

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

QUESTION BANK

POLITICAL SCIENCE – PART I

**Complementary Course for BA History, Economics, Sociology,
Philosophy and English**

(2011 Admission)

SEMESTER I

1. Who is the father of Political Science?
a. Marx b. Plato c. Austin d. Aristotle

2. Who called Political science as the Master Science?
a. Cicero b. Hobbes c. Aristotle d. Socrates

3. The term city-state is generally associated with
(a) China (b) Egypt (c) Greek (d) Indian

4. Who said man is a social animal
(a) Plato (b) Hobbes (c) Rousseau (d) Aristotle

5. Who said that 'a man who lives outside the polis is either a beast or a God'
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Marx (d) Hobbes

6. Political-Parties are indispensable for the successful working of
a. Democracy b. Monarchy
c. Theocracy d. Dictatorship

7. Who wrote the book 'Republic'?
- a. Bodin b. Locke c. Plato d. Cicero
8. The modern democracy is known as
- a. Peoples democracy b. Limited democracy
c. Representative democracy d. Direct democracy
9. The right to vote is a
- a. civil right b. moral right
c. natural right d. political right
10. Who asserted that the state would ultimately wither away
- a. Plato b. Kant c. Laski d. Marx
11. A socialist state lays emphasis on
- a. Political Liberty b. Economic Equality
c. Right to private property d. Independence of Judiciary
12. Who defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"?
- a. Woodrow b. Abraham Lincoln
c. Laski d. Gandhi
13. The head of the state under parliamentary form of government enjoys
- a. Absolute powers b. Limited powers
c. Nominal powers d. no powers
14. The framers of the constitution borrowed the idea of fundamental rights from the constitution of
- a. USA b. USSR c. Britain d. France

15. A Bicameral legislature consist of
- a. One chamber
 - b. Two chambers
 - c. Three chambers
 - d. Four chambers
16. The presidential government operates on the principle of
- a. Separation of powers
 - b. Division of powers
 - c. Fusion of powers
 - d. Centralization of powers
17. In which of the following forms of government the second chamber is an indispensable part of the legislature?
- a. Unitary Government
 - b. Federal Government
 - c. Parliamentary Government
 - d. Presidential Government
18. Division of powers between the centre and the states is an essential feature of
- a. Federal Government
 - b. Unitary Government
 - c. Presidential Government
 - d. Parliamentary Government
19. Which one of the following governments operates on the principle of collective responsibility?
- a. Parliamentary
 - b. Presidential
 - c. Unitary
 - d. Federal
20. Which of the following is also known as Laissez faire theory?
- a. Idealism
 - b. Totalitarianism
 - c. Socialism
 - d. Individualism
21. Which kind of right is the right to form Associations
- a. Civil right
 - b. Legal right
 - c. Political right
 - d. Natural right
22. One party system is found in
- a. India
 - b. Britain
 - c. Switzerland
 - d. China

23. Popular Sovereignty means that sovereignty lies with
a. Constitution b. Parliament c. Cabinet d. People
24. The theory of Surplus Value is associated with
a. Adam Smith b. Karl Marx c. Amarthya Sen d. Stalin
25. The Bible of Communism
a. Communist Manifesto b. State and Revolution
c. Spirit of Laws d. The Republic
26. If there is no division of powers that government is known as
a. Parliamentary b. federal
c. Unitary d. Democratic
27. The words 'we the people of India' in the preamble shows
a. Legal sovereignty b. Popular sovereignty
c. De Jure sovereignty d. None of the above
28. Which organ of the government makes interpretation of laws
a. The legislature b. Executive
c. Civil service d. Judiciary
29. Indirect democracy is otherwise known as
a. Socialist democracy b. Representative democracy
c. Elite democracy d. Democratic republic
30. Which party system is prevailing in China
a. One party system b. One party dominant system
c. Bi party system d. Multi party system
31. 'War is to man what maternity is to women' is the slogan of
a. Marxism b. Liberalism c. Fascism d. Gandhism

