

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE

CORE COURSE

(2011 Admission onwards)

VI SEMESTER

MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

QUESTION BANK

1. Leviathan was written by :
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Hobbes d. Locke
2. Who is regarded as the apostle of political absolutism ?
a. Locke b. Rousseau c. Bentham d. Hobbes
3. The concept of popular sovereignty is associated with
a. Hegel b. Rousseau c. Locke d. Hobbes
4. The doctrine of general will was expounded by
a. . Rousseau b. Marx c. Lock d. Hobbes
5. Social contract was written by
a. Bentham b. Hobbes c Locke. d. Rousseau
6. Who is known as the champion of limited Govt.
a. Hobbes b. Locke c. Lenin d. Rousseau
7. Great Political Thinkers was Written by
a. C.L.Wayper b. Maxey c. Ebenstein d. Sabine

8. Leviathan was published after :
- a. The Glorious revolution b. English civil war
c. Russian revolution d. French revolution
9. Two treatises on civil govt was written by
- a. Locke b. Hobbes c. J.S.Mill d. Hegel
10. The term 'right to appeal to Heaven' was used by
- a. Hobbes b. Locke c. Marx. d. Lenin
11. Name the philosopher who presented a dismal picture of men in the state nature
- a. Rousseau b. Hobbes c. Locke d. Bentham
12. Who declared that 'man is born free; every where he is in chains'
- a. Rousseau b. Hobbes c. Marx d. Lenin
13. Who wrote that 'state is the mach of god on earth'
- a. Lenin b. Marx c. Green d. Hegel
14. 'State and Revolution' was written by
- a. Mao b. Lenin c. Marx d. Hobbes
15. Pleasure pain theory was expounded by
- a. Karl Marx b. Lenin c. Rousseau d. Bentham
16. Felicific calculus was recommended by
- a. Hobbes b. James Mill c. Bentham d. J.S.Mill
17. Theory of representative government was expounded by
- a. Bentham b. J.S.Mill c. Hegel d. Green
18. Who defines liberty is 'absence of restraints'?
- a. Hegel b. Green c. J.S.Mill d. Marx
19. 'A critique of political economy' was written by
- a. Marx b. Locke c. Lenin d. Mao
20. The principle of justice as fairness was expounded by
- a. Plato b. Cicero c. J.S.Mill d. John Rawls

21. Name the scholar who has pointed out that justice as the first virtue of social institution
- a. John Rawls b. J.J.Rousseau c. J.S.Mill d. Hegel
22. John Rawl's well known book a 'Theory of justice' was published in
- a. 1961 b. 1971 c. 1981 d. 1991
23. Who is the author of 'A theory of justice'
- a. Plato b. Cicero c John Rawls d. Marx
24. 'A theory of fair equality of opportunity' was expounded by
- a. Gramsci b. Locke c. Hobbes d. John Rawls
25. John Rawls was born in
- a. Paris b. Baltimore c. London d. Moscow
26. Who is the author of political liberalism
- a. Gramsci b. Marx c. Hobbes d. John Rawls
27. The principle of 'fair equality of opportunity' was developed by
- a. John Rawls b. Plato c. Rousseau d. Locke
28. Who wrote that justice is the first virtue of social institution'
- a. Gramsci b. John Rawls c. Hegel d. Hobbes
29. Gramsci was the leader of
- a. French communist party b. Italian communist party
c. Soviet communist party d. Japanese communist party
30. 'Anarchy State and Utopia' was written by
- a. John Rawls b. Robert Nozick c. Hobbes d. Locke
31. Name the thinker who believes that the pleasure of puspain is as good as poetry'
- a. J.S.Mill b. Jeremy Bentham c. Hegel d. Green
32. Essay concerning human Understanding' was written by
- a. John Locke b. Thomas Hobbes c. Hegel d. Marx
33. Name the political thinker who believes that 'right is a claim of the individual'
- a. Rousseau b. Hegel c. Locke d. Hobbes

