

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

QUESTION BANK

FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Core Course for BA Political Science

(2011 Admission)

SEMESTER I

1. What is known as the scientific and systematic search of knowledge?
 - a. Research; b. study; c. investigation; d. None of these
2. Hypotheses of a Research is
 - a. Objective in nature; b. Permanent in nature; c. Tentative in nature
 - d. Final result of a research
3. Research is important for social scientists because it provides
 - a. intellectual satisfaction of knowing things; b. it is important to social scientists
 - c. as an academic topic; d. both a and b
4. Who was acknowledging politics is a universal activity?
 - a. Maclver; b. Robert Dahl; c. Hobbes; d. Plato
5. The term 'Politics' was derived from two words 'Polis' and 'Polity' in which language
 - a. Greek; b. Latin; c. English; d. French
6. Who defined Politics as "the authoritative allocation of values that are binding on the society".
 - a. John Lock; b. J.S. Mill; c. David Easton; d. Almond
7. Political Science is the scientific designation of the subject of study was accepted in which year

a. 1948; b. 1950; c. 1945; d. 1970 Page 2

8. Who contributed the work 'the Politics'?

a. Aristotle; b. Plato; c. Socrates; d. Machiavelli

9. 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;

10. The development of Political Science as a discipline can be traced back to

a. 4th century B.C. b. 3rd century B.C. C. 5th century B.C. d. 6th century B.C.

11. In the Classical or Normative period, the study of politics reflected

a. a normative concern and deductive method of explanation;

b. behavioural study of politics; c. value oriented study of politics

d. None of these

12. Who dealt with the question of 'justice' in the Republic through the ideal state

a. Aristotle; b. John Austin; c. Plato; d. Machiavelli

13. Whose work is 'A History of Political Theory'?

a. George H. Sabine; b. Gabriel Almond; c. David Easton; d. Gilchrist

14. Who introduced 'Historicism'?

a. Karl Popper; b. Comte; c. Hegel; d. Sabine

15. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of politics?

a. Charles Merriam; b. Harold D. Lasswell; c. George Catlin; d. Arthur Bentley

16. Behavioural approach in Political 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

17. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as

a. verifications; b. pure science; c. intellectual foundations; d. observational study

18. Politics is “the study of shaping and shaping of power”

a. Charles Merriam; b. Robert A. Dahl; c. Harold D. Lasswell; d. Arthur Bentley Page 3

19. 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

20. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post-Behaviouralism?

a. David Easton; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Harold D. Lasswell

21. The strong demands of Post-behaviouralists are

a. pure science; b. ‘relevance’ and ‘action’; c. value; d. None of these

22. Historical materialism is one of the tools in

a. Behaviouralism; b. Utilitarianism; c. Marxism; d. Post-behaviouralism

23. “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; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Ralph Miliband

24. Who said, the State is the politically organized people of a definite territory”?

a. J.K. Bluntschli; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Ralph Miliband

25. Who defines state as “People organized for law within a definite territory”?

a. J.K. Bluntschli; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Ralph Miliband

26. 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

27. Who emphasized the importance of the ‘subjective desire of the people’ for organization and maintenance of the state?

a. Harold J. Laski; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Willoughby

28. Who said, an association as “a group organized for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common”

a. Harold J. Laski; b. Maclver; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Willoughby

29. The most important proponents of civil society is the propagators of Page 4

a. Neo-liberalism; b. Liberalism; c. Realism; d. Marxism

30. Civil society was constituted with the consent of the people for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding private property. Who said?

a. Adam Smith; b. Adam Ferguson; c. John Locke; D. None of these

31. who observed ‘civil society as a vibrant sphere peopled by all kinds of associations, churches, libraries, literary bodies, public groups, town councils, and other autonomous public organizations’

a. Michel Waltzer; b. Tocquellian; c. Cohen; d. Aratto

32. Civil society is a protective buffer for the state and economy. Who said?

a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Adam Smith; d. Michel Waltzer

33. Who said, Kinship created a common consciousness, common interest and common purpose?

a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Adam Smith; d. Henry Maine

34. Who has written the work ‘Ancient Society’?

a. Lewis H. Morgan; b. Adam Smith; c. Henry Maine; d. None of these

35. Whose work is “The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State”?

a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Engels; d. Michel Waltzer

36. Whose work is ‘The poverty of Philosophy’?

a. Gramsci; b. Marx; c. Engels; d. Michel Waltzer

37. "State and Revolution" is written by

a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Lenin; d. Michel Waltzer

38. whose work is "Anti-Duhring"?