32. Aggressive nationalism is the philosophy of
a. Idealism b. Marxism c. Fascism d. Individualism
33. A form of government in which everyone has a share is
a. Aristocracy b. Monarchy
c. Oligarchy d. Democracy
34. Which part of the constitution aims at the establishment of a welfare state in India.
(a) part III (b) part IV (c) part V (d) part VI
35. Scientific socialism was expounded by
a. Rousseau b. Karl Marx c. J.S Mill d. Plato
36. The term 'state' is derived from the word:
(a) Polis (b) City (c) Status (d) Society.
37. The term 'state' in its modern sense was first used by -----
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Machiavelli (d) Bodin
38. " State is a necessary evil" is associated with:
(a) Fabians (b) Sophists (c) Anarchists (d) individualists.
39. Who stated, membership of the state should be voluntary and optional.
(a) J.S. Mill (b) H.J. Laski (c) Spencer (d) Austin
40. Who said 'state is an expansion of family'
(a) Aristotle (b) Laski (c) Austin (d) Plato

41. " The state is an executive committee of the exploiting class" stated by;
 (a) Individualists (b) Anarchists (c) Marxists (d) Fascists
42. The idealists who declared the state as " march of God on Earth" is;
 (a) Kant (b) Hegel (c) Green (d) Rousseau
43. Who said state is " people organized for law within a definite territory"
 (a) Wilson (b) Marx (c) Garner (d) Lock
44. Which of the following is not an element of state.
 (a) Government (b) population (c) Territory (d) Religion
45. Who says ," Good citizens made a good state and a bad citizen made a bad state".
 (a) Hobbes (b) Lock (c) Marx (d) Aristotle.
46. Which is the most populated state in the world?
 (a) USA (b) India (c) Japan (d) China.
47. No state can exist without a fixed and definite.....
 (a) Government (b) Territory (c) Population (d) Liberty
48. According to Aristotle
 (a) State is a divine institution (b) state is the creation of force
 (b) State is an artificial creation (d) State is a natural institution
49. The exponent of Scientific Socialism.
 (a) Lock (b) Rousseau (c) Karl Marx (d) Laski
50. Who said, " Kinship creates society and society at length creates the state"
 (a) Maclver (b) Gettel (c) J.S. Mill (d) Hobbes

51. Modern state is described as :
- (a) police state (b) welfare state
(c) laissez faire state (d) power state
52. Who said 'state is prior to individual'
- (a) Kant (b) Green (c) Aristotle (d) Marx
53. The state is an association of associations is advocated by
- (a) Bodin (b) Laski (c) Austin (d) Barker
54. To whom , state is ' a unifying agency' ?
- (a) Figgis (b) Cocks (c) Miss Follett (d) Barker
55. Who described the state as 'the society of societies'
- (a) Laski (b) Mac Iver (c) Figgis (d) Cole
- 56 .The theory of corporate state is explained by
- a. Gandhism b. Fascism c. Liberalism d. Marxism
57. The term sovereignty has been drawn from the Latin word
- (a) soviet (b) supreme (c) supranus (d) Sovereign
58. Who said that sovereignty was the fullness of state .
- (a) Greeks (b) English (c) Romans (d) Indians
59. The first exponent of legal sovereignty .
- (a) Rousseau (b) Green (c) Hobbes (d) Lock
60. " sovereignty was absolute , no state exists" who said this ?
- (a) Bodin (b) Austin (c) Lock (d) Hobbes
61. Who described law as a command of the sovereign.
- (a) Locke (b) Hobbes (c) Laski (d) Austin

62. In India the legal sovereignty lies in the
- (a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament (c) President (d) States
63. Rousseau was the advocate of
- (a) Individual Sovereignty (b) Popular Sovereignty
(c) Political Sovereignty (d) Legal Sovereignty
64. Who said that " man is born free , and everywhere he is in chains"
- (a) Rousseau (b) Marx (c) Aristotle (d) Austin
65. Basic feature of pluralist concept of sovereignty ?
- (a) concentration of power (b) Exclusiveness
(c) Divisibility (d) Absoluteness.
66. Who said " sovereignty is the supreme will of the state"
- (a) Austin (b) Bodin (c) Willoughby (d) Locke
67. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of sovereignty.
- (a) permanence (b) inclusiveness.
(c) absoluteness (d) indivisibility
68. Who gave the concept of external sovereignty ?
- (a)Grotius (b) Locke (c) Austin (d) Laski
69. The term 'political sovereignty' is associated with :
- (a) Lock. (b) Rousseau (c) Lowell (d) Laski
70. The term 'popular sovereignty' means sovereignty lies with:
- (a) people (b) constitution (c) society (d) state
71. Austin was the chief exponent ofsovereignty .
- (a) Pluralistic (b) Monistic (c) political (d) popular

