

Mizoram University
Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Department : Political Science

Subject : Political Theory

Semester : IV

Answer Key for Multiple Choice Questions (Political theory)

1. (d) City-state
2. (a) Aristotle
3. (b) Plato
4. (b) Socrates
5. (d) Aristotle
6. (c) Theoria
7. (c) Speculation
8. (d) Politics
9. (a) Systematic thinking about the nature and purpose of state and government
10. (b) Political Science
11. (a) Bodin
12. (b) Sociological approach
13. (b) philosophy
14. (d) State
15. (c) unscientific
16. (c) a perfect political order
17. (c) Philosophy

18. (b) Political actors
19. (a) Robert H. Dalh
20. (b) World War II
21. (b) Integration of political research with other social science
22. (d) Mad craze for scientism
23. (c) 1960s
24. (a) Intellectual tendency
25. (b) David Easton
26. (a) Facts and value
27. (b) Neo-behaviouralism
28. (d) Friedrich Engels
29. (b) Capitalism
30. (a) super structure
31. (a) Master science
32. (c) James W. Garner
33. (b) Harold J. Laski
34. (d) David Easton
35. (c) John Seeley
36. (a) the nature and purpose of the State
37. (d) Lenin
38. (b) Germino
39. (a) classless and stateless society
40. (d) Social contract
41. (a) Bentham

42. (c) divine rights
43. (d) Poor
44. (d) Jean Jacques Rousseau
45. (b) Thomas Hobbes
46. (a) John Locke
47. (a) Capitalist class
48. (b) Leviathan
49. (a) "man is born free and he is everywhere in chains"
50. (c) artificial
51. (a) Two Treatises of Government
52. (b) war of all against all
53. (d) general will
54. (c) class
55. (b) Garner
56. (d) Mac Iver
57. (a) Gilchirst
58. (b) Machiavelli
59. (a) Bourgeoisie
60. (c) Friedrich Engels
61. (d) Dictatorship of the proletariat
62. (b) The state is artificial creation to suit the ruling class
63. (d) *superanus*
64. (a) plurality
65. (d) people

66. (a) Monistic
67. (a) John Austin
68. (d) None of the above
69. (b) Monistic theory
70. (c) Pluralist theory
71. (c) will
72. (d) Hegel
73. (a) T. H. Green
74. (c) J.S. Mill
75. (b) lag
76. (a) Sovereign
77. (a) Blackstone
78. (a) Liberty
79. (a) ordinance
80. (d) legislation
81. (a) Constitutional law
82. (b) 'there is no freedom'
83. (b) Law helps in establishing a civilized society and protect the life and liberty for individuals.
84. (a) criminal law
85. (c) the more the law, the less the liberty
86. (d) life and property
87. (c) National law
88. (d) absolutism in the exercise of power
89. (c) F.A. Hayek

90. (d) State legislation
91. (a) liber
92. (d) freedom
93. (b) socio-economic conditions of men
94. (a) political equality
95. (a) Adam Smith
96. (d) limited government
97. (c) the greatest happiness of the greatest number
98. (c) individual liberty
99. (d) On Liberty
100. (b) divine rights theory
101. (a) GDH Cole
102. (b) Isaiah Berlin
103. (c) Interference
104. (d) self-realisation
105. (a) the power to be active in the affairs of the state
106. (b) desires and interests without any violation with the liberty of others
107. (c) freedom to violate the State law
108. (c) restraint
109. (a) egoism and private property
110. (b) aequitas
111. (d) Barker
112. (b) numerical and proportional
113. (c) wealth and resources in the society

114. (d) court of law
115. (a) Acton
116. (d) Tocqueville
117. (a) Democratic
118. (d) liberty is natural but not equality
119. (b) compatible
120. (c) Laski
121. (b) natural rights
122. (b) Legal right is enforced by law whereas moral right is not enforceable by State law
123. (c) political rights
124. (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
125. (c) Laski
126. (a) Thomas Paine
127. (b) individual
128. (a) Bosanquet
129. (c) freedom
130. (a) American Declaration of Independence
131. (b) universality
132. (d) welfare of the common citizens
133. (a) Utilitarian
134. (d) equals equally and unequal unequally
135. (a) *jus*
136. (a) The Republic
137. (c) Kant

138. (a) Daniel Webster
139. (c) Augustine
140. (d) law of nature
141. (b) free speech
142. (c) David Miller
143. (a) the protection of the State
144. (b) Court of law
145. (a) the wrongdoer should not benefit from his faulty behaviours
146. (d) Rawls
147. (b) A Theory of Justice
148. (d) equal opportunity
149. (a) social and economic discrimination in the society
150. (c) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged
151. (a) basic equal liberties
152. (c) Amartya Sen
153. (b) Kratos
154. (a) people
155. (d) Abraham Lincoln
156. (b) universal adult franchise
157. (c) Switzerland
158. (c) New Zealand
159. (a) Saudi Arabia
160. (b) The Mind and Society
161. (a) Mosca

162. (a) Iron law of oligarchy
163. (c) Joseph Schumpeter
164. (d) the minor dominant class rule over the majority in the existing political system
165. (a) competing elites
166. (d) liberal democracy
167. (c) Political system where there is more than one centre of power
168. (a) Robert Dalh
169. (d) Rajni Kothari
170. (a) Gurpreet Mahajan
171. (d) Petty bourgeois democracy
172. (c) Western Liberal Democracy
173. (b) representation
174. (a) universal enfranchisement
175. (c) socialist democracy
176. (a) abolition of class
177. (d) Francis Fukuyama
178. (c) Age of Enlightenment
179. (b) political liberties and democratic rules
180. (a) limited government
181. (d) disappearance of class and promotion of stateless society
182. (b) Multiculturalism
183. (c) Benjamin Constant
184. (a) individual liberty
185. (d) Third World countries

186. (d) collective welfare of citizens
187. (b) both protective and welfare functions
188. (b) a mean
189. (a) Marshall
190. (c) minimum social security and economic upliftment
191. (a) Germany under Otto von Bismarck
192. (d) liberal notion of free market economy
193. (a) concentration of nation's wealth under capitalist
194. (c) Democratic
195. (a) plan economy
196. (b) social and economic policies to provide minimum basic security of life
197. (d) high taxation
198. (a) economic insecurities and social dislocation
199. (c) free health care, employments guaranteed, PDS system, etc.
200. (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.