

M.G. UNIVERSITY
(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
CBCS UG SEMESTER –IV
CORE COURSE – AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY
QUESTION BANK & ANSWER KEY.

1. Who among the following is not a Greek political thinker ?
A. Socrates B . Plato C. Aristotle D. Machiavelli
2. Who is considered as the father of Politics ?
A. Plato B. Rousseau C. Aristotle D. Socrates
3. Plato fixed the population of an Ideal State at _____ ?
A. 5000 B.5040 C.10000 D.10500
4. Liberalism as a political philosophy developed in _____ ?
A. 18th Century B. 19th Century C. 20th Century D. Did not develop and remain vague
5. According to Marxist political theory _____
A. State is a Class structure B. State is a welfare institution C. State is an instrument of emancipation D. State is a Positive good
6. Who used the term 'state' in modern sense for the first time ?
A. Garner B. Aristotle C. Hobbes D. T.H. Green
7. Who among the following is **not** closely associated with Liberalism ?
A. Laski B. Karl Marx C. MacIver D. Bentham
8. The main characteristics of the traditional approach of political science was _____ ?

- A. The value free study
 - B. Comparative study
 - C. Emphasis on Scientific methodology
 - D. Institutional study
9. Which one is **not** an “Intellectual foundation stone” of Behaviouralism according to David Easton ?
- A. Regularities
 - B. Verification
 - C. Power
 - D. Techniques
10. Which political scientist was responsible for the development of Behavioural approach to the study of Political Theory ?
- A. David Easton
 - B. Almond
 - C. Karl Deutsch
 - D. Robert Dahl
11. Which of the following system has been defined by David Easton as the “institutions, processes and interactions through which values are authoritative allocated in a society” ?
- A. Political System
 - B. Social System
 - C. Economic System
 - D. None of the above.
12. The credit for developing behavioral approach for the study of Political Science goes to _____ ?
- A. The British Political Scientists
 - B. The American Political Scientists
 - C. The German Political Scientists
 - D. The U,S,S,R. Political Scientists
13. The Behaviouralist approach to the study of political science was developed as a protest against _____ ?

A. Historical Approach B. Philosophical Approach C. Institutional Approach D. All the Above

14. The “Intellectual God Father of Behaviouralism” is :

A. Charles Merriam B. David Easton C. Laswell D. Aristotle

15. ‘ Credo of Relevance ’ is concerned with :

A. Behaviouralism B. Post Behaviouralism C. Modernism D. Post- modernism

16. Which one of the following is not relevant to Traditional Approach :

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

17. Eight principles of Behavioural Approach of Political Science is generally known as :

A. Regularities B. Pure Science C. Verification D. Intellectual Foundations

18. What are the twin slogans of Post- Behaviouralism?

A. Learning by doing B. Relevance and action C. Scientific and Value free D. None of the above

19. Which is the oldest approach to the study of Political Theory :

A. Legal Approach B. Institutional Approach C. Historical Approach D. Philosophical Approach

20. Historical Approach is also known as :

A. Legal Approach B. Traditional Approach C. Evolutionary Approach D. Philosophical Approach

21. The Historical Theory of the Origin of the state was propounded by whom _____

A. Sir. Henry Main B. Triestske C. Durkheim D. Oppenheimer

22. The term ‘ Politics ’ has been drawn from Greek word ‘Polis ’ which means :

A. City State B. Town State C. Mini State D. State

23. The book 'Political System' is written by _____
- A. Michels B. David Easton C. Robert Dahl D. Plato
24. The Institutional Approach concentrates on the Study of :
- A. Social Institutions B. Economic Institutions C. Political Institutions D. Cultural Institutions
25. The Philosophical Approach is also Known as :
- A. Ethical Approach B. Metaphysical Approach C. Speculative Approach D. All the Above
26. Positivism advocated by :
- A. Karl Marx B. Spencer C. Auguste Comte D. Durkheim
27. When did the Post Behaviouralist Approach emerge ?
- A. Mid Eighties B. Mid Sixties C. Mid Seventies D. Mid Fifties
28. Who among the following advocated Post-Behaviouralist approach for the first time ?
- A. Almond B. David Eaton C. Robert Dahl D. Satori
29. Political Science stresses the study of :
- A. Government B. State C. Power D. All the Above
30. Who among the following was an advocate of Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism ?
- A. Leo Strauss B. Easton C. George Catlin D. Charles Merriam
31. The word 'Sovereignty' derived from _____ language.
- A. Greek B. Latin C. French D. Roman
32. Who believed that Sovereignty vested in the 'general will' ?
- A. Hobbes B. Locke C. Rousseau D. Aristotle

