

**Mizoram University**  
**Bachelor of Arts (BA)**

Department : Political Science

Subject : Political Theory

Semester : IV

**Multiple Choice Questions:** *Tick (V) the correct answer in the brackets provided.*

1. The term '*polis*' derived from Greek word, which means

- (a) Policy ( )
- (b) State ( )
- (c) City ( )
- (d) City-state ( )

2. Who is regarded as the 'father' of political science

- (a) Aristotle ( )
- (b) Plato ( )
- (c) Euclid ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

3. The author of the book 'The Republic' is

- (a) Aristotle ( )
- (b) Plato ( )
- (c) Herodotus ( )
- (d) Cicero ( )

4. Who among them was the teacher of Plato

- (a) Homer ( )
- (b) Socrates ( )
- (c) Aristotle ( )
- (d) Herodotus ( )

5. 'Man is by nature political animal' was quoted by
- (a) Plato ( )
  - (b) Socrates ( )
  - (c) Euclid ( )
  - (d) Aristotle ( )
6. The word 'theory' originated from Greek word
- (a) Theorem ( )
  - (b) Thor ( )
  - (c) Theoria ( )
  - (d) Thesis ( )
7. The word 'theoria' means
- (a) specific ( )
  - (b) fantasy ( )
  - (c) speculation ( )
  - (d) spy ( )
8. Which book had been written by Aristotle
- (a) The Republic ( )
  - (b) Political Theory ( )
  - (c) The Prince ( )
  - (d) Politics ( )
9. The significance of political theory provides
- (a) systematic thinking about the nature and purpose of state and government ( )
  - (b) study of ecology ( )
  - (c) study of the history of government only ( )
  - (d) none of the above ( )
10. Political theory is a branch of
- (a) Political philosophy ( )
  - (b) Political Science ( )
  - (c) Political Sociology ( )
  - (d) Public Policy ( )

11. Who among them claimed to coin the term 'Political Science' in 16<sup>th</sup> Century

- (a) Bodin ( )
- (b) Machiavelli ( )
- (c) Aristotle ( )
- (d) Milton ( )

12. Which is not the approach to study of political theory

- (a) Traditional approach ( )
- (b) Sociological approach ( )
- (c) Philosophical approach ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

13. Which of the following approach is part of traditional approaches to political theory?

- (a) Class ( )
- (b) Philosophical ( )
- (c) Scientific ( )
- (d) Liberal ( )

14. Traditional approaches give the most important to the study of

- (a) Individual ( )
- (b) Community ( )
- (c) Family ( )
- (d) State ( )

15. Traditional approach to political theory has been criticized on which ground?

- (a) Philosophical ( )
- (b) Historical ( )
- (c) Unscientific ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

16. Classical political theory is primarily concerned with a search for

- (a) a perfect individual liberty ( )
- (b) the good life ( )
- (c) a perfect political order ( )
- (d) perfect theory ( )

17. Behavioural approaches to political theory do not give importance to
- (a) Voters ( )
  - (b) Politicians ( )
  - (c) Philosophy ( )
  - (d) Election ( )
18. Behaviouralism analysed on the observable behaviours of
- (a) Social action ( )
  - (b) Political actors ( )
  - (c) Policies ( )
  - (d) Theory ( )
19. 'Behavioural approach was a protest movement in political science' is quoted by
- (a) Robert H. Dahl ( )
  - (b) David Easton ( )
  - (c) Charles Merriam ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
20. Behaviouralism approach dominated the study of politics after
- (a) World War I ( )
  - (b) World War II ( )
  - (c) Cold War ( )
  - (d) Prussian War ( )
21. According to Easton, which of the following is the major tenets of behavioural credo?
- (a) Widened the study of political philosophy ( )
  - (b) Integration of political research with other social science ( )
  - (c) Deepen the legal approach through legislature ( )
  - (d) Widened the historical approach ( )
22. Behavioural approach has been criticised due to
- (a) The dependent on political thought ( )
  - (b) Historical analysis ( )
  - (c) Against scientific study ( )
  - (d) Mad craze for scientism ( )

23. Post Behaviouralism appeared as new approach in the late

- (a) 1950s ( )
- (b) 1980s ( )
- (c) 1960s ( )
- (d) 1990s ( )

24. Post-behaviouralism is both a movement and

- (a) Intellectual tendency ( )
- (b) Historical analysis ( )
- (c) Sociological explanation ( )
- (d) Economic revolution ( )

25. Post-behaviouralism is associated with

- (a) Galston ( )
- (b) David Easton ( )
- (c) Karl Popper ( )
- (d) David Held ( )

26. The features of post-behaviouralism is based on

- (a) Facts and value ( )
- (b) Normative and philosophical ( )
- (c) Empirical and quantitative only ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

