

Prayag Public School

Subject : Political Science
Book : Political Theory
Class XI

Multiple Choice Questions: Tick (V) the correct answer in the brackets provided.

1. The term '*polis*' derived from Greek word, which means
 - (a) Policy ()
 - (b) State ()
 - (c) City ()
 - (d) City-state ()

2. Who is regarded as the 'father' of political science
 - (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) Plato ()
 - (c) Euclid ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

3. The author of the book 'The Republic' is
 - (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) Plato ()
 - (c) Herodotus ()
 - (d) Cicero ()

4. Who among them was the teacher of Plato
 - (a) Homer ()
 - (b) Socrates ()
 - (c) Aristotle ()
 - (d) Herodotus ()

5. 'Man is by nature political animal' was quoted by
- (a) Plato ()
 - (b) Socrates ()
 - (c) Euclid ()
 - (d) Aristotle ()
6. The word 'theory' originated from Greek word
- (a) Theorem ()
 - (b) Thor ()
 - (c) Theoria ()
 - (d) Thesis ()
7. The word 'theoria' means
- (a) specific ()
 - (b) fantasy ()
 - (c) speculation ()
 - (d) spy ()
8. Which book had been written by Aristotle
- (a) The Republic ()
 - (b) Political Theory ()
 - (c) The Prince ()
 - (d) Politics ()
9. The significance of political theory provides
- (a) systematic thinking about the nature and purpose of state and government ()
 - (b) study of ecology ()
 - (c) study of the history of government only ()
 - (d) none of the above ()
10. Political theory is a branch of
- (a) Political philosophy ()
 - (b) Political Science ()
 - (c) Political Sociology ()
 - (d) Public Policy ()

11. Who among them claimed to coin the term 'Political Science' in 16th Century

(a) Bodin ()

(b) Machiavelli ()

(c) Aristotle ()

(d) Milton ()

12. Which is not the approach to study of political theory

(a) Traditional approach ()

(b) Sociological approach ()

(c) Philosophical approach ()

(d) None of the above ()

13. Which of the following approach is part of traditional approaches to political theory?

(a) Class ()

(b) Philosophical ()

(c) Scientific ()

(d) Liberal ()

14. Traditional approaches give the most important to the study of

(a) Individual ()

(b) Community ()

(c) Family ()

(d) State ()

15. Traditional approach to political theory has been criticized on which ground?

(a) Philosophical ()

(b) Historical ()

(c) Unscientific ()

(d) None of the above ()

16. Classical political theory is primarily concerned with a search for

(a) a perfect individual liberty ()

(b) the good life ()

(c) a perfect political order ()

(d) perfect theory ()

17. Behavioural approaches to political theory do not give importance to
- (a) Voters ()
 - (b) Politicians ()
 - (c) Philosophy ()
 - (d) Election ()
18. Behaviouralism analysed on the observable behaviours of
- (a) Social action ()
 - (b) Political actors ()
 - (c) Policies ()
 - (d) Theory ()
19. 'Behavioural approach was a protest movement in political science' is quoted by
- (a) Robert H. Dahl ()
 - (b) David Easton ()
 - (c) Charles Merriam ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
20. Behaviouralism approach dominated the study of politics after
- (a) World War I ()
 - (b) World War II ()
 - (c) Cold War ()
 - (d) Prussian War ()
21. According to Easton, which of the following is the major tenets of behavioural credo?
- (a) Widened the study of political philosophy ()
 - (b) Integration of political research with other social science ()
 - (c) Deepen the legal approach through legislature ()
 - (d) Widened the historical approach ()
22. Behavioural approach has been criticised due to
- (a) The dependent on political thought ()
 - (b) Historical analysis ()
 - (c) Against scientific study ()
 - (d) Mad craze for scientism ()

23. Post Behaviouralism appeared as new approach in the late

(a) 1950s ()

(b) 1980s ()

(c) 1960s ()

(d) 1990s ()

24. Post-behaviouralism is both a movement and

(a) Intellectual tendency ()

(b) Historical analysis ()

(c) Sociological explanation ()

(d) Economic revolution ()

25. Post-behaviouralism is associated with

(a) Galston ()

(b) David Easton ()

(c) Karl Popper ()

(d) David Held ()

26. The features of post-behaviouralism is based on

(a) Facts and value ()

(b) Normative and philosophical ()

(c) Empirical and quantitative only ()

(d) None of the above ()

27. Post-behaviouralism is also regarded as

(a) Anti-behaviouralism ()

(b) Neo-behaviouralism ()

