

# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

## QUESTION BANK

*FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE*

### Core Course for BA Political Science

**(2011 Admission)**

#### SEMESTER I

1. What is known as the scientific and systematic search of knowledge?
  - a. Research; b. study; c. investigation; d. None of these
2. Hypotheses of a Research is
  - a. Objective in nature; b. Permanent in nature; c. Tentative in nature
  - d. Final result of a research
3. Research is important for social scientists because it provides
  - a. intellectual satisfaction of knowing things; b. it is important to social scientists
  - c. as an academic topic; d. both a and b
4. Who was acknowledging politics is a universal activity?
  - a. MacIver; b. Robert Dahl; c. Hobbes; d. Plato
5. The term 'Politics' was derived from two words 'Polis' and 'Polity' in which language
  - a. Greek; b. Latin; c. English; d. French
6. Who defined Politics as "the authoritative allocation of values that are binding on the society".
  - a. John Lock; b. J.S. Mill; c. David Easton; d. Almond
7. Political Science is the scientific designation of the subject of study was accepted in which year
  - a. 1948; b. 1950; c. 1945; d. 1970

8. Who contributed the work 'the Politics'?
- a. Aristotle; b. Plato; c. Socrates; d. Machiavelli
9. The scope of Political Science is determined by the enquiries that arise in connection with the state. Who said so?
- a. Gilchrist; b. Almond; c. T.H. Green; d. August Comte;
10. The development of Political Science as a discipline can be traced back to
- a. 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. b. 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. C. 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. d. 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
11. In the Classical or Normative period, the study of politics reflected
- a. a normative concern and deductive method of explanation;
  - b. behavioural study of politics; c. value oriented study of politics
  - d. None of these
12. Who dealt with the question of 'justice' in the Republic through the ideal state
- a. Aristotle; b. John Austin; c. Plato; d. Machiavelli
13. Whose work is 'A History of Political Theory'?
- a. George H. Sabine; b. Gabriel Almond; c. David Easton; d. Gilchrist
14. Who introduced 'Historicism'?
- a. Karl Popper; b. Comte; c. Hegel; d. Sabine
15. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of politics?
- a. Charles Merriam; b. Harold D. Lasswell; c. George Catlin; d. Arthur Bentley
16. Behavioural approach in Political Science is "an attempt to make the empirical content of Political Science more scientific" who said this?
- a. Charles Merriam; b. Robert A. Dahl; c. George Catlin; d. Arthur Bentley
17. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as
- a. verifications; b. pure science; c. intellectual foundations; d. observational study
18. Politics is "the study of shaping and shaping of power"
- a. Charles Merriam; b. Robert A. Dahl; c. Harold D. Lasswell; d. Arthur Bentley

19. Politics became “narrow focus, the trivial detail and abstract fact”
- a. C. Wright Mills; b. Robert A. Dahl; c. Harold D. Lasswell; d. Arthur Bentley
20. Who was the most ardent advocate of Post-Behaviouralism?
- a. David Easton; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Harold D. Lasswell
21. The strong demands of Post-behaviouralists are
- a. pure science; b. ‘*relevance*’ and ‘*action*’; c. value; d. None of these
22. Historical materialism is one of the tools in
- a. Behaviouralism; b. Utilitarianism; c. Marxism; d. Post-behaviouralism
23. “it is not a matter of ‘problems’ to be ‘solved’ but a state of domination and subjugation to be ended by a total transformation of the conditions which give rise to it”. Who said this?
- a. David Easton; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Ralph Miliband
24. Who said, the State is the politically organized people of a definite territory”?
- a. J.K. Bluntschli; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Robert A. Dahl; d. Ralph Miliband
25. Who defines state as “People organized for law within a definite territory”?
- a. J.K. Bluntschli; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Ralph Miliband
26. Territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power”. Who said this?
- a. Harold J. Laski; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Ralph Miliband
27. Who emphasized the importance of the ‘subjective desire of the people’ for organization and maintenance of the state?
- a. Harold J. Laski; b. C. Wright Mills; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Willoughby
28. Who said, an association as “a group organized for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common”
- a. Harold J. Laski; b. Maclver; c. Woodrow Wilson; d. Willoughby
29. The most important proponents of civil society is the propagators of