33. External aspect of sovereignty was fully developed by -----
- A. John Austin B. Grotius C. Bodin D. Hobbes
34. Which of the following is not an essential characteristics of sovereignty ?
- A. Permanence B. Exclusiveness C. Wealth D. Comprehensiveness
35. Legal Sovereignty is one; which is accepted by :
- A. All the persons in and outside the state
- B. By outside people alone
- C. By international organization alone
- D. By associations in the state
36. "If sovereignty is not absolute no state can exist" This statement made by ;
- A. Laski B. Austin C. Gettel D. Barker
37. Popular sovereignty lies in :
- A. People B. Political Elite C. Judiciary D. Constitution
38. Sovereignty is an essential element of :
- A. Association B. State C. Society D. Dictatorship
39. The pluralist believes in the concept of :
- A. Traditional sovereignty
- B. Political sovereignty
- C. C. De-jure sovereignty
- D. D. Hereditary sovereignty
40. The monistic theory of sovereignty was propounded by:
- A. Laski B. J.S. Mill C. Sir Henry Maine D. Austin
41. The Pluralistic theory of sovereignty was first propounded by:

A. Laski B. Bodin C. Mac Iver D. Von Gleke

42. The pluralist believed that :

A. Sovereignty is exclusively vested in the state

B. Sovereignty is shared various social, religious, economic, and political groups

C. Sovereignty is privilege of social and economic groups only

D. Sovereignty rests with United Nations

43. Who of the following was the first to explain politics in terms of 'Power'?

A. Aristotle B. Machiavelli C. Marx D. Rousseau

44. Which one of the following group of thinkers do not draw any distinction between the government and state?

A. Pluralist B. Socialist C. Capitalist D. All the Above

45. One of the following is basic feature of pluralistic concept of Sovereignty?

A. Absoluteness B. Inalienability C. Divisibility D. Exclusiveness

46. According to exponents of theory of Divine Origin of State have :

A. Right to revolt against their ruler

B. Right to revolt against tyrants

C. Right to revolt against un-justified laws

D. No Right to revolt against their ruler

47. Main supporters of theory of Divine Origin were :

A. Feudal Lords B. Church Fathers C. Common men D. The Rich Traders

48. Aristotle Believed that state originated as result of :

A. Social Contract B. Force C. Expansion of families D. Handiwork of God

49. The observation that "the state is the march of God on earth " was made by ;

A. Plato B. Hegel C. T.H. Green D. J.S. Mill

50. Force theory about the origin of state is supported by :

A. Syndicalists B. Fabian Socialist C. Marxists D. Individualists

51. ' Social Contract' was written by :

A. Hobbes B. Locke C. Rousseau D. Bentham

52. According to Hobbes; the state of nature was:

A. Very law abiding B. Nasty and Brutish C. Cultured and Mannered D. Selfless and had fellow feeling

53. According to Hobbes; in the state of nature people was:

- A. Live harmoniously
- B. Quarreled with each other
- C. Had regard for judicial system
- D. Respected Each other's right

54. Who wrote the book 'Leviathan'?

A. Hobbes B. Locke C. Rousseau D. Laski

55. In Hobbes contract, Sovereign was :

A. Party to the contract B. Above the contract C. Below the people D. To be elected in a democratic manner

56. According to Locke in the state of nature man was :

A. Un- civilized B. Nasty and Brutish C. Peace loving D. Respected no code of conduct

57. Locke has been called as the child of :

A. French Revolution B. Industrial Revolution C. Glorious Revolution D. Reformation

58. According to Locke sovereign of the civil state in the beginning was :

A. Elected B. Nominated C. Sent by God D. A high priest

59. The main responsibility according to Locke's sovereign was :

- A. To protect the property of the people
- B. To collect land revenue
- C. To maintain transport system
- D. To encourage formation of associations