(c) Neo liberalism ()

(d) Neo-science ()

28. With whom Karl Marx wrote *The Communist Manifesto*?

(a) Hegel ()

(b) Thomas Moore ()

(c) Hegel ()

(d) Friedrich Engels ()

29. Marxist approaches to political theory emphasize against

- (a) Feudalism ()
- (b) Capitalism ()
- (c) Democracy ()
- (d) Classical theory ()

30. 'State' in Marxist approaches belong to

- (a) super structure ()
- (b) base ()
- (c) middle structure ()
- (d) lower structure ()

31. Aristotle considered 'Politics' as

- (a) master science ()
- (b) non scientific ()
- (c) empirical inquiry ()
- (d) none of the above ()

32. Who said, "Political Science begins and ends with the state".

- a) David Held ()
- b) Earnest Barker ()
- c) James W. Garner ()
- d) Hobhouse ()

33. Who wrote, *A Grammar of Politics*

- a) Karl Marx ()
- b) Harold J. Laski ()
- c) George H. Sabine ()
- d) Wolin ()

34. Who define politics as 'authoritative allocation of values'?

- (a) Garner ()
- (b) Karl Marx ()
- (c) MacIntyre ()
- (d) David Easton ()

35. Who said, "Political Science investigates the phenomena of government."

(a) Robert Dalh ()

(b) Keynes ()

(c) John Seeley ()

(d) Aristotle ()

36. One of the basic scope of political theory is to analyse

(a) the nature and purpose of the State ()

(b) natural science for human progression ()

(c) the industrial revolution for economic development ()

(d) the state economy to help the industrial sector ()

37. Who said "capitalism is the highest form of imperialism"?

(a) Engels ()

(b) Kothari ()

(c) Stalin ()

(d) Lenin ()

38. Who made the statement that, "Political theory was political science in the full sense, and there could be no science without theory"?

(a) Wolin ()

(b) Germino ()

(c) Hume ()

(d) Ferguson ()

39. The ultimate goal of Marxist approaches advocate for

(a) classless and stateless society ()

(b) industrial and progressive society ()

(c) aristocrat and capitalist society ()

(d) none of the above ()

40. Theories of origin of State is associated with
- (a) Environmentalism ()
 - (b) Ecologist ()
 - (c) Behaviouralism ()
 - (d) Social contract ()
41. Which of the following is not associated with Social Contract theory?
- (a) Bentham ()
 - (b) Hobbes ()
 - (c) John Locke ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
42. Social Contract theory was against
- (a) state of nature ()
 - (b) veil of ignorance ()
 - (c) divine right ()
 - (d) civil society ()
43. The life of man in Hobbes' 'state of nature' was
- (a) bright ()
 - (b) peaceful ()
 - (c) industrious ()
 - (d) poor ()
44. Who wrote the book *The Social Contract*?
- (a) John Locke ()
 - (b) JS Mills ()
 - (c) Grotius ()
 - (d) Jean Jacques Rousseau ()
45. Who among the social contract theorist advocate for 'absolute sovereignty'
- a) Bentham ()
 - b) Thomas Hobbes ()
 - c) Jean Jacques Rousseau ()
 - d) Pufendorf ()

46. Who advocate the theory of natural rights?

- (a) John Locke ()
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
- (c) Plato ()
- (d) Engels ()

47. For Marx, state is an 'instrument' of exploitation of the workers by the

- (a) Capitalist class ()
- (b) Working class ()
- (c) Aristocrat ()
- (d) Zamindari ()

48. Hobbes' social contract theory was written in a book called

- (a) Social Contract ()
- (b) Leviathan ()
- (c) Political Theory ()
- (d) Two Treatises ()

49. Rousseau said the following sentence

- (a) "man is born free and he is everywhere in chains" ()
- (b) "man is a social animal" ()
- (c) "state is divine" ()
- (d) None of the above ()

50. Marxist conceptualized 'State' as

- (a) natural ()
- (b) perpetual ()
- (c) artificial ()
- (d) divine ()

51. John Locke had written the book called

- (a) Two Treatises of Government ()
- (b) Leviathan ()
- (c) Hard Times ()
- (d) None of the above ()

52. Hobbes' state of nature was characterised by

- (a) constant evolution ()
- (b) war of all against all ()
- (c) state of happiness ()
- (d) universal altruism ()

53. Which of the following concept was propounded by Rousseau?

- (a) absolute state ()
- (b) individual liberty ()
- (c) stateless society ()
- (d) general will ()

54. Which is not part of evolutionary theory of state

- (a) natural ()
- (b) kinship ()
- (c) class ()
- (d) none of the above ()

55. "The state is not a mere artificial creation but an institution or natural growth of historical evolution", was stated by

- (a) Luther ()
- (b) Garner ()
- (c) Plato ()
- (d) King ()

56. Who said, "kinship creates society and society at length creates the states"

- (a) Gettle ()
- (b) Zealot ()
- (c) Garner ()
- (d) Mac Iver ()

57. Who said, "underlying all other elements in state formation including kinship and religion is political consciousness, the supreme element".