34. Identify the scholar who regards 'Hobbesian State' as authoritarian, not totalitarian'
a. C.L. Weyper b. C.C. Maxy c. William Ebinstien d. Sabien
35. Rousseau was born in
a. Geneva b. London c. Paris d. Rome
36. 'Discourses on the origins of Inequality' was written by
a. John Locke b. Thomas Hobbes c. Rousseau d. Marx
37. Whose social contract was social and not governmental?
a. John Locke b. Rousseau c. Hobbes d. Marx
38. Discourse on political Economy was written by
a. Rousseau b. Hobbes c. Locke d. Lenin
39. Who was regarded as the spiritual father of French revolution?
a. Marx b. J.S. Mill c. Locke d. Rousseau
40. Name the scholar who has summed up the Hegelian state as a greater being, a spirit, a super-personality entity'
a. Hobhouse b. Stalin c. Marx d. Mao
41. A Fragment on government was written by
a. J.S. Mill b. Jeremy Bentham c. Hegel d. Green
42. Who is closely associated with the doctrine of age of reason?
a. Hobbes b. Thomas Paine c. Locke d. Mao
43. Who viewed 'hedonism not only as a principle of Motivation, but also as a principle of action'
a. J.S. Mill b. James Mill c. Jeremy Bentham d. Hegel
44. Who believed that every individual is the judge of his own happiness?
a. J.S. Mill b. James Mill c. Hegel d. Jeremy Bentham
45. Bentham's doctrine of utility applied not only to morals but also:
a. Legislation and politics b. Economics c. Ethics d. Mathematics
46. J.S. Mill was born in
a. Paris b. Moscow c. London d. Rome

47. System of Logic was written by
a. Marx b. Lenin c. Gramsci d. J.S.Mill
48. Who saved Betham from death and decay?
a. James Mill b. J.S.Mill c. Hegel d. Green
49. Who wrote that Mill is a prophet of empty liberty and abstract individual ?
a. Marx b. Lenin c. Mao d. Ernest Barker
50. 'Machinery of Representation' was written by
a. Thomas Hare b. J.S.Mill c. Harold Laski d. Hegel
51. Who was the founder of modern Idealism?
a. Green b. Plato c. Gandhiji d. Hegel
52. Hegel has borrowed dialectic method from
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Hobbes
53. The doctrine of 'what is real is rational and what is rational is real' is expounded by
a. Hegel b. Green c. Plato d. Aristotle
54. The principle of 'greatest happiness of the greatest number' was expounded by
a. Hegel b. Green c. Bentham d. J.S.Mill
55. Who adopted Hegelianism, to revise liberalism in the late 19th century?
a. J.S.Mill b. T.H.Green c. John Locke d. Harold Laski
56. Green was born in
a. New York b. Yorkshire c. Paris d. Rome
57. Lectures on Liberal Legislation was written by
a. T.H.Green b. J.S.Mill c. Harold Laski d. Burke
58. The doctrine of 'will, not force, is the basis of state' was expounded by
a. Marx b. Green c. Hegel d. Mao
59. Who regarded state as a natural and necessary institution?
a. Marx b. Lenin c. Bentham d. Green
60. Who wrote that the function of the state is to remove obstacles to freedom
a. Marx b. Green c. Lenin d. Mao

61. Who laid the foundations for modern welfare state?
a. Green b. Hegel c. Hobbes d. Gramsci
62. Name the thinker who tried to safeguard the individual against the absolute power of the state;
a. Hegel b. Marx c. Green d. Hobbes
63. Who defines freedom as of the positive power of doing something worth doing and worth enjoying?
a. Hegel b. Green c. Hobbes d. Locke
64. Who rejected the mechanistic theory of the state?
a. Lenin b. Mao c. Marx d. Green
65. Name the thinker who wrote that the state does not create right but the rights are derived from the state?
a. Hegel b. Hobbes c. Rousseau d. Green
66. Which book is regarded as the Gospel or Bible of socialism?
a. State and revolution b. Prison Note book
c. Contradictions d. Das capital
67. 'Open society and its Enemies' was written by
a. Marx b. Karl popper c. John Rawls d. EMS
68. Name the thinker who believes that the individual is subordinate to the state.
a. Hegel b. Green c. Bentham d. Marx
69. Name the thinker who wrote that freedom consists in obedience to any moral will?
a. Marx b. Kant c. Hegel d. Green.
70. The doctrine of class struggle is central to the understanding of
a. Social contract Theory b. idealism c. liberalisation d. Marxian theory
71. Who wrote that class conflict is the real driving force of human history?
a. Hobbes b. Marx c. Hegel d. Bentham
72. Theory of surplus value is discussed by Marx in his major work:
a. What to be done b. state and revolution
c. Das capital d. Prison note book

