201. The term 'polis' derived from Greek word, which means

A. Policy

B. State

C. City

D. City-state

Answer:D

202. Who is regarded as the 'father' of political science

A. Aristotle

B. Plato

C. Euclid

D. None of the above

203. The author of the book 'The Republic' is

A. Aristotle

B. Plato

C. Herodotus

D. Cicero

204. Who among them was the teacher of Plato

A. Homer

B. Socrates

C. Aristotle

D. Herodotus

205. 'Man is by nature political animal' was quoted by

A. Plato

B. Socrates

C. Euclid

D. Aristotle

Answer:D

206. The word 'theory' originated from Greek word

A. Theorem

B. Thor

C. Theoria

D. Thesis

207. The word 'theoria' means

A. specific

B. fantasy

C. speculation

D. spy

208. Which book had been written by Aristotle

A. The Republic

B. Political Theory

C. The Prince

D. Politics

Answer:D

209. 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

210. Political theory is a branch of

A. Political philosophy

B. Political Science

C. Political Sociology

D. Public Policy

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

A. Bodin

B. Machiavelli

C. Aristotle

D. Milton

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

A. Traditional approach

B. Sociological approach

C. Philosophical approach

D. None of the above

213. Which of the following approach is part of traditional approaches to political

theory?

A. Class

B. Philosophical

C. Scientific

D. Liberal

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

A. Individual

B. Community

C. Family

D. State

Answer:D

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

A. Philosophical

B. Historical

C. Unscientific

D. None of the above

216. 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

217. Behavioural approaches to political theory do not gives importance to

A. Voters

B. Politicians

C. Philosophy

D. Election

218. Behaviouralism analysed on the observable behaviours of

A. Social action

B. Political actors

C. Policies

D. Theory

219. 'Behavioural approach was a protest movement in political science' is quoted

by

- A. Robert H. Dalh
- B. David Easton
- C. Charles Merriam
- D. None of the above

220. Behaviouralism approach dominated the study of politics after

A. World War I

B. World War II

C. Cold War

D. Prussian War

221. 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

Answer:B

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222. 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

