

Political Science
SYBA Semester IV (2020-2021)
Paper -2 Political theory
Question Bank

1. "Every State is known by the rights it maintains." Who stated this?
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Barker
 - c. Laski
 - d. Hobbes

2. Who defined rights as, "external conditions necessary for the greatest possible development of the capacities of the personality" ?
 - a. A.V. Dicey
 - b. Barker
 - c. Laski
 - d. Hobbes

3. Which of the following is an example of positive right?
 - a. Freedom of speech and expression
 - b. Freedom of Religion
 - c. Right to livelihood
 - d. Freedom of Contract

4. Which of the following is an example of positive right?
 - a. Freedom of speech and expression
 - b. Freedom of Religion
 - c. Right to work
 - d. Freedom of Contract

5. Which of the following is an example of negative right?
 - a. Right to Freedom of speech and expression
 - b. Right to livelihood
 - c. Right to Education
 - d. Right to Health

6. Identify the FALSE statement.
 - a. Rights and Duties are Co-related
 - b. Rights are Absolute

- c. Rights are Social in Nature
- d. Rights are Universal in Nature

7. Identify the TRUE statement.

- a. Rights and Duties are not Co-related
- b. Rights are Absolute
- c. Rights are not Social in Nature
- d. Rights are Universal in Nature

8. The theory of natural rights was supported by:

- a. Bentham
- b. John Locke
- c. Laski
- d. Lord Acton

9. Thinkers like Hobbes and John Locke supported...

- a. Theory of Natural Rights
- b. Historical Theory of Rights
- c. Idealist Theory of Rights
- d. Legal Theory of Rights

10., emphasizes the moral and social character of rights.

- a. Theory of Natural Rights
- b. Historical Theory of Rights
- c. Idealist Theory of Rights
- d. Legal Theory of Rights

11. Who is Not an advocate of the legal theory of rights?

- a. Thomas Hobbes
- b. Jeremy Bentham
- c. Rousseau
- d. John Austin

12. Name the first official document in which the term 'human rights' has been used.

- a. International Covenants on Human Rights
- b. The UN Charter
- c. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- d. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

13. Idealist Theory of Rights was supported by?

- a. John Locke
- b. T. H. Green
- c. Laski
- d. John Rawls

14. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on.....

- a. 24 October 1945
- b. 11 October 1962
- c. 10 December, 1948
- d. 29 November, 1949

15. The protection of **Human Rights Act** in India was enacted in the year

- a. 1993
- b. 1994
- c. 1995
- d. 1996

16. Who introduced the concept of third generation **Human Rights**?

- a. Tullius Cesero
- b. Jermy Bentham
- c. John Finnis
- d. Karel Vasak

17. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was signed in

- a. 1948
- b. 1966
- c. 1971
- d. 1975

18. The International Covenant Economic Social and Cultural Rights was signed in

- a. 1948
- b. 1966
- c. 1971
- d. 1975

19. Which of the following is a political right?

- a. Right to work

- b. Right to leisure and rest
- c. Right to Equal Pay for Equal Work
- d. Right to hold Public Offices

20. Which of the following is a political right?

- a. Right to work
- b. Right to leisure and rest
- c. Right to Equal Pay for Equal Work
- d. Right to Vote

21. Who introduced the concept of Three Generation of Rights?

- a. Karel Vasak
- b. John Rawls
- c. Laski
- d. Woodrow Wilson

22. The Second Generation Rights are associated with

- a. Political Rights
- b. Economic, social and cultural rights
- c. Group Rights
- d. Freedom of Speech and Expression

23. The **First Generation Rights** are associated with

- a. Civil and Political Rights
- b. Economic, social and cultural rights
- c. Group Rights
- d. Right to Self Determination of Nationalities

24. Right to Development is an example of

- a. Political Right
- b. Group Right
- c. Individual Right
- d. Cultural Right

25. The Third Generation Rights are associated with

- a. Civil and Political Rights
- b. Economic, social and cultural rights
- c. Group Rights
- d. Right to Self Determination of Nationalities

26. Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates 'Abolition of Untouchability'?