72. Which of the following states is not a republic
 a. India b. America c. France d. Britain
73. Sovereignty of the state means
 a. Coercive power of the state b. Executive power of the state
 c. Judicial power of the state d. Supreme power of the state
74. The exponent of legal theory of Rights.
 (a) Green (b) Locke (c) Austin (d) Rousseau
75. Who said, "Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man seek to be himself at his best"?
 (a) Wilde (b) Plato (c) Locke (d) Laski
76. Who says, "a right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state"?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Cicero (c) Bosanquet (d) Mill
77. Who said, "A right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good"?
 (a) Laski (b) T.H.Green (c) Aristotle (d) Lord Bryce
78. In pre-political state of human existence, there existed:
 (a) Civil rights (b) Political rights
 (c) Natural rights (d) Legal rights
79. Who said that 'One's natural rights are one's natural power' ?
 (a) Locke (b) Rousseau (c) Hobbes (d) Laski
80. Who wrote the book "the Rights of Man"?
 (a) Edmund Burke (b) Thomas Paine (c) Locke (d) Green
81. Rights have no validity without the recognition of:
 (a) government (b) state (c) society (d) electorate

82. According to the historical theory of rights, rights are the result of:

- (a) Evolution
- (b) Human efforts
- (c) Nation efforts
- (d) Legislation

83. Who regarded, 'life ,liberty and property as inalienable rights of men'?

- (a) Locke
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Hobbes

84. The legal theory of rights points out that rights are created by:

- (a) state
- (b) society
- (c) community
- (d) nature

85. The theory of social welfare was expounded by:

- (a) Utilitarians
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Marxists
- (d) Fabians

86. Who says, "Rights have no meaning without social unity"?

- (a) Bentham
- (b) Laski
- (c) J. S. Mill
- (d) Dean Pound

87. Who are the chief exponents of social welfare theory?

- (a) Green
- (b) Hegel
- (c) Bentham and Mill
- (d) Locke

88. Rousseau supports the idealist theory of Rights on the basis of:

- a) Morality
- (b) Natural law
- (c) General will
- (d) Social consciousness

89. According to Green, the basis of rights is:

- (a) Legal sanction
- (b) Legal recognition
- (c) Common moral consciousness
- (d) Gift of the state

90. Who put forward the economic theory of rights:

- (a) Locke
- (b) Ricardo
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) Hitler

91. According to Marxists, rights are:
- (a) privileges of all people
 - (b) privileges of all classes
 - (c) privileges of a particular class safe guarded by law
 - (d) privileges for economically weaker sections
- 92 .Right of equality before the law is :
- (a) Political right
 - (b) Natural right
 - (c) Civil right
 - (d) Legal right
93. Right to property is a :
- (a) Political right
 - (b) Civil
 - (c) Natural
 - (d) Moral
94. The term liberty has been drawn from the Latin word
- (a) Libel
 - (b) Labour
 - (c) Liber
 - (d) Iabal
95. Who of the following was an advocate of positive liberty
- (a) Lock
 - (b) T.H. Green
 - (c) Bentham
 - (d) J.S. Mill
96. The concept of natural liberty is associated with
- (a) Hegal
 - (b) Locke
 - (c) Rousseau
 - (d) Hobbes
97. Which theory deals with natural liberty.
- (a) Divine Origin Theory
 - (b) Force Theory
 - (c) Social Contract Theory
 - (d) Evolutionary Theory
98. Who was the author of the book ' On Liberty' ?
- (a) Green
 - (b) Laski
 - (c) J.S. Mill
 - (d) Marx
99. Civil liberty is inherent in the laws of
- (a) Society
 - (b) State
 - (c) Nature
 - (d) Organization
100. Which part of Indian constitution guarantees liberty to citizen.
- (a) D.P.S.P
 - (b) Fundamental Right
 - (c) Preamble
 - (d) VII

