

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

School of Distance Education

COMPARATIVE POLITICS CORE COURSE FOR MA POLITICAL SCIENCE II SEMESTER (2019 ADMISSION)

QUESTION BANK

1. Who is known as the father of Comparative Politics
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Machiavelli
2. The General System Theory was expounded by
 - a. Morton Kaplan
 - b. Lunsdwing Von Bertallanfy
 - c. David Easton
 - d. Karl Deutch.
3. The Input-Output approach and Structural –Functional approach have been derived form :
 - a.The Political Stimulation approach
 - b. The Quantitative approach
 - c. The General System Theory
 - d. Sociological approach.
4. Who said “Political Science is the study of sharing and shaping of power”
 - a. Lasswell and Kaplan
 - b. Robert A. Dhal
 - c. David Easton
 - d. Paul Janet
5. Who said “Political system is a sub-system of social system”
 - a. David Easton
 - b. Gabriel Almond
 - c. Morton Kaplan
 - d. Karl Deutch
6. Which of the following is not a property of political system explained by Almond:
 - a. Comprehensiveness
 - b. Interdependence
 - c. Existence of boundaries
 - d. Development
7. Who said “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely”:
 - a. Robert A. Dhal
 - b. David Easton
 - c. Lord Acton
 - d. Paul Janet.
8. The Five Characteristics of political system was explained by
 - a. Almond and Powell
 - b. Robert A. Dhal
 - c. Talcott Parson
 - d. David Easton

19. 'Process of Government' was written by:
- a. Robert A. Dahl
 - b. Talcott Parson
 - c. David Easton.
 - d. Arthur Bentley
20. Which one of the following is the two environments exist in Input-Output approach according to David Easton:
- a. International and National environments
 - b. Social and Political environments
 - c. Internal and External environments
 - d. Intra-societal and Extra-societal environments.
21. Political system has been defined as "that system of interactions in any society through which binding or authoritative allocation are made and implemented" by:
- a. Robert A. Dahl
 - b. David Easton
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Paul Janet.
22. 'The attitudes, beliefs and orientations of the people towards Politics' is known as:
- a. Political Socialization
 - b. Political Culture
 - c. Political Analysis
 - d. Political Process.
23. Which one of the following is not a dimension of individual orientation?
- a. Cognitive orientation
 - b. Authoritative orientation
 - c. Affective orientation
 - d. Evaluative orientation.
24. Cognitive orientation means:
- a. Knowledge of
 - b. Feelings for
 - c. Judgment about
 - d. None of these.
25. Which of the following is not a type of political culture according to Almond?
- a. Parochial political culture
 - b. Subjective political culture
 - c. Participant political culture
 - d. Objective political culture
26. 'The process of transforming attitudes, beliefs and orientation of the people towards politics from one generation to another' is known as:
- a. Political Culture
 - b. Political Development
 - c. Political Socialization
 - d. Political Modernization.
27. The process of political socialization which is continuous and consistent, type is known as:
- a. Heterogeneous political socialization
 - b. Homogeneous political socialization
 - c. Manifest political socialization
 - d. Latent political socialization.
28. Which one of the following is not a primary agency of political socialization?
- a. Mass media
 - b. Family
 - c. School
 - d. Political parties

29. Which is the most important method used by pressure groups to influence the government?
- a. Contest election
 - b. Lobbying
 - c. Strike
 - d. None of these.
30. Who said: "Parties are inevitable. No free country has been without them":
- a. Laski
 - b. Bryce
 - c. Garner
 - d. Leacock.
31. Who said: "Political parties are an organized body with voluntary membership":
- a. Finer
 - b. MacIver
 - c. G.C.Fielsd
 - d. Sorel.
32. Which of the following is not a merit of single party system?
- a. Stable Government
 - b. Strong
 - c. Slow decision
 - d. Unity.
33. Single party system prevailing in
- a. India
 - b. England
 - c. Russia
 - d.China
34. 'Spoils System' means:
- a. Giving tickets for election to party supporters without due regard to their merit
 - b. Allocation of offices to the people from the locality even though they do not deserve the same merit
 - c. Distribution of jobs to the supporters of the party in power
 - d. None of these.
35. One party system means:
- a. There is one dominant party, while the other parties occupy an insignificant position
 - b. There may be number of political parties but the government is formed by one party viz.
 - c. There is only one political party and no other political party is permitted to come into power
 - d. None of these.
36. One party system is generally found in:
- a. Democratic countries
 - b. Countries with constitutional monarchy
 - c. Totalitarian states
 - d. Aristocratic countries.
37. U.S.A is known for:
- a. Bi-party system
 - b. Single party system
 - c. Multi- party system
 - d. No party system.
38. One of the chief merits of multi-party system is:
- a.It leads to formation of stable government
 - b. Change of the government is very convenient
 - c. It is convenient for the voters to elect their representatives
 - d.People have wider choice in the selection of their representatives.

39. The two major political parties of U.S.A are:
- a. Independent and Democratic
 - b. Republican and Democratic
 - c. Democratic and Socialist
 - d. Republican and Communist.
40. Which one of the following is not a merit of Bi-party system?
- a. Difficult in the formation of ministry
 - b. Stability of government
 - c. Strong policies
 - d. Easy choice of the people.
41. One of the basic features of interest groups:
- a. To promote national interest
 - b. To promote interest of its members
 - c. It has close alignment with politics
 - d. None of these.
42. Interest groups are:
- a. Purely political organizations
 - b. Purely military organizations
 - c. Purely economic organizations
 - d. Of universal character and includes groups like business, labours, farmers and other professional groups etc.
43. Who defined Pressure groups as “Non-partisan organizations which attempts some phase of public policy”?
- a. Reynand
 - b. Roche and Stedman
 - c. Turner
 - d. MacIver.
44. Pressure Groups are:
- a. political parties
 - b. Contesting in election
 - c. Directly participate in politics
 - d. Influence the governmental policies.
45. Who said: “Modern Democracy is everywhere characterized by presence of numerous groups and associations”:
- a. Miller
 - b. Castles
 - c. Reynand
 - d. Roche and Stedman.
46. Which is known as the ‘Back bone of democracy’?
- a. Interest Groups
 - b. Political Parties
 - c. Legislature
 - d. Pressure Groups.
47. “A party-less regime is conservative regime, an anti-party regime is a reactionary regime”.
- Who made this statement?
- a. K.C. Wheare
 - b. Carl J. Friedrich
 - c. Statori
 - d. Samuel Huntington
48. The famous book ‘Spirit of Law’ was written by:
- a. Voltaire
 - b. Plato
 - c. Montesquieu
 - d. Statori.

- c. is a nominated person
d. may be elected, nominated, or hereditary person.
63. Parliamentary form of government first evolved in:
a. U.S.A b. Britain c. Rome d. Greece.
64. Who is the real executive in England?
a. King b. Ministers c. Privy Council d. House of Lords.
65. Which of the following countries does not have a parliamentary form of government?
a. India b. U.S.A c. Japan d. England.
66. Legally who has the power to dissolve the lower house in the parliamentary form of government?
a. The Head of Government b. The Head of the State
c. The Head of Parliament d. The Head of Judiciary.
67. In Presidential system, the head of the state:
a. Cannot be removed by the legislature
b. Can be removed by the legislature
c. Can be removed by the legislature through a very difficult process
d. None of these.
68. The power of the judiciary to declare a law invalid on constitutional grounds is:
a. Judicial Review b. Activism
c. Supremacy d. Absolutism.
69. In U.S.A and India judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by
a. Prime Minister b. Cabinet c. President d. Parliament.
70. In India, the power of judicial review is:
a. Extra- constitutional b. Unconstitutional
c. Constitutional d. None of these.
71. The concept of Rule of Law is a special feature of the:
a. Constitution of Switzerland b. Constitution of USA
c. British Constitution d. Constitution of Germany.
72. The most clear exposition of 'Rule of Law' is provided by:
a. Jean Bodin b. Ivor Jennings c. A.V. Dicey d. Earnest Barker.
73. A.V. Dicey expounded 'Rule of Law' in his book entitled:
a. An Introduction to the Study of Law of Constitution
b. The Treatise on Civil Government
c. Constitutional Law of Britain
d. The Politics.

99. Britain has...party system:

- a. Two Party System
- b. One Party System
- c. Multiparty System
- d. None of these

100. Magna Carta was signed by:

- a. King Macbeth
- b. King John
- c. King Charles
- d. None of these

ANSWER KEY

1	A	21	B	41	B	61	A	81	C
2	B	22	B	42	D	62	D	82	B
3	C	23	B	43	C	63	B	83	A
4	A	24	A	44	D	64	B	84	D
5	A	25	D	45	B	65	B	85	A
6	D	26	C	46	B	66	B	86	A
7	C	27	B	47	C	67	C	87	C
8	A	28	A	48	C	68	A	88	A
9	C	29	B	49	A	69	C	89	C
10	C	30	B	50	A	70	C	90	B
11	C	31	A	51	D	71	C	91	A
12	A	32	B	52	D	72	C	92	B
13	D	33	D	53	C	73	A	93	C
14	C	34	C	54	C	74	B	94	C
15	A	35	C	55	D	75	D	95	D
16	C	36	C	56	B	76	B	96	A
17	B	37	A	57	A	77	C	97	C
18	D	38	D	58	A	78	B	98	A
19	D	39	B	59	C	79	A	99	A
20	D	40	A	60	A	80	B	100	B

6. Once a Budget has been presented in the Parliament, the government has to get all money bills related to the union budget passed within ...?

- A. 30 Days B. 60 Days C. 75 Days D. 90 Days

7. Which of the following were the first two states in India which established Panchayati Raj in 1956?

- A. Rajasthan and Maharashtra B. Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
C. Rajasthan and Odisha D. Rajasthan and Punjab

8. Which among the following political party of India has an election symbol almost close to the election symbol of Republican Party of USA?

- A. Samajwadi party B. Bahujan Samaj party
C. Janta Dal (United) D. Telugudesam Party

9. Via which among the following amendments of the Constitution, the territories of Goa, Daman & Diu were incorporated in the Indian Constitution?

- A. Constitution (10th) Amendment Act 1961
B. Constitution (12th) Amendment Act 1962
C. Constitution (14th) Amendment Act 1962
D. None of the above

10. The Vice President of India is elected by the electoral collage consisting of the members of?

1. Rajya Sabha
2. Lok Sabha
3. State Legislatures

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- A. Only 1 B. Only 1 & 2
C. Only 2 & 3 D. Only 1 & 4

11. With respect to the President of India, which among the following statements is / are correct?

1. A person who has been president of India is eligible for immediate re-election
2. A person can not hold the office of president of India for more than two consecutive terms

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 & 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

12. The power to vote money for public expenditure rests in India with ...?

1. Lok Sabha

20. Who among the following shall communicate to the president all the decisions of the council of ministers under article 78?

- A. Home minister
B. Prime minister
C. Attorney general
D. Finance minister

21. The total number of ministers including the prime ministers shall not exceed?

- A. 20% members of the Lok sabha
B. 10% members of the Lok sabha
C. 25% members of the Lok sabha
D. 15% members of the Lok sabha

22. The Supreme Court of India at present contains the following number of Judges?

- A. 25 judges
B. 31 judges
C. 20 judges
D. 33 judges

23. Who among the following appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court?

- A. Prime minister
B. Vice-president
C. Home minister
D. President

24. Which of the following are the powers of the Supreme Court?

- A. Original and Appellate Jurisdiction
B. Appointment of ad-hoc judges
C. Judicial review
D. All the above

25. Which article of the constitution of India provides the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Article 137-141
B. Article 144
C. Article 126
D. Article 124

26. The National Judiciary Appointments Commission (NJAC) consists of the following persons?

- A. Chief Justice of India
B. Two senior most Supreme Court judges
C. The Union Minister of Law and Justice
D. All the above

27. Mr. T.S. Thakur is theChief Justice of India?

- A. 41st
B. 42nd
C. 43rd
D. 44th

28. Which of the following commission was appointed by the Central Government on Union-State relations in 1983?

- A. Sarkariya commission
B. Dutt commission
C. Setalvad commission
D. Rajamannar commission

29. Which of the following taxes are levied by the Union but are collected and appropriated by the states?
- A. Stamp duties
 - B. Excise duties on medical and toilet materials
 - C. Sales tax
 - D. a and b
30. Which of the following taxes are imposed and collected by the state government?
- A. Estate duty
 - B. Sales tax
 - C. Land revenue
 - D. All the above
31. Which of the following tax is levied and collected by the Union government but the proceeds are distributed between the Union and states?
- A. Sales tax
 - B. Income tax
 - C. Estate duty
 - D. Land revenue
32. Which of the following is levied and collected by the Union government?
- A. Custom duty
 - B. Excise duty
 - C. Estate duty
 - D. All the above
33. Which of the article deals with the grants in aid by the Union government to the states?
- A. Article 270
 - B. Article 280
 - C. Article 275
 - D. Article 265
34. Which of the following article deals with the election of the Vice-president?
- A. Article 64
 - B. Article 68
 - C. Article 66
 - D. Article 62
35. Who can remove the Vice-President from his office?
- A. President
 - B. Prime minister
 - C. Parliament
 - D. Legislative assemblies of the state
36. The term of office of the Vice-president is as follows?
- A. 6 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 5 years
37. The Vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya sabha?
- A. Rajya Sabha
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. Planning Commission
 - D. National Development Council
38. Which of the following is not a feature of Election system in India?
- A. Universal Adult Franchise
 - B. Secret Voting
 - C. Reservation of seats in the legislature for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 - D. Communal Electorate