- a. Neo-liberalism; b. Liberalism; c. Realism; d. Marxism
30. Civil society was constituted with the consent of the people for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding private property. Who said?
- a. Adam Smith; b. Adam Ferguson; c. John Locke; D. None of these
31. who observed 'civil society as a vibrant sphere peopled by all kinds of associations, churches, libraries, literary bodies, public groups, town councils, and other autonomous public organizations'
- a. Michel Waltzer; b. Tocquvellian; c. Cohen; d. Aratto
32. Civil society is a protective buffer for the state and economy. Who said?
- a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Adam Smith; d. Michel Waltzer
33. Who said, Kinship created a common consciousness, common interest and common purpose?
- a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Adam Smith; d. Henry Maine
34. Who has written the work 'Ancient Society'?
- a. Lewis H. Morgan; b. Adam Smith; c. Henry Maine; d. None of these
35. Whose work is "*The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*"?
- a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Engels; d. Michel Waltzer
36. Whose work is '*The poverty of Philosophy*'?
- a. Gramsci; b. Marx; c. Engels; d. Michel Waltzer
37. "*State and Revolution*" is written by
- a. Gramsci; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Lenin; d. Michel Waltzer
38. whose work is "*Anti-Duhring*"?
- a. Friedrich Engels; b. Anthony Giddens; c. Lenin; d. Michel Waltzer
39. The term 'Sovereignty' is derived from the word '*superanus*' of which language
- a. French; b. Latin; c. Greek; d. English

40. Who defined sovereignty as the 'absolute and perpetual power of commanding in a state'?
- a. Garner; b. Jean Bodin; c. Green; d. Hobbes
41. Who is regarded as the greatest exponent of the Monistic theory of sovereignty?
- a. Jean Bodin; b. Anthony Giddens; c. John Austin; d. Michel Waltzer
42. Who defines sovereignty it as "the sum total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law"
- a. Gilchrist; b. A.V. Dicey; c. John Austin; d. Michel Waltzer
43. Who propounded sovereignty in his famous concept of the 'General Will'
- a. Anthony Giddens; b. Rousseau; c. John Locke; d. Hobbes
44. Who defined sovereignty as "the supreme power of the state over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law".
- a. John Austin; b. Rousseau; c. John Locke; d. Jean Bodin
45. Whose work is "The Law of War and Peace"?
- a. John Austin; b. Jean bodin; c. Hugo Grotius; d. John Locke
46. Whose work is "Lecturers on Jurisprudence"?
- a. Gilchrist; b. John Austin; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Garner
47. Who developed the concept of law as "a command given by a superior to an inferior".
- a. Jean Bodin; b. John Lock; c. Hugo Grotius; d. John Austin
48. Who is the main proponent of the pluralist concept of 'sovereignty'?
- a. Hugo Grotius; b. John Austin; c. Henry Maine; d. Jean Bodin
49. Whose work is "Grammar of Politics"?
- a. John Austin; b. Jean Bodin; c. Lask; d. Locke
50. Whose work is "The Spirit of Laws"?
- a. Jean Bodin; b. Henry Maine; c. Laskj; d. Montesquieu

51. Who wrote the work 'Modern State'?
- a. Montesquieu; b. Laski; c. Mac Iver; d. Garner
52. Whose work is "Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution"?
- a. Jean Bodin; b. Gilchrist; c. Hugo Grotius; d. A.V. Dicey
53. A political party is an association of organized people in support of some principle or policy which by constitutional means endeavors to make the determinant of government". Who defined?
- a. Gettel; b. Mac Iver; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Henry Maine
54. Who describes parties as "brokers of ideas"?
- a. MacIver; b. Gettel; c. Lowell; d. Gilchrist
55. Whose work is "On Liberty"?
- a. Henry Maine; b. J.S. Mill; c. Gettel; d. T.H. Green
56. Who wrote the work "Representative Government"?
- a. Lowell; b. T.H. Green; c. J.S. Mill; d. Laski
57. A systematically way to solve the research problem is
- a. Scientific; b. observational; c. research methodology; d. fact basis
58. What is the role of synopsis?
- a. it is the pilot study of a research; b. guidelines to research; c. primary study  
d. none of these
59. Political science is a discipline.
- a. which does not subscribe to any values; b. meant to study values  
c. that cannot ignore values; d. which provides value free analysis
60. Which of the following is not a traditional approach to the study of Political science
- a. simulation; b. legal institutionalism; c. historiography; d. comparison
61. Whose work is "The Nerves of Government"?