101. Who says " where there is no law there is no freedom.
 (a) Rousseau (b) Green (c) Locke (d) Laski.
102. Term justice has been drawn from the Latin word .
 (a) Just (b) Joint (c) Jus (d) Judge
103. View that justice and equality are closely
 connected
 (a) individualists (b) idealists (c) socialists (d) anarchists
104. Constitution is an instrument of justice
 (a) political (b) social (c) legal. (d) economic
105. The modern concept of justice is related to :
 (a) economic equality (b) political rights
 (c) social justice (d) laws only
106. Who defined justice as the " interest of the stronger " ?
 (a) Sophists (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Romans
107. Latin word for 'justice' is :
 (a) virtue (b) Dikaiosume (c) morality (d) a bond or tie
108. Who believed that 'justice was the ideal of perfection in
 human relationship ' ?
 (a) Barker (b) Laski (c) Aristotle (d) Marx
109. Aristotle's concept of justice implies:
 (a) equality (b) liberty (c) rights (d) duties
110. Who defines justice as 'treating equal equally and unequal
 unequally' ?
 (a) Proudhon (b) Duguit (c) Aristotle (d) Saint Simon

111. Who was the supporter of numerical concept of justice?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Bentham (c) Mill (d) Marx
112. In the early medieval period, justice was an attribute of :
 (a) State (b) Church (c) Universal law (d) Civil order
113. Who described civil society as capitalist society ?
 (a) Hegel (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes
114. The statement that "every state is known by the rights that it maintains" attributed to :
 (a) Bryce (b) T.H. Green (c) Bentham (d) J.S. Mill
115. Who said justice as the mixture of liberty and equality ?
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes
116. Who said that " justice is the bond which holds society together "
 (a) Green (b) Hegel (c) Plato (d) Rousseau
117. The notion of sovereignty was first formulated by :
 (a) Plato (b) Laski (c) Aristotle (d) Bodin
118. Which among the following is not a features of sovereignty?
 (a) Absoluteness (b) Permanence
 (c) Indivisibility (d) Delegation
119. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice ?
 (a) Equality (b) Liberty (c) Harmony (d) Fraternity
120. Who said ' politics is the study of the influence and the influential
 (a) Lasswell (b) Laski (c) Weber (d) Bodin

121. The input-output approach was developed by :
(a) Dhal (b) David Easton (c) Marx (d) Lasswell
122. Who developed the concept of Behavioural approach in the study of political science ?
(a) J.S. Mill (b) David Easton (c) Parson (d) Karl Deutsch
123. Who among the following defined " politics is the science of who gets, what ,when and how " ?
(a) Garner (b) Bierce (c) Hillman (d) Lipson
124. Structural- functional approach is primarily :
(a) an ideology of development (b) a comparison of study
(c) a tool of investigation (d) a study of power
125. Who was the doyen of pluralists from amongst the following ?
(a) Bentham (b) J.S. Mill (c) Leacock (d) Laski
126. Who among the following thinkers is connected with the concept of ' General Will ' ?
(a) Plato (b) Rousseau (c) Aristotle (d) T. H. Green
127. The concept of ' power elites ' is connected with
(a) Austin (b) Pareto (c) Mosca (d) Wright Mills.
128. Plato fixed the population of an ideal state as:
(a) 5000 (b) 5040 (c) 10.000 (d) 7500
129. " Sovereignty is the supreme will of the state " are the words of
(a) Austin (b) Laski (c) Aristotle (d) Willoughby
130. Who was the author of the book. ' A Grammar of Politics ' ?
(a) Lock (b) Laski (c) Aristotle (d) J.S. Mill