27. Post-behaviouralism is also regarded as

- (a) Anti-behaviouralism ( )
- (b) Neo-behaviouralism ( )
- (c) Neo liberalism ( )
- (d) Neo-science ( )

28. With whom Karl Marx wrote *The Communist Manifesto*?

- (a) Hegel ( )
- (b) Thomas Moore ( )
- (c) Hegel ( )
- (d) Friedrich Engels ( )

29. Marxist approaches to political theory emphasize against

- (a) Feudalism ( )
- (b) Capitalism ( )
- (c) Democracy ( )
- (d) Classical theory ( )

30. 'State' in Marxist approaches belong to

- (a) super structure ( )
- (b) base ( )
- (c) middle structure ( )
- (d) lower structure ( )

31. Aristotle considered 'Politics' as

- (a) master science ( )
- (b) non scientific ( )
- (c) empirical inquiry ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

32. Who said, "Political Science begins and ends with the state".

- a) David Held ( )
- b) Earnest Barker ( )
- c) James W. Garner ( )
- d) Hobhouse ( )

33. Who wrote, *A Grammar of Politics*

- a) Karl Marx ( )
- b) Harold J. Laski ( )
- c) George H. Sabine ( )
- d) Wolin ( )

34. Who define politics as 'authoritative allocation of values'?

- (a) Garner ( )
- (b) Karl Marx ( )
- (c) MacIntyre ( )
- (d) David Easton ( )

35. Who said, "Political Science investigates the phenomena of government."

- (a) Robert Dalh ( )
- (b) Keynes ( )
- (c) John Seeley ( )
- (d) Aristotle ( )

36. One of the basic scope of political theory is to analyse

- (a) the nature and purpose of the State ( )
- (b) natural science for human progression ( )
- (c) the industrial revolution for economic development ( )
- (d) the state economy to help the industrial sector ( )

37. Who said "capitalism is the highest form of imperialism"?

- (a) Engels ( )
- (b) Kothari ( )
- (c) Stalin ( )
- (d) Lenin ( )

38. Who made the statement that, "Political theory was political science in the full sense, and there could be no science without theory"?

- (a) Wolin ( )
- (b) Germino ( )
- (c) Hume ( )
- (d) Ferguson ( )

39. The ultimate goal of Marxist approaches advocate for

- (a) classless and stateless society ( )
- (b) industrial and progressive society ( )
- (c) aristocrat and capitalist society ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

40. Theories of origin of State is associated with
- (a) Environmentalism ( )
  - (b) Ecologist ( )
  - (c) Behaviouralism ( )
  - (d) Social contract ( )
41. Which of the following is not associated with Social Contract theory?
- (a) Bentham ( )
  - (b) Hobbes ( )
  - (c) John Locke ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
42. Social Contract theory was against
- (a) state of nature ( )
  - (b) veil of ignorance ( )
  - (c) divine right ( )
  - (d) civil society ( )
43. The life of man in Hobbes' 'state of nature' was
- (a) bright ( )
  - (b) peaceful ( )
  - (c) industrious ( )
  - (d) poor ( )
44. Who wrote the book *The Social Contract*?
- (a) John Locke ( )
  - (b) JS Mills ( )
  - (c) Grotius ( )
  - (d) Jean Jacques Rousseau ( )
45. Who among the social contract theorist advocate for 'absolute sovereignty'?
- a) Bentham ( )
  - b) Thomas Hobbes ( )
  - c) Jean Jacques Rousseau ( )
  - d) Pufendorf ( )

46. Who advocate the theory of natural rights?

- (a) John Locke ( )
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru ( )
- (c) Plato ( )
- (d) Engels ( )

47. For Marx, state is an 'instrument' of exploitation of the workers by the

- (a) Capitalist class ( )
- (b) Working class ( )
- (c) Aristocrat ( )
- (d) Zamindari ( )

48. Hobbes' social contract theory was written in a book called

- (a) Social Contract ( )
- (b) Leviathan ( )
- (c) Political Theory ( )
- (d) Two Treatises ( )

49. Rousseau said the following sentence

- (a) "man is born free and he is everywhere in chains" ( )
- (b) "man is a social animal" ( )
- (c) "state is divine" ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

50. Marxist conceptualized 'State' as

- (a) natural ( )
- (b) perpetual ( )
- (c) artificial ( )
- (d) divine ( )

51. John Locke had written the book called

- (a) Two Treatises of Government ( )
- (b) Leviathan ( )
- (c) Hard Times ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

52. Hobbes' state of nature was characterised by

- (a) constant evolution ( )
- (b) war of all against all ( )
- (c) state of happiness ( )
- (d) universal altruism ( )

53. Which of the following concept was propounded by Rousseau?

- (a) absolute state ( )
- (b) individual liberty ( )
- (c) stateless society ( )
- (d) general will ( )

54. Which is not part of evolutionary theory of state

- (a) natural ( )
- (b) kinship ( )
- (c) class ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

55. "The state is not a mere artificial creation but an institution or natural growth of historical evolution", was stated by

- (a) Luther ( )
- (b) Garner ( )
- (c) Plato ( )
- (d) King ( )

56. Who said, "kinship creates society and society at length creates the states"

- (a) Gettle ( )
- (b) Zealot ( )
- (c) Garner ( )
- (d) Mac Iver ( )

57. Who said, "underlying all other elements in state formation including kinship and religion is political consciousness, the supreme element".