- a. Right to Religion
- b. Right to Equality
- c. Right to Freedom
- d. Right against Exploitation

27. Right to Peace is an example of

- a. Political Right
- b. Group Right
- c. Individual Right
- d. Cultural Right

28. Right to safe environment is an example of

- a. Political Right
- b. Group Right
- c. Individual Right
- d. Cultural Right

29. Right to Life and Freedom of Religion are

- a. Political Rights
- b. Cultural Rights
- c. Civil Rights
- d. Economic Rights

30. Henry Mine supported ----- theory of Rights.

- a. Legal
- b. Natural
- c. Historical
- d. Idealist

31. Idealist Theory of rights is also known as ...

- a. Personally Theory
- b. Evolutionary Theory
- c. Historical Theory
- d. Utopian Theory

30. The Magna Carta an important document in the evolution of Rights was signed in

- a. 1215
- b. 1629
- c. 1689
- d. 1791

31. The French Revolution took place in

- a. 1759
- b. 1789
- c. 1781
- d. 1879

32. The Fundamental Rights have been guaranteed in the Indian Constitution in

- a. Chapter4
- b. Chapter2
- c. Chapter5
- d. Chapter3

33. Right to life is guaranteed under the Indian Constitution in

- a. Article 14
- b. Article 25
- c. Article 21
- d. Article 32

34. The Six Civic Freedoms of the Indian Citizens have been enshrined in :

- a. Article 14 to 18.
- b. Article 14to 35.
- c. Article 19.
- d. Articles 21 to 26.

35. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
- b. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the Parliament by a two-third majority.
- c. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the president during the national emergency.
- d. The fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the President during the national emergency as well as emergency arising due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.

36. Who coined the term 'Genocide'?

- a. Raphael Lemkin
- b. Eleanor Roosevelt
- c. P Thornberry
- d. Jefferson

37. When is Human Rights Day observed?

- a. 3rd December
- b. 10th December
- c. 8th March
- d. 26th November

38. How many countries are members of the Commission on Human Rights?

- a. 53
- b. 60
- c. 75
- d. 78

39. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply?

- a. To each individual of member nations of UNO
- b. To each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion or cultural background
- c. To each individual, regardless of religion or cultural background
- d. To each individual of particular gender, race, religion or cultural background

40. What declaration took place in 1776?

- a. Magna Carta
- b. American Declaration of Independence
- c. English Bill of Rights
- d. The Great Charter

41. The legal theory of Rights believes that—

- a. The rights are created by the state
- b. The rights are created by the nature
- c. The rights are created by the society
- d. The rights are eternal

42. Civil Rights are given to the individuals by—

- a. The State
- b. The People
- c. Nature

d. Society

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

- a. Political equality
- b. Civil equality
- c. Social equality
- d. Economic equality

44. Which is associated with classical liberalism?

- a. Adam Smith
- b. Nehru
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Henderson

45. Liberal concept of freedom emphasises on

- a. State liberty
- b. Collective rights
- c. Individual liberty
- d. Individual restraint

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

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

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

- a. Law
- b. Rights
- c. Interference
- d. Freedom

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

- a. Individual Rights
- b. Divine-Rights Theory
- c. Limited Government
- d. Capitalist Society

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

- a. Acton
- b. Voltaire
- c. Paine
- d. J.S. Mill

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

- a. American Declaration of Independence
- b. France Revolution

- c. Glorious Revolution
- d. Preamble of Indian Constitution

51. According to the social contract theorist the Natural Liberty existed in the

- a. State
- b. State of nature
- c. Society
- d. Commonwealth

52. Introduction of Universal Adult Franchise is an example of ...

- a. Economic equality
- b. Social Equality
- c. Political Equality
- d. Civil Equality

53. The system of caste based reservation is based on the

- a. Principle of Positive Discrimination
- b. Principle of Negative Discrimination
- c. Principle of Good Governance
- d. Principle of Equality

54. Which of the following article of the Indian Constitution guarantees legal equality?

- a. Article 32
- b. Article 14
- c. Article 19
- d. Article 25

55. Which of the following article of the Indian Constitution guarantees social equality?

- a. Article 32
- b. Article 14
- c. Article 15
- d. Article 25

56. Which of the following thinker hold the view that liberty and equality are opposed to each other?

- a. Lord Acton
- b. Hobbhouse
- c. Rousseau
- d. Barker

57. According to Barker justice is the synthesis of values of
- Liberty, Equality and Humanism
 - Compassion, Equality and Fraternity
 - Liberty, Kindness and Fraternity
 - Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood
58. Social Justice means ...
- the presence of equal social opportunities for all
 - the presence of free competition
 - the presence of class distinctions
 - the presence of caste division
59. The concept of procedural justice is closely related to the tradition ...
- Socialism
 - Liberalism
 - Feminism
 - Marxism
60. Nozick is supporter of ...
- Procedural Justice
 - Distributive Justice
 - Welfare State
 - Socialism
61. Distributive Justice corresponds to the ideology of ...
- Socialism
 - Liberalism
 - Feminism
 - Individualism
62. Which of the following book was written by John Rawls?
- Social Justice
 - A Theory of Justice
 - Game Theory
 - Theory of Rights
63. "Justice as fairness" is associated with ...
- Taylor
 - Kymlicka
 - Green
 - Rawls