131. Who said that "State is a society of societies" ?
(a) Lindsay (b) Holland (c) Follet (d) Laski
132. The welfare theory believes that state is.....?
(a) a means (b) an end (c) an organism (d) supreme
133. Who said "Where there is no law there is no freedom"
(a) T.H. Green (b) Laski (c) Maclver (d) Locke
134. Rights are unlimited according to
(a) individualists (b) idealists (c) socialists (d) Liberalist
135. Who defined liberty as " the positive and equal opportunity of self- realization " ?
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Laski (c) Parson (d) Thomas Hobbes
136. The view that " all property is theft " was expressed by
a) J.S. Mill (b) Adam Smith (c) Karl Marx (d) Proudhon
137. The Rule of Law in England means :
(a) Law is supreme
(b) Arbitrary power of the state
(c) Everybody is equal before the Law
(d) constitutional limitation of authority.
138. Who said "The God , who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time " ?
(a) Hobbes (b) David Easton (c) Jefferson (d) Karl Deutsch
139. Liberty and equality are anti-thetical to each other.
This view was held by -
(a) Lord Acton (b) T.H Green (c) Parson (d) Barker

140. The doctrine of proportionate equality was propounded by
 (a) Aristotle (b) Rousseau (c) Marx (d) Rawls
141. 'The authoritative allocation of values' was the concept given by :
 (a) Almond (b) David Easton (c) Weber (d) Karl Deutsch
142. Exponent of 'Input- Output Approach' in political system theory ?
 (a) David Easton (b) Karl Deutsch (c) Parsons (d) Merton
143. Who was the author of the book "Aspects of Political Development" ?
 (a) Lucian Pye (b) Rostow (c) Parsons (d) Almond
144. Who said "Political socialization is the process by which political culture are maintained and changed".
 (a) J.S. Mill (b) Almond & Verba (c) Allan R Ball (d) Rush
145. The Manifest political socialization is otherwise known by
 (a) Latent political socialization
 (b) Indirect political socialization
 (c) Direct political socialization
 (d) Political socialization
146. Which is the ideal political culture according to Almond and Verba :
 (a) Parochial political culture (b) Subject political culture
 (c) Participant political culture (d) positive political culture
147. According to Almond and Powell political culture involves how many components of Orientations .?
 (a) Two (b) Four (c) One (d) Three

148. Structural – functional theory was first applied by
- (a) Almond (b) Tawney (c) Shills (d) Rawls
149. The year in which the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' ?
- (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1950 (d) 1948
150. Which one of the following is not associated with Almond's essential characteristics of political system ?
- (a) Universality of political system
 (b) Universality of political Structure
 (c) Universality of political Functions
 (d) Input- Output Approach
151. Human rights day is celebrating on
- (a) 26th January (b) 25th December
 (c) 10th December (d) 20th October
152. The welfare state is first used by
- (a) Marx (b) Rawls (c) Bishop Temple (d) Hobbes
153. The spiritual elements of the state associated with
- (a) Population (b) Government
 (c) Territory (d) Sovereignty
154. Who said , "Political science deals with government only " ?
- (a) Leacock (b) Dhal (c) Marx (d) Gettle
155. Who used the term 'political system ' instead of ' Politics' ?
- (a) Morgenthau (b) Easton (c) Garner (d) Robert . A. Dhal

156. Who stated political science is a 'descriptive and normative science'
- (a) Marx Webber (b) Robson (c) Paul Janet (d) Wilson
157. The author of the book 'Modern Politics and Government'
- (a) Aristotle (b) Alan Ball (c) Van Dyke (d) Lock
158. Which approach in political science is known as speculative or ethical or metaphysical approach ?
- (a) Philosophical (b) Historical
(c) Institutional (d) Behaviour
159. Who said , " History not only explains institutions but it helps us to make certain deduction for future guidance".
- (a) Gilchrist (b) Robert Dhal (c) Weber (d) Deutsch
160. Who stated that, " various institutions constitute the structure of the society it is also called structural approach."
- (a) Easton (b) Rawls (c) Wasby (d) Hobbes
161. Which approach to adopt the methods of natural sciences like observation, survey and measurement in political science.
- (a) Structural (b) Historical (c) Institutional (d) Behaviour
162. Who observed statement , " Historically speaking , the behavioural approach was a protest movement within political science.....".
- (a) Simon (b) Robert Dhal (c) Almond (d) Marx Weber
163. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of Behaviouralism according to Simon ?
- (a) Regularities (b) Verification (c) Techniques (d) Pure Arts