- (a) Gilchirst ( )
- (b) Wolin ( )
- (c) Smith ( )
- (d) Tagore ( )

58. Who wrote the book *The Prince*

- (a) Sabine ( )
- (b) Machiavelli ( )
- (c) Popper ( )
- (d) Max Weber ( )

59. The State for Marx is an executive committee of

- (a) Bourgeoisie ( )
- (b) Workers ( )
- (c) Proletariat ( )
- (d) Politician ( )

60. The author of "The Origin of Family, Private Property and the State" was

- (a) Morgan ( )
- (b) Thomas Hobbes ( )
- (c) Friedrich Engels ( )
- (d) John Dunne ( )

61. According to Marxist, the capitalist state will be taken over by

- (a) Liberal State under the industrialist ( )
- (b) Civil society ( )
- (c) Monarchy ( )
- (d) Dictatorship of the proletariat ( )

62. According to Marxist theory

- (a) the state and society are created by god ( )
- (b) the state is artificial creation to suit the ruling class ( )

- (c) the state is the outcome of capitalist revolution ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

63. The term sovereignty is derived from Latin word

- (a) *supernatural* ( )
- (b) *suspect* ( )
- (c) *super* ( )
- (d) *superanus* ( )

64. Which of the following is not the characteristics of sovereignty?

- (a) Plurality ( )
- (b) Unity ( )
- (c) Absoluteness ( )
- (d) Permanence ( )

65. In popular sovereignty the ultimate source of authority is from

- (a) God ( )
- (b) Government ( )
- (c) Community ( )
- (d) People ( )

66. Austin theory of sovereignty is also known as which theory?

- (a) Monistic ( )
- (b) Political ( )
- (c) Liberal ( )
- (d) Economic ( )

67. Author of *Lectures on Jurisprudence: Or The Philosophy of Positive Law* is

- (a) John Austin ( )
- (b) Adam Smith ( )
- (c) Skinner ( )
- (d) Ricardo ( )

68. Who among the following is not the exponents of pluralist theory of sovereignty
- (a) Harold J. Laski ( )
  - (b) J. Neville Figgis ( )
  - (c) Earnest Barker ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
69. Pluralist theory of sovereignty was a reaction to
- (a) Classical liberalism ( )
  - (b) Monistic theory ( )
  - (c) Liberal Theory ( )
  - (d) Marxist Theory ( )
70. Which theory challenges the sovereignty of State and regards State as an association of associations
- (a) Monistic theory ( )
  - (b) Primordialist ( )
  - (c) Pluralist theory ( )
  - (d) Marxist theory ( )
71. According to pluralist theory, the basis of the state sovereignty is on
- (a) rights ( )
  - (b) absolutism ( )
  - (c) will ( )
  - (d) force ( )
72. Who defined 'state' as 'March of God on Earth'.
- (a) Marx ( )
  - (b) Austin ( )
  - (c) Middleton ( )
  - (d) Hegel ( )
73. The statement, "every State is known by the rights that it maintains" is associated with
- (a) T. H. Green ( )

- (b) Laski ( )
- (c) Lord Bryce ( )
- (d) Whitehall ( )

74. Who said, “Over himself, his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign”

- (a) Hayek ( )
- (b) Merriam ( )
- (c) J. S. Mill ( )
- (d) Miller ( )

75. The word 'law' is derived from an old Teutonic term

- (a) log ( )
- (b) lag ( )
- (c) lagger ( )
- (d) large ( )

76. John Austin defines law as the ‘command’ of the

- (a) Sovereign ( )
- (b) Monarch ( )
- (c) Prime Minister ( )
- (d) President ( )

77. Who explained that “Law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong”

- (a) Blackstone ( )
- (b) Sabine ( )
- (c) Garner ( )
- (d) Laski ( )

78. Which of the following is not the sources of law?

- (a) custom ( )
- (b) religion ( )
- (c) legislation ( )
- (d) liberty ( )

79. Which of the following is considered as part of law?

- (a) ordinance ( )
- (b) public statement ( )
- (c) free speech ( )
- (d) gender ( )