a. Friedrich Engels; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Lenin; d. Michel Waltzer

39. The term 'Sovereignty' is derived from the word 'superanus' of which language

a. French; b. Latin; c. Greek; d. English Page 5

40. Who defined sovereignty as the 'absolute and perpetual power of commanding in a state'?

a. Garner; b. Jean Bodin; c. Green; d. Hobbes

41. 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

42. Who defines sovereignty it 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

43. Who propounded sovereignty in his famous concept of the 'General Will'

a. Anthony Giddens; b. Rousseau; c. John Locke; d. Hobbes

44. 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

45. Whose work is "The Law of War and Peace"?

a. John Austin; b. Jean bodin; c. Hugo Grotius; d. John Locke

46. Whose work is "Lecturers on Jurisprudence"?

a. Gilchrist; b. John Austin; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Garner

47. Who developed the concept of law as "a command given by a superior to an inferior".

a. Jean Bodin; b. John Lock; c. Hugo Grotius; d. John Austin

48. Who is the main proponent of the pluralist concept of 'sovereignty'?

a. Hugo Grotius; b. John Austin; c. Henry Maine; d. Jean Bodin

49. Whose work is "Grammar of Politics"?

a. John Austin; b. Jean Bodin; c. Lask; d. Locke

50. Whose work is "The Spirit of Laws"?

a. Jean Bodin; b. Henry Maine; c. Laski; d. Montesquieu Page 6

51. Who wrote the work 'Modern State'?

a. Montesquieu; b. Laski; c. Mac Iver; d. Garner

52. Whose work is "Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution"?

a. Jean Bodin; b. Gilchrist; c. Hugo Grotius; d. A.V. Dicey

53. A political party is an association of organized people in support of some principle or policy which by constitutional means endeavors to make the determinant of government". Who defined?

a. Gettel; b. Mac Iver; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Henry Maine

54. Who describes parties as "brokers of ideas"?

a. MacIver; b. Gettel; c. Lowell; d. Gilchrist

55. Whose work is "On Liberty"?

a. Henry Maine; b. J.S. Mill; c. Gettel; d. T.H. Green

56. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?

a. Lowell; b. T.H. Green; c. J.S. Mill; d. Laski

57. A systematically way to solve the research problem is

a. Scientific; b. observational; c. research methodology; d. fact basis

58. What is the role of synopsis?

- a. it is the pilot study of a research; b. guidelines to research; c. primary study
- d. none of these

59. Political science is a discipline.

- a. which does not subscribe to any values; b. meant to study values
- c. that cannot ignore values; d. which provides value free analysis

60. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political science

- a. simulation; b. legal institutionalism; c. historiography; d. comparison

61. Whose work is "The Nerves of Government"? Page 7

- a. Catlin; b. Duverger; c. Deutsch; d. George Sabine;

62. Robert Nozick is

- a. a neo-liberal; b. a communitarian liberal; c. a classical liberal; d. a pluralist liberal

63. Who wrote the work "Anarchy, State and Utopia"

- a. Taylor; b. Merriam; c. Robert Nozick; d. Catlin

64. The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term 'state'

- a. Republicaa; b. Polis; c. Republic; d. commonweal

65. Who described politics as "acting in concert"?

- a. Aristotle; b. Plato; c. Marx; d. Hannah Arendt

66. Who wrote the work "Psychopathology and Politics"?

- a. Laski; b. Lasswell; c. Maclver; d. Charles Marriam

67. Who wrote the work "The Great Issues of Politics"

- a. Maclver; b. Laski; c. Lipson; d. Catlin

68. Whose work is "The Web of Government"?

- a. Lasswell; b. Laski; c. Lipset; d. Maclver

69. Whose work is "Marxism and Politics"?

- a. Macpherson; b. Willoughby; c. Charles Merriam; d. Miliband
70. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach
- a. Coleman; b. Lipset; c. Henry Maine; d. Robert Dahl
71. The following is true about 'rational choice theory'
- a. Individuals as key actors; b. Institutions as key to all knowledge
- c. Stress on Materialistic factor; d. historical point of importance
72. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism
- a. Leo Strauss; b. David Easton; c. George Catlin; d. Charles Merriam Page 8
73. 'It is better to be vague than irrelevant'. This state ment explains the following.
- a. Positivism; b. empiricism; c. Behaviouralism; d. Post Behaviouralism
74. The thinker who based politics on philosophy was
- a. Plato; b. Aristotle; c. Bentham; d. Marx
75. One of the following is a philosopher of the classical political theory
- a. Duverger; b. Lasswell; c. Strauss; d. Dahl
76. Who used to say " I am the state"?
- a. Louis XIV; b. Machiavelli; c. John Austin; d. MacIver
77. Who described man in the state of nature as a 'noble savage'
- a. Hobbes; b. Rousseau; c. Locke; d. Laski
78. Whose work is "the Process of Government"?
- a. Arther Bentley; b. Robert Dahl; c. Charles Merriam; d. Karl Popper
79. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil
- a. Idealistic view; b. Individualistic view; c. Fascist view; d. Pluralistic view
80. Who observed 'The state is the march of God on earth'

