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 Robert A Dahl, an attempt to make the empirical content of
Political Science more scientific?
   a. Institutional Approach       b. Historical Approach
   c. Philosophical 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 features “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 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;  
   b. Engels;  
   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?

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 17th 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
43. Which work is written by Dicey?
   a. Modern States
   b. the History of the States
   c. Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution
   d. The Spirit of Laws

44. Who wrote ‘The Process of Government’
   a. Arthur Bentley;  
   b. Graham Wallas;  
   c. Charles Merriam;  
   d. David Easton

45. Whose work is “Human Nature in Politics”
   a. Dicey;  
   b. Wallas;  
   c. Laski;  
   d. Merriam

46. Who wrote “New Aspects of Politics”
   a. Wallas;  
   b. Laski;  
   c. Merriam;  
   d. Bentley

47. Find out the work of Lasswell and Kaplan
   a. Systematic Politics 
   b. The Politics of System 
   c. Power and Society 
   d. Introduction to Politics

48. Who wrote “The Political System”
   a. Almond;  
   b. Apter;  
   c. Lasswell;  
   d. Easton

49. The term ‘Historicism’ was made popular by
   a. Sabine;  
   b. Oakeshott;  
   c. Popper;  
   d. Foster

50. ‘It is better to be vague than irrelevant’. This statement explains the following
   a. Post-behaviouralism;  
   b. Behaviouralism;  
   c. Positivism;  
   d. Empiricism

51. The Iron Law of Oligarchy is associated with
   a. Millett;  
   b. Michels;  
   c. McConnell;  
   d. Mazzini

52. Who regarded revolution as a means of achieving freedom?
   a. Hegel;  
   b. Dahl;  
   c. John Milton;  
   d. Karl Marx

53. Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights, rights demand the state, who
    has made this statement?
   a. Hegel;  
   b. Green;  
   c. Laski;  
   d. Barker

54. Which factor is necessary for the development of democratic institutions?
   a. strong military forces
   b. respect for individual rights
   c. a one-party system
   d. an agricultural economy

55. Who said “Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.”?
   a. Lord Acton  
   b. David Apter  
   c. A.V. Dicey  
   d. Montesquieu

56. Parliamentary form of government first involved in
   a. Greece  
   b. The United Kingdom  
   c. The United States  
   d. Rome

57. India has adopted Rule of Law on the pattern of
   a. Britain  
   b. Japan  
   c. Britain with certain modifications  
   d. USA
58. Who said that Bureaucracy is “a regulated administrative system organized as a series of interrelated offices”?

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; b. Oligarchical System; c. Democratic System; d. Aristocratic System

62. ‘If sovereignty is not absolute, no state will exist’. Who said this?
   a. Laski; b. Locke; c. Austin; d. None of the above

63. According to Marx 'the Dictatorship of the proletariat' signifies?
   a. A transitional state; b. An ideal state; c. An autocratic state; d. A liberal states

64. Who said ‘Neutrality is’ one of the strongest bulwarks 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 Bertallanffy; 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”
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. Mill
   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.  
   b. USA  
   c. India  
   d. UK

92. Who among the following argued that universal suffrage does injustice to property owners?
   a. J.S. Mill  
   b. W.F. Willoughby  
   c. H.J. Laski  
   d. Henry Maine

93. Who among the following described democracy as the ‘tyranny of the majority’?
   a. James Madison  
   b. John Dunning  
   c. J Rousseau  
   d. De Tocqueville

94. Who among the following is not an exponent of ‘Elitist Theory of Democracy’?
   a. Mosca  
   b. Pareto  
   c. Michel  
   d. C Macpherson

95. Who among the following advocated partyless democracy in India?
   a. Acharya Vinoba Bhave  
   b. Jayaprakash Narayan  
   c. Mahatma Gandhi  
   d. M.N. Roy

96. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?
   a. C.B. Macpherson  
   b. Michael Oakeshoot  
   c. F. A. Hayek  
   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  
   b. Francis Fukuyama  
   c. Robert Dahl  
   d. C. Wright Mills

98. Who among the following favoured qualification as the basis for right to vote?
   a. E. Barker  
   b. T.H. Green  
   c. J.S. Mill  
   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  
    b. a direct democracy  
    c. a unitary state  
    d. a parliamentary democracy