80. Which regarded as the principle legitimate source of law in modern deomcartic State

- (a) Custom ( )
- (b) Superstition ( )
- (c) Religion ( )
- (d) Legislation ( )

81. Which is regarded as the supreme law of independent State

- (a) Constitution ( )
- (b) Judicial decision ( )
- (c) Convention ( )
- (d) Customary law ( )

82. According to John Locke, 'where there is no law'

- (a) 'there are rights' ( )
- (b) 'there is no freedom' ( )
- (c) 'there is liberty' ( )
- (d) 'there is no justice' ( )

83. The aspect of 'positive relationship' between law and liberty is

- (a) Law protects only the liberty of the individual at the cost of the society ( )
- (b) Law helps in establishing a civilized society and protect the life and liberty for individuals. ( )
- (c) Law help in protecting the society at the cost of individual liberty ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

84. Which types of law deals with crime and the legal punishment of criminal offenses

- (a) criminal law ( )
- (b) conventional law ( )

- (c) customary law ( )
- (d) civil law ( )

85. One of the aspect of ‘negative relationship’ between law and liberty is

- (a) the more the law, the more the liberty ( )
- (b) the less the law, the less the liberty ( )
- (c) the more the law, the less the liberty ( )
- (d) the more the law, the more the rights ( )

86. Locke exerted that the state is to protect the individual’s

- (a) rights and liberty ( )
- (b) religion and liberty ( )
- (c) wealth only ( )
- (d) life and property ( )

87. Which is the types of law that regulates the actions of the people in society and it is backed by the coercive power of the State.

- (a) Civil law
- (b) Moral law ( )
- (c) National law ( )
- (d) International law ( )

88. Monism stands for

- (a) neutrality in exercise of power ( )
- (b) power in the hand of many ( )
- (c) partiality in exercise of power ( )
- (d) absolutism in the exercise of power ( )

89. Who states that, “The great aim of the struggle for liberty has been equality before the law”

- (a) Bentham ( )
- (b) John Rawls ( )
- (c) F. A. Hayek ( )
- (d) Macmillan ( )

90. Which is not considered as part and source of international law

- (a) Bilateral Treaties ( )
- (b) International Convention ( )
- (c) Agreement ( )
- (d) State legislation ( )

91. The term 'liberty' is derived from Latin word

- (a) liber ( )
- (b) liberal ( )
- (c) libar ( )
- (d) lister ( )

92. The term 'liberty' mean

- (a) rights ( )
- (b) authority ( )
- (c) pluralism ( )
- (d) freedom ( )

93. Marxist analysed freedom against the background of

- (a) socio-religious conditions of men ( )
- (b) socio-economic conditions of men ( )
- (c) socio-cultural conditions of men ( )
- (d) religious-politico conditions of men ( )

94. The grant of franchise to women on equal terms with men is an assertion of the principle of

- (a) political equality ( )
- (b) civil equality ( )
- (c) social equality ( )
- (d) economic equality ( )

95. Which is associated with classical liberalism?

- (a) Adam Smith ( )
- (b) Nehru ( )

- (c) Karl Marx ( )
- (d) Henderson ( )

96. In his defense to individual liberty, John Lock proposed

- (a) Full sovereign state ( )
- (b) unlimited government ( )
- (c) Socialist State ( )
- (d) limited government ( )

97. Utilitarianism is based on the principle

- (a) negative liberty ( )
- (b) the rights of man in the society ( )
- (c) the greatest happiness of the greatest number ( )
- (d) the greatest happiness for the society ( )

98. Liberal concept of freedom emphasises on

- (a) State liberty ( )
- (b) collective rights ( )
- (c) individual liberty ( )
- (d) individual restraint ( )

99. J.S. Mill in support of individual liberty had written a book called

- (a) An autobiography ( )
- (b) Political Obligation ( )
- (c) The Rights of Man ( )
- (d) On Liberty ( )

100. Liberal ideas of freedom totally reject the foundational assumptions of

- (a) individual rights ( )
- (b) divine-rights theory ( )
- (c) limited government ( )
- (d) capitalist society ( )

101. The statement, "Liberty is the freedom of individual to express without external hindrances, his personality", is associated with

- (a) G.D.H. Cole ( )
- (b) Hayek ( )
- (c) Levi Strauss ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

102. *Two Concepts of Liberty* was an essay written by

- (a) Amartya Sen ( )
- (b) Isaiah Berlin ( )
- (c) Voltaire ( )
- (d) Karl Popper ( )

103. The concept of 'Negative liberty' is the absence of

- (a) law ( )
- (b) rights ( )
- (c) interference ( )
- (d) freedom ( )