39. Elections in India for Parliament and State Legislatures are conducted by.....?
- A. President B. Prime Minister
C. Governor D. Election Commission of India
40. Members of Election Commission are appointed by.....
- A. President of India B. Prime Minister of India
C. Elected by the people D. Chief Justice of India
41. Which article of Indian constitution says that will be an election commission in India?
- A. Article 124 B. Article 342 C. Article 324 D. Article 115
42. The number of seats reserved for scheduled caste in the Lok Sabha is:
- A. 59 B. 79 C. 89 D. 99
43. Which Articles in the Constitution give provisions for the electoral system in our country?
- A. Articles 124-128 B. Articles 324-329
C. Articles 256-259 D. Articles 274-279
44. The elections for Lok Sabha are held every:
- A. 3 years B. 4 years C. 5 years D. 6 years
45. Which among the following statements is/are false?
1. For qualifying to the Lok Sabha, a person must be at least 25 years of age
 2. A person can be a member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the same time
 3. A person belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe can contest elections from a general seat also, and not just with the reserved seat
 4. If a member of either of the Houses votes against the directions given by his party, he can be deemed to be disqualified
- Code:
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 and 4
C. Only 3 D. Only 2
46. What is the maximum allowed duration between the last session of the dissolved Lok Sabha and the recalling of the Lok Sabha?
- A. 2 months B. 4 months C. 5 months D. 6 months
47. Which is the smallest Lok Sabha Constituency in General Elections by area?
- A. Delhi Sadar B. Mumbai South
C. Kolkata North West D. Chandni Chowk, Delhi
48. National emergency is declared under which of the following articles?
- A. Article 358 B. Article 352 C. Article 359 D. Article 360

C. Governor

D. President

71. The number of representatives of the Rajya sabha from states and union territories are among which one of the following?

A. 238 B. 212 C. 200 D. 220

72. How many number of members are nominated by the President to the Rajya sabha?

A. 20 B. 18 C. 12 D. 15

73. Which among the following is not a standing committee?

A. Public accounts committee B. Ethics committee
C. Railway convention committee D. Business advisory committee

74. Consider the following statements. Which among them is/are NOT true?

I. Standing Committees are the permanent committees that are constituted on a regular basis

II. Ad hoc committees are temporary committees that are dissolved when the task is completed

III. Committee of Privileges is an ad-hoc committee

IV. Joint Committee on Fertilizer pricing is a standing committee

A. Only III and IV B. Only I and II
C. Only I and III D. Only II and IV

75. What among the following is NOT true about the Public Accounts Committee?

I. The committee was first set up in 1919

II. It's main function is to audit the annual reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

III. It consists of 15 Lok Sabha members and 7 Rajya Sabha members

IV. The term of the office of the Public Accounts Committee is one year

B. Only II C. Only III D. All are true

76. Which among the following is NOT true about the Estimates Committee?

I. The first Estimates Committee of the post-independence era was first set up in 1950

II. Estimates Committee has a right to question the policies approved by the Parliament

III. It consists of members that are both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

IV. Chairman of the Estimates Committee is always from the Opposition party

A. Only IV B. Only III C. Only II and IV D. Only II, III and IV

77. Consider the following statements about the Committee on Government Assurances.

Which of the following is/are not true?

A. It was constituted in 1953

B. Its main function is to examine the assurances and undertakings given by the ministers on the floor of the House and report back on the status of these assurances and promises

C. For the Lok Sabha, it consists of 15 members

D. For the Rajya Sabha, it consists of 10 members

78. Who heads the Niti aayog as its chairperson?

A. President of India

B. Prime minister

C. Finance minister

D. Minister of planning

79. NITI Aayog came into effect from?

A. 1st march 2015

B. 1st April 2015

C. 1st January

D. 25th dec 2014

80. Think tank of Government of India that replaced the Planning commission is?

A. NITI dharma

B. NITI Vakya

C. NITI Shashan

D. NITI Aayog

81. Which one of the following is the CEO of Niti Aayog?

A. Arvind Mayaram

B. Rajiv Meharshi

C. Amitabh Kant

D. None

82. Which of the following below is the vice-chairman of the NITI Aayog ?

A. Montek singh ahluwalia

B. Abhijeet sen

C. Amartya sen

D. Arvind panagariya

83. Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 makes provisions for a 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all the States having population of above__:

A. 15 Lakh

B. 20 Lakh

C. 25 Lakh

D. 30 Lakh

84. Which of the following state was the first to establish Panchayati raj institutions?

A. Rajasthan

B. Andhra pradesh

C. West Bengal

D. Gujarat

85. Which part of the constitution deals with the panchayats?

A. Part IX

B. Part X

C. Part IX

D. Part XI

86. The panchayat system was adopted to:

A. To decentralise the power of democracy

B. Make people aware of politics

C. Educate the peasants

D. None of this

87. Which of the following states have no panchayati raj institution at all?

A. Nagaland

B. Assam

C. kerala

D. Tripura

88. Which one of the following is true about High courts?

A. It has original and appellate jurisdiction

B. It enjoys the power of judicial review

101. Which of the following are fundamental duties?

- A. Safeguarding public property
- B. Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
- C. Developing scientific temper and humanism
- D. All the above

102. Which of the following committee suggested to incorporate fundamental duties in the constitution?

- A. Malhotra committee
- B. Raghavan committee
- C. Swaran singh committee
- D. Narasimhan committee

103. Which of the following Articles contain the right to religious freedom?

- A. 25-28
- B. 29-30
- C. 32-35
- D. 23-24

104. Which of the following articles guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law for all individuals residing within the territory of India?

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 17
- D. 18

105. Which article of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability?

- A. Article 18
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 14
- D. Article 17

106. Which of the following is correct with respect to “Right against exploitation”?

- A. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- B. Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- C. Protection of interests of minorities
- D. Equality before law

107. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part V
- D. Part IV

108. Directive principles of State Policy is mentioned in of the Indian constitution?

- A Part I
- B Part VI
- C. Part VIII
- D. Part IV

109. Which of the following are listed as a Directive Principle of State policy?

- I. Freedom in the economic field for the interest of the consumer and producer
 - II. Regulation of economic system of the country to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production
 - III. To ensure decent standard of living and facilities of leisure for all workers
 - IV. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife
- A. (I) and (II)
 - B. (I), (II) and (IV)
 - C. (I), (IV)
 - D. (II), (IV)

110. Which of the following article of the Constitution is directed to establish Uniform Civil Code?

A. Article 45

B. Article 39

C. Article 44

D. Article 40

ANSWER KEY

1	C	23	D	45	D	67	C	89	B
2	C	24	D	46	D	68	C	90	B
3	D	25	D	47	D	69	D	91	D
4	C	26	D	48	B	70	B	92	D
5	D	27	C	49	D	71	A	93	A
6	C	28	A	50	B	72	C	94	D
7	B	29	A&B	51	D	73	C	95	A
8	B	30	D	52	D	74	A	96	A
9	B	31	B	53	A	75	D	97	B
10	B	32	D	54	D	76	D	98	D
11	A	33	C	55	D	77	D	99	B
12	B	34	C	56	D	78	B	100	B
13	A	35	C	57	B	79	C	101	D
14	C	36	D	58	D	80	D	102	C
15	C	37	A	59	C	81	C	103	A
16	B	38	D	60	C	82	D	104	B
17	B	39	D	61	B	83	B	105	D
18	C	40	A	62	D	84	A	106	A
19	B	41	C	63	D	85	A	107	A
20	B	42	B	64	D	86	A	108	B
21	D	43	B	65	D	87	A	109	B
22	D	44	C	66	C	88	D	110	C

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ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

Core Course of MA Political Science
II Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. What system of government does India have?
 - A. One-party system
 - B. Two-party system
 - C. Multi-party system
 - D. None of these
2. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of:
 - A. United Progressive Alliance
 - B. left front
 - C. National Democratic Alliance
 - D. none of these
3. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?
 - A. Jyotiba Phule
 - B. Kanshi Ram
 - C. B.R. Ambedkar
 - D. Sahu Maharaj
4. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?
 - A. BSP
 - B. Rashtriya Janta Dal
 - C. BJP
 - D. NCP
5. A recognised political party is
 - A. a party that is present in only one of the federal units.
 - B. a party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
 - C. a party that is based on regional and communal diversities.
 - D. a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.
6. Which statement about the Election Commission is not correct?
 - A. It is a permanent and independent body
 - B. It is responsible for getting conduct the elections of President, Vice President and Municipal Corporations

- C. Article 324 of the Constitution envisages the provisions relating to the Election Commission
- D. This is an all-India institution
7. Multi-Party system means:
- A. Government is formed by all the political parties present in the country
- B. There are number of political parties but the government is formed by that single party which secures largest number of seats
- C. That the country has more than two political parties which aim at capturing power
- D. There is one dominant party which keeps the other political parties under its umbrella
8. Which party of India has more or less the same symbol as that of Republican Party of USA?
- A. Samajwadi Party B. BSP C. JDU D. YDP
9. Dr. T. M. Nair is related to which of the following?
- A. Justice party B. Labour party
- C. Forward Party D. TDP
10. Which among the following regional political parties in India has the Party logo of two leaves?
- A. DMK B. AIADMK C. MDMK D. PMK
11. Who among the following is a leader of Janata Dal-Secular?
- A. Lalu Prasad Yadav B. Sharad Yadav
- C. H.D Deva Gouda D. Ajith Singh
12. Which among the following political parties have supported (In principle) the demand of Harit Pradesh?
- A. BJP B. BSP
- C. Samajwadi Party D. Indian National Congress
13. Which among the following was NOT a political party at the time of its foundation?
- A. Sikkim Democratic Front B. Mizo National Front
- C. Shiv Sena D. Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
14. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
- A. 1982, Mayawati B. 1984, Kanshi Ram
- C. 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav D. 1986, Bhajanlal

15. When was the Communist party of India- Marxist (CPI-M) Formed?
A. 1954 B. 1925 C. 1964 D. 1939
16. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?
A. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy
B. Opposes imperialism and communalism
C. Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India
D. None of the above
17. Who said 'All Communalism is harmful'? The logic of minority Communalism is separatism, and majority communalism culminates in Fascism?
A. Bhikhu Parekh B. T.N. Madan
C. Bipin Chandra D. Ashish Nandy
18. Who emphasized the emergence of "a market polity" in India?
A. Stanley A. Kochanek B. James Manor
C. Morris-Jones D. Paul Brass
19. Who described the nature of Indian State as 'incremental democratic modernization'?
A. Morris John B. Rajni Kothari
C. Francine Frankel D. Susan and Lloyd Rudolph
20. An alliance of national elites and the entrepreneurial class as a basis of development at the Centre does not preclude re-distributive concessions automatically.' Who said?
A. Partha Chatterjee B. Atul Kohli
C. Yogendra Yadav D. Paul Brass
21. The book '*The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India*' is written by
A. Jagdish Bhagwati B. Paul Brass
C. Myron Weiner D. AchinVanaik
22. The book '*Language, Religion and Politics*' is written by
A. Paul Brass B. Partha Chatterjee
C. Myron Weiner D. Atul Kohli
23. Who tried to period Indian politics in terms of the tussle between a "demand polity" and a "command polity"?
A. Rajni Kothari B. Partha Chatterjee
C. Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph D. Myron Weiner

24. Who is the author of 'Political Economy of Development in India'?
- A. Amartya Sen
B. Subipta Kaviraj
C. Pranab Bardhan
D. Hanza Allavi
25. The Sikhs got special electorates in which of the following Acts?
- A. Indian Councils Act, 1892
B. Indian Councils Act, 1909
C. Government of India Act, 1919
D. Government of India Act, 1935
26. Who among the following first initiated the study of State Politics in India?
- A. Iqbal Narain
B. Paul R. Brass
C. Stanley Kochanak
D. Myron Weiner
27. Which one of the following was the largest Opposition party in the Eighth Lok Sabha (1984)?
- A. Bhartiya Janata Party
B. Communist Party of India
C. Telugu Desam Party
D. National Lok Dal
28. MNREGA is not associated with which of the following?
- A. Providing Employment
B. Opportunities
C. Reduction of poverty
D. Agrarian crises
29. Who characterized India as "A million mutinies" in 1990?
- A. V.S. Naipaul
B. M.S.A. Rao
C. Ghanshyam Shah
D. Tedd Gurr
30. Who among the following is Editor/Author of the book "The New Regional Politics of Development".
- A. Reinhard Bendix
B. Arie M.M. Kacowiez
C. Anthony Payne
D. Partha Chatterjee
31. Who among the following has described India as "weak-strong state"?
- A. Lloyd and Susan Rudolph
B. Gunnar Myrdal
C. Rajni Kothari
D. K.C. Wheare
32. Who has called India a Democratic Developmental State?
- A. Paul Brass
B. James Manor
C. Christopher Jefferlot
D. Atul Kohli
33. Who is the editor/author of the book – "Politics and the State in India"?
- A. M.N. Srinivas
B. Dharma Kumar
C. Zoya Hasan
D. Atul Kohli
34. Which of the following phrase has been used by Bendict Anderson for Indian Nationalism?