a. Plato; b. Aristotle; c. Hegel; d. Louis XIV

81. Whose contribution is "The Spirit of Laws"?

a. Laski; b. John Austin; c. Niccolo Machiavelli; d. Montesquieu

82. Who wrote the work "The Prince"?

a. Maclver; b. Locke; c. Austin; d. Machiavelli

83. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as

a. pluralists; b. federalists; c. Socialists; d. anarchists

84. Plato is called the father of idealist theory of the state because

a. he postulated a dualism between reality and value Page 9

b. he prescribed the ideals of city state

c. his theory was based not on what human nature is but on what it ought to be

d. he based his theory on the idea of the good

85. The main functions of the state, according to the Pluralists is to

a. regulate production and distribution of essential goods

b. harmonise the rights and activities of various groups and association

c. promote general welfare of its citizens; d. provide social security

86. Who observed "the state should promote greatest good of the greatest number"

a. T.H. Green; b. Jeremy Bentham; c. J. S. Mill; d. Laksi

87. Who contributed "A Theory of Justice"?

a. Laski; b. Maclver; c. John Rawls; d. Montesquieu

88. The chief advocate of the Patriarchal theory of the Origin of the state is

a. Henry Maine; b. Morgan; c. Locke; d. Green

89. Locke has used the social contract theory to justify

- a. liberal democratic state; b. supremacy of the judicial organ
c. political obligation; d. absolute loyalty of citizens of the state
90. Who contributed "Leviathan"?
- a. Pateman; b. Hobbes; c. Locke; d. Rawls
91. Whose work is "Poverty of Philosophy"?
- a. Engel; b. Lenin; c. Marx; d. Laski
92. The pluralist theory views power as
- a. repressive; b. relational; c. control over resources; d. a fixed quantity
93. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
- a. democracy; b. feudalism; c. absolute monarchy; d. decolonization Page 10
94. The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign
- a. political supremacy; b. the power of Political Legitimation; c. moral Omni-competence; d. Absolute judicial authority
95. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin's theory of Sovereignty?
- a. Political sovereignty; b. Limited sovereignty; c. Absolute sovereignty
d. Popular sovereignty
96. Who believed that irrespective of the forms of government, authority tends to be oligarchic
- a. Laski; b. Weber; c. Robert Michaels; d. Aristotle
97. Who said "knowledge is Power"
- a. Morgenthau; b. Foucault; c. Lasswell; d. Easton
98. Who said "Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely"
- a. Almond; b. Aristotle; c. Acton; d. Apter;
99. Who among the following theorized imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism

a. Gramsci; b. Lenin; c. Marx; d. Mao

100. Who wrote, politics is 'who gets, what, when and how'?

a. Lasswell; b. Kaplan; c. Almond and Powell

101. Who among the following was the chief exponent of the legal theory of sovereignty?

a. Rousseau; b. Locke; c. Austin; d. Bodin

102. Which among the following is not a feature of Sovereignty?

a. absoluteness; b. Indivisibility; c. Delegation; d. Permanence

103. One of the following is not the feature of sovereignty

a. Originality; b. All-comprehensiveness; c. Divisibility; d. Inalienability

104. Austin was an English Page 11

a. jurist; b. sociologist; c. economist; d. scientist

105. Which one of the following doctrines accords central role to the notion of citizenship

a. Theocracy; b. Totalitarianism; c. Fabianism; d. Republicanism

106. Who described imperialism as the potential phase of Capitalism ?

a. Hobson; b. Lenin; c. Kautsky; d. Schumpeter

107. Who observed imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism?

a. Gramsci; b. Locke; c. Marx; d. Lenin

108. Rousseau is the advocate of

a. Political Sovereignty; b. Legal sovereignty; c. Popular Sovereignty; d. Personal sovereignty