- (a) Gilchrist ()
- (b) Wolin ()
- (c) Smith ()
- (d) Tagore ()

58. Who wrote the book *The Prince*

- (a) Sabine ()
- (b) Machiavelli ()
- (c) Popper ()
- (d) Max Weber ()

59. The State for Marx is an executive committee of

- (a) Bourgeoisie ()
- (b) Workers ()
- (c) Proletariat ()
- (d) Politician ()

60. The author of "The Origin of Family, Private Property and the State" was

- (a) Morgan ()
- (b) Thomas Hobbes ()
- (c) Friedrich Engels ()
- (d) John Dunne ()

61. According to Marxist, the capitalist state will be taken over by

- (a) Liberal State under the industrialist ()
- (b) Civil society ()
- (c) Monarchy ()
- (d) Dictatorship of the proletariat ()

62. According to Marxist theory

- (a) the state and society are created by god ()
- (b) the state is artificial creation to suit the ruling class ()

- (c) the state is the outcome of capitalist revolution ()
- (d) none of the above ()

63. The term sovereignty is derived from Latin word

- (a) *supernatural* ()
- (b) *suspect* ()
- (c) *super* ()
- (d) *superanus* ()

64. Which of the following is not the characteristics of sovereignty?

- (a) Plurality ()
- (b) Unity ()
- (c) Absoluteness ()
- (d) Permanence ()

65. In popular sovereignty the ultimate source of authority is from

- (a) God ()
- (b) Government ()
- (c) Community ()
- (d) People ()

66. Austin theory of sovereignty is also known as which theory?

- (a) Monistic ()
- (b) Political ()
- (c) Liberal ()
- (d) Economic ()

67. Author of *Lectures on Jurisprudence: Or The Philosophy of Positive Law* is

- (a) John Austin ()
- (b) Adam Smith ()
- (c) Skinner ()
- (d) Ricardo ()

68. Who among the following is not the exponents of pluralist theory of sovereignty
- (a) Harold J. Laski ()
 - (b) J. Neville Figgis ()
 - (c) Earnest Barker ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
69. Pluralist theory of sovereignty was a reaction to
- (a) Classical liberalism ()
 - (b) Monistic theory ()
 - (c) Liberal Theory ()
 - (d) Marxist Theory ()
70. Which theory challenges the sovereignty of State and regards State as an association of associations
- (a) Monistic theory ()
 - (b) Primordialist ()
 - (c) Pluralist theory ()
 - (d) Marxist theory ()
71. According to pluralist theory, the basis of the state sovereignty is on
- (a) rights ()
 - (b) absolutism ()
 - (c) will ()
 - (d) force ()
72. Who defined 'state' as 'March of God on Earth'.
- (a) Marx ()
 - (b) Austin ()
 - (c) Middleton ()
 - (d) Hegel ()
73. The statement, "every State is known by the rights that it maintains" is associated with
- (a) T. H. Green ()

- (b) Laski ()
- (c) Lord Bryce ()
- (d) Whitehall ()

74. Who said, "Over himself, his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign"

- (a) Hayek ()
- (b) Merriam ()
- (c) J. S. Mill ()
- (d) Miller ()

75. The word 'law' is derived from an old Teutonic term

- (a) log ()
- (b) lag ()
- (c) lagger ()
- (d) large ()

76. John Austin defines law as the 'command' of the

- (a) Sovereign ()
- (b) Monarch ()
- (c) Prime Minister ()
- (d) President ()

77. Who explained that "Law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong"

- (a) Blackstone ()
- (b) Sabine ()
- (c) Garner ()
- (d) Laski ()

78. Which of the following is not the sources of law?

- (a) custom ()
- (b) religion ()
- (c) legislation ()
- (d) liberty ()

79. Which of the following is considered as part of law?

- (a) ordinance ()
- (b) public statement ()
- (c) free speech ()
- (d) gender ()

80. Which regarded as the principle legitimate source of law in modern deomcartic State

- (a) Custom ()
- (b) Superstition ()
- (c) Religion ()
- (d) Legislation ()