- a. Catlin; b. Duverger; c. Deutsch; d. George Sabine;
62. Robert Nozick is
- a. a neo-liberal; b. a communitarian liberal; c. a classical liberal; d. a pluralist liberal
63. Who wrote the work "Anarchy, State and Utopia"
- a. Taylor; b. Merriam; c. Robert Nozick; d. Catlin
64. The ancient Greeks used the following word for the term 'state'
- a. Republica; b. Polis; c. Republic; d. commonweal
65. Who described politics as "acting in concert"?
- a. Aristotle; b. Plato; c. Marx; d. Hannah Arendt
66. Who wrote the work "Psychopathology and Politics"?
- a. Laski; b. Lasswell; c. MacIver; d. Charles Merriam
67. Who wrote the work "The Great Issues of Politics"
- a. MacIver; b. Laski; c. Lipson; d. Catlin
68. Whose work is "The Web of Government"?
- a. Lasswell; b. Laski; c. Lipset; d. MacIver
69. Whose work is "Marxism and Politics"?
- a. Macpherson; b. Willoughby; c. Charles Merriam; d. Miliband
70. One of the following is an advocate of historical approach
- a. Coleman; b. Lipset; c. Henry Maine; d. Robert Dahl
71. The following is true about 'rational choice theory'
- a. Individuals as key actors; b. Institutions as key to all knowledge
- c. Stress on Materialistic factor; d. historical point of importance
72. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism
- a. Leo Strauss; b. David Easton; c. George Catlin; d. Charles Merriam

73. 'It is better to be vague than irrelevant'. This state ment explains the following.
- a. Positivism; b. empiricism; c. Behaviouralism; d. Post Behaviouralism
74. The thinker who based politics on philosophy was
- a. Plato; b. Aristotle; c. Bentham; d. Marx
75. One of the following is a philosopher of the classical political theory
- a. Duverger; b. Lasswell; c. Strauss; d. Dahl
76. Who used to say " I am the state"?
- a. Louis XIV; b. Machiavelli; c. John Austin; d. Maclver
77. Who described man in the state of nature as a 'noble savage'
- a. Hobbes; b. Rousseau; c. Locke; d. Laski
78. Whose work is "the Process of Government"?
- a. Arther Bentley; b. Robert Dahl; c. Charles Merriam; d. Karl Popper
79. Which view is observed 'the state is a necessary evil
- a. Idealistic view; b. Individualistic view; c. Fascist view; d. Pluralistic view
80. Who observed 'The state is the march of God on earth'
- a. Plato; b. Aristotle; c. Hegel; d. Louis XIV
81. Whose contribution is "The Spirit of Laws"?
- a. Laski; b. John Austin; c. Niccolo Machiavelli; d. Montesquieu
82. Who wrote the work "The Prince"?
- a. Maclver; b. Locke; c. Austin; d. Machiavelli
83. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as
- a. pluralists; b. federalists; c. Socialists; d. anarchists
84. Plato is called the father of idealist theory of the state because
- a. he postulated a dualism between reality and value



- b. he prescribed the ideals of city state
- c. his theory was based not on what human nature is but on what it ought to be
- d. he based his theory on the idea of the good