- A. Polycentric Nationalism B. Ethnocentric Nationalism
C. Imagined community D. Liberal Nationalism

35. Which of the following is not Atul Kohli's definition of the crisis of governability in India as

- A. The absence of enduring coalitions.
B. Policy ineffectiveness.
C. An incapacity to accommodate political conflict without violence.
D. Growing disjuncture between centralization and development.

36. Who pointed out that the western antonym of "secular" is "religious". But in India, the antonym of "secular" is "communal"?

- A. T.N. Madan B. Rajeev Bhargav
C. Ashis Nandy D. Thomas Pantham

37. Which one is not an element of the Secular State in India?

- A. Civil Equality. B. Freedom of Religion.
C. No religious education by the State. D. Taxation on religious property.

38. Who amongst the following provided a link between pre and post independence Institutional framework to study Indian politics ?

- A. Rajni Kothari B. Myron Weiner
C. Morris Jones D. Paul R. Brass

39. Which of the following is not a matter of discussion as crisis of India's national unity by Paul R. Brass in his book *The Politics of India since Independence* ?

- A. Punjab B. The North East
C. Casteism D. Communalism

40. "If Hume and other English liberals hoped to use Congress as a safety-valve, the Congress leaders hoped to use Hume as a lightning-conductor". Who said this ?

- A. S.R. Mehrotra B. Sumit Sarkar
C. Bipan Chandra D. Tapan Raychaudhuri

41. Who among the following was associated with the Swaraj Party?

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad B. Sardar Patel
C. Motilal Nehru D. Jawaharlal Nehru

42. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be scheduled Castes rests with the:

- A. President
 - B. Governor
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
43. In India a special ministry for women and social welfare was formed at the center in the year?
- A. 1983
 - B. 1986
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1981
44. Reservation for scheduled caste is provided in proportion to their
- A. Social backwardness
 - B. Economic necessities
 - C. Population
 - D. Low ritual positions
45. The main provision in the sixth schedule of the constitution deals with
- A. Reservation in government jobs
 - B. Reservation of tribal lands
 - C. Autonomy in administration in the tribal areas of north –east India
 - D. Reservation in educational institutions
46. Among the simple societies, agriculture is the
- A. First level of development
 - B. Second level of development
 - C. Third level of development
 - D. Fourth level of development
47. In India , party less democracy was first advocated by
- A. Jayaprakash narayanan
 - B. M.N Roy
 - C. Vinoba Bave
 - D. Mahatma Gandhi
48. Who described social movements as ‘ nonparty political formation’?
- A. Ramachandra Guha
 - B. Rajani Kothari
 - C. Partha chhatterjee
 - D. T. K Oommen
49. Endogamy means
- A. marriage is solemnized within one’s own caste
 - B. marriage from other caste
 - C. having more than one wife or husband at the same time
 - D. being married to one person at a time

50. Who preferred notion of secularism was that of *dharmā nirapekshata*?
- A. Jayaprakash narayanan B. Nehru
C. Vinoba Bave D. Mahatma Gandhi
51. The term 'religion' has defined by the Supreme Court of India in
- A. Commissioner, H.R.E. Vs L.T. Swammiar.
B. Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala
C. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
D. Sastri Yagnapurushadji' case
52. Secularism is added in constitution by the amendment of :-
- A. 42nd B. 62nd C. 47th D. 73rd
53. The Central Untouchability (Offences) Act was passed in the year?
- A. 1950 B. 1955 C. 1986 D. 1947
54. What specific event led to the rise of communalism in India in the late 19th century?
- A. The Revolt of 1857 B. The founding of Islam
C. British colonization D. The birth of American politics
55. Name the online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs?
- A. Digital India B. Mahila E-haat
C. One Stop Centre Scheme D. None of the above
56. Idea of Sanskritisation was first of all promoted by
- A. G.S. Churey B. Prof. M. N. Srinivas
C. P. V. Young D. Sankaracharya
57. After examining the impact of industrialisation on social stratification in India, who remarked "Caste has been the Alpha and Omega of Hindu life"
- A. M N Srinivas B. Max Weber
C. Lipset and Bendix D. Mayer and Buckley
58. To L. Dumont which one of the following helps to maintain the structural distance between castes?
- A. Land Ownership B. Economic Status
C. Purity and Pollution D. Political Power

- A. Ministry of Social Welfare
B. Ministry of Labour
C. Ministry of Human Resource Development
D. An Independent Ministry
69. Which of the following Reform Movements supported the education of girls?
A. Brahmo Samaj
B. Arya Samaj
C. Prarthana Samaj
D. All the above
70. Who led the suffrage movement for women in India?
A. Ushaben Mehta
B. Radha Kumar
C. Sucheta Kriplani
D. Sarojini Naidu
71. Among the following women who was not associated with 'Women's India Association' which was formed in 1917.
A. Annie Besant
B. Dorothy Jinarjadasa
C. Margaret Cousine
D. Sarojini Naidu
72. Children labour prevention act was amended by the government in :-
A. September 2007
B. October 2006
C. January 2002
D. October 2005)
73. The Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is an example of
A. Regulative Labour Legislation
B. Protective labour Legislation
C. Social Security Legislation
D. Welfare Legislation
74. By which Constitutional amendment was the voting age brought down from 21 to 18?
A. 37th Constitutional Amendment of 1985
B. 61st Constitutional Amendment of 1988
C. 56th Constitutional Amendment of 1993
D. 46th Constitutional Amendment of 1985
75. When was the order for the compulsory disclosure of a candidate's criminal record issued?
A. 2000
B. 2001
C. 2002
D. 2003
76. When was the Act that provided for the Anti-Defection law passed?
A. 1950
B. 1960
C. 1985
D. 2005
77. Which amendment Act made it necessary that at least two-thirds of the members of a party

have to be in favour of a "merger" for it to have validity in the eyes of the law?

- A. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
- B. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2004
- C. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005
- D. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006

78.committee constituted to study about Criminalisation of Politics

- A. Vohra Committee
- B. Goswami Committee
- C. Law Commission
- D. Balwant Rai Mehta committee

79. The National Commission for Schedule Caste was established under.....of Indian Constitution.

- A. Article 338
- B. Article 250
- C. Article 180
- D. Article 142

80. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- A. National Commission for Women: 1992
- B. National Minorities Commission: 1993
- C. National Backward Classes Commission: 2002
- D. National Child Rights Protection Commission: 2007

81. Birsa Munda was associated with tribal struggles of

- A. North East region
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Nagar Division
- D. Deccan

82. Tribals in a scheduled area demanded special care for education of their children under their constitutional right. They demanded such care under

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 46
- C. Article 52
- D. Article 73

83. The concept 'political secularism' propounded by

- A. Ramachandra Guha
- B. Rajeev Bhargava
- C. Ashis Nandy
- D. Triloki Nath Madan

84. Who wrote that 'Secularism is neither a religion nor indifference to religion but equal respect

for all religions’

- A. M K Gandhi
B. Nehru
C. Indira Gandhi
D. Subhash Chandra Bose

85. Which of the following committee investigate the nexus between criminals, bureaucracy and politicians?

- A. Ashok Mehta Committee
B. Rao committee
C. Vohra committee
D. Singhvi Committee

86. Who among the following established All India Depressed Class in 1942?

- A. Ambedkar
B. Gandhiji
C. M.N.Roy
D. Indira Gandhi

87. Who founded Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 to eradicate untouchability?

- A. B R Ambedkar
B. Gandhiji
C. M N Roy
D. Rajaram Mohan Roy

88. 136. In which five year plans, preference was given to the weaker sections of the society

- A. 6th
B. 5th
C. 4th
D. 3rd

89. Where are juvenile delinquents sent to?

- A. Jail
B. Children Homes
C. Borstal schools
D. None of the above

90. Who among the following has listed nine main features of the caste system?

- A. Ambedkar
B. M N Srinivas
C. Gandhi
D. M.N.Roy

91. Who wrote that Caste as been politicized but in the process it has provided to Indian political process and symbols of political articulation’?

- A. M.N. Srinivas
B. Nehru
C. Rajini Kothari
D. Gandhi

92. Sub nationalism in India is most readily associated with

- A. Language
B. caste
C. region
D. class

93. The first Backward Classes Commission emphasized which of the following as a condition

Identifying social and educational backwardness?

- A. Religion
B. Language
C. Caste
D. Class
94. Which of the following is one of the salient features of the coalition governments?
A. Lack of polarization
B. political opportunism
C. Political defections
D. all of the above
95. Who among the following advocated party less democracy in India?
A. M. N Roy
B. Jayaprakash Narayan
C. Acharya Narendra Dev
D. Ram Manohar Lohia
96. Who was the pioneer of the widow Remarriage movement
A. Lala Hansraj
B. Debendrath Tagore
C. M.G. Ranade
D. Jyothiba phule
97. 84th constitution Amendment Act gives reservation for?
A. Higher caste
B. OBC
C. Anglo Indians,SC, and STC
D. None of these
98. Which article deals free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen year
A. Article 22A
B. Article 21A
C. Article 20 A
D. Article 20 A
99. Child labor Act was enacted in
A. 1986
B. 1988
C. 1987
D. 1990
100. Rainbow coalition is a term derived from the politics and polices of
A. Barack Obama
B. Manmohan Singh
C. A.B vajpayee
D. Morarji Desai

ANSWER KEY

1	C	21	D	41	C	61	C	81	B
2	C	22	A	42	A	62	B	82	B
3	B	23	C	43	B	63	A	83	B
4	B	24	C	44	A	64	C	84	C
5	D	25	C	45	C	65	B	85	B
6	B	26	D	46	D	66	A	86	A
7	C	27	C	47	A	67	D	87	B
8	B	28	D	48	B	68	C	88	B
9	A	29	A	49	A	69	D	89	C
10	B	30	C	50	B	70	D	90	B
11	C	31	A	51	A	71	D	91	C
12	B	32	B	52	A	72	B	92	A
13	C	33	C	53	B	73	B	93	C
14	B	34	C	54	A	74	B	94	D
15	C	35	D	55	B	75	D	95	B
16	D	36	D	56	B	76	C	96	D
17	C	37	D	57	A	77	A	97	C
18	C	38	C	58	C	78	A	98	B
19	B	39	C	59	C	79	A	99	A
20	B	40	C	60	D	80	C	100	C

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Modern Indian Social and Political Thought
Core Course of MA Political Science
I Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. Which one among the following is not written by M.N. Roy?
 - A. The Future of Indian Politics
 - B. Gandhism, Nationalism and Socialism
 - C. New Humanism
 - D. Nationalism, Rationality and Revolution
2. Gandhi described himself as a
 - A. Liberal
 - B. Socialist
 - C. Social Democrat
 - D. Philosophical Anarchist
3. Who said: "Human nature is an ensemble of social relations"?
 - A. Gandhiji
 - B. M.N. Roy
 - C. Aurobindo
 - D. Mao
4. Who founded the 'Mexican Socialist Workers' Party' which was later named as 'Mexican Communist Party'?
 - A. Jaya Prakash Narayan
 - B. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C. M.N. Roy
 - D. Lenin
5. Who among the following formed "The League of Radical Congressmen"?
 - A. M.K. Gandhi
 - B. M.N. Roy
 - C. Aurobindo
 - D. B.R. Ambedkar
6. Who among the following regarded Buddhism as a moral and tolerant alternative to Marxism?
 - A. Ram Mohan Roy
 - B. Vivekananda
 - C. B.R. Ambedkar
 - D. M.N. Roy
7. Who among the following envisaged the conflict of the present age as between the all devouring collective ego – whether of the nation or of the class and the individual

- C. Vivekananda
D. Lohia
39. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that “it is mockery to offer religion to a starving man”
- A. Gandhiji
B. Tilak
C. Ambedkar
D. Vivekananda
40. Name the Philosopher who declared that “I am a Socialist not because I think it is a Perfect system, but half a loaf is better than no bread”
- A. Gandhiji
B. Vivekananda
C. Lohia
D. Nehru
41. Who is the founder of nationalist press in India:
- A. Lohia
B. M.K Gandhi
C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
D. Tilak
42. Who is considered as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?
- A. Motilal Nehru
B. Ruskin Bond
C. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
D. Lord Krishna
43. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
- A. Jayaprakas Narayanan
B. M.N Roy
C. Gandhiji
D. Thilak
44. Message of Sree Narayana Guru became the cardinal principal of modern.
- A. Socialism
B. Secularism
C. Democracy
D. Pluralism
45. Who of the following is the founder Director of the Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehra Dun?
- A. Vinobha Bhave
B. Ram Manohar Lohia
C. M.N. Roy
D. B.R.Ambedkar
46. The Thesis ‘National Dividend for India: A Historical and Analytical Study’ belongs to
- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. B.R.Ambedkar
C. Ram Manohar Lohia
D. M.N.Roy
47. Who described revolution as a subversion of the status quo and reorganization of society on the basis of freedom and equality?
- A. M.N. Roy
B. Ram Manohar Lohia
C. M.K. Gandhi
D. B.R. Ambedkar