101. Rational-legal authority also known as
     a. Confederal  
     b. Universal  
     c. Democratic  
     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  
    b. Sartori  
    c. Carl J. Friedrich  
    d. K.C. Wheare

103. The advocates of deliberative democracy emphasize
    a. executive supremacy  
    b. parliamentary sovereignty
104. The concept of ‘circulation of elites’ has been used by
   a. Mosca
   b. Michels
   c. Weber
   d. Pareto

105. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
   a. Democracy
   b. Absolute monarchy
   c. Feudalism
   d. Decolonization

106. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as ration-legal authority?
   a. Max Weber
   b. Herbert A. Simon
   c. Vilfredo Pareto
   d. F.M. Marx

107. The Communist manifesto was first published in
   a. Russian
   b. English
   c. German
   d. French

108. The International Criminal Court is located at
   a. Washington
   b. Hague
   c. Geneva
   d. London

109. Who among the following has described the world wide triumph of liberal democracy as the
    end of history?
   a. Francis Fukuyama
   b. Samuel P. Huntington
   c. David Held
   d. Samir Amin

110. The National Parliamentary body of China is known as
   a. National People’s Congress
   b. Supreme Soviet
   c. People’s Assembly
   d. State Council

111. Which aspect of imperialism does the dependency theory emphasize?
   a. Strategic
   b. Political
   c. Cultural
   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
   b. Robert Dahl
   c. Hobbes
   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
   b. B. J.S. Mill
   c. David Easton
   d. Almond

116. Political science is the scientific designation of the subject of study was accepted in which year
   a. 1948
   b. 1950
   c. 1945
   d. 1970
117. Who contributed the work ‘the Politics’?
   a. Aristotle               c. Socrates
   b. Plato                   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               c. T.H. Green
   b. Almond                  d. August Compte

119. The development of Political Science as a discipline can be traced back to  
   a. 4th century B.C.        c. 5th century B.C.
   b. 3rd century B.C.        d. 6th 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          c. George Catlin
   b. Harold D Lasswell        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          c. George Catlin
   b. Robert A Dahl            d. Arthur Bentley

123. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as  
   a. Verifications            c. Intellectual foundations
   b. Pure science             d. Observational study

124. Politics is “the study of shaping and sharing of power”  
   a. Charles Merriam          c. Harold D Lasswell
   b. Robert A Dahl            d. Arthur Bentley

125. Politics became “narrow focus, the trivial detail and abstract fact”  
   a. C Wright Mills           c. Harold D Lasswell
   b. Robert A Dahl            d. Arthur Bentley

126. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post Behaviouralism?  
   a. David Easton             c. Robert Dahl
   b. C Wright Mills           d. Harold D Lasswell

127. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are  
   a. Pure science             c. Value
   b. Relevance and action     d. None of these

128. Historical materialism is one of the tools in  
   a. Behaviouralism           c. Marxism
   b. Utilitarianism           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 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 who 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 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

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 “Lecturers 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
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<th>Options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Who is the main proponent of the pluralist concept of sovereignty?</td>
<td>a. Hugo Grotius</td>
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<td>b. John Austin</td>
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<td>c. Henry Maine</td>
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<td>d. Jean Bodin</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>Whose work is “Grammar of Politics”?</td>
<td>a. John Austin</td>
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<td>b. Jean Bodin</td>
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<td>c. Laski</td>
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<td>d. Locke</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>Whose work is “The Spirit of Laws”?</td>
<td>a. Jean Bodin</td>
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<td>b. Henry Maine</td>
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<td>c. Laski</td>
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<td>d. Montesquieu</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>Who wrote the work ‘Modern State’?</td>
<td>a. Montesquieu</td>
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<td>b. Mac Iver</td>
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<td>c. Laski</td>
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<td>d. Garner</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>Whose work is “Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution”?</td>
<td>a. Jean Bodin</td>
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<td>b. Hugo Grotius</td>
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<td>d. A.V. Dicey</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>Who wrote the work “Representative Government”?</td>
<td>a. Lowell</td>
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<td>b. T.H. Green</td>
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<td>c. J.S. Mill</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Politics science is a discipline</td>
<td>a. That cannot ignore values</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Which provides value free</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Which does not subscribe</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Meant to study values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political Science?</td>
<td>a. Simulation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>b. Legal institutionalism</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Historiography</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Whose work is “the Nerves of Government”</td>
<td>a. Catlin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Duverger</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Deutsch</td>
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<td>d. George Sabine</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term ‘state’</td>
<td>a. Republica</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>b. Polis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. Republic</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Commonweal</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>Who described politics as “acting in concert”?</td>
<td>a. Aristotle</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>b. Plato</td>
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<td>c. Marx</td>
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<td>d. Hannah Arendt</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>Who wrote the work ‘The Great Issues Politics’?</td>
<td>a. Mac Iver</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>b. Laski</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Lipson</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Catlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Who wrote the work “The Web of Government”?</td>
<td>a. Lasswell</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>b. Laski</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Lipson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Catlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Whose work is “Marxism and Politics”?</td>
<td>a. Macpherson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Willoughby</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Charles Merriam</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. Miliband</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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
 a. He postulated a dualism between reality and value  
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

