

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT  
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**I SEMESTER**

**B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE  
(2013 ADMISSION)**

**CORE COURSE  
FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**QUESTION BANK**

1. Who defined political science is “that part of social science which treats the foundations of the foundations of the state and principles of government”?  
a. Paul Janet;                      b. Dyke;                      c. Gettell;                      d. None of it
2. Who is the author of “A History of Political Theory”?  
a. Karl Popper;                      b. Sabine;                      c. Mill;                      d. Locke
3. Who described historical approach as ‘historicism’?  
a. Bentham;                      b. Hegel;                      c. Popper;                      d. Marx
4. Which approach is, according to Rober A Dahl, an attempt to make the empirical content of Political Science more scientific “  
a. Institutional Approach                      c. Philosophical Approach  
b. Historical Approach                      d. Behavioural Approach
5. Who introduced ‘intellectual foundations’ for behavioural approach?  
a. Easton;                      b. Merriam;                      c. Lasswell;                      d. Bentley
6. Who said “the concept of power is the most fundamental in the whole of Political Science: the Political Process is the shaping, dissolution and exercise of power” ?  
a. Merriam and Easton                      c. Catlin and Bentley  
b. Lasswell and Kaplan                      d. None of them
7. Who is known as the greatest advocate of Post-Behaviouralism?  
a. Merriam;                      b. Easton;                      c. Lasswell;                      d. Bentley
8. Which approach demands ‘relevance’ and ‘action’?  
a. Institutional Approach                      c. Behaviouralist  
b. Post-Behaviouralist Approach                      d. Historical Approach
9. Whose definition encompasses the ‘politics of consent’ as well as the ‘politics of struggle’?  
a. Easton;                      b. Merriam;                      c. Lasswell;                      d. Kaplan
10. Who introduced ‘politics of consent’ ?  
a. Lasswell;                      b. Kaplan;                      c. Popper;                      d. Lucian Pie

11. Which approach featureise “State being the central theme of politics is conceived as an inevitable consequence of class contradictions”?
  - a. Post-Behaviouralism
  - b. Marxian Approach
  - c. Behaviouralism
  - d. Institutional Approach
12. Who said “Marxian approach 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”?
  - a. Lenin;
  - b. Mao;
  - c. Miliband;
  - d. Engels
13. The term ‘state’ is derived from which language?
  - a. Latin;
  - b. Greek;
  - c. English;
  - d. None of it
14. Who defined “the state is the politically organised people of a definite territory” ?
  - a. Bluntschli;
  - b. Wilson;
  - c. Machiavelli;
  - d. Aristotle
15. Who defined state as “people organised for law within a definite territory”?
  - a. Miliband;
  - b. Lenin;
  - c. Wilson;
  - d. Mao
16. Who said, state is a “territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power” ?
  - a. Laski;
  - b. Mao;
  - c. Wilson;
  - d. Marx
17. Who introduced the “subjective desire of the people”?
  - a. Willoughby;
  - b. Hobbes;
  - c. Iver;
  - d. Laski
18. Who said “State is an association which acting through law as promulgated by a government endowed to this end with coercive power,..condition of social order”?
  - a. Laski;
  - b. Willoughby;
  - c. Lenin;
  - d. Mac Iver
19. Who defined an association as “a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interest in common”?
  - a. Mao;
  - b. Iver;
  - c. Willoughby;
  - d. Jellinick
20. Who said “state is a political instrument a machine for maintaining the rule of one class over another” ?
  - a. Lenin;
  - b. Popper;
  - c. Gettell;
  - d. Mao
21. Who wrote the treatise, “the origin of the Family, Private Property and the State”?
  - a. Marx;
  - b. Engels;
  - c. Lenin;
  - d. Mao
22. Who is the author of the book ‘Ancient Society’?
  - a. Morgan; Engels;
  - b. Popper;
  - c. Maine;
  - d. Mao
23. Who wrote ‘The poverty of Philosophy’?
  - a. Mao;
  - b. Lenin;
  - c. Marx;
  - d. Engels
24. Who wrote “State and Revolution”?
  - a. Engels;
  - b. Marx;
  - c. Mao;
  - d. Lenin
25. Who wrote “Anti-Duhring”?
  - a. Engels;
  - b. Marx;
  - c. Lenin;
  - d. Mao
26. Who defined sovereignty as the ‘the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by laws’ ?
  - a. Garner;
  - b. Jean Bodin;
  - c. Austin;
  - d. Gilchrist