81. Which is regarded as the supreme law of independent State

- (a) Constitution ()
- (b) Judicial decision ()
- (c) Convention ()
- (d) Customary law ()

82. According to John Locke, 'where there is no law'

- (a) 'there are rights' ()
- (b) 'there is no freedom' ()
- (c) 'there is liberty' ()
- (d) 'there is no justice' ()

83. The aspect of 'positive relationship' between law and liberty is

- (a) Law protects only the liberty of the individual at the cost of the society ()
- (b) Law helps in establishing a civilized society and protect the life and liberty for individuals. ()
- (c) Law help in protecting the society at the cost of individual liberty ()
- (d) None of the above ()

84. Which types of law deals with crime and the legal punishment of criminal offenses

- (a) criminal law ()
- (b) conventional law ()

- (c) customary law ()
- (d) civil law ()

85. One of the aspect of ‘negative relationship’ between law and liberty is

- (a) the more the law, the more the liberty ()
- (b) the less the law, the less the liberty ()
- (c) the more the law, the less the liberty ()
- (d) the more the law, the more the rights ()

86. Locke exerted that the state is to protect the individual’s

- (a) rights and liberty ()
- (b) religion and liberty ()
- (c) wealth only ()
- (d) life and property ()

87. Which is the types of law that regulates the actions of the people in society and it is backed by the coercive power of the State.

- (a) Civil law
- (b) Moral law ()
- (c) National law ()
- (d) International law ()

88. Monism stands for

- (a) neutrality in exercise of power ()
- (b) power in the hand of many ()
- (c) partiality in exercise of power ()
- (d) absolutism in the exercise of power ()

89. Who states that, “The great aim of the struggle for liberty has been equality before the law”

- (a) Bentham ()
- (b) John Rawls ()
- (c) F. A. Hayek ()
- (d) Macmillan ()

90. Which is not considered as part and source of international law

- (a) Bilateral Treaties ()
- (b) International Convention ()
- (c) Agreement ()
- (d) State legislation ()

91. The term 'liberty' is derived from Latin word

- (a) liber ()
- (b) liberal ()
- (c) libar ()
- (d) lister ()

92. The term 'liberty' mean

- (a) rights ()
- (b) authority ()
- (c) pluralism ()
- (d) freedom ()

93. Marxist analysed freedom against the background of

- (a) socio-religious conditions of men ()
- (b) socio-economic conditions of men ()
- (c) socio-cultural conditions of men ()
- (d) religious-politico conditions of men ()

94. The grant of franchise to women on equal terms with men is an assertion of the principle of

- (a) political equality ()
- (b) civil equality ()
- (c) social equality ()
- (d) economic equality ()

95. Which is associated with classical liberalism?

- (a) Adam Smith ()
- (b) Nehru ()

- (c) Karl Marx ()
- (d) Henderson ()

96. In his defense to individual liberty, John Lock proposed

- (a) Full sovereign state ()
- (b) unlimited government ()
- (c) Socialist State ()
- (d) limited government ()

97. Utilitarianism is based on the principle

- (a) negative liberty ()
- (b) the rights of man in the society ()
- (c) the greatest happiness of the greatest number ()
- (d) the greatest happiness for the society ()

98. Liberal concept of freedom emphasises on

- (a) State liberty ()
- (b) collective rights ()
- (c) individual liberty ()
- (d) individual restraint ()

99. J.S. Mill in support of individual liberty had written a book called

- (a) An autobiography ()
- (b) Political Obligation ()
- (c) The Rights of Man ()
- (d) On Liberty ()

100. Liberal ideas of freedom totally reject the foundational assumptions of

- (a) individual rights ()
- (b) divine-rights theory ()
- (c) limited government ()
- (d) capitalist society ()

101. The statement, "Liberty is the freedom of individual to express without external hindrances, his personality", is associated with

- (a) G.D.H. Cole ()
- (b) Hayek ()
- (c) Levi Strauss ()
- (d) None of the above ()

102. *Two Concepts of Liberty* was an essay written by

- (a) Amartya Sen ()
- (b) Isaiah Berlin ()
- (c) Voltaire ()
- (d) Karl Popper ()

103. The concept of 'Negative liberty' is the absence of

- (a) law ()
- (b) rights ()
- (c) interference ()
- (d) freedom ()

104. 'Positive liberty' is associated with

- (a) egoism ()
- (b) altruism ()
- (c) punishment ()
- (d) self-realisation ()