168. 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

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
170. The chief advocate of the Patriarchal theory of the Origin of the state is
a. Henry Maine      c. Locke  
b. Morgan          d. Green

171. Locke has used the social contract theory to justify
a. Liberal democratic state   c. Political obligation  
b. Supremacy of the judicial organ   d. Absolute loyalty of citizens of the state

172. Who contributed “Leviathan”?  
   a. Pateman               c. Locke      
   b. Hobbes               d. Rawls

173. The pluralist theory views power as
a. Repressive            c. Control over resources  
b. Relational            d. A fixed quantity

174. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
a. Democracy            c. Absolute monarchy  
b. Feudalism             d. Decolonisation

175. The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign
a. Political supremacy   
b. The power of political legitimation   
c. Moral omni-competence   
d. Absolute judicial authority

176. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin’s theory of sovereignty?  
   a. Political sovereignty                   c. Absolute sovereignty  
   b. Limited sovereignty                     d. Popular sovereignty

177. Who believed that irrespective of the forms of government, authority tends to be oligarchic?  
   a. Laski          c. Robert Michaels  
   b. Weber         d. Aristotle

178. Who said “knowledge is Power”  

179. Who said ‘power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely’?  
   a. Almond         b. Aristotle   c. Acton   d. Apter

180. Who wrote politics is ‘who gets, what, when and how’?  
   a. Lasswell      c. Almond  
   b. Kaplan d. Powel

181. Who among the following was the chief exponent of the legal theory of sovereignty?  
   a. Rousseau  b. Locke   c. Austin   d. Bodin

182. Which among the following is not a feature of sovereignty?  
   a. Absoluteness             c. Delegation  
   b. Indivisibility           d. Permanence

183. One of the following is not the feature of sovereignty  
   a. Originality  b. All-comprehensiveness
c. Divisibility  
   d. Inalienability

184. Austin was an English
   a. Jurist  
   c. Economist
   b. Sociologist  
   d. Scientist

185. Who wrote the work ‘anarchy, state and utopia’?
   a. Taylor  
   c. Robert nozik
   b. Merriam  
   d. Catlin

186. Rousseau is the advocate of
   a. Political sovereignty  
   c. Popular sovereignty
   b. Legal sovereignty  
   d. Personal 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

198. 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

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

200. The idea of sovereignty owes its existence to

201. Who among the advocate of negative theory of liberty?

202. Which of the following is a central attribute of Plato’s notion of justice?

203. Who said kinship created a common consciousness, common interest and common purpose?

204. Who has written the work ‘Ancient Society’?
   a. Lewis H Morgan  b. Adam Smith  c. Henry Maine  d. None of these

205. Whose work is ‘The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State’?

206. State and Revolution is written by

207. The term ‘sovereignty’ is derived from the word ‘superanus’ of which language
   a. French  b. Latin  c. Greek  d. English
| 20. | A | 60. | D | 100. | D | 140. | C | 180. | A |  |
| 24. | D | 64. | C | 104. | A | 144. | C | 184. | A |  |
| 40. | B | 80. | B | 120. | A | 160. | A | 200. | A |  |