48. Which of the following is not the work of M.N. Roy?
- A. India in Transition
B. India's Message
C. Politics, Power and Parties
D. Problems of Asian Socialism
49. Jayaprakash Narayan is also known as:
- A. Socialist leader
B. Sarvodaya leader
C. Peasants leader
D. Nationalist leader
50. Name the Philosopher who advised his followers not to say anything that would hurt the feeling of others.
- A. Nehru
B. Tilak
C. Sree Narayana Guru
D. Savarkar
51. Identify the Philosopher who held the view that religion was not a mere set of rites and ceremonies, but a way of life.
- A. Lohia
B. M.N.Roy
C. E.M.S.
D. Sree Narayana Guru
52. Message of Sree Narayana Guru became the cardinal principal of modern.
- A. Socialism
B. Secularism
C. Democracy
D. Pluralism
53. The method of Sree Narayana Guru for the emancipation of untouchable was
- A. Sanskritization
B. Westernization
C. Coercion
D. Revolution
54. Name the scholar who believed that "Corruption is eating into the vitals of our political life"
- A. Nehru
B. Jayaprakash Narayan
C. M.N.Roy
D. Gandhiji
55. Who said that Sree Narayana Guru was a Paramaacharya of modern India?
- A. Gandhiji
B. Nehru
C. Ullloor S. Parameshwara Aiyar
D. None of the above
56. The Aruvipuram Siva prathishta by Sree Narayana Guru was in the year
- A. 1888
B. 1889
C. 1890
D. 1891
57. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
- A. Nehru
B. Thilak
C. Sree Narayana Guru
D. Mahathma Gandhi

- C. MN Roy
D. Jayaprakash Narayanan
68. "There was only one genuine extremist in India and that was Mr. Tilak" Who among the following had made this remark in context with Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- A. Mahatma Gandhi
B. Moti Lal Nehru
C. Edwin Montague
D. Lord Hardinge
69. Who is the author of the 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas'?
- A. Nehru
B. Thilak
C. Sree Narayana Guru
D. Mahathma Gandhi
70. The book written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak on the basis of Karma Yoga in the
- A. Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya
B. Githasaar
C. Karma Rahasya
D. Karmasaar
71. Who authored 'Annihilation of caste'
- A. M.N Roy
B. V.D Savarkar
C. B.R Ambedkar
D. M.K Gandhi
72. Who is the author of 'Twentieth Century Jacobinism'?
- A. B.R Ambedkar
B. M.N Roy
C. V.D Savarkar
D. M.K Gandhi
73. 'I was born a Hindu but will not die as one' who said this?
- A. Gandhiji
B. Savarkar
C. Ambedkar
D. None of these
74. Who is the author of 'Reason, Romanticism, and revolution'?
- A. M.N Roy
B. V.D Savarkar
C. B.R Ambedkar
D. Jaya Prakash Narayan
75. Which among the following is not a work of Sreenarayana Guru?
- A. Darsana Mala
B. Brahavidya Panchakam
C. Slokathrayi
D. Advaita Sidhantha
76. The great Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore met Guru in the year.....?
- A. 1922
B. 1924
C. 1934
D. 1920
77. Vivekananda says religion is:
- A. Doctrine
B. Theory
C. Realisation
D. Propaganda
78. Gandhi's identification of-----is considered as fundamental basis for all his thoughts.

- A. Truth and God
B. Truth and love
C. God and Soul
D. Truth and Soul
79. Gandhi take his concept of Trusteeship from:
A. Un to This Last
B. Civil Disobedience
C. Isavasyaupanisad
D. Gita
80. Gandhi said, "Politicswithout-----is a thing to be avoided".
A. Socialism
B. Justice
C. Morality
D. Positive attitude
81. When was Ram Manohar born?
A. 23rd March 1910
B. July 15th 1956
C. 15th March 1910
D. May 19th 1973
82. The idea of 'seven revolutions' propounded by?
A. B.R Ambedkar
B. Karl Marx
C. M.N Roy
D. Ram Manohar Lohia
83. Four Pillar State concept of Lohia include :
A. village, Mandal (district), province and central government
B. village, block, district, State
C. village, district, State, central government
D. central government, State, district, Local self-governments
84. The theory of New Socialism propounded by
A. M.N Roy
B. Ram Manohar Lohia
C. B.R Ambedkar
D. Jaya Prakash Narayan
85. "A Soviet Revolution has two parts: destruction of the old order of society and construction of the new".-who said?
A. Jayaprakash Narayanan
B. Karl Marx
C. M.N Roy
D. Ram Manohar Lohia
86. Who wrote the book ' A Gift to monotheists' ?
A. David Hare
B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C. Mahadev Govind Ranade
D. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar
87. Which of the following statement is not correct?
A. Rajaram Mohan Rai set up Brahma Sabha in 1828.
B. Brahma Sabha forbade idol-worship and discarded meaningless rites and rituals.

- C. Rajaram Mohan Rai worked to abolish child marriage.
D. Sati Pratha was abolished in 1829.
88. Which of the following social reformer propagated the concept of universal religion?
A. Jyotirao Phule
B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
D. Mahadev Govind Ranade
89. Whom did the British call the father of disaffection and the biggest traitor?
A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B. Gokhale
C. Bipin Chandra Pal
D. Subhas Chandra Bose
90. For the formulation of the concept of Satyagraha Gandhi made strong reference on the concept of-----by Tolstoy.
A. Civil Disobedience
B. Bread Labour
C. Passive resistance
D. Active resistance
91. Swaraj means:
A. Self-government
B. Political self-government
C. Government
D. Local government
92. Federation of decentralized democratic rural community is called by Gandhi is:
A. Ramaraj
B. Democracy
C. Panchayat Raj
D. Sarvodaya
93. Gandhi called Satyagraha as:
A. Strong force
B. Physical force
C. Mental force
D. Love force
94. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life?
A. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
B. Nehru
C. Ambedkar
D. Vivekanada
95. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
A. Nehru
B. Thilak
C. Sree Narayana Guru
D. Mahathma Gandhi
96. Who is the champion of the doctrine of 'social revolution through human Revolution'?
A. M.N.Roy
B. Lohia
C. Jayaprakash Narayanan
D. Nehru
97. In which year Swami Vivekanada started his historic wandering through India?
A. 1891
B. 1869
C. 1886
D. 1889

98. Which of the following types represents Vivekananda's contribution to education?
- A. Integral education
 - B. Basic education
 - C. Education for man making
 - D. Education for International understanding
99. Author of the book- '*Guilty Men of India's Partition*'
- A. Ram Manohar Lohia
 - B. M.K Gandhi
 - C. Nehru
 - D. M.N Roy
100. Author of the book -Mr. Gandhi and Emancipation of Untouchables
- A. Vinoba Bhave
 - B. Ram Manohar Lohia
 - C. Nehru
 - D. Ambedkar

ANSWER KEY

1	D	21	A	41	C	61	A	81	A
2	D	22	C	42	C	62	A	82	D
3	B	23	C	43	A	63	D	83	A
4	C	24	C	44	B	64	D	84	B
5	B	25	C	45	C	65	A	85	A
6	C	26	B	46	B	66	A	86	B
7	B	27	A	47	A	67	A	87	C
8	B	28	C	48	D	68	C	88	B
9	B	29	A	49	B	69	B	89	A
10	D	30	C	50	C	70	A	90	C
11	A	31	A	51	D	71	C	91	B
12	A	32	C	52	B	72	B	92	C
13	C	33	A	53	A	73	C	93	D
14	B	34	D	54	B	74	A	94	D
15	D	35	B	55	C	75	D	95	C
16	A	36	C	56	A	76	A	96	C
17	C	37	A	57	C	77	C	97	A
18	B	38	C	58	C	78	A	98	C
19	D	39	D	59	D	79	C	99	A
20	C	40	B	60	D	80	C	100	D

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Modern Political Analysis and Political Sociology

Core Course of MA Political Science

I Semester (2019 Admn.)

QUESTION BANK

1. Duverger's classification of the party system is derived from the experience of political parties in
 - A. Western Europe
 - B. All the democracies of the world
 - C. Party system in the developing world
 - D. Political party system in the communist world
2. Who said 'negative liberty is superior to positive liberty'?
 - A. J.S. Mill
 - B. Isaiah Berlin
 - C. T.H. Green
 - D. Ernest Barker
3. Which one among the following is not a work about alienation?
 - A. Paris Manuscripts
 - B. Theses on Feuerbach
 - C. Poverty of Philosophy
 - D. The German Ideology
4. Who among the following presents a 'flow model' of political system?
 - A. Gabriel Almond
 - B. David Easton
 - C. Morton Kaplan
 - D. Oran Young
5. Almond borrowed most of the terminology of his approach from
 - A. Robert K. Merton
 - B. Talcott Parsons
 - C. Malinowski
 - D. Arthur Bentley
6. Who among the following attached great importance to a balance between the principles of equality and capacity in political development?
 - A. Lucian Pye
 - B. Huntington

- C. Fred Riggs
D. Danil Lerner
7. Who among the following is associated with the “will and capacity” approach to the study of political development?
A. Lucian Pye
B. Organski
C. Halpern
D. David Apter
8. Who among the following has connected cultures with civilizations?
A. Almond and Verba
B. Huntington
C. Lucian Pye
D. Edward Shils
9. The elite theory was first started in
A. The United States of America
B. The United Kingdom
C. Central and Western European Countries
D. Australia
10. Who wrote the book, “Democracy and Discontent”?
A. James Manor
B. Atul Kohli
C. Zoya Hasan
D. MSA Rao
11. Which among the following statements is not correct?
A. Post-behavioural political theory inter-relates value and fact.
B. Post-behavioural political theory is ethnocentric.
C. Post-behavioural political theory is tied to action and relevancy.
D. Post-behavioural political theory is change oriented.
12. Positive liberalism does not believe in
A. Welfare State
B. Nanny State
C. State as a moral agency
D. Minimal State
13. Marx does not believe in
A. Human consciousness determines social existence
B. Ideas are the reflections of the interplay of material forces
C. The base determines the superstructure
D. Matter is active and dynamic
14. A central argument of Almond and Verba's *The Civic Culture* is that...
A. Only people with profound cultural knowledge should be allowed to vote.
B. For states to remain stable, governments need to reflect and share many of the basic values of society.
C. Democracy can only work well in America.

22. Who among the following elite theorists said, “A man is effective in society as a whole, not so much because of his individual qualities as because of the social energies which have been deposited in him by the mass”?
- A. Pareto B. Gasset C. Michels D. Mosca
23. The politics of sex is no longer on the fringe of politics, but it is a central concern for policy and law makers. Which category will this issue be placed under?
- A. Political Development B. Political Modernization
C. Political Culture D. Political Elites
24. Who has called India a Democratic Developmental State?
- A. Paul Brass B. James Manor
C. Christopher Jefferlot D. Atul Kohli
25. Who among the following regards political development as political modernization plus institutionalization?
- A. Almond B. Helio Jaquaribe
C. Cyril Black D. None of the above
26. Who of the following makes a distinction between liberal constitutionalism and Democratic disorder?
- A. Francis Fukuyama B. Theda Skocpol
C. B.F. Skinner D. Fareed Zakaria
27. The idea of Participatory democracy originates with
- A. Aristotle B. Cicero
C. Locke D. Rousseau
28. Structural-functionalism is primarily
- A. A measurement for comparison
B. An ideology of development
C. A framework of investigation
D. A method of governance
29. According to S.P. Huntington “Political Decay” takes place when
- A. Mass Mobilisation plus participation is greater than Institutionalisation.
B. Mass mobilisation and participation is lesser than Institutionalisation.
C. The Institutions have both complexity and simplicity.
D. There is longevity of Institutions.