64. Which of the following is NOT a safeguard of Liberty?
- Democratic form of Government
 - Fundamental Rights in the Constitution
 - Rule of Law
 - Censorship of Media
65. Political liberty is enjoyed by the citizens in
- Monarchy
 - Dictatorship
 - Democracy
 - Aristocracy
66. Negative liberty implies that ...
- Freedom should be unlimited
 - Freedom should be restricted
 - Freedom from wants
 - Freedom to rule
67. What is meant by Economic Justice?
- The state should follow the theory of free trade policy
 - State should not protect the economically weaker section of society
 - The state should eliminate social discrimination
 - The basic needs regarding food, clothing and shelter of every citizen are met
68. Democracy is derived from Greek words, 'demos' and ...
- Cracy
 - Kratos
 - Korinth
 - Krates
69. Pluralist theory of democracy believes in ...
- monarchical rule in a given society
 - political system controlled by single authority
 - political system where there is more than one centre of power
 - promotion of communism for the mass majority
70. According to elitist theory, the role of people is to choose their rulers from ...
- competing elites
 - the mass

- c. the aristocrats
 - d. the working class
71. Robert Michels in his book Political Parties developed ...
- a. Iron law of oligarchy
 - b. Supremacy of Elite
 - c. Class divisions
 - d. Game Theory
72. Who defined democracy as, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Gandhi
 - c. John Adams
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
73. Which is NOT the method of participatory democracy?
- a. Referendum
 - b. Initiative
 - c. Recall
 - d. Discussion
74. Which is NOT a principle of liberal democracy?
- a. Majority Rule
 - b. Recognition of Minority Rights
 - c. Constitutional Government
 - d. One Party Rule
75. Who feared "Tyranny of Majority" in democracy?
- a. J.S.Mill
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Barker
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi
76. Democracy originated in ...
- a. ancient Greece
 - b. the US after freeing itself from British tyranny
 - c. France after the Revolution
 - d. the UK, after the signing of Magna Carta.
77. Powerful theoretical backing for democracy was provided by...
- a. John Locke

- b. Thomas Hobbes
 - c. Edmund Burke
 - d. Jeremy Bentham
78. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship?
- a. Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
 - b. Never allows room to correct mistakes.
 - c. Majority community rule
 - d. Provides methods to resolve conflicts
79. The most basic outcome of democracy is:
- a. It provides accountability to citizens.
 - b. It addresses socio-economic and political problems.
 - c. It produces good government.
 - d. It accommodates religious differences.
80. Indirect Democracy is also called as ... democracy.
- a. Representative
 - b. Royal
 - c. Negative
 - d. Old
81. Direct democracy was started in ... in 3rd century B.C.
- a. India
 - b. England
 - c. Athens
 - d. America
- 82 are supreme authority in the Representative Democracy.
- a. Leaders
 - b. Parties
 - c. People
 - d. Kings
83. The origin of democracy can be traced back to
- a. Ancient Greek City States
 - b. Medieval Period
 - c. Modern Era
 - d. Feudalism
84. What is meant by Social Justice.
- a. All should have same Political Rights.
 - b. All should have same Economic rights.
 - c. All kinds of discrimination and privileges based on caste, colour, creed and sex should be eliminated.
 - d. All should have the right to freedom of religion.

85. Which one of the following theories of democracy accords high priority to the political rights of citizens?

- a. Pluralist theory of democracy
- b. Elitist of democracy
- c. Marxist theory of democracy
- d. Liberal theory of democracy

86. Who said "Political liberty without economic equality is a myth" .

- a. T.H. Green
- b. J.S Mill
- c. G.D.H Cole
- d. H.J. Laski

87. Which of the following does not fall within the preview of the political liberty?

- a. Right to vote
- b. Right to contest elections
- c. Right to criticize the government
- d. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights

88. Who described democracy as "a form of government in which everyone has a share"?

- a. John Seeley
- b. J.S Mill
- c. Bryce
- d. Laski

89. India has adopted

- a. Presidential democracy
- b. Parliamentary democracy
- c. Guided democracy
- d. Elite democracy

90. Who described democracy as "a form of government in which everyone has a share"?

- a. John Seeley
- b. J.S Mill
- c. Bryce
- d. Laski

91. The success of democracy depends upon

- a. Periodic Elections.
- b. Voting.
- c. Campaigning in The Elections.
- d. All of the above

92. Which of the following is a permanent feature of a representative form of government?

- a. Voting
- b. Decision Making
- c. Military Force
- d. Proportional Representation

93. Which is NOT a feature of democratic society?

- a. Government is popularly elected.
- b. Liberty is given the highest value.
- c. The spirit of equality and fraternity prevails.
- d. Importance of Traditions

94. "A theory of justice" is the work of :

- a. J.S Mill
- b. Bodin
- c. John Rawls
- d. Montesquieu

95. Democracy is rule of :

- a. Voters
- b. People
- c. Members of parliament
- d. Political Parties

96. Lord Bryce has written "That form of government in which the ruling power of a state is legally vested, not in any particular class, but in the members of the community as a whole". Which form of government he is referring to?