Answer:D

223. Post Behaviouralism appeared as new approach in the late

- A. 1950s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1960s
- D. 1990s

224. Post-behaviouralism is both a movement and

A. Intellectual tendency

B. Historical analysis

C. Sociological explanation

D. Economic revolution

225. Post-behaviouralism is associated with

A. Galston

B. David Easton

C. Karl Popper

D. David Held

226. 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

227. Post-behaviouralism is also regarded as

A. Anti-behaviouralism

B. Neo-behaviouralism

C. Neo liberalism

D. Neo-science

228. With whom Karl Marx wrote The Communist Manifesto?

A. Hegel

B. Thomas Moore

C. Hegel

D. Friedrich Engels

Answer:D

229. Marxist approaches to political theory emphasize against

A. Feudalism

B. Capitalism

C. Democracy

D. Classical theory

230. 'State' in Marxist approaches belong to

A. super structure

B. base

C. middle structure

D. lower structure

231. Aristotle considered 'Politics' as

A. master science

B. non scientific

C. empirical inquiry

D. none of the above

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

A. David Held

B. Earnest Barker

C. James W. Garner

D. Hobhouse

233. Who wrote, A Grammar of Politics

A. Karl Marx

B. Harold J. Laski

C. George H. Sabine

D. Wolin

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

A. Garner

B. Karl Marx

C. MacIntyre

D. David Easton

Answer:D

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

A. Robert Dalh

B. Keynes

C. John Seeley

D. Aristotle

236. 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

Answer:A

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

A. Engels

B. Kothari

- C. Stalin
- D. Lenin

238. 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

Answer:B

239. 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

240. Theories of origin of State is associated with

- A. Environmentalism
- B. Ecologist
- C. Behaviouralism
- D. Social contract

241. Which of the following is not associated with Social Contract theory?

A. Bentham

B. Hobbes

C. John Locke

D. None of the above

242. Social Contract theory was against

A. state of nature

B. veil of ignorance

C. divine right

D. civil society

Answer:C

243. The life of man in Hobbes' 'state of nature' was

A. bright

B. peaceful

C. industrious

D. poor

244. Who wrote the book The Social Contract?

A. John Locke

B. JS Mills

C. Grotius

D. Jean Jacques Rousseau

245. Who among the social contract theorist advocate for 'absolute sovereignty'

A. Bentham

B. Thomas Hobbes

C. Jean Jacques Rousseau

D. Pufendorf

Answer:B

246. Who advocate the theory of natural rights?

A. John Locke

B. Jawaharlal Nehru

C. Plato

D. Engels

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

A. Capitalist class

B. Working class

C. Aristocrat

D. Zamindari

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

A. Social Contract

B. Leviathan

C. Political Theory

D. Two Treatises

Answer:B

249. 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

250. Marxist conceptualized 'State' as

A. natural

B. perpetual

C. artificial

D. divine

Answer:C

251. John Locke had written the book called

A. Two Treatises of Government

B. Leviathan

C. Hard Times

D. None of the above

252. Hobbes' state of nature was characterised by

A. constant evolution

B. war of all against all

- C. state of happiness
- D. universal altruism

Answer:B

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

A. absolute state

B. individual liberty

C. stateless society

D. general will

254. Which is not part of evolutional theory of state

A. natural

B. kinship

C. class

D. none of the above

Answer:C

255. "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

Answer:B

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

A. Gettle

B. Zealot

C. Garner

D. Mac Iver

257. Who said, "underlying all other elements in state formation including kinship

and religion is political consciousness, the supreme element".

A. Gilchirst

B. Wolin

C. Smith

D. Tagore

258. Who wrote the book The Prince

A. Sabine

B. Machiavelli

C. Popper

D. Max Weber

Answer:B

259. The State for Marx is an executive committee of

A. Bourgeoisie

B. Workers

C. Proletariat

D. Politician

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

A. Morgan

B. Thomas Hobbes

C. Friedrich Engels

D. John Dunne

Answer:C

261. 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

262. 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

Answer:B

263. The term sovereignty is derived from Latin word

A. supernatural

B. suspect

C. super

D. superanus

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

A. Plurality

B. Unity

C. Absoluteness

D. Permanence

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

A. God

B. Government

C. Community

D. People

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

A. Monistic

B. Political

C. Liberal

D. Economic

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

A. John Austin

B. Adam Smith

C. Skinner

D. Ricardo

268. 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

269. Pluralist theory of sovereignty was a reaction to

A. Classical liberalism

B. Monistic theory

C. Liberal Theory

D. Marxist Theory

Answer:B

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270. Which theory challenges the sovereignty of State and regards State as an

association of associations

A. Monistic theory

B. Primodialist

C. Pluralist theory

D. Marxist theory

Answer:C

271. According to pluralist theory, the basis of the state sovereignty is on

A. rights

B. absolutism

C. will

D. force

Answer:C

272. Who defined 'state' as 'March of God on Earth'.

A. Marx

B. Austin

C. Middleton

D. Hegel

273. 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

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

A. Hayek

B. Merriam

C. J. S. Mill

D. Miller

Answer:C

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

A. log

B. lag

C. lagger

D. large

Answer:B

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

A. Sovereign

B. Monarch

C. Prime Minister

D. President

277. 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

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

A. custom

B. religion

C. legislation

D. liberty

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

A. ordinance

B. public statement

C. free speech

D. gender

280. Which regarded as the principle legitimate source of law in modern

deomcartic State

A. Custom

B. Superstition

C. Religion

D. Legislation

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

A. Constitution

B. Judicial decision

C. Convention

D. Customary law

282. 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'

Answer:B

283. 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

Answer:B

284. 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

285. 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

Answer:C

286. 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

287. 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

Answer:C

288. 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

289. 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

Answer:C

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

A. Bilateral Treaties

B. International Convention

C. Agreement

D. State legislation

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

A. liber

B. liberal

C. libar

D. lister

292. The term 'liberty' mean

A. rights

B. authority

C. pluralism

D. freedom

293. 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

Answer:B

294. 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

295. Which is associated with classical liberalism?

A. Adam Smith

B. Nehru

C. Karl Marx

D. Henderson

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

A. Full sovereign state

B. unlimited government

C. Socialist State

D. limited government

297. 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

Answer:C

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298. Liberal concept of freedom emphasises on

A. State liberty

B. collective rights

C. individual liberty

D. individual restraint

Answer:C

299. 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

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

A. individual rights

B. divine-rights theory

C. limited government

D. capitalist society

Answer:B