104. 'Positive liberty' is associated with

- (a) egoism ( )
- (b) altruism ( )
- (c) punishment ( )
- (d) self-realisation ( )

105. According to Laski, 'Political liberty' means

- (a) 'the power to be active in the affairs of the state' ( )
- (b) 'the rights of an individual in the society' ( )
- (c) 'freedom from wants' ( )
- (d) 'the power to be active for individual liberty' ( )

106. Individual liberty is understood as the freedom to pursue one's

- (a) Rights and obligation without limitation ( )
- (b) desires and interests without any violation with the liberty of others ( )
- (c) follow government order without questioning the intention ( )
- (d) unlimited rights and freedom ( )

107. Which is not part of individual liberty

- (a) freedom of speech and expression ( )
- (b) freedom of religion ( )
- (c) freedom to violate the State law ( )
- (d) freedom of fear ( )

108. Liberty means the absence of

- (a) rights ( )
- (b) conscience ( )
- (c) restraint ( )
- (d) morality ( )

109. *On the Jewish Question*, Marx linked personal liberty to

- (a) egoism and private property ( )
- (b) rights and universal altruism ( )
- (c) the rights of man ( )
- (d) Socio-cultural conditions of men ( )

110. The term 'equality' is derived from Latin Word

- (a) equal ( )
- (b) aequitas ( )
- (c) elista ( )
- (d) equinox ( )

111. Who defines, "Equality means equal rights for all the people and the abolition of all special rights and privileges"?

- (a) Green ( )
- (b) MacIver ( )
- (c) Marshall ( )
- (d) Barker ( )

112. Aristotle had expounded two kinds of equality i.e.,

- (a) horizontal and perpendicular ( )
- (b) numerical and proportional ( )
- (c) negative and positive ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

113. Economic equality stands for equitable distribution of

- (a) property and privileges in the society ( )
- (b) salary and leave to the workers ( )
- (c) wealth and resources in the society ( )
- (d) land to the family members ( )

114. Legal equality is defined as equality before

- (a) Religious law ( )
- (b) market ( )
- (c) customary law ( )
- (d) court of law ( )

115. Who said that, "The passion for equality made vain the hope for freedom".

- (a) Acton ( )
- (b) Voltaire ( )
- (c) Paine ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

116. The statement "Men cannot become absolutely equal unless they are entirely free" is associated with

- (a) Marshall ( )
- (b) Green ( )
- (c) Lincoln ( )
- (d) Tocqueville ( )

117. Liberty and equality become the two important essences in which form of government

- (a) Democratic ( )
- (b) Autocratic ( )
- (c) Socialist ( )
- (d) Monarchical ( )

118. The exponents of 'negative relationship' between liberty and equality holds that

- (a) the two are compatible ( )
- (b) liberty and equality are both natural ( )
- (c) liberty and equality are both artificial ( )
- (d) liberty is natural but not equality ( )

119. According to positive view, liberty and equality are

- (a) contradict to each other ( )
- (b) compatible ( )
- (c) non-compatible ( )
- (d) oppose to each other ( )

120. Who said, "Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general, to be himself at his best"

- (a) Acton ( )
- (b) Skinner ( )
- (c) Laski ( )
- (d) Sartori ( )

121. John Locke is associated with which theory of rights?

- (a) legal rights ( )
- (b) natural rights ( )
- (c) collective rights ( )
- (d) State rights ( )

122. The differences between legal rights and moral rights are
- (a) moral right is visible and legal rights is not visible ( )
  - (b) legal right is enforced by law whereas moral right is not enforceable by state law ( )
  - (c) legal right is partial and moral right is impartial ( )
  - (d) none of the above ( )
123. The rights to participate in the political process without any form of discrimination is under
- (a) economic rights ( )
  - (b) civic rights ( )
  - (c) political rights ( )
  - (d) natural rights ( )
124. Which is regarded as one of the principle source of human rights?
- (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights ( )
  - (b) PETA ( )
  - (c) United Nations Development Programme ( )
  - (d) International treaties ( )
125. The phrase, “every state is known by the rights that it maintains” is developed by
- (a) Sabine ( )
  - (b) Green ( )
  - (c) Laski ( )
  - (d) Sabine ( )
126. *Rights of Man* was written by
- (a) Thomas Paine ( )
  - (b) Hemmingway ( )
  - (c) Laski ( )
  - (d) Earnest Barker ( )

127. Social welfare theory of right has been criticised by liberal theory on the ground that it limits the rights of the

- (a) society and State (     )
- (b) individual (     )
- (c) society (     )
- (d) State (     )

128. Who said, “a right is claim recognized by society and enforced by the state”

- (a) Bosanquet (     )
- (b) Plato (     )
- (c) Barker (     )
- (d) Marshall (     )