27. Who is the exponent of Monistic theory of sovereignty ?  
a. Jean Bodin;                      b. Garner;                      c. Austin;                      d. Maine
28. Who defined sovereignty is “the sum total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law” ?  
a. Austin;                      b. Dicey;                      c. Gilchrist;                      d. Garner
29. Who defined sovereignty on the basis of the concept of law as “a command given by a superior to an inferior”  
a. Grotius;                      b. Hobbes;                      c. Locke;                      d. Austin
30. Who criticise sovereignty does not reside in a determinate human superior ?  
a. Hobbes;                      b. Austin;                      c. Grotius;                      d. Maine
31. Who said ‘Kinship created a common consciousness, common interest and common purpose’ ?  
a. Gettell;                      b. Maine;                      c. MacIver;                      d. Austin
32. Find the wrong one of this list?  
a. Laski;                      b. Hobbes;                      c. MacIver;                      d. Lindsay
33. Who points , because society is federal, authority must also be federal?  
a. Maine;                      b. MacIver;                      c. Bentham;                      d. Laski
34. Who opined that ‘the logical consequence of Pluralism is chaos’ ?  
a. MacIver;                      b. Gilchrist;                      c. Ernest Barker;                      d. Laski
35. Whose work is “Modern State”  
a. Laski;                      b. Lindsay;                      c. Bodin;                      d. MacIver
36. Who is the author of ‘Crisis in the Theory of State’ ?  
a. Laski;                      b. Krabbe;                      c. Barker;                      d. MacIver
37. Who is the great liberal writer of the 17<sup>th</sup> century ?  
a. Austin;                      b. Locke;                      c. Gilchrist;                      d. None of them
38. Which is the work of Montesquieu ?  
a. Ant-Duhring                      c. The Spirit of Laws  
b. State and Revolution                      d. The poverty of philosophy
39. Who said , there is no better test of the excellence of a government, than the efficiency of the judicial system’ ?  
a. James Bryce;                      b. Laski;                      c. MacIver;                      d. Bentham
40. Who said “every state is enormously dependent upon the quality of its public officials”?  
a. MacIver; b. Laski; c. Dicey; d. James Bryce
41. In which case Judicial Review was originated in the United States ?  
a. Strader v/s Graham;                      b. Sheldon v/s Sill;  
c. Swift v/s Tyson;                      d. Marbury v/s Madison
42. Which Article vide the power of Judicial Review is clearly engrafted into the Constitution of India ?  
a. Article 12;                      b. Article 13;                      c. Article 14;                      d. Article 15



58. Who said that Bureaucracy is “a regulated administrative system organized as a series of interrelated 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.Monarchial System                      c.Democratic System  
b. Oligarchical System                      d. Aristocratic System
62. 'If sovereignty is not absolute, no state will exist'. Who said this ?  
a.Laski;                      c.Austin;  
b. Locke;                      d. None of the above
63. According to Marx 'the Dictatorship of the proletariat' signifies ?  
a. A transitional state                      c. An autocratic state  
b. An ideal state                      d. A liberal states
64. Who said 'Neutrality is' one of the strongest bulworks 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 President  
c.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  
a.Jeremy Bentham  
b. Robert Nozick  
c.M.K. Gandhi  
d. J.S. Mill

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. Unconnected to the stability of

