187. who observed state is known by the rights it maintains?
 a. Hegel b. Green c. Barker d. Laski
188. 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
189. Who described the 'rule of law' as nonsense stilts?
 a. Bentham b. Laski c. Montesquieu d. Rawls
190. Secret ballot is also known as
 a. Australian ballot b. Austrian ballot c. Canadian ballot d. Greek
191. Constitutional government implies
 a. Limited government b. Representative government c. Government according to the constitution d. Government by the consent of the people
192. An essential pre-requisite for constitutionalism?
 a. A written constitution b. Parliamentary democracy c. Guarantee of fundamental rights d. Limited government
193. The theory of separation of powers was initiated by
 a. Montesquieu b. Locke c. Madison d. Dicey
194. According to Aristotle, the perverted form of government with regard to polity was
 a. Oligarchy b. Aristocracy c. Democracy d. Monarchy
- e.
195. The first systematic classification of government was given by
 a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Montesquieu
196. Zero hour begins
 a. At mid-day b. At the end of the day c. At the time when the prime minister suggests d. At the beginning of the day
197. The term 'sovereignty' is derived from the word 'superanus' of which language
 a. French b. Latin c. Greek d. English
198. 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
199. All the ministers sail and sink together. This is true of the following form of government
 a. Unitary b. Presidential c. Federal d. Parliamentary
200. The idea of sovereignty owes its existence to
 a. Bodin b. Austin c. Hobbes

ANSWER KEY

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.A | 41.D | 81.B | 121.A | 161.B |
| 2.D | 42.B | 82.A | 122.A | 162.A |
| 3.A | 43.A | 83.A | 123.C | 163.B |
| 4.A | 44.C | 84.D | 124.C | 164.C |
| 5.A | 45.B | 85.C | 125.A | 165.D |
| 6.A | 46.C | 86.B | 126.A | 166.A |
| 7.A | 47.C | 87.A | 127.B | 167.C |
| 8.B | 48.D | 88.A | 128.D | 168.B |
| 9.A | 49.C | 89.D | 129.D | 169.B |
| 10.C | 50.A | 90.B | 130.A | 170.A |
| 11.A | 51.B | 91.D | 131.B | 171.A |
| 12.B | 52.C | 92.A | 132.A | 172.B |
| 13.A | 53.B | 93.D | 133.D | 173.B |
| 14.B | 54.B | 94.D | 134.B | 174.B |
| 15.A | 55.A | 95.B | 135.B | 175.F |
| 16.B | 56.B | 96.A | 136.C | 176.C |
| 17.B | 57.C | 97.A | 137.A | 177.C |
| 18.A | 58.B | 98.C | 138.B | 178.B |
| 19.B | 59.C | 99.B | 139.D | 179.A |
| 20.A | 60.D | 100.D | 140.C | 180.A |
| 21.B | 61.C | 101.D | 141.B | 181.C |
| 22.A | 62.D | 102.B | 142.D | 182.C |
| 23.A | 63.A | 103.D | 143.C | 183.C |
| 24.A | 64.C | 104.A | 144.C | 184.A |
| 25.B | 65.A | 105.B | 145.D | 185.C |
| 26.D | 66.B | 106.A | 146.C | 186.D |
| 27.A | 67.D | 107.C | 147.C | 187.D |
| 28.A | 68.B | 108.B | 148.C | 188.C |
| 29.D | 69.D | 109.A | 149.C | 189.A |
| 30.A | 70.B | 110.A | 150.C | 190.B |
| 31.B | 71.C | 111.D | 151.C | 191.A |
| 32.A | 72.B | 112.D | 152.B | 192.D |
| 33.A | 73.B | 113.B | 153.D | 193.A |
| 34.A | 74.A | 114.B | 154.C | 194.C |

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| 35.A | 75.A | 115.C | 155.D | 195.C |
| 36.A | 76.C | 116.A | 156.D | 196.A |
| 37.A | 77.A | 117.A | 157.C | 197.D |
| 38.B | 78.A | 118.A | 158.B | 198.C |
| 39.B | 79.D | 119.A | 159.D | 199.D |
| 40.B | 80.B | 120.A | 160.A | 200.A |