105. According to Laski, 'Political liberty' means

- (a) 'the power to be active in the affairs of the state' ()
- (b) 'the rights of an individual in the society' ()
- (c) 'freedom from wants' ()
- (d) 'the power to be active for individual liberty' ()

106. Individual liberty is understood as the freedom to pursue one's
- (a) Rights and obligation without limitation ()
 - (b) desires and interests without any violation with the liberty of others ()
 - (c) follow government order without questioning the intention ()
 - (d) unlimited rights and freedom ()

107. Which is not part of individual liberty
- (a) freedom of speech and expression ()
 - (b) freedom of religion ()
 - (c) freedom to violate the State law ()
 - (d) freedom of fear ()

108. Liberty means the absence of
- (a) rights ()
 - (b) conscience ()
 - (c) restraint ()
 - (d) morality ()

109. *On the Jewish Question*, Marx linked personal liberty to
- (a) egoism and private property ()
 - (b) rights and universal altruism ()
 - (c) the rights of man ()
 - (d) Socio-cultural conditions of men ()

110. The term 'equality' is derived from Latin Word
- (a) equal ()
 - (b) aequitas ()
 - (c) elista ()
 - (d) equinox ()

111. Who defines, "Equality means equal rights for all the people and the abolition of all special rights and privileges"?

- (a) Green ()
- (b) MacIver ()
- (c) Marshall ()
- (d) Barker ()

112. Aristotle had expounded two kinds of equality i.e.,

- (a) horizontal and perpendicular ()
- (b) numerical and proportional ()
- (c) negative and positive ()
- (d) none of the above ()

113. Economic equality stands for equitable distribution of

- (a) property and privileges in the society ()
- (b) salary and leave to the workers ()
- (c) wealth and resources in the society ()
- (d) land to the family members ()

114. Legal equality is defined as equality before

- (a) Religious law ()
- (b) market ()
- (c) customary law ()
- (d) court of law ()

115. Who said that, "The passion for equality made vain the hope for freedom".

- (a) Acton ()
- (b) Voltaire ()
- (c) Paine ()
- (d) None of the above ()

116. The statement "Men cannot become absolutely equal unless they are entirely free" is associated with

- (a) Marshall ()
- (b) Green ()
- (c) Lincoln ()
- (d) Tocqueville ()

117. Liberty and equality become the two important essences in which form of government

- (a) Democratic ()
- (b) Autocratic ()
- (c) Socialist ()
- (d) Monarchical ()

118. The exponents of 'negative relationship' between liberty and equality holds that

- (a) the two are compatible ()
- (b) liberty and equality are both natural ()
- (c) liberty and equality are both artificial ()
- (d) liberty is natural but not equality ()

119. According to positive view, liberty and equality are

- (a) contradict to each other ()
- (b) compatible ()
- (c) non-compatible ()
- (d) oppose to each other ()

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

- (a) Acton ()
- (b) Skinner ()
- (c) Laski ()
- (d) Sartori ()

121. John Locke is associated with which theory of rights?

- (a) legal rights ()
- (b) natural rights ()
- (c) collective rights ()
- (d) State rights ()

122. The differences between legal rights and moral rights are
- (a) moral right is visible and legal rights is not visible ()
 - (b) legal right is enforced by law whereas moral right is not enforceable by state law ()
 - (c) legal right is partial and moral right is impartial ()
 - (d) none of the above ()
123. The rights to participate in the political process without any form of discrimination is under
- (a) economic rights ()
 - (b) civic rights ()
 - (c) political rights ()
 - (d) natural rights ()
124. Which is regarded as one of the principle source of human rights?
- (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights ()
 - (b) PETA ()
 - (c) United Nations Development Programme ()
 - (d) International treaties ()
125. The phrase, “every state is known by the rights that it maintains” is developed by
- (a) Sabine ()
 - (b) Green ()
 - (c) Laski ()
 - (d) Sabine ()
126. *Rights of Man* was written by
- (a) Thomas Paine ()
 - (b) Hemmingway ()
 - (c) Laski ()
 - (d) Earnest Barker ()

127. Social welfare theory of right has been criticised by liberal theory on the ground that it limits the rights of the

- (a) society and State ()
- (b) individual ()
- (c) society ()
- (d) State ()

128. Who said, “a right is claim recognized by society and enforced by the state”

- (a) Bosanquet ()
- (b) Plato ()
- (c) Barker ()
- (d) Marshall ()

129. ‘Rights’ is integrally connected with

- (a) equality ()
- (b) law ()
- (c) freedom ()
- (d) justice ()