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. Everybody is equal

91. Which one of the following countries introduced universal adult franchise is one move?  
a. Australia. c. India  
b. USA d. UK
92. Who among the following argued that universal suffrage does injustice to property owners?  
a. J.S. Mill c. H.J. Laski  
b. W.F. Willoughby d. Henry Maine
93. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?  
a. James Madison c. J. Rousseau  
b. John Dunning d. De Tocqueville
94. Who among the following is not an exponent of 'Elitist Theory of Democracy'?  
a. Mosca c. Michel  
b. Pareto d. C Macpherson
95. Who among the following advocated partyless democracy in India?  
a. Acharya Vinoba Bhave c. Mahatma Gandhi  
b. Jayprakash Narayan d. M.N. Roy
96. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?  
a. C.B. Macpherson c. F. A. Hayek  
b. Michael Oakeshott 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 c. Robert Dahl  
b. Francis Fukuyama d. C. Wright Mills
98. Who among the following favoured qualification as the basis for right to vote?  
a. E. Barker c. J.S. Mill  
b. T.H. Green 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 c. a unitary state  
b. a direct democracy d. a parliamentary democracy
101. Rational-legal authority also known as  
a. Confederal c. Democratic  
b. Universal d. Bureaucratic
102. "A partyless regime is a conservative regime an anti-party regime is a reactionary regime."  
Who made this statement?  
a. Samuel Huntington c. Carl J. Friedrich  
b. Sartori d. K.C. Wheare
103. The advocates of deliberative democracy emphasize  
a. executive supremacy b. parliamentary sovereignty



104. c.judicial autonomy d. popular participation  
the concept of 'circulation of elites' has been used by  
a.Mosca c.Weber  
b. Michels d. Pareto
105. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of  
a.Democracy c.Feudalism  
b. Absolute monarchy d. Decolonization
106. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as ration-legal authority ?  
a.Max Weber c.Vilfredo Pareto  
b. Herbert A. Simon d. F.M. Marx
107. The Communist manifesto was first published in  
a.Russian c.German  
b. English d. French
108. The International Criminal Court is located at  
a.Washington c.Geneva  
b. Hague d. London
109. Who among the following has described the world wide triumph of liberal democracy as the end of history ?  
a.Francis Fukuyama c.David Held  
b. Samuel P. Huntington d. Samir Amin
110. The National Parliamentary body of China is known as  
a.National People's Congress c.People's Assembly  
b. Supreme Soviet d. State Council
111. Which aspect of imperialism does the dependency theory emphasize ?  
a.Strategic c.Cultural  
b. Political 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 c.Hobbes  
b. Robert Dahl 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 c.David Easton  
b. B. J.S. Mill d. Almond
116. Political science is the scientific designation of the subject of study was accepted in which year  
a.1948 c.1945  
b. 1950 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.4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.  
b. 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C  
c.5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.  
d. 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Bahaviouralism?
- 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

130. Who said the state is the politically organised people of a definite territory?  
a. J.K. Bluntschli  
b. C Wright Mills  
c. Robert A 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 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. Hugo Grotius  
143. Who is the main proponent of the pluralist concept of sovereignty?  
a. Hugo Grotius  
b. John Austin
- d. 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 | c. Henry Maine |
| b. Lipset  | d. Robert Dahl |
158. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism?
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Leo Strauss  | c. George Catlin   |
| b. David Easton | d. Charles Merriam |
159. 'It is better to be vague than irrelevant' This statement explains the following
- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a. Positivism  | c. Behaviouralism      |
| b. Empriricism | d. Post behaviouralism |
160. Who used to say "I am the state"
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Louis IXV   | c. John Austin |
| b. Machiavelli | d. MacIver     |
161. Who described man in the state of nature as a 'noble savage'?
- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| a. Hobbes   | c. Locke |
| b. Rousseau | d. Laski |
162. Whose work is "the Process of Government"?
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. Arther Bentley | c. Charles Merriam |
| b. Robert Dahl    | d. Karl Popper     |
163. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil'
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Idealistic view      | c. Fascist view     |
| b. Individualistic view | d. Pluralistic view |
164. Who observed 'the state is the march of God on Earth'
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Plato     | c. Hegel     |
| b. Aristotle | d. Louis XIV |
165. Who wrote the work "The Prince"?
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a. MacIver | c. Austin      |
| b. Locke   | d. Machiavelli |
166. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. Pluralists  | c. Socialists |
| b. Federalists | d. 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"?
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. T.H. Green     | c. J.S. Mill |
| b. Jeremy Bentham | d. Laski     |



