

# Political Theory

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- Who among the following defines political science as the study of “the act of human and social control” or the “study of control relationship of wills”?  
A. Robson                      B. Pollock  
C. Maitland                     D. Catlin
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the parent science of all the social sciences.  
A. Sociology                    B. History  
C. Philosophy                  D. None of the above
- Which of the following deals with morality and formulates rules which should influence the behaviour of man while living in society?  
A. Philosophy                  B. Ethics  
C. Sociology                    D. None of the above
- Ethics is concerned with man as a man and as such, it is prior to:  
A. Society                      B. Science  
C. Political Science            D. History
- Who among the following prominent writers has given psychological explanations of almost all the political problems?  
A. Le Bon                        B. Baldwin  
C. Graham Wallas              D. All of the above
- Political scientists have borrowed such ideas as ‘cultural relativism’, ‘social evolution’, ‘cultural diffusion’ from:  
A. Anthropology                B. Sociology  
C. Philosophy                    D. Economics
- Who among the following said that politics has its roots, psychologically, in the study of mental habits and vocational activities of mankind?  
A. Barker                        B. Plato  
C. Bryce                         D. Wallas
- Ivor Brown points out that economics deals mainly with \_\_\_\_\_ and politics is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wealth, government  
B. business, state  
C. commodities, human beings  
D. production, administration
- Which of the following theories of the origin of the state was accepted by liberalism?  
A. Pluralist theory              B. Marxist theory  
C. Historical theory             D. Institutional theory
- Which of the following views believes that the state originated with class division and class struggle in society?  
A. Liberal view                  B. Marxist view  
C. Pluralist view                D. Traditional view
- “It is not the consciousness of man which determines the material conditions of life but it is material conditions of life which determine their consciousness” – this statement is given by:  
A. Gettell                        B. Karl Marx  
C. Galbraith                     D. Catlin
- “Politics is that part of social science which treats of the foundations of state and the principles of government”. Who made this statement?  
A. Willoughby                  B. Seeley  
C. Paul Janet                    D. S.L. Wasby
- Guild and Palmer strongly pleaded that the subject of politics should be:  
A. The political parties  
B. To secure obedience  
C. Negative  
D. Power instead of the state
- The Father of modern sociology, A. Comte, portrayed society as a potentially harmonious and ordered structure in which all social classes  
A. worked for social change  
B. worked for the common good  
C. worked for the individual  
D. worked for capitalists
- Socialist states are based on marxian ideology and are known as the:  
A. Blue world                    B. Green world  
C. Red world                     D. Yellow world
- Who among the following considers Marxism to be an ideology rather than a political theory?  
A. Germino                        B. David Held  
C. R.A. Dahl                      D. G.H. Sabine
- Arrange the following works of Isaiah Berlin in chronological order of his publications.  
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
(a) Concepts and Categories : Philosophical Essays  
(b) Four Essays on Liberty

- (c) Vico and Herder : Two Studies in the History of Ideas  
 (d) Karl Marx : His Life and Environment

**Codes:**

- A. (a), (b), (c) and (d)    B. (c), (b), (a) and (d)  
 C. (d), (b), (c) and (a)    D. (b), (d), (a) and (c)