85. The main functions of the state, according to the Pluralists is to
- a. regulate production and distribution of essential goods
  - b. harmonise the rights and activities of various groups and association
  - c. promote general welfare of its citizens; d. provide social security
86. Who observed “the state should promote greatest good of the greatest number”
- a. T.H. Green; b. Jeremy Bentham; c. J. S. Mill; d. Laksi
87. Who contributed “A Theory of Justice”?
- a. Laski; b. MacIver; c. John Rawls; d. Montesquieu
88. The chief advocate of the Patriarchal theory of the Origin of the state is
- a. Henry Maine; b. Morgan; c. Locke; d. Green
89. Locke has used the social contract theory to justify
- a. liberal democratic state; b. supremacy of the judicial organ
  - c. political obligation; d. absolute loyalty of citizens of the state
90. Who contributed “Leviathan”?
- a. Pateman; b. Hobbes; c. Locke; d. Rawls
91. Whose work is “Poverty of Philosophy”?
- a. Engel; b. Lenin; c. Marx; d. Laski
92. The pluralist theory views power as
- a. repressive; b. relational; c. control over resources; d. a fixed quantity
93. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of
- a. democracy; b. feudalism; c. absolute monarchy; d. decolonization

94. The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign
- a. political supremacy; b. the power of Political Legitimation; c. moral Omni-competence; d. Absolute judicial authority
95. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin's theory of Sovereignty?
- a. Political sovereignty; b. Limited sovereignty; c. Absolute sovereignty
  - d. Popular sovereignty
96. Who believed that irrespective of the forms of government, authority tends to be oligarchic
- a. Laski; b. Weber; c. Robert Michaels; d. Aristotle
97. Who said "knowledge is Power"
- a. Morgenthau; b. Foucault; c. Lasswell; d. Easton
98. Who said "Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely"
- a. Almond; b. Aristotle; c. Acton; d. Apter;
99. Who among the following theorized imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism
- a. Gramsci; b. Lenin; c. Marx; d. Mao
100. Who wrote, politics is 'who gets, what, when and how'?
- a. Lasswell; b. Kaplan; c. Almond and Powel
101. Who among the following was the chief exponent of the legal theory of sovereignty?
- a. Rousseau; b. Locke; c. Austin; d. Bodin
102. Which among the following is not a feature of Sovereignty?
- a. absoluteness; b. Indivisibility; c. Delegation; d. Permanence
103. One of the following is not the feature of sovereignty
- a. Originality; b. All-comprehensiveness; c. Divisibility; d. Inalienability
104. Austin was an English

- a. jurist; b. sociologist; c. economist; d. scientist
105. Which one of the following doctrines accords central role to the notion of citizenship
- a. Theocracy; b. Totalitarianism; c. Fabianism; d. Republicanism
106. Who described imperialism as the potential phase of Capitalism ?
- a. Hobson; b. Lenin; c. Kautsky; d. Schumpeter
107. Who observed imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism?
- a. Gramsci; b. Locke; c. Marx; d. Lenin
108. Rousseau is the advocate of
- a. Political Sovereignty; b. Legal sovereignty; c. Popular Sovereignty; d. Personal sovereignty
109. Who wrote "Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach is who gets, what, when, how"?
- a. Kaplan; b. Almond and Powell; c. David Easton; d. Lasswell
110. Who said the statement, "rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best"
- a. Rousseau; b. H.J. Laski; c. Marx; d. T.H. Green
111. Who described rights properly are creatures of law?
- a. Bentham; b. T.H. Green; c. Kant; d. Hegel
112. Who observed state is known by the rights it maintains?
- a. Hegel; b. Green; c. Barker; d. Laski
113. Who propounded the Functional Theory of Rights?
- a. Mill; b. Green; c. Laski; d. Locke
114. Rights are legal means
- a. Rights are enforceable; b. Law can take away our rights