129. ‘Rights’ is integrally connected with

- (a) equality (     )
- (b) law (     )
- (c) freedom (     )
- (d) justice (     )

130. The phrase, “All men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights” is associated with

- (a) American Declaration of Independence (     )
- (b) France Revolution (     )
- (c) Glorious Revolution (     )
- (d) Preamble of Indian Constitution (     )

131. Which is regarded as one of the basic features of the theory of natural rights

- (a) limitation (     )
- (b) universality (     )
- (c) partiality (     )
- (d) artificial (     )

132. Social welfare theory of rights presumes that rights are to be promoted for

- (a) welfare of the environmentalist ( )
- (b) welfare of the individual ( )
- (c) welfare of the industrialist ( )
- (d) welfare of the common citizens ( )

133. Who among the following sees individual rights as one of the goal of public policy to maximize the total welfare of the population?

- (a) Utilitarian ( )
- (b) Contractualist ( )
- (c) Liberalist ( )
- (d) Marxist ( )

134. Aristotle concept of justice consists of what is lawful and fair by treating

- (a) Unequal equally ( )
- (b) Equal unequally ( )
- (c) Equal equally and unequal equally ( )
- (d) equals equally and unequal unequally ( )

135. The term justice is derived from Latin word

- (a) *jus* ( )
- (b) *jio* ( )
- (c) *justine* ( )
- (d) *jam* ( )

136. Plato gave his theory of justice in his book

- (a) The Republic ( )
- (b) The Allegory of the Cave ( )
- (c) Apology ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

137. Who analysed justice as a virtue to respect freedom, autonomy, and dignity of others.

- (a) Marx ( )
- (b) Rawls ( )
- (c) Kant ( )
- (d) Dreze ( )

138. Who said, "Justice is the chiefest interest of man"?

- (a) Daniel Webster ( )
- (b) Kant ( )
- (c) Kothari ( )
- (d) Merriam ( )

139. Who defined justice as "the virtue by which all people are given their due"?

- (a) Aquinas ( )
- (b) Machiavelli ( )
- (c) Augustine ( )
- (d) Nelsen ( )

140. Natural justice is the concept originated from

- (a) State law ( )
- (b) Court of law ( )
- (c) Religion ( )
- (d) Law of nature ( )

141. Which is not parts of distributive justice

- (a) free primary education ( )
- (b) free speech ( )
- (c) free health care ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

142. Who is the author of *Principles of Social Justice*?

- (a) Anne Phillips ( )
- (b) Jean Dreze ( )
- (c) David Miller ( )
- (d) Macmillan ( )

143. Political justice implies the process in which everyone has the liberty to exert their basic political rights under

- (a) the protection of the State ( )
- (b) the protection of community ( )
- (c) the guidance of God ( )
- (d) the protection of election authority ( )

144. The principle of Legal justice is defined by

- (a) customary practices ( )
- (b) court of law ( )
- (c) church ( )
- (d) moral principles ( )

145. Corrective justice is a concept in which

- (a) the wrongdoer should not benefit from his faulty behaviours ( )
- (b) the wrongdoer should benefit from his faulty behaviours ( )
- (c) the wrongdoer should be punished without any trail ( )
- (d) the accused is set free ( )

146. "Justice as fairness" is associated with

- (a) Taylor ( )
- (b) Kymlicka ( )
- (c) Green ( )
- (d) Rawls ( )

147. Which of the following book was written by John Rawls?
- (a) Social Justice ( )
  - (b) A Theory of Justice ( )
  - (c) Game Theory ( )
  - (d) Theory of Rights ( )
148. Rawls defined justice in terms of maximum equal liberty based on
- (a) equal rights ( )
  - (b) social justice ( )
  - (c) moral justice ( )
  - (d) equal opportunity ( )
149. Social justice fought against
- (a) social and economic discrimination in the society ( )
  - (b) restraint ( )
  - (c) unequal liberty and rights in the society ( )
  - (d) private property of the rich in the society ( )
150. According to Rawls, social and economic inequalities are to be arranged
- (a) for liberty to prevails ( )
  - (b) to promote equality ( )
  - (c) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged ( )
  - (d) to benefit the least advance group in the society ( )
151. In Rawls' principles of justice, equal opportunity was preceded over by
- (a) basic equal liberties ( )
  - (b) basic rights ( )
  - (c) equal benefits ( )
  - (d) none of the above ( )
152. *The Idea of Justice* was written by
- (a) Popper ( )
  - (b) Harrier ( )

- (c) Amartya Sen ( )
- (d) Nehru ( )

153. Democracy is derived from Greek words, 'demos' and

- (a) Cracy ( )
- (b) Kratos ( )
- (c) Korinth ( )
- (d) Krates ( )