18. Who among the following said that political theory stands for an abstract model of the political order?  
 A. T.P. Jenkin                      B. R.A. Dahl  
 C. W.T. Bluhm                      D. Weinstein
19. Which one of the following statements is not true?  
 A. Classical political theory is qualitative.  
 B. Behavioural political theory is quantitative.  
 C. Post-behavioural political theory is both qualitative and quantitative.  
 D. Behavioural theory is not specially concerned with Anglo-American model.
20. Which one of the following statements is not true?  
 A. Neo-liberalism refers to significant revival of interest in classical liberalism.  
 B. Neo-liberal ideas were taken up by the political parties of the New Right in Britain.  
 C. The revival of classical liberalism occurred as a reaction against the onset of a world recession in the 1970s.  
 D. T.H. Green accepted the classical liberal notion of liberty only.
21. Who among the following said that ideology should neither be thought of as liberating or oppressive, nor as true or false. It can be any these things?  
 A. Andrew Heywood  
 B. John Rawls  
 C. Andrew Gamble  
 D. Bill Coxall
22. For Locke, which of the following statements is not true?  
 (a) The state must be a constitutional state.  
 (b) Government must possess discretionary power.  
 (c) It is a tolerant state.  
 (d) The right to property is not a natural right.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 A. (a) and (c)                      B. (a) and (b)  
 C. (b) only                          D. (d) only
23. For Rousseau, which of the following statements is not true?  
 (a) Two original instincts *i.e.*, self-love and sympathy make up man's nature.  
 (b) A thinking man is a depraved animal.  
 (c) Family is the only natural society.  
 (d) General will is not a group mind.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. (a) and (b)                      B. (b) and (c)  
 C. (c) only                          D. (d) only

24. For J.S. Mill, which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Pleasures differ in quality as well as in quantity.  
 (b) Mill makes use of the non-utilitarian arguments.  
 (c) The felicific calculus is absurd.  
 (d) Pleasures can be objectively measured.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. (b) and (c)                      B. (a) and (b)  
 C. (a), (b) and (c)                D. (d) only

25. Match the following:

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Modern political thinker    | (i) Plato          |
| (b) Positivist school           | (ii) Machiavelli   |
| (c) Normative political theory  | (iii) August Comte |
| (d) Scientific/inductive method | (iv) Aristotle     |

**Codes:**

- |    |      |       |       |       |
|----|------|-------|-------|-------|
|    | (a)  | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
| A. | (ii) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  |
| B. | (ii) | (iv)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| C. | (i)  | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| D. | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  |

26. Match the items of List-I with items of List-II by selecting the **correct** answer from the codes :

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>(Thinkers)</b> | <b>(Theories)</b>                                       |
| (a) Mao Tse Tung  | (i) Proletarian Dictatorship                            |
| (b) Lenin         | (ii) Cultural Revolution                                |
| (c) Marx          | (iii) One Country Socialism                             |
| (d) Stalin        | (iv) Communist Party as the Vanguard of the proletariat |

**Codes:**

- |    |       |      |       |       |
|----|-------|------|-------|-------|
|    | (a)   | (b)  | (c)   | (d)   |
| A. | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) |
| B. | (iii) | (i)  | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| C. | (iv)  | (ii) | (i)   | (iii) |
| D. | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |

27. Rearrange the following works of Karl Marx in sequential order in terms of Publication Year.

- (a) Critique of Political Economy  
 (b) Poverty of Philosophy  
 (c) Communist Manifesto  
 (d) The Holy Family

**Codes:**

- A. (d), (b), (c) and (a)    B. (a), (c), (d) and (b)  
 C. (b), (a), (d) and (c)    D. (d), (c), (b) and (a)

28. Communitarian theory lays emphasis on:  
 A. Community as an inescapable ideal  
 B. Unlimited freedom of the individual  
 C. Limited role of the state  
 D. Partial regulation of market economy
29. Given below are the two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the **correct** answer from the codes given below.  
**Assertion (A)** : Behavioural political theory sought to eliminate the role of values and make Political Science a pure science and quantitative.  
**Reason (R)** : Political Science, being a social science, can never be value-free as it deals with human beings who are value-bound.
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
30. Which of the following were described by David Easton as intellectual foundations of the System Analysis? Give the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 (a) Regularities (b) Verification  
 (c) Techniques (d) Quantification
- Codes:**  
 A. (a) B. (a), (b)  
 C. (a), (b), (c) D. (a), (b), (c), (d)
31. Who among the following referred to the 'decline' of political theory?  
 (a) David Easton and Alfred Cobban  
 (b) Lasslett and Robert Dahl  
 (c) Will Durant  
 (d) Nathaniel Hawthorn
- A. (b) and (c) B. (c) and (d)  
 C. (a) and (c) D. (a) and (b)
32. Which of the following statements relating to Mao's theory of contradictions are **true**?  
 (a) Contradictions are universal in all times and in all societies.  
 (b) Antagonistic contradictions exist among the hostile classes in terms of ownership of productive forces.  
 (c) Non-antagonistic contradictions could exist among people which could be resolved without resorting to violence.  
 (d) Contradictions have no place in a socialist system.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the below:  
 A. (d) and (a) B. (b) and (d)  
 C. (a), (b) and (c) D. (a), (b), (c) and (d)

33. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).  
**Assertion (A)** : For John Locke, Natural Rights are a product of nature.  
**Reason (R)** : State has to protect and safeguard these rights.
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the right explanation of (A)  
 B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the right explanation of (A)  
 C. (A) is true, but (R) is false  
 D. (A) is false, but (R) is true
34. John Locke's contribution chiefly lies in his:  
 (a) Consent theory.  
 (b) Limited Government.  
 (c) Theory of state as a corporate body.  
 (d) Organic conception of state.
- Select the **correct** answer from the codes given below:  
 A. (a) and (d)  
 B. (a) and (c)  
 C. (b) and (c)  
 D. (a) and (b)
35. Dialectical materialism of Karl Marx postulates that:  
 (a) Matter is in a state of motion.  
 (b) Motion in the matter is due to the pressure of environment.  
 (c) Law of transformation is both quantitative and qualitative.  
 (d) Conflict in matter is continuous and endless.
- Identify the **correct** answer:  
 A. (a), (b) and (d) B. (a) and (c)  
 C. (b) and (d) D. (c) and (d)
36. Which of the following statement is **correct** regarding J.S. Mill?  
 (a) State is justified in confirming itself to limited functions  
 (b) Welfare policies are more important.  
 (c) State intervention into 'self-regarding' action.  
 (d) State intervention into 'other regarding action' is justified.
- Choose the **correct** answer:  
 A. (b) and (c) B. (a) and (b)  
 C. (a) only D. (d) only
37. The Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution and the writings of John Locke all contributed to the strengthening of Great Britain:  
 A. Absolute Monarchy  
 B. Ethnic Rivalaries  
 C. Parliamentary Democracy  
 D. Imperialist Policies