- c. rights are the results of some law; d. rights are social
115. The Positive Theory of liberty is advocated by  
a. Green; b. J.S. Mill; c. Karl Popper; d. Laski
116. Who among the following is an advocate of the republican notion of liberty?  
a. Hegal; b. Machiavelli; c. Green; d. Mill
117. Who is among advocate of negative theory of liberty?  
a. Kant; b. Marx; c. Sidgwick; d. Montesquieu
118. Who among the first enunciate the concept 'forced freedom'  
a. Rousseau; b. Green; c. Locke; d. Hobbes
119. Which of the following is known as the Charter of liberties?  
a. Bill of Rights; b. Magna Carta; c. both A and B; D None of these
120. The doctrine of proportionate equality is propounded who among these?  
a. Hegel; b. Hobbes; c. Aristotle; d. Plato
121. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice?  
a. Harmony; b. Equality; c. Fraternity; d. Liberty
122. What is the most fundamental notion underlying the Marxist vision of justice?  
a. Class; b. Exploitation; c. Need; d. Desert
123. Who among following is associated with the Rule of Law?  
a. A.D. Lindsay; b. Harold Laski; c. A.V. Dicey; d. Ivor Jennings
124. Who described the Rule of Law as nonsense stilts?  
a. Bentham; b. Laski; c. Montesquieu; d. Rawl
125. Hegel saw civil society as a domain of  
a. Harmony; b. Universality; c. Particularity; d. Freedom
126. According to Antonio Gramsci, civil society is primarily geared to the generation of

- a. exploitation; b coercion; c. consent; d. dissent
127. Who theorized civil society as an ideological domain?
- a. Gramsci; b. Marx; c. Noam Chomsky; d. Hegel
128. Who introduced 'hegemony' in the concept of civil society?
- a. Lenin; b. Gramsci; c. Hegel; d. Marx
129. Who wrote the book "Hind Swaraj"?
- a. Ram Manohar Lohia; b. Subash Chandra Bose; c. Jawaharlal Nehru;  
d. Mahatma Gandhi
130. Gandhi's 'swarj' was to be built
- a. from above; b. from below; c. from society; d. none of these
131. 'Revolutions are engines of history'. Who said this?
- a. Marx; b. Laski; c. Hegel; d. Gandhi
132. Who said "Civilisation is not a burden, but it is an opportunity"?
- a. Marx; b. Gandhi; c. Nehru; d. Lenin
133. In the Marxian ideology, the use of violence in revolution is
- a. accidental; b. Abruptive; c. imperative; d. essential
134. Who regarded revolution as a means of achieving freedom?
- a. Hegel; b. John Milton; c. Kant; d. Lenin
135. The iron law of oligarchy is associated with
- a. Michels; b. Millet; c. Bentham; d. Kant
136. The earliest known example of direct democracy was found in
- a. Syracuse; b. Sparta; c. Athens; d. Greek
137. The modern idea that made democracy feasible for large and complex societies is
- a. decentralization; b. representation; c. federalism; d. rights

138. Who among the theorists advocated participatory democracy?  
a. Mosca; b. Hayek; c. Macpherson; d. Oakeshott
139. The most important feature of liberal democracy is that it  
a. regards the vote of all persons as equal;  
b. emphasizes quantity rather than quality  
c. minimize the danger of the people being exploited by a governing aristocracy  
d. depends upon the opinion of the majority
140. Political democracy is associated with the following  
a. Bryce; b. Webb; c. Tocqueville; d. Sartori
141. Who wrote the work "A Preface to Democratic Theory"?  
a. Dahl; b. Marx; c. Marx; d. MacIver
142. Secret ballot is also known as  
a. Australian ballot; b. Austrian ballot; c. Canadian ballot; d. Greek
143. Who described elections as the heart of democracy?  
a. Lincoln; b. Woodrow Wilson; c. James Bryce; d. Joseph Schumpeter
144. Gerrymandering is associated with  
a. secret ballot; b. delimitation of constituencies; c. multi-member constituencies  
d. indirect election
145. One of the following insists on proletarian hegemony  
a. Gramsci; b. Lenin; c. Engles; d. Marx
146. Cultural liberalism is based on  
a. non-interference in the private life of the individual; b. enfranchisement of all;  
c. freedom of contract; d. discrimination free society
147. The most essential principle of liberalism is  
a. equality; b. social justice; c. democracy; d. freedom