60. Locke's sovereign :

- A. Was above the law
- B. Was bound by the laws given by him
- C. Was main source of law
- D. All the above

61. Rousseau was born in :

- A. England B. Germany C. France D. Switzerland

62. Rousseau's name is associated with :

- A. Patriarchal Theory B. Matriarchal Theory C. Theory of force D. Theory of General Will

63. Rousseau's individual in the state of nature was:

- A. Noble savage B. Nasty and Brutish C. Peace loving and law abiding D. quarrelsome

64. According to Rousseau main reason for the social contract was :

- A. There was need to interpret law
- B. Private property came as a serpent
- C. Social laws began to be dis-respected
- D. Man became Nasty

65. According to Rousseau general will was :

- A..Majority will
- B. Sum total of good wills
- C. Sum total of bad wills
- D. Sum total of the will of minority

66. Which one of the following factor has **not** contributed in the evolution of state :

- A. Natural Rights B. Economic needs C. Political Consciousness D. Desire to live in peace

67. Today the theory was most widely accepted about the origin of state is :

- A. Divine origin Theory
- B. Social contract Theory
- C. Marxist Theory
- D. Evolutionary Theory

68. Theory of Divine origin of state supports :

- A. Aristocracy B. Absolute Monarchy C. Bureaucracy D. Constitutional Monarchy

69. The state of nature was substituted by :

- A. Civil society B. Anarchy C. Lawlessness D. Police state

70. According to Divine origin theory,the king derived his authority from :

- A. People B. Church C. God D. Constitution

71. Which one of the following is **not** associated with Social contract theory ?

- A. Hobbes B. Locke C. Herbert Spencer D. Rousseau

72. Which one of the following statements is correct about social contract theory ?

- A. The state is a natural institution

- B. The state is a gradual evolution
 - C. The state was created by God
 - D. The state is a result of a contract
73. The territory of state consist of :
- A. Land
 - B. Land and sea
 - C. Land,rivers and mountain
 - D. Land, territorial water and air space
74. Who did not consider territory as an essential element of state?
- A. Aristotle B. Hobbes C. Seely D. Laski
75. The difference between State and Nation is based upon :
- A. Social aspect of the union
 - B. Political aspect of the union
 - C. Cultural aspect of the union
 - D. None of these
76. Sovereignty is an attribute of :
- A. Despotie State only B. Democratic state only C. All states D. Government
77. The concept of external sovereignty was developed by -----
- A. John Austin B. Bentham C. Oppenheim D. Grotious
78. The universal adult franchise is an indication of the principle of the :
- A. Legal sovereignty
 - B. Popular sovereignty
 - C. Political sovereignty

- D. National sovereignty
79. The term 'state' in the modern sense :
- A. Is identical with polis of ancient Greece
 - B. Is a union of families and villages
 - C. Was used for the first time by Machiavelli in the 'Prince'
 - D. Is the same as Government
80. Austinian theory of sovereignty is based on :
- A. Force B. Public opinion C. Democracy D. Pluralism
81. One of the oldest theories about right is?
- A. Natural rights B. Legal rights C. Idealistic theory D. Historical theory
82. Idealists believe about right that should deal with :
- A. Maintaining property
 - B. Maintaining judicial system
 - C. Development of human personality
 - D. Development of Religion
83. The rights which are supposed to have been enjoyed by the people even in the state of nature are called :
- A. Fundamental rights B. Natural rights C. Civil rights D. Moral rights
84. The rights which have more concern with inward rather than outward actions are called :
- A. Moral Rights B. Civil Rights C. Natural Rights D. Political Rights
85. The right to have family life is :
- A. Moral Rights B. Political Rights C. Civil Rights D. Natural Rights
86. Right to elect and hold office is :

A. Natural Right B. Civil Right C. Political Right D. Moral Right

87. Right and duties are :

- A. Contradictory
- B. Clashing and at cross purpose
- C. Co-related
- D. Not concerned with each other

88. Which of the following theory believes that rights are conditions ,which contribute and help in the promotion of common good ?