109. Who wrote "Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach is who gets, what, when, how"?

a. Kaplan; b. Almond and Powell; c. David Easton; d. Lasswell

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

a. Rousseau; b. H.J. Laski; c. Marx; d. T.H. Green

111. Who described rights properly are creatures of law?

a. Bentham; b. T.H. Green; c. Kant; d. Hegel

112. Who observed state is known by the rights it maintains?

a. Hegel; b. Green; c. Barker; d. Laski

113. Who propounded the Functional Theory of Rights?

a. Mill; b. Green; c. Laski; d. Locke

114. Rights are legal means

a. Rights are enforceable; b. Law can take away our rights Page 12

c. rights are the results of some law; d. rights are social

115. The Positive Theory of liberty is advocated by

a. Green; b. J.S. Mill; c. Karl Popper; d. Laski

116. Who among the following is an advocate of the republican notion of liberty?

a. Hegel; b. Machiavelli; c. Green; d. Mill

117. Who is among advocate of negative theory of liberty?

a. Kant; b. Marx; c. Sidgwick; d. Montesquieu

118. Who among the first enunciate the concept 'forced freedom'

a. Rousseau; b. Green; c. Locke; d. Hobbes

119. Which of the following is known as the Charter of liberties?

a. Bill of Rights; b. Magna Carta; c. both A and B; D None of these

120. The doctrine of proportionate equality is propounded who among these?

a. Hegel; b. Hobbes; c. Aristotle; d. Plato

121. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice?

a. Harmony; b. Equality; c. Fraternity; d. Liberty

122. What is the most fundamental notion underlying the Marxist vision of justice?

a. Class; b. Exploitation; c. Need; d. Desert

123. Who among following is associated with the Rule of Law?

a. A.D. Lindsay; b. Harold Laski; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Ivor Jennings

124. Who described the Rule of Law as nonsense stilts?

a. Bentham; b. Laski; c. Montesquieu; d. Rawl

125. Hegel saw civil society as a domain of

a. Harmony; b. Universality; c. Particularity; d. Freedom

126. According to Antonio Gramsci, civil society is primarily geared to the generation of Page 13

a. exploitation; b coercion; c. consent; d. dissent

127. Who theorized civil society as an ideological domain?

a. Gramsci; b. Marx; c. Noam Chomsky; d. Hegel

128. Who introduced 'hegemony' in the concept of civil society?

a. Lenin; b. Gramsci; c. Hegel; d. Marx

129. Who wrote the book "Hind Swaraj"?

a. Ram Manohar Lohia; b. Subash Chandra Bose; c. Jawaharlal Nehru;

d. Mahatma Gandhi

130. Gandhi's 'swarj' was to be built

a. from above; b. from below; c. from society; d. none of these

131. 'Revolutions are engines of history'. Who said this?

a. Marx; b. Laski; c. Hegel; d. Gandhi

132. Who said "Civilisation is not a burden, but it is an opportunity"?

a. Marx; b. Gandhi; c. Nehru; d. Lenin

133. In the Marxian ideology, the use of violence in revolution is

a. accidental; b. Abruptive; c. imperative; d. essential

134. Who regarded revolution as a means of achieving freedom?

a. Hegel; b. John Milton; c. Kant; d. Lenin

135. The iron law of oligarchy is associated with

a. Michels; b. Millet; c. Bentham; d. Kant

136. The earliest known example of direct democracy was found in

a. Syracuse; b. Sparta; c. Athens; d. Greek

137. The modern idea that made democracy feasible for large and complex societies is

a. decentralization; b. representation; c. federalism; d. rights Page 14

138. Who among the theorists advocated participatory democracy?

a. Mosca; b. Hayek; c. Macpherson; d. Oakeshott

139. The most important feature of liberal democracy is that it

a. regards the vote of all persons as equal;

b. emphasizes quantity rather than quality

c. minimize the danger of the people being exploited by a governing aristocracy

d. depends upon the opinion of the majority

140. Political democracy is associated with the following

a. Bryce; b. Webb; c. Tocqueville; d. Sartori

141. Who wrote the work "A Preface to Democratic Theory?"

a. Dahl; c. Marx; c. Marx; d. Maclver

142. Secret ballot is also known as

a. Australian ballot; b. Austrian ballot; c. Canadian ballot; d. Greek

143. Who described elections as the heart of democracy?

a. Lincoln; b. Woodrow Wilson; c. James Bryce; d. Joseph Schumpeter

144. Gerrymandering is associated with

a. secret ballot; b. delimitation of constituencies; c. multi-member constituencies