130. The phrase, “All men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights” is associated with

- (a) American Declaration of Independence ()
- (b) France Revolution ()
- (c) Glorious Revolution ()
- (d) Preamble of Indian Constitution ()

131. Which is regarded as one of the basic features of the theory of natural rights

- (a) limitation ()
- (b) universality ()
- (c) partiality ()
- (d) artificial ()

132. Social welfare theory of rights presumes that rights are to be promoted for

- (a) welfare of the environmentalist ()
- (b) welfare of the individual ()
- (c) welfare of the industrialist ()
- (d) welfare of the common citizens ()

133. Who among the following sees individual rights as one of the goal of public policy to maximize the total welfare of the population?

- (a) Utilitarian ()
- (b) Contractualist ()
- (c) Liberalist ()
- (d) Marxist ()

134. Aristotle concept of justice consists of what is lawful and fair by treating

- (a) Unequal equally ()
- (b) Equal unequally ()
- (c) Equal equally and unequal equally ()
- (d) equals equally and unequal unequally ()

135. The term justice is derived from Latin word

- (a) *jus* ()
- (b) *jio* ()
- (c) *justine* ()
- (d) *jam* ()

136. Plato gave his theory of justice in his book

- (a) The Republic ()
- (b) The Allegory of the Cave ()
- (c) Apology ()
- (d) None of the above ()

137. Who analysed justice as a virtue to respect freedom, autonomy, and dignity of others.

- (a) Marx ()
- (b) Rawls ()
- (c) Kant ()
- (d) Dreze ()

138. Who said, "Justice is the chiefest interest of man"?

- (a) Daniel Webster ()
- (b) Kant ()
- (c) Kothari ()
- (d) Merriam ()

139. Who defined justice as "the virtue by which all people are given their due"?

- (a) Aquinas ()
- (b) Machiavelli ()
- (c) Augustine ()
- (d) Nelsen ()

140. Natural justice is the concept originated from

- (a) State law ()
- (b) Court of law ()
- (c) Religion ()
- (d) Law of nature ()

141. Which is not parts of distributive justice

- (a) free primary education ()
- (b) free speech ()
- (c) free health care ()
- (d) none of the above ()

142. Who is the author of *Principles of Social Justice*?

(a) Anne Phillips ()

(b) Jean Dreze ()

(c) David Miller ()

(d) Macmillan ()

143. Political justice implies the process in which everyone has the liberty to exert their basic political rights under

(a) the protection of the State ()

(b) the protection of community ()

(c) the guidance of God ()

(d) the protection of election authority ()

144. The principle of Legal justice is defined by

(a) customary practices ()

(b) court of law ()

(c) church ()

(d) moral principles ()

145. Corrective justice is a concept in which

(a) the wrongdoer should not benefit from his faulty behaviours ()

(b) the wrongdoer should benefit from his faulty behaviours ()

(c) the wrongdoer should be punished without any trail ()

(d) the accused is set free ()

146. "Justice as fairness" is associated with

(a) Taylor ()

(b) Kymlicka ()

(c) Green ()

(d) Rawls ()

147. Which of the following book was written by John Rawls?

- (a) Social Justice ()
- (b) A Theory of Justice ()
- (c) Game Theory ()
- (d) Theory of Rights ()

148. Rawls defined justice in terms of maximum equal liberty based on

- (a) equal rights ()
- (b) social justice ()
- (c) moral justice ()
- (d) equal opportunity ()

149. Social justice fought against

- (a) social and economic discrimination in the society ()
- (b) restraint ()
- (c) unequal liberty and rights in the society ()
- (d) private property of the rich in the society ()

150. According to Rawls, social and economic inequalities are to be arranged

- (a) for liberty to prevails ()
- (b) to promote equality ()
- (c) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged ()
- (d) to benefit the least advance group in the society ()

151. In Rawls' principles of justice, equal opportunity was preceded over by

- (a) basic equal liberties ()
- (b) basic rights ()
- (c) equal benefits ()
- (d) none of the above ()

152. *The Idea of Justice* was written by

- (a) Popper ()
- (b) Harrier ()

- (c) Amartya Sen ()
- (d) Nehru ()

153. Democracy is derived from Greek words, ‘demos’ and

- (a) Cracy ()
- (b) Kratos ()
- (c) Korinth ()
- (d) Krates ()

154. In popular democracy, the ultimate authority rests with the

- (a) people ()
- (b) council of minister ()
- (c) legislature ()
- (d) court ()