A. Historical B. Natural C. Social Welfare D. Legal

89. Which of the following is not a political right of citizens?

A. Right to Education B. Right to Vote C. Right to get Elected D. Right to Resist

90. Right to Equality before law is :

A. Economic Right B. Moral Right C. Natural Right D. Political Right

91. The theory of Natural Rights formed an important part of :

- A. Austin's Theory of Sovereignty
- B. Force Theory
- C. Divine Origin Theory
- D. Social Contract Theory

92. According to Laski, the state is :

- A. The Creator of all Rights
- B. Not the Creator of all Rights
- C. The Preserver of all Natural Rights
- D. Not Concerned with Rights

93. Right to Property is a :

- A. Moral Rights B. Legal Rights C. Civil Rights D. Political Rights

94. In Modern political rights are guaranteed to :

- A. All citizens B. Adult citizens only C. Property owners only D. Men only

95. Who regarded “life, liberty and property ” as inalienable rights of man:

- A. Locke B. Hobbes C. Hegel D. Marx

96. Rights have no validity without the recognition of :

- A. Courts B. Government C. Society D. Electorate

97. The most effective guarantee against infringement of right is :

- A. Legislature B. Executive C. Public Opinion D. Judiciary

98. Who of the following said that “Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best”?

- A. Marx B. J.S. Mill C. Rousseau D. Laski

99. The term Liberty is derived from the Latin word :

- A. Liber B. Libel C. Lingua D. Labour

100. Which one of the following statement is correct?

- A. Liberty means absence of restraints
B. Liberty means power to do whatever one desire
C. Liberty means absence of oppression
D. Liberty is not total absence of restraints but the existence of socially acceptable restraints.

101. Freedom of speech is a feature of :

- A. Democratic Constitutions B Totalitarian Constitutions C. Monarchy D. All the Above
102. In India the people have been given freedom of speech, because :
- A. The people are vigilant
B. The opposition is strong and well organized
C. Impact of Media
D. It is provided in the constitution as a Fundamental Right
103. In most of the modern states, individual enjoy :
- A. Absolute Freedom
B. Freedom with reasonable restrictions
C. No freedom
D. None of the Above
104. The type of equality ,which believes that all should be treated as equal partners in society is called :
- A. Civil Equality B. Political Equality C. Social Equality D. Natural Equality
105. Who said that political equality can never be real unless. It is accompanied by virtual economic equality?
- A. Laski B. D.H.Cole C. Hobbes D. Rousseau
106. Which of the following believed in the concept of Negative Liberty?
- A. MacIver B. Laski C. Marx D. Lord Acton
107. Which article of the Indian constitution speaks about Equality before law?
- A. Article 18 B. Article 24 C. Article 16 D. Article 14

108. Who said “where there is no law, there is no Freedom”?
- A. T.H. Green B. Locke C. Hobbes D. Mac Iver
109. Which of the following is a feature of rights?
- A. Rights are static
- B. Rights are anti-state
- C. Rights are unlimited
- D. Rights are indispensable
110. All rights must be compatible with :
- A. Common Good B. Morality C. Customs D. All the Above
111. The civil rights are available to a citizen :
- A. Only in Democracies
- B. Only in states with written constitution
- C. Both in democratic and Autocratic states
- D. Only in Federations
112. Which one of the following right is vital for the successful working of Democracy?
- A. Right to stand for elections
- B. Right to form associations
- C. Right to acquire property
- D. Right to criticize and express opinion
113. One of the implications of equality in society is absence of :
- A. Restraints B. Privileges C. Competition D. Social classes
114. Political equality is best guaranteed in :

- A. Democracy B. Dictatorship C. Oligarchy D. Aristocracy
115. The doctrine of proportionate equality was propounded by :
- A. Aristotle B. Rousseau C. Marx D. Rawls
116. Formal equality is also known as :
- A. Limited Equality B. Negative Equality C. Economic Equality D. Procedural Equality
117. Formal Equality aims to -----
- A. Discrimination B. Protective Discrimination C. Gender Discrimination
D. Distribute Equality Fairly
118. Protective Discrimination is a best example of -----
- A. Gender Discrimination B. Substantive Equality C. Formal Equality D. All the Above
119. The main Proponent of Substantive Equality is
- A. David Easton B. Almond C. John Rawls D. Laski
120. The word Democracy is Derived from which language?
- A. Roman B. Greek C. Latin D. French
121. The word “Demos” stands for :
- A. Authority B. Position C. Power D. People
122. The word “Cratia” stands for :
- A. People B. Authority C. Position D. Power
123. Who said that democracy is a form of government in which everyone has a share?
- A. Marx B. Easton C. Lincoln D. Gettell
124. In democracy, sovereignty resides in :