d. indirect election

145. One of the following insists on proletarian hegemony

a. Gramsci; b. Lenin; c. Engels; d. Marx

146. Cultural liberalism is based on

a. non-interference in the private life of the individual; b. enfranchisement of all;

c. freedom of contract; d. discrimination free society

147. The most essential principle of liberalism is

a. equality; b. social justice; c. democracy; d. freedom Page 15

148. One of the following first expressed the principles of liberalism

a. Mill; b. Locke; c. Rousseau; d. Bentham

149. Who said that liberalism is a habit of mind no less than a political creed or doctrine?

a. Lindsay; b. Laski; c. Maitland; d. MacIver

150. "The workers have nothing to sell but their labour power", This state belongs to

a. Marxism; b. Libertarianism; c. Liberalism; d. Neo-liberalism

151. neo-liberalism is

a. revival of political liberalism; b. revival of economic; c. revival of cultural liberalism

d. revival of social liberalism

152. Neo-liberalism attacks

a. privatization; b. marketisation; c. liberalization; d. collectivization

153. According to the libertarians, the state is

a. a necessary evil; b. an evil; c. a necessary institution; d. a positive organization

154. Neo-liberalism is an updated version of the following

a. political liberalism; b. economic liberalism; c. cultural liberalism; d. social liberalism

155. Who is a guild socialist?

a. Green; b. Mill; c. Cole; d. Dicey

156. Which of the following is the basis of Marxism?

a. Materialism; b. Nationalism; c. Spiritualism; d. Historicism;

157. Anarchism is

a. socialist aspect of liberalism; b. socialism liberalism combined;

c. radical aspect of capitalism; d. none of these

158. Fabian economic theory is based on Page 16

a. Theory of mixed economy; b. Labour theory of value; c. Ricardian theory of rent

d. Laissez faire theory

159. The Fabians consist of

a. anarchist; b. socialist; c. Marxists; d. syndicalists

160. Syndicalism was popular in

a. Russia; b. France; c. USA; d. Britain

161. For Gandhi, Swaraj means

a. rule of law; b. self rule; c. rule by morally good persons; d. general will

162. The word sarvodaya implies

a. upliftment of the poor; b. upliftment of the poorest of the poor

c. upliftment of each with all and all with each; d. upliftment of all the people

163. "The personal is political", is a central slogan of the

a. feminism; b. neoliberals; c. fascists; d. socialists

164. Gandhi was basically

a. a religious man; b. a political theorist; c. a politician in the guise of religion

d. a saint without political leanings

165. Who said, "War is to men what maternity is to woman"

a. Napoleon; b. Bismarck; c. Lenin; d. Mussolini

166. Which of the country represents bi-party system?

a. France; b. Indian; c. United Kingdom; d. Switzerland

167. In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by

a. M. N. Roy; b. Jayaprakash Narayan; c. Viboba Bhave; d. Mahatma Gandhi

168. The chief merit of two party system is

a. mobility; b. respect for the parliament; c. wide representation of the electorate Page 17

d. responsive government

169. Who regards political parties as the brokers of ideas?

a. Lowell; b. Lippman; c. Laski; d. Bryce

170. Constitutional government implies

a. limited government; b. representative government;

c. government according to the constitution; d. government by the consent of the people

171. An essential pre-requisite for constitutionalism?

a. a written constitution; b. parliamentary democracy;

c. guarantee of fundamental rights; d. limited government

172. The theory of separation of powers was initiated by

a. Montesquieu; b. Locke; c. Madison; d. Dicey

173. According to Aristotle, the perverted form of government with regard to polity was

a. oligarchy; b. aristocracy; c. democracy; d. monarchy

174. The first systematic classification of government was given by

a. Plato; b. Aristotle; c. Socrates; d. Montesquieu

175. Which is the most powerful legislature in the world?

a. U.S. Congress; b. Swiss legislature; c. Indian Parliament; d. British Parliament