- B. Developed societies are diffracted societies.
C. Ascriptive values are found in diffracted societies.
D. Traditional societies have inscriptive values.
47. Which of the approaches studies, among the others, public opinion, and people's political choices?
A. Philosophical approach B. Institutional approach
C. Behavioral approach D. Legal approach
48. Who of the following advocated economic theory of democracy?
A. J.Lively B. C.B. Mac person
C. Antony Dawns D. D. Held
49. Who among the following used the concept of goal changing, feedback, and leaning?
A. David Easton B. Karl Duetsch
C. Gabriel Almond D. Lucian Pye
50. Who among the following makes a distinction between system maintenance and system persistence?
A. Gabriel Almond B. David Easton
C. Lucian Pye D. F.W Riggs
51. Who among the following has given 'sleeping dog' theory of democratic culture?
A. Lucian Pye and Robert E Ward
B. James S Coleman and Myron Weiner
C. James C Charlesworth and F W Riggs
D. Almond and Verba
52. This theory assumes that governments will be influenced by various interest groups and will not be biased for or against any of those groups:
A. Rational choice theory B. Marxist theory
C. Pluralist theory D. Institutional theory
53. The liberal theory of development has come to be associated with which of the following political process?
A. Population growth B. Modernisation
C. Scientific revolution D. industrialisation

54. Which of the following is the least essential for the explanation of the Compensational Theory of Political Development?

- A. Inter-State relation
- B. Political culture
- C. Leadership
- D. Formal organisation

55. Who among the following is not associated with the classical theory of development?

- A. J.S Mill
- B. Edmund Burke
- C. Adam Smith
- D. Malthus

56. The term 'legitimisation crisis' in terms of erosion of confidence in public institutions resulting in coercive apparatus of states, was developed by:

- A. David Apter
- B. S.P Huntington
- C. Edward Shills
- D. Habermas

57. Who among the following is not associated with the theory of Political Elites?

- A. Pareto
- B. Mosca
- C. Miachel
- D. David Apter

58. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a feature of Marxian democracy?

- A. It stands for popular control over the means of production and distribution.
- B. It lays emphasis on economic freedom.
- C. It shall work on the basis of decisions taken through consensus.
- D. It should work through representative Parliaments

59. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a feature of Marxian democracy?

- A. Provision for recall of the representatives.
- B. Elected Judiciary
- C. Dominant role of leaders in preserving the system.
- D. Emphasis on political freedom.

60. The Economic aspects of democracy have been emphasised by constitutionality of laws enacted by:

- A. Liberal Theory of Democracy
- B. Marxian Theory of Democracy
- C. Both Marxian and Liberal
- D. Theories of Democracy

61. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Pluralist theory of democracy insists on separation of powers.
- B. Pluralist theory of democracy emphasizes need of territorial decentralization of authority.

- C. Pluralist theory of democracy favours introduction of self-government.
D. Pluralist theory of democracy is opposed to frequent elections
62. The concept of 'power elite' is connected with:
A. Pareto B. Mosca C. Wright Mills D. James Burham
63. Who of the following thinkers tried to combine the elitist theory with Marxism?
A. Robert Michels B. James Burham
C. Vilfredo Pareto D. None of the above
64. The Elitist theory holds that the power is always concentrated in the hands of:
A. Priestly class B. Military class
C. Civil Servants D. A small group of elites
65. The exponents of elitist theory
A. Believe in political equality
B. Believe in equality between ruler and ruled
C. Do not believe in equality between ruler and ruled
D. Believe in all the above three principles
66. The elitist theory believes in leaving the formulation and implementation of policy in the hands of:
A. Elected representatives of the people
B. Permanent civil servants
C. An elite class
D. A body composed of all the above three
67. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a feature of the Elitist theory of democracy?
A. The positions of control and decision-making mechanism in the political system are always occupied by a small group of individuals.
B. There is no competition and adjustment among the various elite groups existing in a society
C. The elite groups are well-organised
D. The elite group generally tries to protect its own interests.
68. The Pluralist theory of democracy is associated with
A. Barelson B. Sartori
C. Presthus D. All the above three

69. The Pluralist theory of democracy holds that:
- A. The state is the source of all authority and all groups draw from it
 - B. The power in society is shared by the government and other groups
 - C. Political power cannot be divided among various groups, associations etc.
 - D. None of the above
70. The Pluralist theory of democracy is:
- A. Against separation of powers
 - B. Against periodical election
 - C. In favour of elections because they help in gauging public opinion
 - D. Against decentralisation of authority
71. Who of the following philosophers was not associated with the Liberal Theory of Democracy?
- A. Locke
 - B. Hobbes
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. J.S. Mill
72. The classical theory of democracy can be traced back to the writings of:
- A. Ancient Greek Philosophers
 - B. Ancient Chinese philosophers
 - C. Proudhon
 - D. French philosophers of the seventeenth century
73. The basic principle of Liberal democracy that the sovereign drew his authority from the people was first developed by:
- A. J.S.Mill
 - B. Hobbes
 - C. Locke
 - D. None of the above
74. Who of the following thinkers asserted the principle that consent of the people' is the basis of state?
- A. Adam Smith
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Bentham
 - D. Lock
75. The two basic principles of liberal theory of democracy, which were emphasised by Locke, were:
- A. Universal adult franchise and right to property
 - B. Woman suffrage and secret ballot
 - C. Popular sovereignty and constitutional government
 - D. Natural Rights and Representative Democracy

76. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as contribution of Rousseau to the Liberal theory of democracy?
- A. General Welfare
 - B. Natural Equality
 - C. Consent of people as basis of state
 - D. Inalienable right of individual to determine their affairs
77. Which one of the following thinkers emphasised the principles of adult franchise, representative government, freedom of press and frequent elections, which form the cornerstone of Liberal theory of democracy?
- A. J.S.Mill
 - B. Locke
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. All the three
78. The chief contribution of Green to the Liberal theory of democracy was:
- A. Emphasis on collective well-being as condition of individual freedom
 - B. Emphasis on absolute freedom of individual
 - C. Absolute powers for the state
 - D. None of the above
79. Which one of the following is wrongly listed as a feature of Liberal theory of democracy?
- A. It emphasises that the power rests with the people
 - B. It holds that common interest can be realised only through democratic government
 - C. It concedes to the people the right to oppose the state
 - D. It does not give any power to the people to oppose the authority of the state
80. Which one of the following is true about elitist theory of democracy?
- A. It believes that in it real power is with voters
 - B. It believes that the people are the real sovereign
 - C. It believes that power is used by a small group of elites
 - D. It believes that the judiciary is real power in the state
81. Who of the following has laid stress on inter-disciplinary approach about the study of the problems of state?
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Machiavelli
 - C. T.H. Green
 - D. Easton
82. The statement that "A man who lives outside the Polis is either a beast or a god" is attributed to:
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Hegel

83. According to Tretschke the essence of the state is:
- A. Consent
 - B. Morality
 - C. General Will
 - D. Force
84. Which approach feature "State being the central theme of politics is conceived as an inevitable consequence of class contradictions"?
- A. Post-Behaviouralism
 - B. Marxian Approach
 - C. Behaviouralism
 - D. Institutional Approach
85. Power is the capacity to
- A. Persuade
 - B. Hold sovereignty
 - C. Produce intended effects
 - D. Exercise authority
86. Authority is the right to
- A. Invoke tradition
 - B. Nationhood
 - C. Ruled
 - D. Delegate
87. The Iron Law of Oligarchy is associated with
- A. Michels
 - B. Millet
 - C. Bentham
 - D. Kant
88. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy?
- A. C.B. Macpherson
 - B. Michael Oakeshott
 - C. Hayek
 - D. Gaetano Mosca
89. Who was the first proponent of scientific study of politics?
- A. Charles Merriam
 - B. Harold D Lasswell
 - C. George Catlin
 - D. Arthur Bentley
90. Behavioural approach in Politics 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
91. Eighth principles of the behavioural approach of political science generally known as
- A. Verifications
 - B. Pure science
 - C. Intellectual foundations
 - D. Observational study
92. The strong demands of Post behaviouralists are
- A. Pure science
 - B. Relevance and action
 - C. Value
 - D. None of these

93. In the year 1960, application of structural functionalism by Almond and Powell was an application of
- A. Lucian Pye's Modernization Theory
 - B. Dahl's Polyarely
 - C. Rostow's Theory of Stapes of Growth
 - D. Easton's Framework of Political System
94. Cybernetics means:
- A. Communication methods
 - B. Science of control and communication
 - C. Artificial intelligence
 - D. Science of communicating
95. Who propounded communication theory?
- A. Neumann
 - B. R.C Snyder
 - C. Norbert Weiner
 - D. Robert Tucker
96. Which theory believes in applying mathematical models to political studies?
- A. The System Theory
 - B. The Relist Theory
 - C. The Game Theory
 - D. The Decision Making Theory
97. The game theory was developed in the 1920s by
- A. William H Riker
 - B. Morton Kaplan
 - C. Thomas C. Shelling
 - D. Emil Borel
98. 1. Studies of _____ look for basic, general values on politics and government.
- A. Politics
 - B. Political Culture
 - C. Public Opinion
 - D. Political values
99. According to Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba, what are the three types of political cultures?
- A. Democratic, monarchial and totalitarian
 - B. Hierarchical, isolationist and social
 - C. Individualized, objective and subjective
 - D. Parochial, subject and participant
100. What is political socialization?
- A. The means by which we inherit our political culture
 - B. The means by which we decide which political party to join
 - C. The means by which governments are formed
 - D. The means by which we agree or disagree with citizens from other political parties

ANSWER KEY

1	A	21	D	41	D	61	B	81	D
2	B	22	B	42	B	62	C	82	B
3	C	23	C	43	B	63	B	83	D
4	B	24	B	44	C	64	D	84	B
5	B	25	B	45	D	65	C	85	B
6	C	26	B	46	C	66	C	86	A
7	C	27	D	47	C	67	B	87	A
8	B	28	C	48	C	68	D	88	A
9	C	29	A	49	B	69	B	89	A
10	B	30	C	50	B	70	C	90	A
11	B	31	B	51	D	71	C	91	B
12	D	32	A	52	C	72	A	92	B
13	A	33	A	53	D	73	B	93	D
14	B	34	B	54	A	74	D	94	D
15	C	35	C	55	B	75	C	95	C
16	C	36	D	56	D	76	A	96	C
17	A	37	D	57	D	77	A	97	D
18	A	38	C	58	D	78	A	98	B
19	A	39	D	59	D	79	D	99	D
20	C	40	A	60	B	80	C	100	A

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Educaiton

POLTICAL THEORY:LIBERAL TRADITION

CORE COURSE FOR MA POLITICAL SCIENCE

II SEMESTER (2019 ADMISSION)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. A Discourse on the origin of Inequality and Social Contract was presented by?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
2. 'Emile' is a book written byon education?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
3. The General Will is the political concept of?
(a) J. J. Rousseau (b) Hobbes (c) Locke (d) None of these
4. Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for?
(a) Political sovereignty (b) Limited sovereignty
(c) Popular sovereignty (d) Absolute sovereignty
(e) None of these.
5. What do people get in return for surrendering their freedom to an absolute monarch, according to Rousseau?
(a) Preservation (b) Security (c) Peace (d) Nothing of any value
6. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born on?
(a) 28th June 1711 (b) 28th June 1712
(c) 26th June 1713 (d) 28th June 1714
7. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born in?
(a) London, Britain (b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) Ermenonville, France (d) None of these
8. How does Rousseau describe man in his primal natural state?
(a) A Noble Savage (b) Solitary, nasty and brutish
(c) A blank state (d) Totally corrupted
9. Rousseau felt that social living corrupted us leading to such ills as private property and Social classes. Which of the following is his famous phrase arising from this reasoning?
(a) Workers of the world unite
(b) Men will never be free until the last king is strangled with the entrails of the last priest

- (c) Put the child in his place and keep him there
(d) Man was born free, but he is everywhere in chains
10. What was Rousseau's remedy for the corruption and slavery of civilized society?
(a) A new social contract (b) Democratic reforms
(c) Revolution (d) Socialism
11. In Rousseau's view, what would constitute true liberty?
(a) Free enterprise, unrestrained by government interference
(b) A Republic in which there is
12. universal suffrage (for property owning males)
(c) Replacement of autocratic governments by Athenian style democracy
(d) Submission to the "general will" of the citizenry
13. Who among the following used the expression "forced to be free" in connection with the liberty of the individual?
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke (c) Green (d) Hobhouse
14. 'Social Contract' is a book written by
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
15. Who among the following thinkers distinguished between "Real will" and "Actual will"?
(a) Rousseau (b) Green (c) Kant (d) Locke
16. Who argues that sovereignty can never be alienated, divided or represented?
(a) Hegel (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
17. "A thinking man is a deprived animal" Who said?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
18. The concept of forced freedom was first enunciated by?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) TH Green
19. Which one of the following theories regards the state as the result of an agreement entered into by man who originally had no governmental organisation?
(a) Divine origin theory (b) Social Contract theory
(c) Force theory (d) Matriarchal theory
20. The theory of social contract primarily seeks?
(a) To explore the historical origin of the state
(b) To explain the basis of political obligation
(c) To justify the status quo
(d) To bring out a radical transformation of society by revolution
21. General will is the sum total of?
(a) Real will (b) Actual will (c) Strong will (d) Supreme will
22. "I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this man, or this assembly of man,