164. In political science: "Studies should be relevant and meaningful for urgent social problems". It is the demands of?
- (a) Individualists (b) Idealists
(c) Post- Behaviouralists (d) Behaviourlists
165. Whose statement is that , "to know is to bear the responsibility for acting and to act is to engage in reshaping society".
- (a) Almond (b) David Easton (c) Karl Marx (d) Robert . A. Dahl
166. "The only basis of the subject of politics is power and that to an integration of all powers- political, economic and ideological". Who made this statement ?
- (a) Harold Laski (b) Allan Ball (c) Karl Marx (d) Simon
167. " State is a machine for maintaining the rule of one class over another" This view was expressed by ..
- (a) T.H. Green (b) J.S. Mill (c) Marx (d) Lenin
168. Who among the following thinker combined ' natural rights' with 'physiological metaphor' ?
- (a) Lock (b) Spencer (c) T. H. Green (d) Burke
169. In connection with the formation of state " Kinship created a common consciousness , common interest and common purpose" It is the statement of?
- (a) Maclver (b) Henry Maine (c) Weber (d) Morgan
170. Who said that the state " arose not as the creator of law but as the interpreter and enforcer of custom"
- (a) Gettell (b) Locke (c) Laski (d) Maclver

171. An Indian Philosopher stated, " Liberty does not mean the absence restraint but it lies in development of Liberty."
- (a) B. R. Abedker (b) Gandhi (c) Dr. Radhakrishan (d) Nehru
172. The right of freedom, the right of life, freedom of speech and expression, property, association, education etc. is the manifestation ofliberty ?
- (a) Political (b) Civil (c) Natural (d) Moral
173. The right to vote, right to stand for election, right to hold public office and the right to criticise the government are examples of?
- (a) Political Rights (b) Civil Rights
(c) Natural Rights (d) Moral Rights
174. The rule of law is an effective instrument of
- (a) Social liberty (b) Communal liberty
(c) Natural liberty (d) Individual liberty.
175. Who observed that "the more widespread distribution of power in the state , the more decentralized its character".
- (a) Rousseau (b) Locke (c) Laski (d) Plato
176. " The organization is based on the principles of sovereign equality of all its members". It is expressed in the
- (a) United Nations Charter (b) Indian constitution
(c) British Constitution (d) SAARC

177. " Men are born , and always continue , free and equal in respect of their rights". It is the declaration of?
- (a) American war of Independence
 - (b) Indian freedom struggle
 - (c) Russian Revolution
 - (d) The French Declaration of Rights of Man
178. Whose statement is that, " Equality is derived from the supreme value of the development of in each like and equally, but each along its own different time and its own separate nation".
- (a) Hobbes
 - (b) Macpherson
 - (c) Barker
 - (d) Maclver
179. The principle of "one man , one vote , one value" is example of?
- (a) Social justice
 - (b) Communal justice
 - (c) Political justice
 - (d) Individual justice
180. Who stated that "right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good".
- (a) T.H. Green
 - (b) Wilson
 - (c) Hobbes
 - (d) Locke
181. Ritchie defines rights as" the claim of an individual on others recognized by the society irrespective of its recognition by the state".
- (a) Political Rights
 - (b) Civil Rights
 - (c) Natural Rights
 - (d) Moral Rights

182. Which is considered " as an historic event of the profound significance and one of the greatest achievement of the United Nations".
- (a) UDHR (b) Settlement of Korean Crisis
(c) Settlement of Cuban crisis
183. Input- output analysis of David Easton , the inputs stand for
- (a) the political system (b) the environment
(c) demands and supports (d) the feedback
184. In political science ,the structural-functional theory was first applied in 1960 by.....?
- (a)Almond and Coleman (b) David Easton
(c) Dhal (d) MacIver
185. Who was the first philosopher to make a detailed intellectual study of political power ?
- (a) Charles Merriam (b) Morgenthau (c) Dhal (d) Tawney
186. Which one of the following is not a Weberian classification of authority ?
- (a) Traditional Authority (b) Charismatic Authority
(c) Rational-Legal Authority (d) Political Authority
187. Modern bureaucracies are the best example of organizations based on which kinds authority ?
- (a) Traditional (b) Charismatic
(c) Rational-Legal (d) Political