176. 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

177. According to Aristotle, the best of government was

a. democracy; b. monarchy; c. aristocracy; d. polity Page 18

178. The cabinet is the hyphen that joins the buckle that fastens the executive to the legislature, who observed this?

a. Walter Bagehot; b. Charles Merriam; c. Joseph Schumpeter; d. Montesquieu

179. Who is called the keystone of the cabinet arch in a parliamentary system?

a. Chief Justice; b. President; c. Prime Minister; d. Speaker of the lower house

180. All the ministers sail and sink together. This is true of the following form of government

a. Unitary; b. Presidential; c. Federal; d. Parliamentary

181. Federation implies

a. division of powers; b. devolution of powers; c. fusion of powers

d. separation of powers

182. The best form of federalism suited for countries like India is
- a. bargaining federalism; b. centralized federalism; c. conflicting federalism
 - d. cooperative federalism
183. Bureaucracy in the modern state is the form of
- a. traditional authority; b. political authority; c. charismatic; d. rational-legal authority
184. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as a rational legal authority?
- a. Vilfredo Pareto; b. F.M. Marx; c. Max Weber; d. Hebert A. Simon
185. Who described bureaucracy as the most advanced form of organization?
- a. Wayper; b. Wasby; c. Weber; d. Wollstonecraft
186. Neo-marxists view the economic globalization as
- a. hierarchical process; b. equalitarian process; c. uneven hierarchical process
 - d. development process
187. The term globalization was coined by
- a. Kaplan; b. Robertson; c. Burton; d. Spiro Page 19
188. WTO's headquarter is at
- a. Geneva; b. New York; c. London; d. Paris
189. SAARC was established in
- a. 1986; b. 1984; c. 1987; d. 1985
190. The European Union was established in
- a. 1992; b. 1995; c. 1993; d. 1994
191. Who among the following theorized civil society as an ideological domain?
- a. Gramsci; b. Lasswell; c. Marx; d. Foucault
192. The concept of circulation of elites has been used by
- a. Mosca; b. Michels; c. Weber; d. Pareto

193. Who held human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demand the state.

a. Lord Acton; b. Hegel; c. Green; d. Laski

194. The idea of sovereignty owes its existence to

a. Bodin; b. Austin; c. Hobbes; d. Bentham

195. What is the alternative to Gandhian Socialism

a. Ramrajya; b. Sarvodaya; c. Swadeshi; d. Trusteeship

196. Who among the following was a liberal republican?

a. Marx; b. Mosca; c. Mazzini; d. Michels

197. Who among the following proposed the suggestion for a constituent assembly first of all?

a. Nehru; b. Roy; c. J.P. Narayan; d. Gandhi

198. Who said the preamble is the keynote to the constitution

a. Basu; b. Thakur Dar Bhargava; c. Ernest Barker; d. Munshi

199. India has been described as Page 20

a. Union of States; b. Federation of States; c. Confederation of States

d. centralization of states

200. Who described the Indian constitution as a unitary state with subsidiary federal features?

a. Austin; b. Ivor Jennings; c. Ambedkar; d. K.C. Wheare

Answers Key

1. A

2. C

3. A

4. B

5. B

6. C

7. A

8. A

9. A

10. A

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. A

15. A

16. A

17. C

18.

19.

20. A

21. B

22. C

23. D

24. A

25. C

26. A

27. D

28. B

29. A

30. B

31. B

32. A

33. D

34. A

35. C

36. B

37. C

38. A

39. B

40. B

41. C

42. A

43. B

44. D

45. C

46. B

47. D

48. C

49. C

50. D

51. C

52. C

53. D

54. C

55. B

56. C

57. C

57. C

58. A

59. C

60. C

61. C

62. A

63. C

64. B

65. D

66. B

67. C

68. D

69. D

70. C

71. A

72. B

73. D

74. A

75. C

76. A

77. B

78. A

79. B

80. C

81. D

82. D

83. A

84. C

85. B

86. B

87. C

88. A

89. A

90. B

91. C

92. B

93. B

94. D Page 21

95. C

96. C

97. B

98. A

99. B

100. A

101. C

102. C

103. C

104. A

105. D

106. D

107. D

108. C

109. D

110. B

111. A

112. D

113. A

114. C

115. A

116. B

117. D

118. A

119. B

120. C

121. A

122. C

123. C

124. A

125. B

126. C

127. A

128. B

129. D

130. B

131. A

132. B

133. A

134. B

135. A

136. C

137. B

138. C

139. A

140. D

141. A

142. B

143. D

144. B

145. C

146. A

147. D

148. B

149. B

150. C

151. B

152. D

153. A

154. B

155. C

156. A

157. A

158. A

159. B

160. B

161. B

162. C

163. A

164. A

165. D

166. C

167. A

168. D

169. A

170. A

171. D

172. A

173. C

174. C

175. D

176. A

177. D

178. A

179. C

180. D

181. A

182. D

183. D

184. C

185. C

186. D

187. B

188. A

189. D

190. C

191. C

192. A

193. C

194. A

195. D

196. C

197. B

198. C

199. A

200. D

©

Reserved