33. "Justice is giving everyone his due" is said by?
(a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes (c) Aristotle (d) None of these
34. Which of the political philosophers was more admitted by the American Founding Fathers, and his thoughts on the importance of private property were reflected in the drafting and historical development of the American Constitution?
(a) John Locke (b) Thomas Hobbes (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
35. Locke laid down that state is?
(a) An end in itself (b) Means to an end
(c) Unavoidable evil (d) Legal necessity
36. According to John Locke, the best form of Government is?
(a) Monarchy (b) Aristocracy (c) Democracy (d) None of these
37. Which one of the following political thinkers was the first exponent of the liberal theory of states ?
(a) T.H. Green (b) Hobbes (c) Jean Jacques Rousseau (d) John Locke
38. In describing the 'State of nature' the concept of 'the veil of ignorance was introduced by?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Rawls
39. The view that property is natural rights of man is associated with?
(a) Aristotle (b) St Augustine (c) Locke (d) Hegel
40. The liberal democratic theory of representation is based on the principle that the people are supreme and have the right to elect and remove the government. The origin of this theory is chiefly traced to?
(a) Hegel (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
41. Locke distinguished between?
(a) State and government (b) State and sovereignty
(c) legislative power and Judicial review (d) monarchy and Constitutional monarchy
42. Who said "Where there is no law, there is no freedom?"
(a) Karl Marx (b) Locke (c) Herbert Spencer (d) Adam Smith
43. According to Hobbes and Locke Right to life liberty and property are given by
(a) State (b) Nature (c) Society (d) Association
44. The rule of law means
(a) Law is supreme (b) The president is Supreme
(c) Parliament is supreme (d) None of these
45. The statement "where there is no law, there is no freedom" refers to
(a) Liberty and equality (b) Justice and equality
(c) Rights and Justice (d) Law and liberty
46. The three natural rights mentioned by Locke are?
(a) Right to life, liberty and property (b) Right to life, work and religion
(c) Right to life, property and religion (d) Right to life, religion and family

47. The work 'Discourse' is by?
(a)Machiavelli (b) Marx (c) Lenin (d) Engels
48. Who learned the idea of separation of ethics and politics from Aristotle?
(a)Aquinas (b) Marx (c) Machiavelli (d) Engels
49. Machiavelli followed..... method in his political philosophy?
(a)Legal (b) historical (c) Institutional (d) Cultural
50. According toman is always termed as creature of habits ?
(a)Aquinas (b) Marx (c) Machiavelli (d) Engels
51. Who was the first political thinker who brought the concept of state in political science?
(a)Machiavelli (b) St Thomas Aquinas (c)Engels (d)Hitler
52.is the masterpiece of Machiavelli and is generally taken as the source of his political philosophy?
(a)Prince (b) Discourse (c)The mandrake (d) The Art of war
53. 'Felicific Calculus' was the contribution of:
(a)Bentham (b) Aristotle (c) Plato (d) J. S. Mill (e) None of these?
54. Founder of utilitarian school of thought was:
(a)Edmund Burk (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) J.S. Mill (d) James Mill
55. He is known as the founding father of Utilitarianism?
(a)James Mill (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) C. Wright Mills (d) None of these
56. "Traits -de- legislation" is a book written by?
(a)J S Mill (b) Bentham (c) Thomas Hobbes (d) None of these
57. Greatest happiness of the greatest number is the contribution of?
(a)Mill (b)Green (c) Bentham (d)Kant
58. 'Liberty is nothing to do with utility' says.....?
(a)Mill (b)Green (c) Bentham (d) Rousseau
59. Human beings are governors of two masters, pleasure and pain.
(a) Hegel (b) Marx (c) Bentham (d) Green
60. Fragments of Government is written by?
(a)St Thomas Aquinas (b) Nicholo Machiavelli
(c)Aristotle (d) Jeremy Bentham
61. Whether an action is good or bad should be judged from the happiness or utility which it produces. This observation belongs to?
(a)Jeremy Bentham (b) Nicholo Machiavelli
(c)Aristotle (d) St Thomas Aquinas
62. Plato's 'Republic' contains his ideas about
(a)Justice (b) Theory of state

- (c) Theory of education (d) all of the above
63. Bentham supported the theory of?
- (a) Natural rights (b) historical rights
(c) Legal rights (d) ethical rights
64. "It is better to be human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied: better be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" This observation is?
- (a) The reaffirmation of hedonistic utilitarianism
(b) An improvement of hedonism
(c) A repudiation of hedonism
(d) A form of moral intuitionism
65. Which one of the following is the essential pre requisite of constitutionalism?
- (a) A limited government (b) Written constitution
(c) Guarantee of fundamental rights (d) Division of powers
66. The book _____ is written by J.S.Mill.
- (a) On Liberty (b) Two Cities (c) City of Joy (d) City Lights
67. Principles of Political Economy is a work by?
- (a) Hegel (b) Marx (c) J S Mill (d) Lenin
68. Subjection of Women is a work by.....?
- (a) Hegel (b) Marx (c) J S Mill (d) Lenin
69.is the champion of individualism and liberty?
- (a) J S Mill (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Locke
70. "Over himself, over his own body and mind the individual is sovereign"?
- (a) Hobbes (b) Green (c) J S Mill (d) Engels
71. stood for qualitative pleasure?
- (a) Hobbes (b) Kant (c) J S Mill (d) Marx
72. "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation (1789)" Was written by?
- (a) Jeremy Bentham (b) J.S. Mill (c) John Locke (d) None of these
73.favoured the idea of plurality of votes?
- (a) TH Green (b) Karl Marx (c) JS Mill (d) Jeremy Bentham
74. According to JS Mill,.....is not an ideal form of government ?
- (a) Polity (b) Oligarchy (c) Democracy (d) Aristocracy
75. According to..... the reading of this book was an epoch in my life, one of the turning points in my mental history?
- (a) Green (b) Bentham (c) J S Mill (d) Rousseau
76. The view that every law of the state enlarges individual freedom is associated with.....?

- (a) Idealists (b) Individualists (c) Syndicalists (d) Marxists

77. The positive theory of liberty was advocated by

- (a) Mill (b) Green (c) Hegel (d) Marx

78. Individualism advocated.....?

- (a) Maximum state control over the individual
(b) least state interference in the affairs of the state
(c) Concentration of all powers in the hands of a single ruler
(d) Guarantee of individual liberty through law

79. The view that the state is “an ethical institution which is indispensable for the full moral development of man” is attributed to?

- (a) Classical Liberals (b) Guild Socialists (c) Idealists (d) TH Green

80. Man is a political animal and as such is bound to obey the state. People can resist the state authority only for the achievement of common good.

- (a) Mill (b) Hegel (c) Lenin (d) T H Green

81. According tothe state should try to remove hindrances which stand in the moral Development of individual”?

- (a) T H Green (b) Marx (c) Hegel (d) Engels

82. “Man is a moral being and tries to seek moral perfection” says.....?

- (a) Kant (b) Mill (c) Marx (d) T H Green

83. Who among the following thinkers held that “Human consciousness postulates, liberty, liberty Involves rights and rights demand state”?

- (a) Hegel (b) Green (c) Mill (d) Marx

84. Which of the following goals is the immediate aim of the Communists?

- (a) The unification of the proletariat into a ruling class
(b) The overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

85. The philosophical concepts of Marxism are in part derived from?

- (a) Hegel (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham

86. ‘Phenomenology’ of mind is a work by.....?

- (a) Hegel (b) Green (c) Marx (d) Hegel

87. Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences is a work by.....?

- (a) Marx (b) Engels (c) Kant (d) Hegel

88. The positive theory of liberty was advocated by?

- (a) JS Mill (b) Aristotle (c) TH Green (d) Plato

89. Philosophy of Right (1831) is a work by?
- (a)Marx (b) Engels (c) Lenin (d) Hegel
90. Civil society was an antithesis ofand people joins it for realising their selfish interests?
- (a)State (b) history (c) Religion (d) Family
91. According to , state is divine origin and the essence of state is freedom?
- (a)Lenin (b) Marx (c) Engels (d) Hegel
92. ToState is the march of god on earth?
- (a)Lenin (b) Marx (c) Engels (d) Hegel
93. According to 'dialectic explain the logic of history'?
- (a)Kant (b) Rousseau (c) Engels (d) Hegel
94. Who was the founder of Hegelianism and Historicism?
- (a)George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (b) H. Jackson
(c) Immanuel Kant (d) Horn, David Bayne
95. George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel was a?
- (a)Britain Philosopher (b) German philosopher
(c) Russian philosopher (d) American philosopher
96. Who was the creator of German Idealism?
- (a)Immanuel Kant (b) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
(c) Jeans Jacques Rousseau (d) None of these.
97. Who is the author of ' a theory of Justice'?
- (a) Rawls (b)Aristotle (c) Plato (d) Rousseau
98. 'Anarchy, State, and Utopia' written by
- (a) Robert Nozick (b) F.Hayek (c) Rawls (d)Edmund Burke
99. "We must face the fact that the preservation of individual freedom is incompatible with a full satisfaction of our views of distributive justice" who said?
- (a)Hayek (b) Samuel P Huntington
(c) Immanuel Kant (d) Milton Friedman
100. Who is the author of 'Reflections on the Revolution in France'?
- (a) Edmund Burke (b) Hayek (c) Rousseau (d) Laski

ANSWER KEY

1	C	21	B	41	B	61	A	81	A
2	C	22	D	42	B	62	D	82	D
3	A	23	A	43	B	63	C	83	B
4	C	24	A	44	B	64	B	84	C
5	D	25	B	45	D	65	A	85	A
6	B	26	C	46	A	66	A	86	A
7	B	27	D	47	A	67	C	87	D
8	A	28	A	48	C	68	C	88	C
9	D	29	A	49	B	69	A	89	D
10	A	30	B	50	C	70	C	90	D
11	D	31	B	51	A	71	A	91	D
12	A	32	D	52	A	72	C	92	D
13	C	33	A	53	A	73	B	93	D
14	A	34	C	54	B	74	C	94	A
15	C	35	C	55	B	75	C	95	B
16	C	36	D	56	B	76	C	96	B
17	C	37	B	57	C	77	A	97	A
18	B	38	C	58	C	78	B	98	A
19	B	39	B	59	C	79	C	99	A
20	A	40	D	60	D	80	D	100	A

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
CORE COURSE FOR MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
I SEMESTER (2019 ADMISSION)

QUESTION BANK

1. Who is known as ‘the father of local government’ in India?
A. Lord Ripon
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Lord Cuning
D. Lord Wellesley
2. Public Administration may be defined as...?
A. Administrative Capacity
B. Management of Industry
C. Management of Property
D. Administrative of Public
3. The concept of “bounded rationality” was given by?
A. Abraham Maslow
B. Herbert Simon
C. Marx Weber
D. F.W.Riggs.
4. Bureaucracy is based on...?
A. Personal Authority
B. Corporate Authority
C. Traditional Authority
D. Charismatic Authority
5. The author of “The Function of the Executive” is...?
A. Henry Fayol
B. F.W.Taylor
C. Chester Bernard
D. Mary Parker Follet
6. The founder of Scientific Management School of thought was..?
A. F.W. Taylor
B. Herber Simon
C. Pfiffner John
D. Mary Parker Follet
7. The father of Human Relations theory was..?
A. Douglas M. McGregor
B. Elton Mayo
C. E.N.Gladden
D. L. Urwick
8. The founding father of theory of Bureaucracy was:
A. Herman Finer
B. La Palombra
C. Max Weber
D. Albert Lepawsky

- C. Authority
D. Motivation
29. Who has analysed the leadership in terms of 'circular response' ?
A. C. I. Barnard
B. M. P. Follett
C. Millet
D. Taylor
30. Simon proposed a new concept of administration based on the methodology of..?
A. Decision-making
B. Bounded rationality
C. Logical positivism
D. Satisfying
31. Who wrote the book 'Towards A New Public Administration: The Minnowbrook Perspective' ?
A. Frank Marini
B. Dwight Waldo
C. C. J. Charlesworth
D. J. M. Pfiffner
32. Who rejected the principles of administration as 'myths' and 'proverbs' ?
A. W. F. Willoughby
B. Herbert Simon
C. Chester Barnard
D. L. D. White
33. The classical theory of administration is also known as the....?
A. Historical theory
B. Mechanistic theory
C. Locational theory
D. Human Relations theory
34. How many principles of organization were propounded by Henry Fayol ?
A. 10
B. 14
C. 5
D. 9
35. Simon was positively influenced by ideas of...?
A. Terry
B. Barnard
C. L. D. White
D. Henry Fayol
36. 'Job loading' means..?
A. Shifting of an employee from one job to another
B. Deliberate upgrading of responsibility, scope and challenge
C. Making the job more interesting
D. None of the above
37. The theory of 'Prismatic Society' in Public Administration is based on...?
A. Study of public services in developed and developing countries
B. Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries
C. Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries
D. Historical studies of public administration in different societies
38. Who among the following is an odd thinker ?
A. Taylor
B. Maslow
C. Herzberg
D. Likert