- c. Divisibility
- d. Inalienability
184. Austin was an English  
a. Jurist  
b. Sociologist
185. Who wrote the work 'anarchy, state and utopia'?  
a. Taylor  
b. Merriam
186. Rousseau is the advocate of  
a. Political sovereignty  
b. Legal 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                      c. A.V. Dicey  
b. Harold Laski                      d. Ivor Jennings
189. Who described the 'rule of law' as nonsense stilts?  
a. Bentham                      b. Laski                      c. Montesquieu                      d. Rawl
190. Secret ballot is also known as  
a. Australian ballot                      c. Canadian ballot  
b. Austrian ballot                      d. Greek
191. Constitutional government implies  
a. Limited government                      c. Government according to the constitution  
b. Representative government                      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                      c. Democracy  
b. Aristocracy                      d. Monarchy  
e.
195. The first systematic classification of government was given by  
a. Plato                      c. Socrates  
b. Aristotle                      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. According to Aristotle, the best of government was  
a. Democracy      b. Monarchy      c. Aristocracy      d. Polity
198. Who is called the keystone of the cabinet arch in a parliamentary system?  
a. Chief Justice                              c. Prime Minister  
b. President                                      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    c. Federal  
b. Presidential                                      d. Parliamentary
200. The idea of sovereignty owes its existence to  
a. Bodin                      b. Austin                      c. Hobbes                      d. Bentham
201. Who among the advocate of negative theory of liberty?  
a. Kant                      b. Marx                      c. Sidgwick                      d. Montesquieu
202. Which of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice?  
a. Harmony                      b. Equality                      c. Fraternity                      d. Liberty
203. Who said kinship created a common consciousness, common interest and common purpose?  
a. Gramsci    c. Adam Smith  
b. Anthony Giddens                                      d. Henry Maine
204. Who has written the work 'Ancient Society'?  
a. Lewis H Morgan                                      c. Henry Maine  
b. Adam Smith    d. None of these
205. Whose work is 'The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State'?  
a. Gramsci    c. Engels  
b. Anthony Giddens                                      d. Michel Waltzer
206. State and Revolution is written by  
a. Gramsci    c. Lenin  
b. Anthony Giddens                                      d. Michel Waltzer
207. The term 'sovereignty' is derived from the word 'superanus' of which language  
a. French    c. Greek  
b. Latin    d. English



**Answer Key**

1. A	41. D	81. B	121. A	161. B	201. D
2. B	42. B	82. A	122. A	162. A	202. A
3. C	43. C	83. A	123. C	163. B	203. D
4. D	44. A	84. D	124. C	164. C	204. A
5. A	45. B	85. C	125. A	165. D	205. C
6. B	46. C	86. B	126. A	166. A	206. C
7. B	47. C	87. A	127. B	167. C	207. B
8. B	48. D	88. A	128. D	168. B	
9. A	49. C	89. D	129. D	169. B	
10. A	50. A	90. B	130. A	170. A	
11. B	51. B	91. C	131. B	171. A	
12. C	52. C	92. A	132. A	172. B	
13. A	53. B	93. D	133. D	173. B	
14. A	54. B	94. D	134. B	174. B	
15. C	55. A	95. B	135. B	175. D	
16. A	56. B	96. A	136. C	176. C	
17. A	57. C	97. A	137. A	177. C	
18. D	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. A	61. C	101. D	141. B	181. C	
22. A	62. D	102. B	142. D	182. C	
23. C	63. A	103. D	143. C	183. C	
24. D	64. C	104. A	144. C	184. A	
25. A	65. A	105. B	145. D	185. C	
26. B	66. B	106. A	146. C	186. D	
27. C	67. D	107. C	147. C	187. D	
28. C	68. B	108. B	148. C	188. C	
29. D	69. D	109. A	149. C	189. A	
30. D	70. B	110. A	150. C	190. B	
31. B	71. C	111. D	151. C	191. A	
32. B	72. B	112. D	152. B	192. D	
33. D	73. B	113. B	153. D	193. A	
34. B	74. A	114. B	154. C	194. C	
35. D	75. A	115. C	155. D	195. C	
36. A	76. C	116. A	156. D	196. A	
37. B	77. A	117. A	157. C	197. D	
38. C	78. A	118. A	158. B	198. C	
39. A	79. D	119. A	159. D	199. D	
40. B	80. B	120. A	160. A	200. A	