38. Which one of the following is **not** a factor, for Fukuyama, leading to the triumph of liberal democracy?  
 A. The struggle for 'recognition'.  
 B. The logic of science's mastery over nature.  
 C. The absence of major contradictions in liberal democracy.  
 D. The triumph of liberalism is more in terms of economics than ideologies.
39. Who among the following said, "Post-behaviouralism was a genuine revolution, not a reaction; a becoming, not a preservation; a reform, not a counter reformation"?  
 A. James Bryce                      B. Charles E. Merriam  
 C. David Easton                      D. G.A. Almond
40. Who among the following said, 'We can not shed our values in the way we remove our coats'?  
 A. Leo Strauss                      B. Alfred Cobban  
 C. Jean Blondel                      D. David Easton
41. Who among the following characterised early liberalism as 'possessive individualism'?  
 A. F.A. Hayek                      B. Robert Nozick  
 C. C.B. MacPherson                      D. Rawls
42. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Identify the correct answer.  
**Assertion (A)** : F.A. Hayek portrayed state intervention and collectivism, even in their moderate forms, as inevitably leading to an erosion of Liberty.  
**Reason (R)** : He is a supporter of *laissez faire* and opponent of Keynesian economics and the welfare state.
- Codes:**  
 A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 C. (A) is true, but (R) is false  
 D. (A) is false, but (R) is true
43. Which one of the following statements is not true?  
 A. Marx drew distinction between 'ideology' and 'science'.  
 B. Napoleon denounced ideology as cloudy metaphysics that ignored history and reality.  
 C. de Tracy coined the term ideology.  
 D. Daniel Bell talked of 'ideology without an end'.
44. For whom, "ideas" and not the "material conditions of production" are the effective causes of revolution?  
 A. Karl Marx                      B. Lenin  
 C. Engels                      D. Stalin
45. Who of the following said that felicity is "continued success in obtaining those things which a man from time to time desires"?  
 A. Bentham                      B. J.S. Mill  
 C. Hobbes                      D. Rousseau
46. Which of the following is not an idea of Rousseau?  
 A. A thinking man is a depraved animal  
 B. Science is the fruit of idle curiosity  
 C. Philosophy is mere intellectual frippery  
 D. General will is the sum total of wills
47. For J.S. Mill which one of the following is not true?  
 A. Pleasures differ in quality  
 B. The felicific calculus is absurd  
 C. The principle of utility is the final end of life  
 D. Liberty consists in doing what one desires
48. For Karl Marx, who among the following is not a Utopian socialist?  
 A. St. Simon                      B. Proudhon  
 C. Fourier                      D. Engels
49. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
**Assertion (A)** : For Gandhiji, Satyagraha is not identical to passive resistance.  
**Reason (R)** : Satyagraha denoted a legitimate, moral and truthful form of political action by the people against the Brutal state power.
- Codes:**  
 A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 C. (A) is true, but (R) is false  
 D. (A) is false, but (R) is true
50. Who coined the slogan "No control, no co-operation"?  
 A. Mahatma Gandhi                      B. J.L. Nehru  
 C. Aurobindo                      D. Subhash Chandra Bose
51. Who among the following stated that, "Every State is known by the rights that it maintains"?  
 A. Harold J. Laski                      B. T.H. Green  
 C. Immanuel Kant                      D. Tom Paine
52. The chief exponent of Scientific Socialism is/are?  
 A. Karl Marx  
 B. Fredrick Engels  
 C. Both A & B  
 D. Neither A & B
53. Who is the author of Grammar of Politics?  
 A. Mill                      B. Rousseau  
 C. Lasswell                      D. Laski



71. Will Kymlicka argues for  
 A. group differentiated rights  
 B. racism and ethnic cleansing  
 C. collapse of the European colonial system  
 D. multicultural in a descriptive sense
72. The book "Reflections on the Revolution in France" was written by whom among the following conservative thinker?  
 A. Edmund Burke (1993)  
 B. Michael Oakeshot (1962)  
 C. James Alexander (2014)  
 D. Andrew Heywood (2007)
73. Who among the following has written on "Citizenship and Social Class"?  
 A. Marshall McLuhan    B. T.H. Marshall  
 C. Manuel Castells    D. Anthoni Giddens
74. The word "citizen" was made popular by which of the following revolution of the world  
 A. French Revolution in 1789  
 B. Glorious Revolution, 1689  
 C. American War of Independence, 1776  
 D. None of these
75. Why "Melting Pot" in United States is famous?  
 A. all the immigrant cultures are mixed and amalgamated without state intervention  
 B. not to facilitate immigrants and others to preserve their cultures  
 C. culture is very closely linked to nationalism  
 D. resurgence of people's movements against the totalitarian
76. Capitalism is the primary cause of environmental degradation-who said this?  
 A. Habermas    B. Medha Patkar  
 C. Arundhoti Ray    D. Anna Hazare
77. The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution (1970) is a work of  
 A. Shulamith Firestone    B. Roxanne Dunbar  
 C. Naomi Weisstein    D. Judith Brown
78. Radical feminists movement was started in which of the following countries?  
 A. United States    B. United Kingdom  
 C. Australia    D. All A, B & C
79. Nation-Building and Citizenship (1964) is a book written by who among the following political philosopher?  
 A. R. Bendix    B. Bryan S. Turner  
 C. Jack Barbalet    D. Charles Taylor
80. Burke's 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' has been taken as definitive and fortunate of:  
 A. Traditional Conservatism  
 B. Medieval Conservatism  
 C. Modern Conservatism  
 D. None of these

## ANSWERS

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