- A. Head of the State
 - B. Head of the Government
 - C. Head of the Judiciary
 - D. among the People
125. In true democracy interest looked after are those of :
- A. Government B. Party in Power C. Societies D. People as a whole
126. Land of Direct Democracy is :
- A. U.S.S.R. B. India C.U.S.A D.Switzerland
127. Who said that “democracy is the government of the people for the people by the people”?
- A. Lincoln B. Bryce C. Dicy D. Marx
128. One of the essential conditions for the success of Democracy is that the people should be:
- A. Propertied one B. Educated C. Devoted to Social Service D. All the above
129. In democracy who gets prominence :
- A. Judiciary B. Executive C. Citizens D. Legislature
130. Modern democracy functions in which of the following principle?
- A. Means should justify ends
 - B. Ends should justify means
 - C. People have ultimate power
 - D. Pressure groups should run administration
131. Which of the following is the chief exponent of Direct Democracy?
- A. Stalin B. Nehru C. Rousseau D. Herbert Spencer

132. In Western Democracies parliament are based on :
- A. Party system
 - B. Trade union system
 - C. Group of citizens
 - D. Upper class
133. Success of democracy depends on giving right to the :
- A. People to hold property
 - B. People to criticize government
 - C. People to get higher education
 - D. All the above
134. In democracy the final authority rests with :
- A. Parliament
 - B. People
 - C. Council of ministers
 - D. Civil Servants
135. The term democracy was first coined by
- A. Aristotle
 - B. Nehru
 - C. Lincoln
 - D. Herodotus
136. Which one of the following viewpoint is wrong?
- A. Democracy promotes general welfare
 - B. Democracy averts revolution
 - C. Democracy leads to frequent changes in the policy of government
 - D. Democracy promote patriotism
137. One of the strong advocates of functional representation was :
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Mirabeau
 - C. Marx
 - D. J.S. Mill
138. Universal adult franchise was vehemently opposed by :
- A. Marx
 - B. Laski
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. J.S. Mill
139. Which of the following philosopher was not associated with Liberal theory of Democracy:
- A. Locke
 - B. Hobbes
 - C. Marx
 - D. J.S. Mill

140. Direct Democracy is not possible in modern times because:
- A. People are indifferent towards the affairs of the people
 - B. Political parties oppose it
 - C. Practical difficulties posed by the size and population of modern states
 - D. None of the above
141. The distinctive feature of a constitutional democracy are:
- A. A written constitution and all powerful legislature
 - B. Majority rule and civil liberties
 - C. Federalism and delegation of powers
 - D. The prevalence of directive principles
142. Who said “democracy is the government in which everyone has a change and knows he has it”?
- A. Lowell B. Blackstone C. Bryce D. Dicy
143. The single transferable vote system was formulated by ----- ?
- A. J.S. Mill B. Bryce C. Dicy D. Thomas Hare
144. Liberal Democracy means:
- A. Government by majority
 - B. Government by the people
 - C. Government in the interest of the people
 - D. Limited majority rule
145. The functional theory representation emphasizes the fact that :
- A. Residence is important
 - B. Class is important

- C. Occupation is important
 - D. Religion is important
146. The realistic theory of democracy as a critique of the classical democracy was formulated by:
- A. Ernest Barker B. Laski C. Schumpeter D. Easton
147. The system of proportional representation as an electoral mechanism ensures:
- A. Majority rule
 - B. Stability in Government
 - C. Common political thinking
 - D. Minority Representation
148. Under the List System of Representation, the list of contesting candidates prepared by:
- A. Mutual consent of political parties
 - B. Each political party
 - C. The voters
 - D. The Election Commission
149. Which one of the following is regarded as the foremost mark of the existence of a democratic system?
- A. A Representative Council
 - B. Bi-cameral Legislature
 - C. A sound administrative organization
 - D. Universal Adult Suffrage
150. Who among the following is the chief exponent of functional representation?