73. Name the scholar who criticised Marxism a 'utopia but a generous and humane one?
- a. Lenin b. Popper c. Sabine d. C.L Wayper
74. Who made Marxism a practical creed in Russia?
- a. Stalin b.Lenin c. Brezhveve d. Gorbachove
75. Lenin was born in
- a. Moscow b.Paris c. Simbrisk d. London
76. Lenin's well known book 'State and Revolution' was written in
- a. 1917 b.1920 c. 1925 d. 1927
77. Who wrote that imperialism is the final or last stage of capitalism?
- a. Laski b. Hobbes c. Lenin d. Rousseau
78. Who described the communist party as the 'revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat'
- a. Lenin b. Althusser c. Engels d. Gramsci
79. Who expounded the doctrine that politics devoid of Religion is meaningless'?
- a. Ambedkar b.Sree Narayana Guru c Karl Marx d. Gandhiji
80. Who wrote that non-violence is the heart of all religions?
- a. Nehru b.Vivekananda c Gandhiji d. Thilak
81. Which method was regarded by Gandjiji as a 'complete effective and bloodless substitute of armed revolt ?
- a. Civil Disobedience b. Fasting c Picketing d. Revolt
82. Who characterised Gandhian Principle of ahimsa as a 'positive and dynamic method of action'?
- a. Thilak b.Ambedkar c. Patel d. Nehru
83. Gandhiji identifies Rama Rajya as :
- a. Welfare State b .communist State c Kingdom of god d. Democracy
84. In the ideal state of Gandhiji there is no political power because there is no:
- a. State b God. c. ethics d. Money power
85. Gandhian principle of Economic swarj stands for
- a. socialism b.Social justice c End of capitalism d. Neo liberalism

86. Gandhi was highly critical of

- a. Capitalism
- b. Communism
- c. Fascism
- d. Both capitalism and Socialism

87. In Gandhian economics the supreme consideration is

- a. Human being
- b. State
- c Economics
- d. Morality

88. The Original name of Manvendra Nath Roy was

- a. Desabhandu
- b. Narendranadh Bhattacharya
- c. Ramakrishna
- d. Gokhale

89. Who regards Marx as a merciless critic of social injustice?

- a. Stalin
- b. M.N.Roy
- c. Gandhiji
- d. Nehru

90. Who regarded Marxian theory of class struggle has subordinated individual consciousness?

- a. M.N.Roy
- b. Savarkar
- c Gandhiji
- d. Nehru

91. Who is the chief exponent of the doctrine of New Humanism?

- a. Marx
- b.Lenin
- c Mao
- d. M.N.Roy

92. Roy's theory of New Humanism revolves around :

- a. State
- b. society
- c Man
- d. Economy

93. Roy reduces the functions of the state to the

- a. Maximum
- b.Minimum
- c.Unlimited
- d. None of the above

94. Reason romanticism and revolution was written by

- a. M.N.Roy
- b.Karl Marx
- c.Lenin
- d.Mao

95. Who believes that party politics has given rise to power politics'

- a. Gandhiji
- b.Thilak
- c M.N.Roy
- d. Nehru

96. Name the political thinker who recommends abolition of party system

- a. M.N.Roy
- b. Gandhiji
- c Nehru
- d. Ambedkar

97. Gramsci was imprisoned by Mussolini in

- a. 1921
- b.1925
- c 1926
- d. 1937

98. Who held view that each individual gave up his natural rights to the community as a whole.

- a. Hobbes
- b. Rousseau
- c. Locke
- d. Hegel

ANSWER KEY

1	C	26	D	51	D	76	A
2	D	27	A	52	C	77	C
3	B	28	B	53	A	78	A
4	A	29	B	54	C	79	D
5	D	30	B	55	C	80	C
6	B	31	C	56	B	81	A
7	C	32	A	57	A	82	D
8	B	33	C	58	B	83	C
9	A	34	C	59	D	84	A
10	B	35	A	60	B	85	B
11	B	36	C	61	A	86	D
12	A	37	B	62	C	87	A
13	D	38	A	63	B	88	B
14	B	39	D	64	D	89	B
15	D	40	A	65	D	90	A
16	C	41	B	66	D	91	D
17	B	42	B	67	B	92	C
18	C	43	C	68	A	93	C
19	A	44	D	69	B	94	A
20	D	45	A	70	D	95	C
21	A	46	C	71	B	96	A
22	B	47	D	72	C	97	C
23	C	48	B	73	C	98	B
24	D	49	D	74	B		
25	B	50	A	75	C		

(C)

Reserved