188. The term " Political Culture " was formulated and used first time by?
- (a) Simon (b) Dhal (c) Easton (d) Gabriel Almond
189. Political Culture is the pattern of individual attitudes and orientations towards System ?
- (a) social system (b) economic system
(c) political system (d) environmental system
190. Which one of the following is not Lucian Pye's three basic characteristic features of political developments?
- (a) Equality (b) Capacity (c) Differentiation (d) state
191. Who observed that the maintenance of political stability as the ultimate goal of political development ?
- (a) Samuel Huntington (b) Allan Ball (c) Karl Marx (d) Dhal
192. Huntington describes as a multi-faced process involving change in all areas of human thought and activity.
- (a) Political Development (b) Political Modernization
(c) Political Change (d) Political Power
193. increase the capacity and capability of the political system to find and utilize the resources of the country ?
- (a) Political Development (b) Political Modernization
(c) Political Change (d) Political Power
194. Who said , Political Modernization is characterised " by its far-reaching ability to control or influence the physical and social circumstances of its environment and by value system"
- (a) Ward (b) Huntington (c) Lucian Pye (d) Merriam

195. Who stated , " Socialization through the mass media is the best short-run technique available and it is crucial to modernization"
- (a) Gabriel Almond (b) Huntington
(c) Lucian Pye (d) Coleman
196. Which is the first important agent of political socialization?
(a) society (b) state (c) political party (d) family
197. Who defines, " Political socialization is a **is a** process by which an individual becomes acquainted with the political system which determine the reaction to political phenomenon".
(a) Rush and Althoff (b) Ward (c) Allan Ball (d) Easton
198. Political sub-culture is the part of?
(a) social culture (b) General culture
(c) Political culture (d) Culture
199. Who is the author of the book the ' Law of the Constitution' ?
(a) A.V. Dicey (b) Finer (c) Gettle (d) Willoughby
200. The author of the book ' History and Class Consciousness ' ?
(a) Althusser (b) Gramsci (c) Lenin (d) Lukacs

Answer Key

1 d	51 b	101 d	151 c
2 c	52 c	102 c	152 c
3 c	53 b	103 a	153 d
4 d	54 c	104 c	154 a
5 b	55 c	105 c	155 d

6	a	56	a	106	a	156	a
7	c	57	c	107	d	157	b
8	c	58	c	108	c	158	a
9	d	59	c	109	a	159	a
10	d	60	b	110	c	160	c
11	b	61	d	111	b	161	d
12	b	62	b	112	b	162	b
13	c	63	b	113	a	163	d
14	a	64	a	114	a	164	C
15	b	65	c	115	a	165	b
16	a	66	c	116	c	166	c
17	b	67	d	117	d	167	d
18	a	68	a	118	d	168	a
19	a	69	a	119	c	169	b
20	d	70	a	120	a	170	a
21	c	71	b	121	b	171	b
22	d	72	d	122	b	172	b
23	d	73	d	123	c	173	a
24	b	74	c	124	c	174	d
25	a	75	d	125	d	175	c
26	c	76	c	126	b	176	a
27	b	77	b	127	d	177	d
28	d	78	c	128	b	178	c

29	b	79	c	129	d	179	c
30	a	80	b	130	b	180	a
31	c	81	b	131	d	181	d
32	c	82	a	132	a	182	a
33	d	83	a	133	d	183	c
34	b	84	a	134	d	184	a
35	b	85	a	135	b	185	a
35	c	86	b	136	d	186	d
37	c	87	c	137	c	187	c
38	d	88	c	138	c	188	d
39	c	89	c	139	a	189	c
40	a	90	c	140	a	190	d
41	c	91	c	141	b	191	a
42	b	92	c	142	a	192	b
43	a	93	b	143	a	193	b
44	d	94	c	144	b	194	a
45	d	95	b	145	c	195	c
46	d	96	c	146	c	196	d
47	b	97	c	147	d	197	a
48	d	98	c	148	a	198	c
49	c	99	b	149	d	199	a
50	a	100	b	150	d	200	b