154. In popular democracy, the ultimate authority rests with the

- (a) people ( )
- (b) council of minister ( )
- (c) legislature ( )
- (d) court ( )

155. Who defined democracy as, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"?

- (a) Thomas Jefferson ( )
- (b) Gandhi ( )
- (c) John Adams ( )
- (d) Abraham Lincoln ( )

156. The method of direct democracy is based on

- (a) selective franchise ( )
- (b) universal adult franchise ( )
- (c) initiative ( )
- (d) referendum ( )

157. Direct democracy still prevails in

- (a) Russia ( )
- (b) USA ( )
- (c) Switzerland ( )
- (d) China ( )

158. Which was the first country in which all women had the right to vote?

- (a) Australia ( )
- (b) India ( )
- (c) New Zealand ( )
- (d) Switzerland ( )

159. In 2011, who became the most recent country to grant women's suffrage

- (a) Saudi Arabia ( )
- (b) UAE ( )
- (c) North Korea ( )
- (d) Cuba ( )

160. Vilfredo Pareto discussed the elitist theory of democracy in his book

- (a) The Ruling Class ( )
- (b) The Mind and Society ( )
- (c) Political Parties ( )
- (d) Politics ( )

161. Who wrote the book, *The Ruling Class* to explain elitist theory of democracy?

- (a) Mosca ( )
- (b) Michaels ( )
- (c) Whitehall ( )
- (d) Signur ( )

162. Robert Michels in his book *Political Parties* developed

- (a) Iron law of oligarchy ( )
- (b) Supremacy of Elite ( )
- (c) Class divisions ( )
- (d) Game Theory ( )

163. The book, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* was written by

- (a) Jackson ( )
- (b) Karl Mannheim ( )

(c) Joseph Schumpeter ( )

(d) Anthony Downs ( )

164. Which of the following is the characteristic of elite theory of democracy?

(a) proletariat revolution ( )

(b) the majority rule over the minority ( )

(c) the minority are suppressed by the majority class ( )

(d) the minor dominant class ruled over the majority mass ( )

165. According to elitist theory, the role of people is to choose their rulers from

(a) competing elites ( )

(b) the mass ( )

(c) the aristocrats ( )

(d) the working class ( )

166. For the Marxist, the elite theory is the justification and defendant of the capitalism under

(a) consociational democracy ( )

(b) social democracy ( )

(c) distributive democracy ( )

(d) liberal democracy ( )

167. Pluralist theory of democracy believes in

(a) monarchical rule in a given society ( )

(b) political system controlled by single authority ( )

(c) political system where there is more than one centre of power ( )

(d) promotion of communism for the mass majority ( )

168. "Who Governs? Power and Democracy in an American City", the study published in 1961 was associated with

(a) Robert Dalh ( )

(b) Irving ( )

(c) Macpherson ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

169. *Rethinking Democracy* was written by

- (a) Rajeev Bhargava ( )
- (b) Atul Kohli ( )
- (c) C.P. Brambri ( )
- (d) Rajni Kothari ( )

170. *Identities and Rights: Aspects of Liberal Democracy in India* was written by

- (a) Gurpreet Mahajan ( )
- (b) Kohli ( )
- (c) Vinay Kumar ( )
- (d) Partha Chaterjee ( )

171. What is the term used by Marx and Engels to understand democracy under capitalism?

- (a) Liberal democracy ( )
- (b) Consociational democracy ( )
- (c) Deliberative democracy ( )
- (d) Petty bourgeois democracy ( )

172. A combination of free market economy and universal adult franchise represent

- (a) Social democracy ( )
- (b) Welfare state ( )
- (c) Western Liberal Democracy ( )
- (d) Chinese democracy ( )

173. The working of democracy in India is based on the system of

- (a) direct democracy ( )
- (b) representation ( )
- (c) intuitive ( )
- (d) selection ( )

174. According to Marxist theory, true political representation must be conceived only as the people's self-representation based on

- (a) universal enfranchisement ( )
- (b) representation ( )
- (c) selective enfranchisement ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

175. For the Marxist the only genuine democracy is

- (a) Deliberative democracy ( )
- (b) Classical democracy ( )
- (c) Socialist democracy ( )
- (d) Liberal democracy ( )

176. The Marxian theory underlined the need for a democratic society based on

- (a) abolition of class ( )
- (b) equality of opportunity ( )
- (c) abolition of liberty ( )
- (d) abolition of rights ( )

177. *The End of History and the Last Man*, in support of western liberal democracy and criticism to Marxism, was written by

- (a) Huntington ( )
- (b) Edward Said ( )
- (c) Herbert Lewis ( )
- (d) Francis Fukuyama ( )

178. Liberal democracy traces its origins in the West in the 18th century to the

- (a) The Great Depression ( )
- (b) The giant leap ( )
- (c) Age of Enlightenment ( )
- (d) Age of darkness ( )