148. One of the following first expressed the principles of liberalism
- a. Mill; b. Locke; c. Rousseau; d. Bentham
149. Who said that liberalism is a habit of mind no less than a political creed or doctrine?
- a. Lindsay; b. Laski; c. Maitland; d. MacIver
150. "The workers have nothing to sell but their labour power", This state belongs to
- a. Marxism; b. Libertarianism; c. Liberalism; d. Neo-liberalism
151. neo-liberalism is
- a. revival of political liberalism; b. revival of economic; c. revival of cultural liberalism
  - d. revival of social liberalism
152. Neo-liberalism attacks
- a. privatization; b. marketisation; c. liberalization; d. collectivization
153. According to the libertarians, the state is
- a. a necessary evil; b. an evil; c. a necessary institution; d. a positive organization
154. Neo-liberalism is an updated version of the following
- a. political liberalism; b. economic liberalism; c. cultural liberalism; d. social liberalism
155. Who is a guild socialist?
- a. Green; b. Mill; c. Cole; d. Dicey
156. Which of the following is the basis of Marxism?
- a. Materialism; b. Nationalism; c. Spiritualism; d. Historicism;
157. Anarchism is
- a. socialist aspect of liberalism; b. socialism liberalism combined;
  - c. radical aspect of capitalism; d. none of these
158. Fabian economic theory is based on

- a. Theory of mixed economy; b. Labour theory of value; c. Ricardian theory of rent
- d. Laissez faire theory

159. The Fabians consist of

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

160. Syndicalism was popular in

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

161. For Gandhi, Swaraj means

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

162. The word sarvodaya implies

- a. upliftment of the poor; b. upliftment of the poorest of the poor
- c. upliftment of each with all and all with each; d. upliftment of all the people

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

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

164. Gandhi was basically

- a. a religious man; b. a political theorist; c. a politician in the guise of religion
- d. a saint without political leanings

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

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

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

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

167. In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by

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

168. The chief merit of two party system is

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



d. responsive government

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

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

170. Constitutional government implies

a. limited government; b. representative government;

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

171. An essential pre-requisite for constitutionalism?

a. a written constitution; b. parliamentary democracy;

c. guarantee of fundamental rights; d. limited government

172. The theory of separation of powers was initiated by

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

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

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

174. The first systematic classification of government was given by

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

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

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

176. Zero hour begins

a. at mid day; b. at the end of the day;

c. at the time when the prime minister suggests; d. at the beginning of the day

177. According to Aristotle, the best of government was

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

178. The cabinet is the hyphen that joins the buckle that fastens the executive to the legislature, who observed this?
- a. Walter Bagehot; b. Charles Merriam; c. Joseph Schumpeter; d. Montesquieu
179. Who is called the keystone of the cabinet arch in a parliamentary system?
- a. Chief Justice; b. President; c. Prime Minister; d. Speaker of the lower house
180. All the ministers sail and sink together. This is true of the following form of government
- a. Unitary; b. Presidential; c. Federal; d. Parliamentary
181. Federation implies
- a. division of powers; b. devolution of powers; c. fusion of powers  
d. separation of powers
182. The best form of federalism suited for countries like India is
- a. bargaining federalism; b. centralized federalism; c. conflicting federalism  
d. cooperative federalism
183. Bureaucracy in the modern state is the form of
- a. traditional authority; b. political authority; c. charismatic; d. rational-legal authority
184. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as a rational legal authority?
- a. Vilfredo Pareto; b. F.M. Marx; c. Max Weber; d. Hebert A. Simon
185. Who described bureaucracy as the most advanced form of organization?
- a. Wayper; b. Wasby; c. Weber; d. Wollstonecraft
186. Neo-marxists view the economic globalization as
- a. hierarchical process; b. equalitarian process; c. uneven hierarchical process  
d. development process
187. The term globalization was coined by
- a. Kaplan; b. Robertson; c. Burton; d. Spiro