155. Who defined democracy as, “Government of the people, by the people, for the people”?

- (a) Thomas Jefferson ()
- (b) Gandhi ()
- (c) John Adams ()
- (d) Abraham Lincoln ()

156. The method of direct democracy is based on

- (a) selective franchise ()
- (b) universal adult franchise ()
- (c) initiative ()
- (d) referendum ()

157. Direct democracy still prevails in

- (a) Russia ()
- (b) USA ()
- (c) Switzerland ()
- (d) China ()

158. Which was the first country in which all women had the right to vote?

- (a) Australia ()
- (b) India ()
- (c) New Zealand ()
- (d) Switzerland ()

159. In 2011, who became the most recent country to grant women's suffrage

- (a) Saudi Arabia ()
- (b) UAE ()
- (c) North Korea ()
- (d) Cuba ()

160. Vilfredo Pareto discussed the elitist theory of democracy in his book

- (a) The Ruling Class ()
- (b) The Mind and Society ()
- (c) Political Parties ()
- (d) Politics ()

161. Who wrote the book, *The Ruling Class* to explain elitist theory of democracy?

- (a) Mosca ()
- (b) Michaels ()
- (c) Whitehall ()
- (d) Signur ()

162. Robert Michels in his book *Political Parties* developed

- (a) Iron law of oligarchy ()
- (b) Supremacy of Elite ()
- (c) Class divisions ()
- (d) Game Theory ()

163. The book, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* was written by

- (a) Jackson ()
- (b) Karl Mannheim ()

- (c) Joseph Schumpeter ()
- (d) Anthony Downs ()

164. Which of the following is the characteristic of elite theory of democracy?

- (a) proletariat revolution ()
- (b) the majority rule over the minority ()
- (c) the minority are suppressed by the majority class ()
- (d) the minor dominant class ruled over the majority mass ()

165. According to elitist theory, the role of people is to choose their rulers from

- (a) competing elites ()
- (b) the mass ()
- (c) the aristocrats ()
- (d) the working class ()

166. For the Marxist, the elite theory is the justification and defendant of the capitalism under

- (a) consociational democracy ()
- (b) social democracy ()
- (c) distributive democracy ()
- (d) liberal democracy ()

167. Pluralist theory of democracy believes in

- (a) monarchical rule in a given society ()
- (b) political system controlled by single authority ()
- (c) political system where there is more than one centre of power ()
- (d) promotion of communism for the mass majority ()

168. “Who Governs? Power and Democracy in an American City”, the study published in 1961 was associated with

- (a) Robert Dalh ()
- (b) Irving ()
- (c) Macpherson ()
- (d) None of the above ()

169. *Rethinking Democracy* was written by

- (a) Rajeev Bhargava ()
- (b) Atul Kohli ()
- (c) C.P. Brambri ()
- (d) Rajni Kothari ()

170. *Identities and Rights: Aspects of Liberal Democracy in India* was written by

- (a) Gurpreet Mahajan ()
- (b) Kohli ()
- (c) Vinay Kumar ()
- (d) Partha Chaterjee ()

171. What is the term used by Marx and Engels to understand democracy under capitalism?

- (a) Liberal democracy ()
- (b) Consociational democracy ()
- (c) Deliberative democracy ()
- (d) Petty bourgeois democracy ()

172. A combination of free market economy and universal adult franchise represent

- (a) Social democracy ()
- (b) Welfare state ()
- (c) Western Liberal Democracy ()
- (d) Chinese democracy ()

173. The working of democracy in India is based on the system of

- (a) direct democracy ()
- (b) representation ()
- (c) intuitive ()
- (d) selection ()

174. According to Marxist theory, true political representation must be conceived only as the people's self-representation based on

- (a) universal enfranchisement ()
- (b) representation ()
- (c) selective enfranchisement ()
- (d) none of the above ()

175. For the Marxist the only genuine democracy is

- (a) Deliberative democracy ()
- (b) Classical democracy ()
- (c) Socialist democracy ()
- (d) Liberal democracy ()

176. The Marxian theory underlined the need for a democratic society based on

- (a) abolition of class ()
- (b) equality of opportunity ()
- (c) abolition of liberty ()
- (d) abolition of rights ()

177. *The End of History and the Last Man*, in support of western liberal democracy and criticism to Marxism, was written by

- (a) Huntington ()
- (b) Edward Said ()
- (c) Herbert Lewis ()
- (d) Francis Fukuyama ()

178. Liberal democracy traces its origins in the West in the 18th century to the

- (a) The Great Depression ()
- (b) The giant leap ()
- (c) Age of Enlightenment ()
- (d) Age of darkness ()