179. Western Liberal democracy is based on the principles of the political system that allows

- (a) socialism and capitalism to co-exist ( )
- (b) political liberties and democratic rules ( )
- (c) political liberties and despotic rules ( )
- (d) regeneration of authoritarian State ( )

180. One of the basic characteristics of liberal democracy is

- (a) limited government ( )
- (b) absolute sovereignty ( )
- (c) unlimited government ( )
- (d) socialism ( )

181. Which is not the features of liberal democracy?

- (a) equal opportunity to participate in a political system ( )
- (b) protection of individual liberty and rights ( )
- (c) free market economy ( )
- (d) disappearance of class and promotion of stateless society ( )

182. Which political theory stand as a challenge to liberal democracy?

- (a) Liberalism ( )
- (b) Multiculturalism ( )
- (c) Individualism ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

183. Who distinguished between the “liberty of the ancients” and the “liberty of the moderns.”

- (a) John Adams ( )
- (b) Benjamin Franklin ( )
- (c) Benjamin Constant ( )
- (d) Jefferson ( )

184. Modern liberal democracy is based on the principles of

- (a) Individual liberty ( )
- (b) Socialism ( )
- (c) Welfarism ( )
- (d) Indigenous rights ( )

185. Liberal democracy is strongly criticised for its inapplicability in the

- (a) North America ( )
- (b) West Europe ( )
- (c) Developed nations ( )
- (d) Third World countries ( )

186. Welfare State seeks to promote

- (a) communism ( )
- (b) morality ( )
- (c) individuality ( )
- (d) collective welfare of citizens ( )

187. A welfare state performs

- (a) only welfare functions ( )
- (b) both protective and welfare functions ( )
- (c) only protective functions ( )
- (d) protection to capitalism ( )

188. A theory of Welfare State believes State as

- (a) an end ( )
- (b) a mean ( )
- (c) neither a means nor an end ( )
- (d) both a mean and an end ( )

189. Who considered that 'welfare state is a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism'

- (a) Marshall ( )
- (b) Green ( )
- (c) Hobbes ( )
- (d) Tagore ( )

190. Welfare state is a system in which the government undertakes the main responsibility for providing

- (a) individual security and liberty ( )
- (b) protection to private property ( )
- (c) minimum social security and economic upliftment ( )
- (d) maximum economic security ( )

191. The origin of modern welfare state can be traced back to 19<sup>th</sup> century in

- (a) Germany under Otto von Bismarck ( )
- (b) England under Constitutional Monarchy ( )
- (c) France Republic ( )
- (d) England under Queen Victoria ( )

192. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the creation of the welfare state was motivated by failures of

- (a) Communist idea of stateless ( )
- (b) Protectorate state ( )
- (c) Socialism ( )
- (d) liberal notion of free market economy ( )

193. Which is not among the basic principles of welfare state?

- (a) concentration of nation's wealth under capitalist ( )
- (b) protection of basic rights and liberties ( )
- (c) equality of opportunity ( )
- (d) equitable distribution of wealth ( )

194. The welfare state is possible only in which form of government

- (a) Authoritarian ( )
- (b) Monarchy ( )
- (c) Democratic ( )
- (d) Authoritarian ( )

195. One of the basic features of welfare state is

- (a) plan economy ( )
- (b) free market economy ( )
- (c) liberalised economy ( )
- (d) none of the above ( )

196. Welfare state as model of development attempt to integrate

- (a) individual liberty and economic policies to support market economy ( )
- (b) social and economic policies to provide minimum basic security of life ( )
- (c) capitalism with socialism for mixed economy ( )
- (d) globalization and liberalization to boost the economy ( )

197. Developed and advanced countries could provide welfare schemes particularly through

- (a) donations ( )
- (b) low taxation ( )
- (c) high salary ( )
- (d) high taxation ( )

198. The relevance of welfare state can be attributed to

- (a) economic insecurities and social dislocation ( )
- (b) failure of democracy ( )
- (c) success of socialist regime ( )
- (d) rise of socialism ( )

199. India is considered welfare state because it provides

- (a) Free market economy ( )
- (b) Tax exemption to crony capitalists ( )
- (c) free health care, employments guaranteed, PDS system, etc. ( )
- (d) free loan to the industrialists ( )

200. With the outbreak of COVID19, the relevance of welfare state has reached its zenith because

- (a) it is the responsibility of every national government to provide socio-economic security to the affected person due to disease, lockdown and other complications. ( )
- (b) every national government open up the market to fights recession ( )
- (c) it is the responsibility of every nation to established democratic form of government. ( )
- (d) it is the responsibility of every national government to privatized health care system ( )