60. The term 'Performance Budget' was coined by..?
- A. Administrative Reforms Commission of India
 - B. Second Hoover Commission of USA
 - C. Estimates Committee of India
 - D. First Hoover Commission of USA
61. Audit of State Government is...?
- A. A state subject
 - B. A union subject
 - C. In the concurrent list
 - D. None of these
62. In which year was the Committee on Public Undertakings constituted by the Lok Sabha ?
- A. 1953
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1964
63. The rule of lapse means...?
- A. All appropriations voted by the legislature expire at the end of the financial year
 - B. All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation
 - C. The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition
 - D. The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days
64. The C & AG of India does not audit the receipts and expenditure of..?
- A. Municipal undertakings
 - B. State Governments
 - C. Government Companies
 - D. Central Government
65. The role of the Finance Commission in Central-State fiscal relations has been undermined by?
- A. The State Governments
 - B. the Zonal Councils
 - C. The Planning Commission
 - D. The Election Commission
66. The Railway Budget was separated from the Central Budget in the year...?
- A. 1920
 - B. 1921
 - C. 1922
 - D. 1923
67. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by?
- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - B. Prime Minister of India
 - C. President of India
 - D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
68. The question asked orally after the question hour in the House is called...?
- A. Supplementary question
 - B. Short notice question
 - C. Starred question
 - D. Unstarred question

87. How many members are nominated to the State Legislative Council by the Governor ?
- A. 1/3rd B. 1/12th C. 1/8th D. 1/6th
88. The Public Corporation is...?
- A. Accountable to Finance Ministry only B. Partially accountable to Parliament
C. Not accountable to Parliament D. Accountable to Parliament
89. Who among the following said that, "Company form of public enterprise is a fraud on the Indian Constitution ?
- A. Paul Appleby B. Chhagla Commission
C. Ashok Chanda D. Morarjee Desai
90. The grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of estimated expenditure is called...?
- A. Token grant B. Vote on credit
C. Exceptional grant D. Vote on account
91. Impeachment proceedings against the President for violation of the Constitution can be initiated in...?
- A. The Lok Sabha B. The Rajya Sabha
C. Either House of Parliament D. The Supreme Court
92. Planning Commission was setup..?
- A. Under the Government of India Act, 1935
B. As per the provisions of the Constitution of India
C. By a Cabinet resolution
D. As per the recommendations of the National Development Council
93. If the President wants to resign, he shall address his letter of resignation to..?
- A. Chief Justice of India B. Prime Minister of India
C. Vice-President of India D. Speaker of Lok Sabha
94. The duty of Finance Commission is not to recommend upon..?
- A. Distribution of taxes between the Union and States
B. Determination of principles which should govern the grants-in-aid from the Centre to the State
C. Consideration of new items of revenue to be allocated to States
D. Any other matter especially referred to the Commission
95. The term 'Federation' has been used in the Indian Constitution in..?
- A. Article 373 B. Article 280

- C. Article 90
D. Nowhere
96. A Governor can issue an ordinance..?
A. Whenever he likes
B. Whenever Chief Minister advises him
C. Whenever the State Legislature is not in session
D. When the Union Government tells him to do so
97. Charged expenditure upon the Consolidated fund of India..?
A. Is submitted to the vote of Parliament
B. Is not submitted to the vote of Rajya Sabha
C. Is not submitted for the sanction of the President
D. Is not submitted to the vote of Parliament
98. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the nomination of the Anglo- Indian community in the State Legislative Assembly ?
A. Article 239
B Article 267
C. Article 333
D. Article 403
99. The principal function of Directorates in a State Government is to...?
A. Undertake policy implementation
B. Render auxiliary services
C. Facilitate policy formulation
D. Promote inter-agency cooperation and coordination
100. The District treasury comes under the control of the..?
A. State Government
B. District Collector
C. District Treasury Officer
D. Chief Secretary
101. The existence of the Second Chamber (Legislative Council) in the state largely depends on the wishes of the...?
A. People
B. High Court
C. Governor
D. Legislative Assembly
102. The Minister-Civil Servant relationship in India emerged as a result of...?
A. Government of India Act, 1935
B. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
C. Indian Constitution, 1950
D. Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
103. Village Panchayat is accountable to the..?
A. Panchayat Samiti
B. Zila Parishad
C. Chairman of the Village Panchayat
D. None of the above

112. According to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be..?

- A. 18 years B. 23 years C. 21 years D. 25 years

113. Town Area Committee is constituted and governed by...?\

- A. District Board B. State Legislature
C. Governor D. Municipal Council

114. The Lokayukta and Uplokayuktas Act was first passed in..?

- A. Maharashtra B. West Bengal
C. Karnataka D. Orissa

115. Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats contains..?

- A. 18 items B. 28 items
C. 19 items D. 29 items

116. Which one of the following statements is not correct about civil society organisations..?

- A. They are sovereign bodies
B. They are voluntary but nonprofit-making agencies
C. They work in close proximity with people
D. They create awareness; educate and sensitise people on common issues and act as catalysts of social change

117. The 'Recall' provision to remove the elected office-bearers from the local self-government institution has been executed in...?

- A. Bihar B. Kerala C. Madhya Pradesh D. Haryana

118. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises municipal elections under...?

- A. Article 240(1) B. Article 241(2)
C. Article 243(K) D. Article 245(D)

119. Which of the following states does not have Panchayati Raj Institution at all?

- A. Assam B. Tripura C. Kerala D. Nagaland

120. Under which of the Article of the Constitution of India did the District Planning Committee come into existence ?

- A. 243 ZD B. 243 ZE C. 244 ZD D. 242 ZD

ANSWER KEY

1	C	21	B	41	D	61	B	81	C	101	D
2	D	22	B	42	C	62	D	82	C	102	B
3	B	23	A	43	C	63	A	83	C	103	D
4	D	24	B	44	B	64	A	84	A	104	C
5	C	25	B	45	D	65	A	85	D	105	B
6	A	26	C	46	D	66	B	86	C	106	C
7	B	27	C	47	B	67	A	87	D	107	C
8	C	28	C	48	D	68	C	88	D	108	C
9	B	29	B	49	A	69	C	89	C	109	D
10	D	30	C	50	B	70	B	90	D	110	C
11	B	31	A	51	A	71	C	91	C	111	A
12	C	32	B	52	D	72	B	92	C	112	C
13	A	33	B	53	C	73	A	93	C	113	B
14	C	34	B	54	A	74	C	94	C	114	D
15	A	35	B	55	A	75	C	95	D	115	D
16	A	36	B	56	C	76	A	96	C	116	A
17	D	37	C	57	B	77	A	97	D	117	C
18	C	38	A	58	B	78	A	98	C	118	C
19	D	39	C	59	B	79	C	99	A	119	D
20	B	40	B	60	D	80	A	100	B	120	A

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

Theories and Concepts of International Politics
Core Course of MA Political Science
I Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. Who propounded the “Neorealist Theory” in International Relations?
 - A. H.J. Morgenthau
 - B. K.W. Thompson
 - C. Robert Dahl
 - D. Kenneth Waltz
2. Who formulated the Neo-liberal traditions in International Relations?
 - A. E.H.Carr
 - B. Keohane and Nye
 - C. Niebhur
 - D. G.F. Kennon
3. Critical theory developed out of the work of the following:
 - A. Chicago School
 - B. Toronto School
 - C. Frankfurt School
 - D. Copenhagen School
4. The early post-cold war international order was based on:
 - A. Multipolar system
 - B. bi-polar system
 - C. Uni-polar system
 - D. Anarchy system
5. Globalization is the process of:
 - A. Extending the power of one nation-state around the world.
 - B. Making the nation-state a global standard for political organisations.
 - C. Creating a more unified economic community among the world’s people.
 - D. Identifying opponents of democratization.
6. The US approach to the cold war was originally set out in ...
 - A. The Truman Doctrine
 - B. The Marshall Plan
 - C. The Monroe Doctrine
 - D. The Dulles Doctrine
7. Who coined the word “Casino Capitalism”?
 - A. Robert Keohane
 - B. Samir Amin
 - C. A.G. Frank
 - D. Susan Strange

8. Which one of the following is not correct?
- A. Economic globalization benefits everybody.
 - B. Economic globalization challenges the State.
 - C. Economic globalization is an uneven, hierarchical process.
 - D. States adapt to challenges of economic globalization.
9. Which one of the following is related to the elimination of nuclear weapons?
- A. Brundtland Commission
 - B. Canberra Commission
 - C. Jarring Mission
 - D. Oslo Peace Process
10. Mikhael Gorbachev introduced 'perestroika' and 'glasnost' in the year
- A. 1985
 - B. 1987
 - C. 1986
 - D. 1989
11. The New Great Game in Central Asia over access to energy resources is centred on one of the following:
- A. Relations of US, Russia and China.
 - B. Relations of Europe and Central Asia.
 - C. Relations of US, China and Central Asia.
 - D. Relations between China and Central Asia.
12. Which one of the following countries has followed the 'National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement' worldwide?
- A. USA
 - B. Russia
 - C. EU
 - D. China
13. Hegemonic stability theory is the theory accepted by realists and many neoliberals. It implies
- A. The world political economy needs a hegemon who is authoritarian.
 - B. It is a substitute for anarchy.
 - C. It enunciates World Bank and IMF to govern the political economy.
 - D. That a dominant military and economic power is necessary to ensure the stability and prosperity in a liberal world economy.
14. "Complex Interdependence" is different for it accepts the role of the following:
- A. Transnational actors along with economic and institutional instruments.
 - B. It advocates complex inter linkages between states within a region.
 - C. It supports the role of hard power with soft power.
 - D. Transnational economic actors along with military capacity.

15. Feminist theories of international relations:
- A. Are essentially all variants of liberalism.
 - B. Are solely concerned with the role of women in international relations.
 - C. Bring a range of perspectives to bear on the problem of “patriarchy”.
 - D. Argue that war is a natural activity for males.
16. Which of the following is a key factor to distinguish liberalism from realism?
- A. All realists are anarchist who does not believe in the state.
 - B. Realism relishes conflict, not peace.
 - C. All liberals believe that human beings are rational enough to learn from their mistakes.
 - D. Realists see liberals as idealists who ignore the basic facts about human nature.
17. Constructivists argue that
- A. Scientific enquiry can uncover absolute truths.
 - B. Material forces are much more important than ideas.
 - C. Individuals are powerless to shape the world as they find it.
 - D. The “truth is always socially constructed.
18. Which one of the following has not been included by Admiral A.T. Mahan as elements of sea power?
- A. Geographical position
 - B. Physical conformation
 - C. Extent of territory
 - D. National will
19. The strategy of minimum deterrence is reversed by
- A. No first use
 - B. First strike
 - C. First use
 - D. Point defence
20. Who said that the only product of nuclear weapons was “the organization of peacelessness on a global scale?”
- A. E.P. Thompson
 - B. K. Subrahmanyam
 - C. Dieter Senghaas
 - D. M. Focault
21. Which one of the following is not a part of global environmental security concerns?
- A. Climate change.
 - B. Depletion of the Ozone layer and industrial pollution.
 - C. Over-exploitation of natural resources

- D. Technology.
22. Which one of the following countries is members of NATO?
- A. Egypt B. Israel C. Saudi Arabia D. Turkey
23. Who among the following Chinese leaders strategised that ‘keep a low profile and be patient’?
- A. Deng Xiaoping B. Mao Zedong
C. Li Peng D. Hu Jintao
24. Which one of the following is known as ‘Mother of All Agreements’ in the context of West Asia?
- A. Declaration of Principles (DOP) signed between Palestine and Israel on September 13, 1993.
B. Camp David Accord
C. ShovakYonim Plan
D. Madrid Peace Process
25. OPEC is the
- A. Cartel of major oil-producing countries.
B. Primary example of economic liberalization.
C. Organization of leading oil MNCs.
D. United Nations Human Rights Office.
26. Where was the 1979 summit meeting which led to peace between Egypt and Israel held at?
- A. Sharamel Shiekh B. Reykjavik
C. Camp David D. Cairo
27. The term Third World refers to
- A. Economically less developed countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
B. The Muslim Countries of Asia and Africa
C. Countries of Eastern Europe depended on Soviet Union.
D. China & Countries allied to it.
28. The Treaty of Pelindaba is related to
- A. The Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the South Pacific.
B. The Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Africa.