179. Western Liberal democracy is based on the principles of the political system that allows

- (a) socialism and capitalism to co-exist ()
- (b) political liberties and democratic rules ()
- (c) political liberties and despotic rules ()
- (d) regeneration of authoritarian State ()

180. One of the basic characteristics of liberal democracy is

- (a) limited government ()
- (b) absolute sovereignty ()
- (c) unlimited government ()
- (d) socialism ()

181. Which is not the features of liberal democracy?

- (a) equal opportunity to participate in a political system ()
- (b) protection of individual liberty and rights ()
- (c) free market economy ()
- (d) disappearance of class and promotion of stateless society ()

182. Which political theory stand as a challenge to liberal democracy?

- (a) Liberalism ()
- (b) Multiculturalism ()
- (c) Individualism ()
- (d) None of the above ()

183. Who distinguished between the “liberty of the ancients” and the “liberty of the moderns.”

- (a) John Adams ()
- (b) Benjamin Franklin ()
- (c) Benjamin Constant ()
- (d) Jefferson ()

184. Modern liberal democracy is based on the principles of

- (a) Individual liberty ()
- (b) Socialism ()
- (c) Welfarism ()
- (d) Indigenous rights ()

185. Liberal democracy is strongly criticised for its inapplicability in the

- (a) North America ()
- (b) West Europe ()
- (c) Developed nations ()
- (d) Third World countries ()

186. Welfare State seeks to promote

- (a) communism ()
- (b) morality ()
- (c) individuality ()
- (d) collective welfare of citizens ()

187. A welfare state performs

- (a) only welfare functions ()
- (b) both protective and welfare functions ()
- (c) only protective functions ()
- (d) protection to capitalism ()

188. A theory of Welfare State believes State as

- (a) an end ()
- (b) a mean ()
- (c) neither a means nor an end ()
- (d) both a mean and an end ()

189. Who considered that 'welfare state is a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism'

- (a) Marshall ()
- (b) Green ()
- (c) Hobbes ()
- (d) Tagore ()

190. Welfare state is a system in which the government undertakes the main responsibility for providing

- (a) individual security and liberty ()
- (b) protection to private property ()
- (c) minimum social security and economic upliftment ()
- (d) maximum economic security ()

191. The origin of modern welfare state can be traced back to 19th century in

- (a) Germany under Otto von Bismarck ()
- (b) England under Constitutional Monarchy ()
- (c) France Republic ()
- (d) England under Queen Victoria ()

192. In the 20th Century, the creation of the welfare state was motivated by failures of

- (a) Communist idea of stateless ()
- (b) Protectorate state ()
- (c) Socialism ()
- (d) liberal notion of free market economy ()

193. Which is not among the basic principles of welfare state?

- (a) concentration of nation's wealth under capitalist ()
- (b) protection of basic rights and liberties ()
- (c) equality of opportunity ()
- (d) equitable distribution of wealth ()

194. The welfare state is possible only in which form of government

- (a) Authoritarian ()
- (b) Monarchy ()
- (c) Democratic ()
- (d) Authoritarian ()

195. One of the basic features of welfare state is

- (a) plan economy ()
- (b) free market economy ()
- (c) liberalised economy ()
- (d) none of the above ()

196. Welfare state as model of development attempt to integrate

- (a) individual liberty and economic policies to support market economy ()
- (b) social and economic policies to provide minimum basic security of life ()
- (c) capitalism with socialism for mixed economy ()
- (d) globalization and liberalization to boost the economy ()

197. Developed and advanced countries could provide welfare schemes particularly through

- (a) donations ()
- (b) low taxation ()
- (c) high salary ()
- (d) high taxation ()

198. The relevance of welfare state can be attributed to

- (a) economic insecurities and social dislocation ()
- (b) failure of democracy ()
- (c) success of socialist regime ()
- (d) rise of socialism ()

199. India is considered welfare state because it provides

- (a) Free market economy ()
- (b) Tax exemption to crony capitalists ()
- (c) free health care, employments guaranteed, PDS system, etc. ()
- (d) free loan to the industrialists ()

200. With the outbreak of COVID19, the relevance of welfare state has reached its zenith because

- (a) it is the responsibility of every national government to provide socio-economic security to the affected person due to disease, lockdown and other complications. ()
- (b) every national government open up the market to fights recession ()
- (c) it is the responsibility of every nation to established democratic form of government. ()
- (d) it is the responsibility of every national government to privatized health care system ()