- A. John Locke B. G.D. Cole C. James Mill D. James Bryce
151. What is/ are the other type of participation apart from the democratic type?
A. Administrative B. Social C. Community Development D. All the Above
152. The nature of democracy as advocated by:
A. Lenin B. Marx C. J.S. Mill D. Laski
153. Who among the following described “democracy as the tyranny of the majority”?
A. Rousseau B. De-Tocqueville C. John Rawls D. James Madison
154. Who among the following advocated party less democracy in India?
A. Gandhi B. M.N Roy C. Jayaprakash Narayanan D. Acharya VinobaBhave
155. Who among the following theorist advocated participatory democracy?
A. F.A. Hayek B. C.B. Macpherson C. Lenin D. Marx
156. Who among the following has described the worldwide triumph of ‘Liberal Democracy as the End of History’?
A. Samir Amin B. David Easton C. Francis Fukuyama D. Marx
157. The grant of franchise to women on equal terms with men is assertion of the principle by?
A. Political Equality B. Civil Equality C. Economic Equality D. Social Justice
158. There are a number of devices of Direct Democracy. The two most popular these devices are:
A. Political Parties and Press
B. Elections and Political Parties
C. Referendum and Initiative
D. All the Above

159. Democracy as a system of government based on the principle of:
- A. Majority rule B. Absolute liberty C. End justify means D. Quality rule
160. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?
- A. Executive B. Independent Judiciary C. Legislature D. Army
161. The two forms of democracy are :
- A. Parliamentary and Presidential
 - B. Monarchy and Republican
 - C. Direct and Indirect
 - D. All the above
162. Which one of the following ancient thinker regarded democracy as the perverted form of government?
- A. Plato B. Socrates C. Cicero D. Aristotle
163. Democracy rose as a reaction against:
- A. Domination of Religion
 - B. Arbitrary Government
 - C. Evil of Majority rule
 - D. Socialist Ideology
164. Direct democracy is associated with:
- A. India B. France C. U.S.A D. Greece
165. The modern democracy is also known as :
- A. Direct Democracy
 - B. People's Democracy
 - C. Representative Democracy

D. Socialist Democracy

166. Which of the following is a permanent feature of representative form of government?

A. Voting B. Decision making C. Military Force D. None of the Above

167. The origin of democracy can be traced back to :

A. Ancient Greek City States

B. Medieval Period

C. Modern Era

D. Feudalism

168. The term justice has been derived from which language?

A. French B. Latin C. Greek D. Italian

169. In his philosophy Plato has associated justice with :

A. Functions B. Religion C. Morality D. Wealth

170. Which one of the following is not an attribute of justice?

A. It deals with human being

B. It means impartiality

C. It means Rule of Law

D. It means maintenance of discrimination

171. Political justice is obtainable when the people have:

A. Freedom of Worship

B. Freedom to held private property

C. Freedom to Caste vote in the way they like

D. Freedom to have Family Life

172. The chance of getting justice are available in:

- A. Parliamentary form of government
- B. Presidential form of government
- C. Aristocracies only
- D. Democracy.

173. In our modern times it is believed that justice is :

- A. Opposed to Equality
- B. Opposed to Liberty
- C. Anti-thesis of Equality and Liberty
- D. Closely linked with Liberty

174. The concept of justice is:

- A. Very old
- B. Originated in the 16th century
- C. Originated in the 20th century
- D. Originated with the Dawn of democracy

175. Economic dimensions of justice have been emphasized by:

- A. Socialists B. Individualist C. Idealists D. All the above

176. In which book Plato elaborated his theory of justice:

- A. Statesman

- B. Republic
- C. Laws
- D. All the Above

177. Constitution is an instrument of

- A. Legal Justice
- B. Social Justice
- C. Political Justice
- D. Economic Justice

178. ----- are the distinct forms of justice in Indian constitution

- A. Justice, empowerment, well being
- B. Social, economical, political
- C. Social, psychological, emotional
- D. Social, educational, judicial