188. WTO's headquarter is at  
a. Geneva; b. New York; c. London; d. Paris
189. SAARC was established in  
a. 1986; b. 1984; c. 1987; d. 1985
190. The European Union was established in  
a. 1992; b. 1995; c. 1993; d. 1994
191. Who among the following theorized civil society as an ideological domain?  
a. Gramsci; b. Lasswell; c. Marx; d. Foucault
192. The concept of circulation of elites has been used by  
a. Mosca; b. Michels; c. Weber; d. Pareto
193. Who held human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demand the state.  
a. Lord Acton; b. Hegel; c. Green; d. Laski
194. The idea of sovereignty owes its existence to  
a. Bodin; b. Austin; c. Hobbes; d. Bentham
195. What is the alternative to Gandhian Socialism  
a. Ramrajya; b. Sarvodaya; c. Swadeshi; d. Trusteeship
196. Who among the following was a liberal republican?  
a. Marx; b. Mosca; c. Mazzini; d. Michels
197. Who among the following proposed the suggestion for a constituent assembly first of all?  
a. Nehru; b. Roy; c. J.P. Narayan; d. Gandhi
198. Who said the preamble is the keynote to the constitution  
a. Basu; b. Thakur Dar Bhargava; c. Ernest Barker; d. Munshi
199. India has been described as

- a. Union of States; b. Federation of States; c. Confederation of States
- d. centralization of states

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

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

### Answers Key

|       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 18.   | 36. B | 51. C | 65. D | 80. C |
| 2. C  | 19.   | 37. C | 52. C | 66. B | 81. D |
| 3. A  | 20. A | 38. A | 53. D | 67. C | 82. D |
| 4. B  | 21. B | 39. B | 54. C | 68. D | 83. A |
| 5. B  | 22. C | 40. B | 55. B | 69. D | 84. C |
| 6. C  | 23. D | 41. C | 56. C | 70. C | 85. B |
| 7. A  | 24. A | 42. A | 57. C | 71. A | 86. B |
| 8. A  | 25. C | 43. B | 57. C | 72. B | 87. C |
| 9. A  | 26. A | 44. D | 58. A | 73. D | 88. A |
| 10. A | 27. D | 45. C | 59. C | 74. A | 89. A |
| 11. A | 28. B | 46. B | 60. C | 75. C | 90. B |
| 12. A | 29. A | 47. D | 61. C | 76. A | 91. C |
| 13. A | 30. B | 48. C | 62. A | 77. B | 92. B |
| 14. A | 31. B | 49. C | 63. C | 78. A | 93. B |
| 15. A | 32. A | 50. D | 64. B | 79. B | 94. D |
| 16. A | 33. D |       |       |       |       |
| 17. C | 34. A |       |       |       |       |
|       | 35. C |       |       |       |       |

|        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 95. C  | 113. A | 131. A | 149. B | 167. A | 185. C |
| 96. C  | 114. C | 132. B | 150. C | 168. D | 186. D |
| 97. B  | 115. A | 133. A | 151. B | 169. A | 187. B |
| 98. A  | 116. B | 134. B | 152. D | 170. A | 188. A |
| 99. B  | 117. D | 135. A | 153. A | 171. D | 189. D |
| 100. A | 118. A | 136. C | 154. B | 172. A | 190. C |
| 101. C | 119. B | 137. B | 155. C | 173. C | 191. C |
| 102. C | 120. C | 138. C | 156. A | 174. C | 192. A |
| 103. C | 121. A | 139. A | 157. A | 175. D | 193. C |
| 104. A | 122. C | 140. D | 158. A | 176. A | 194. A |
| 105. D | 123. C | 141. A | 159. B | 177. D | 195. D |
| 106. D | 124. A | 142. B | 160. B | 178. A | 196. C |
| 107. D | 125. B | 143. D | 161. B | 179. C | 197. B |
| 108. C | 126. C | 144. B | 162. C | 180. D | 198. C |
| 109. D | 127. A | 145. C | 163. A | 181. A | 199. A |
| 110. B | 128. B | 146. A | 164. A | 182. D | 200. D |
| 111. A | 129. D | 147. D | 165. D | 183. D |        |
| 112. D | 130. B | 148. B | 166. C | 184. C |        |