36. Which of the following technologies led to process of Globalisation?
- A. Information and Communication Technology
 - B. Remote Sensing
 - C. Radio Detection
 - D. Computerisation
37. The World Bank limits the sovereignty of States whenever it
- A. Imposes conditions on loans to States
 - B. Consults with member States.
 - C. Fails to consult with member States
 - D. Taxes member States.
38. 'One for all, all for one' is a concept related to the following:
- A. Collective security
 - B. Collective defence
 - C. Regional economic groupings
 - D. Formation of military alliance
39. The principle on which Humanitarian Intervention works
- A. Right to Intervene
 - B. Right to Protect
 - C. Right to Withdraw
 - D. Right to Dominate
40. Name the agreement through which Sudan Conflict was resolved in 2005.
- A. Agreement on Peace and Friendship
 - B. Comprehensive Peace Agreement
 - C. Permanent Treaty of Peace
 - D. Ceasefire Agreement of 2005
41. Decision-making approach in international relations is characterized by
- A. A study of rational decision making process
 - B. An approach in which impact of the decision is studied
 - C. A method of evaluating decision
 - D. An approach which lays down conditions for making decision.
42. A history of the present that asks what political practices has formed the present and which alternative understandings and discourses have been marginalized and forgotten. With which approach will you associate the above definition?
- A. Historical sociology
 - B. Genealogy
 - C. Emancipatory Alternatives
 - D. Functionalism
43. The First Chair of International Politics was headed by
- A. Robert Dahl
 - B. C.K. Webster
 - C. Alfred Zimmern
 - D. E.H. Carr

44. The “new political economy” associated with Robert W. Cox
- A. Celebrates the worldwide triumph of capitalism.
 - B. Argues that the Soviet Union was an unmixed economic success.
 - C. Questions existing realities and invites students of IR to rethink their ideas.
 - D. Argues that capitalists should always invest in countries where the potential profits are greatest.
45. Why did realism challenge the academic supremacy of liberal thought after World War I?
- A. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles made another major war more likely than a period of sustained peace.
 - B. Liberal institutions like the League of Nations seemed ineffectual.
 - C. Liberal views of human nature seemed to be discredited by the rise of brutal regimes like Nazi Germany.
 - D. All the above
46. The liberal views that war represents the greatest threat to the economic health of modern industrial civilization was first advocated by
- A. Norman Agnell
 - B. Adam Smith
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
 - D. John Mayward Keynes
47. Liberal right to fight campaign is criticized because
- A. It advocates the policies of access.
 - B. It advocates the legitimacy of state violence.
 - C. It addresses the central role of the military.
 - D. It promotes subordination of women to men.
48. ‘Black September’ is related to one of the following:
- A. Israel’s offensive against Egypt in the Arab-Israel war of 1967
 - B. Israeli counter-offensive against the Egyptian forces during the Yom Kippur War of 1973.
 - C. Syrian attack on Israeli Defense Forces during the Yom Kippur War of 1973.
 - D. Palestinian terror activities
49. Which one of the following strategies was directed against the erstwhile Soviet Union during the Cold War period?
- A. Strategy of annihilation
 - B. Strategy of attrition

- C. Strategy of containment
D. Strategy of peace-making
50. 'Détente' means the following:
- A. All-out war
 - B. Deterrence through overwhelming power
 - C. Pre-emption
 - D. Relaxation of military tensions between two or more States.
51. Who, among the following thinkers, is not related to traditional realist school?
- A. Thucydides
 - B. Nicolo Machiavelli
 - C. Thomas Hobbes
 - D. Joseph Nye
52. Which one of the following theorists is associated with the "dependency school" of international relations?
- A. Robert Keohone
 - B. Kenneth Waltz
 - C. Andre Gunder Frank
 - D. Samuel Huntington
53. Who opined that "liberalism is the strongest contemporary challenge to realism"?
- A. Caporaso
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Emmanuel Kant
 - D. Adam Smith
54. Which one of the following is not a tangible determinant of national power?
- A. Geographical extent and territory
 - B. Military capability
 - C. Economic powers
 - D. National will
55. Who stated that "Terrorism is not like hurricane before which we are helpless"?
- A. (A) George P. Shultz
 - B. (B) G.W. Bush
 - C. (C) Tony Blair
 - D. (D) Bill Clinton
56. Who among the following asserted that "climate change is a bigger threat than terrorism"?
- A. David King
 - B. R.K. Pachauri
 - C. Hannes Alfoven
 - D. Tony Blair
57. In reaction to which one of the following theories, "the Realist Theory" came to be propounded for explaining trends and processes in International Politics?
- A. Systems Theory
 - B. Decision-making Theory
 - C. Game Theory
 - D. Idealist Theory

58. The term 'economic statecraft' was coined by one of the following scholars:
- A. David Baldwin
 - B. E.H. Carr
 - C. Wendy Frieman
 - D. Robert Gilpin
59. "The world politics is driven by self interest" relate to which one of the following theory?
- A. Realism
 - B. Idealism
 - C. Colonialism
 - D. World Systems Theory
60. Which of the following is the best conflict management approach in practice?
- A. Avoidance
 - B. Domination
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Consensus'
61. Post-colonialism in International Relations deals with
- A. The colonial state in Asia and Africa
 - B. The critiques of established Western views
 - C. Power and knowledge that are intimately connected
 - D. All of the three
62. International society approach avoids the stark choice between:
- A. Realism and Marxism
 - B. Realism and Liberalism
 - C. Liberalism and Marxism
 - D. Realism and Constructivism
63. Realism and Constructivism Who is the author of the book 'End of History and the Last Man'?
- A. Samuel P. Huntington
 - B. Sam Nunn
 - C. Francis Fukuyama
 - D. Raymond Aron
64. Which of the following is not linked to environmental disasters?
- A. Acid rains
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Tsunami
 - D. Air crashes
65. The case for "Infant industry" protection was accepted by John Stuart Mill in his book:
- A. On Liberty
 - B. Principles of Political Economy
 - C. A Treatise on Industrial Protection
 - D. Justice
66. Who wrote the book "Stable Peace"?
- A. Kenneth Boulding
 - B. Johan Galtung
 - C. Peter Wallerstein
 - D. Gunnar Myrdal

67. Michael Doyle's democratic peace is based on three pillars:
- A. Conflict management, universal values and economic cooperation.
 - B. Peaceful conflict resolution, common values, economic cooperation.
 - C. Conflict resolution, consensus on values and free trade.
 - D. Conflict management, hegemony on values, and economic cooperation.
68. Which one of the following is not categorized as threat to Non-Traditional Security?
- A. Disasters
 - B. Terrorism
 - C. Environmental and Climate change
 - D. Ethnicity
69. A terrorist group called 'Gerakan Mujahideen Pattani Islam' operates in
- A. Malaysia
 - B. Thailand
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. The Philippines
70. Which one of the following theoretical positions you will associate with the statement that "Economic globalization is an uneven, hierarchical process, where economic power is increasingly concentrated in leading industrialized countries"?
- A. Marxism
 - B. Realism
 - C. Neo-Marxism
 - D. Post-structuralism
71. From the names given below, identify the Radical Dependency Theorists:
- A. A.G. Frank and J.M. Keynes
 - B. Samir Amin and F.H. Cardoso
 - C. J.M. Keynes and F.H. Cardoso
 - D. A.G. Frank and Samir Amin
72. Who described the environmental threats as 'threats without enemies'?
- A. Gwyn Prins
 - B. Buzan
 - C. De Wilde
 - D. Simon Dalby
73. The new globalizers, according to the terminology of World Bank, refer to countries
- A. who have best taken advantage of global economic integration.
 - B. who made progress towards poverty alleviation.
 - C. who are alternatively formulating their own economic rules.
 - D. who promoting inclusive growth.
74. Economic globalization is conceived as having three logics:
- A. technical, economics and politics
 - B. structural, economic and social
 - C. technical, structural and procedural
 - D. politics, economics and sociology

75. The theory of hegemonic stability was proposed by
- A. Stephen Krasner
 - B. Robert Gilpin
 - C. Immanuel Walterstein
 - D. Charles Kindleberger
76. The focus of constructivism is on
- A. Power and anarchy in the international system
 - B. Ideas and beliefs that inform actors.
 - C. Identities and interests in a given milieu.
 - D. International institutions and processes
77. Sustainable development goals have specific targets to be achieved by
- A. 2022
 - B. 2030
 - C. 2040
 - D. 2050
78. The dictum, 'Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism' was propounded by
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. V.I. Lenin
 - C. Andre Gunder Frank
 - D. EmmanuelWallerstein
79. The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 adopted the programme for
- A. Ending global poverty
 - B. The democratisation of U.N. system
 - C. Broadening the participation within I.M.F. and World Bank.
 - D. Reducing greenhouse emissions.
80. In the post-Soviet era Russia's outlook at global level is marked by
- A. Rigid Ideological positions
 - B. Enhanced role for Soviet era legacies.
 - C. Pragmatic de-ideologised worldview.
 - D. Rigidities of cold war era.
81. Martin Wight emphasized three philosophical traditions of International politics, they are
- A. Realism, Liberalism, Marxism
 - B. Realism, Rationalism, Revolutionism
 - C. Radicalism, Realism, Religion
 - D. Neo-Realism, Neo-Liberalism, Constructivism
82. . The Axis of evil is a phrase deliberately used by President George W. Bush in January 2002 to characterize
- A. Iran, North Korea and Iraq
 - B. Taliban, Al-Queda and LeT

- C. Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua D. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka
83. What is neo-realism?
- A. An attempt to ignore the unpleasant realities of the world.
 - B. An attempt to restate the basic ideas of realism in a more 'scientific' form.
 - C. A claims that international society is basically orderly and peaceful.
 - D. A claim that individual human nature is central to an understanding of international politics.
84. The major argument of Neo-realism of Kenneth Waltz is that
- A. Structures are more important than actors. _
 - B. Actors play more crucial role than structures.
 - C. Human nature is crucial element in politics.
 - D. The states override the constraints imposed by international structures.
85. Which of the following is not the basic principle of Hans J. Morgenthou's realism?
- A. Politics is rooted in the human nature
 - B. Politics is autonomous
 - C. National interest is defined in terms of power
 - D. Politics is governed by Universal moral values.
86. Which of the following resulted from Bretton Woods Conference?
- A. United Nations
 - B. League of Nations
 - C. Institutions meant for checking nuclear proliferation
 - D. World Bank and IMF
87. International society tradition is also known as the
- A. Anglo-American School of International Relations.
 - B. English School of International Relations.
 - C. European School of International Relations
 - D. Alternative School of International Relations
88. According to many realists, how is international peace best secured?
- A. Concessions by peaceful States to powerful ones.
 - B. A balance of power between States.
 - C. Trying to spread democratic values throughout the world.

- D. A worldwide federation of States.
89. Which among the following is not a feature of Liberalisation?
- A. Deregulation
B. Debureaucratisation
C. Disinvestment
D. Statisation
90. Who created the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as an international mechanism specifically for funding environmental projects in developing countries?
- A. IMF
B. UNDP
C. UNEP
D. World Bank
91. IAIA stands for
- A. International Association of Impact Assessment
B. Indian Association of Impact Assessment
C. International Assembly of Impact Assessment
D. Indian Assembly of Impact Assessment
92. United Nations Conference on Environment, also termed as Earth Summit, was held in 1992 in which city?
- A. Rio de Janeiro
B. Kyoto
C. Stockholm
D. Copenhagen
93. In India, Environmental Impact Assessment report of a proposed river valley project after environmental clearance is applicable for a maximal period of how many years?
- A. 5
B. 10
C. 30
D. 2
94. GLOBE stands for__
- A. Global Leading Occupations to Benefit the Environment
B. General Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment
C. Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment
D. Global Leaders and their Observations to Benefit the Environment
95. The notion of 'Balance of Terror' is related to –
- A. Global terrorism
B. Counter terrorist strategies
C. Terrorist activities of drug traffickers
D. Over-kill capacity emanating from nuclear weapons
96. The united nations conference well known as Copenhagen, COP 15 dealt with the issue of-
- A. Global Warming
B. Climate Change

- C. Environment
D. Population Explosion
97. Who among the following is associated with the concept of Realist Liberalism?
- A. E.H Carr
B. Robert Byrd
C. George Kennen
D. John Herz
98. Montreal protocol aims at
- A. Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases
B. Phasing out ozone depleting substances
C. Prohibiting transboundary movement of hazardous waste
D. Enhancing cooperation among UN member states for peaceful uses of nuclear energy
99. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are formally known as
- A. Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda
B. Sustainable Living For All: 2022 Agenda
C. Life Of Dignity For All: 2022 Agenda
D. One Planet, One People: 2030 Agenda
100. Who among the following is associated with Democratic Peace Theory?
- A. Kenneth Waltz
B. Michael Doyle
C. Jackson and Sorenson
D. John Mearsheimer

ANSWER KEY

1	D	21	D	41	A	61	D	81	B
2	B	22	D	42	B	62	B	82	A
3	C	23	A	43	C	63	C	83	B
4	C	24	A	44	C	64	D	84	A
5	C	25	A	45	D	65	B	85	D
6	A	26	C	46	A	66	A	86	D
7	D	27	A	47	A	67	B	87	B
8	A	28	B	48	D	68	D	88	B
9	B	29	A	49	C	69	B	89	D
10	A	30	D	50	D	70	C	90	D
11	A	31	A	51	D	71	D	91	A
12	A	32	A	52	C	72	A	92	A
13	D	33	B	53	A	73	A	93	B
14	A	34	D	54	D	74	A	94	C
15	D	35	D	55	A	75	D	95	D
16	D	36	A	56	A	76	B	96	D
17	D	37	A	57	D	77	B	97	D
18	D	38	A	58	A	78	B	98	B
19	B	39	B	59	A	79	D	99	A
20	C	40	B	60	D	80	C	100	B