179. Social justice is the balance between-----

- A. Individual's rights and social control
- B. Society and individual
- C. Fundamental rights and judicial system
- D. Individual and family

180. The primary goal of a welfare state is to achieve:

- A. Social Justice
- B. Freedom to all

C. Enjoyment to all

D. Political justice

181. The term social justice was first used in the year:

A. 1840

B. 1856

C. 1948

D. 1950

182. Distributive justice is combination of:

A. Rights and duties

B. Constitutional remedies and social system

C. Social and economic justice

D. Community and society

183. Which are the terms related to justice in ancient Indian tradition?

A. Charity and Dhanda

B. Dandaniti and Dharma

C. Village court and public justice

D. Labour and wage

184. Who regarded as the 'champion of social justice' in India?

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Ambedkar

C. Rajendra Prasad

D. Nehru

185. Rawl's principle of distributive justice is based on the notion of :

A. Freedom

B. Difference principle

C. Rights

D. Liberty

186. The concept of Greek justice was:

A. Legal

B. Moral

C. Social

D. Political

187. 'A theory of Justice' is the work of:

A. J.S. Mill

B. Bodin

C. John Rawls

D. Laski

188. Which of the following theories of democracy accords high priority to the political rights of citizens?

A Pluralist Theory

B. Elitist of Democracy

C. Marxian Theory

D. Liberal Theory

189. Who first gave the concept of Distributive Justice?

A. Plato

B. Aristotle

C. Machiavelli

D. Locke

190. Which is known as the 'citadel of democracy'?

A. Athens

B. U.S.A

C. India

D. Switzerland

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

A. Strong military force

B. Respect for Individual right

C. One party system

D. Agricultural economy

192. 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

193. The ground of distributive justice includes:

A. Merit and desert

B. Desert and need

C. Merit and need

D. Merit, desert and need

194. The Rawlsian notion of justice is:

A. Socialist

B. Utilitarian

C. Communitarianism

D. Liberal

195. Who described elections as the heart of democracy?

- A. Lincoln
- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. James Bryce
- D. Joseph Schumpeter

196. To what domain did Rawls direct his view of justice?

- A. Political Domain
- b. Medical Domain
- C. Financial Domain
- D. Private Domain

197. In John Rawls theory principles of justice are established by people who are affected by what?

- A. Veil of ignorance
- B. State of nature
- C. Economic inequality
- D. None of the above

198. Democracy in its narrow sense means:

- A. Rule by the many
- B. Form of government

C. A type of state

D. An order of society

199. The nearest approach that one finds to direct democracy in some modern states in the form of:

A. Referendum

B. Initiative

C. Recall

D. All the above

200. The term justice is derived from Latin word:

A. Justicia

B. Justa

C. Justitia

D. None of the above

Answers

1. D. Machiavelli
2. C. Aristotle
3. B. 5040
4. B. 19th Century
5. A. State is a Class structure
6. B. Aristotle
7. B. Karl Marx
8. D. Institutional study
9. C. Power
10. A. David Easton
11. A. Political System
12. B. The American Political Scientists
13. D. All the Above
14. A. Charles Merriam
15. B. Post Behaviouralism
16. D. Behavioural
17. D. Intellectual Foundations
18. B. Relevance and action
19. D. Philosophical Approach
20. C. Evolutionary Approach
21. A. Sir. Henry Main
22. A. City State
23. B. David Easton
24. C. Political Institutions
25. D. All the Above
26. C. Auguste Comte
27. B. Mid Sixties
28. B. David Eaton
29. D. All the Above
30. B. Easton
31. B. Latin
32. C. Rousseau
33. B. Grotious
34. C. Wealth
35. A. All the persons in and outside the state
36. B. Austin
37. A. People
38. B. State
39. B. Political sovereignty

40. D. Austin
41. D. Von Gleke
42. B. Sovereignty is shared various social, religious, economic, and political groups
43. A. Aristotle
44. A. Pluralist
45. C. Divisibility
46. D. No Right to revolt against their ruler
47. B. Church Fathers
48. B. Force
49. B. Hegel
50. D. Individualists
51. C. Rousseau
52. B. Nasty and Brutish
53. B. Quarreled with each other
54. A. Hobbes
55. B. Above the contract
56. C. Peace loving
57. C. Glorious Revolution
58. A. Elected
59. A. Protect the property of the people
60. B. Was bound by the laws given by him
61. D. Switzerland
62. D. Theory of General Will
63. A. Noble savage
64. B. Private property came as a serpent
65. B. Sum total of good wills
66. A. Natural Rights
67. D. Evolutionary Theory
68. B. Absolute Monarchy
69. A. Civil society
70. C. God
71. C. Herbert Spencer
72. D. The state is a result of a contract
73. D. Land, territorial water and air space
74. B. Hobbes
75. C. Cultural aspect of the union
76. C. All states
77. D. Grotius
78. C. Political sovereignty
79. C. Was used for the first time by Machiavelli in the 'Prince'

80. A. Force
81. A. Natural rights
82. C. Development of human personality
83. B. Natural rights
84. A. Moral Rights
85. C. Civil Rights
86. C. Political Right
87. C. Co-related
88. C. Social Welfare
89. A. Right to Education
90. D. Political Right
91. D. Social Contract Theory
92. B. Not the Creator of all Right
93. B. Legal Rights
94. B. Adult citizens only
95. A. Locke
96. B. Government
97. D. Judiciary
98. D. Laski
99. A. Liber
100. D. Liberty is not total absence of restraints but the existence of socially acceptable restraints
101. A. Democratic Constitutions
102. D. It is provided in the constitution as a Fundamental Right
103. B. Freedom with reasonable restrictions
104. C. Social Equality
105. A. Laski
106. D. Lord Acton
107. D. Article 14
108. B. Locke
109. D. Rights are indispensable
110. B. Morality
111. C. Both in democratic and Autocratic states
112. D. Right to criticize and express opinion
113. B. Privileges
114. A. Democracy
115. A. Aristotle
116. D. Procedural Equality
117. D. Distribute Equality Fairly
118. B. Substantive Equality

119. C. John Rawls
120. B. Greek
121. C. Power
122. A. People
123. D. Gettell
124. D. Among the People
125. D. People as a whole
126. D. Switzerland
127. A. Lincoln
128. B. Educated
129. C. Citizens
130. People have ultimate power
131. C. Rousseau
132. A. Party system
133. B. People to criticize government
134. B. People
135. D. Herodotus
136. C. Democracy leads to frequent changes in the policy of government
137. B. Mirabeau
138. B. Laski
139. C. Marx
140. C. Practical difficulties posed by the size and population of modern states
141. B. Majority rule and civil liberties
142. A. Lowell
143. D. Thomas Hare
144. D. Limited majority rule
145. C. Occupation is important
146. C. Schumpeter
147. D. Minority Representation
148. C. Each political party
149. D. Universal Adult Suffrage
150. A. John Locke
151. C. Community Development
152. A. Lenin
153. B. De-Tocqueville
154. C. Jayaprakash Narayanan
155. B. C.B. Macpherson
156. C. Francis Fukuyama
157. A. Political Equality
158. C. Referendum and Initiative

159. A. Majority rule
160. B. Independent Judiciary
161. C. Direct and Indirect
162. D. Aristotle
163. B. Arbitrary Government
164. D. Greece
165. C. Representative Democracy
166. A. Voting
167. A. Ancient Greek City States
168. B. Latin
169. A. Functions
170. D. It means maintenance of discrimination
171. C. Freedom to Cast vote in the way they like
172. D. Democracy.
173. D. Closely linked with Liberty
174. A. Very old
175. A. Socialists
176. B. Republic
177. A. Legal Justice
178. B. Social, economical, political
179. A. Individual's rights and social control
180. A. Social Justice
181. A. 1840
182. C. Social and economic justice
183. B. Dandaniti and Dharma
184. B. Ambedkar
185. B. Difference principle
186. B. Moral
187. C. John Rawls
188. D. Liberal Theory
189. B. Aristotle
190. A. Athens
191. B. Respect for Individual right
192. D. Who should get what in society
193. D. Merit, desert and need
194. C. Communitarianism
195. D. Joseph Schumpeter
196. A. Political Domain
197. A. Veil of ignorance
198. A. Rule by the many

199. D. All the above
200. C. Justitia