- a. Democracy
- b. Parliamentary Government
- c. Federal Government
- d. Unitary Government

97. The two words 'demos' and 'kratos' from which democracy draws its origin belong to :

- a. Latin Language
- b. Greek Language
- c. French Language
- d. Spanish Language

98. The two forms of democracy are ...

- a. Parliamentary and presidential.
- b. Direct and indirect.
- c. Monarchical and Republican
- d. Elitist and Liberal

99. Which one of the following theories of democracy accords high priority to the political rights of citizens?

- a. Pluralist theory of democracy
- b. Elitist of democracy
- c. Marxist theory of democracy
- d. Liberal theory of democracy

100. The term 'liberty' has been drawn from the Latin term

- a. Libel
- b. Lingua
- c. Labour
- d. Liber

101 Who said "Political liberty without economic equality is a myth"

- a. T.H. green
- b. J.S Mill
- c. G.D.H Cole
- d. H.J. Laski

102. Liberty and equality are

- a. Complementary to each other
- b. Contradictory to each other
- c. Unrelated to each other
- d. Non compatible

103. Civil liberty is inherent in the laws of :

- a. State
- b. Nature
- c. Society
- d. Bureaucrats

104. Who said: "Where there is no law there is no freedom"?

- a. T.H. Green

- b. Locke
- c. Hobbes
- d. Mac Iver

105. Who among the following was the chief exponent of natural liberty

- a. Rousseau
- b. Laski
- c. Plato
- d. Herbert Spencer

106. Political liberty is often taken as synonymous with

- a. Democracy
- b. Majority rule
- c. Freedom
- d. Independence of division

107. Which is known as the 'Citadel of Democracy'?

- a. Athens
- b. America
- c. India
- d. Switzerland

108. Who introduced the concept of natural rights?

- a. John Locke
- b. Green
- c. Laski
- d. Barker

109. Legal theory of right was propounded by

- a. Mac Iver
- b. Laski
- c. Hegel
- d. Barker

110. Which factor is necessary for the development of democratic institutions?

- a. Strong military forces
- b. Respect for individual rights
- c. A one-party system
- d. An Agricultural economy

111. Which Act is considered the watch dog of Democracy?

- a. The Right to Property Act
- b. Prevention of Domestic Violence Act
- c. The Right to Information Act
- d. Right to Education Act

112. What is the literal meaning of liberty?

- a. Absence of restraint
- b. Restraint
- c. Freedom with certain limitations
- d. Positive freedom

113. Which one is not written by Marx and Engles?

- a. Communist manifesto
- b. History of Socialism
- c. Critique of Political Economy
- d. Das Kapital

114. Marxian theory of Dialectical Materialism was inspired by ...

- a. Mchiavelli
- b. Hegel
- c. Kant
- d. Plato

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

- a. Capitalist class
- b. Working class
- c. Aristocrat
- d. Zamindari

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

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

117. Which is NOT true of Fascism?

- a. Fascists reject democracy
- b. Fascism is rooted in extreme nationalism
- c. Fascists value individual rights

- d. Fascists believe in aggressive foreign expansion

118. The idea that feminist goals cannot be realized without the destruction of economic inequalities is associated with...

- a. Liberal feminism
- b. Socialist Feminism
- c. Radical feminism
- d. Postmodernism

119. "Religion is the opium of the people." Who said this?

- a. Lenin
- b. Stalin
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Robert Owen

120. According to Karl Marx in the capitalist system the revolutionary class is:

- a. Bourgeoisie
- b. Proletariat
- c. Farmers
- d. Students

121. Which ideology supports the principle of free competition?

- a. Liberalism
- b. Gandhism
- c. Communism
- d. Feminism

122. Who led the Russian revolution in 1917 ?

- a. Stalin
- b. Lenin
- c. Mao Tse-tung
- d. Marshal Tito

123. Which is NOT part of Marxism?

- a. Theory of Class War
- b. Dictatorship of Proletariat
- c. Dictatorship of Bourgeoisie
- d. Withering Away of the State

124. Which is part of Marxism?

- a. Withering Away of the State
- b. Corporate State
- c. Popular sovereignty
- d. Militant nationalism

125. "The history of all existing society is the history of class struggle." This statement is part of which ideology?

- a. Liberalism
- b. Gandhism
- c. Communism
- d. Feminism

126. According to Karl Marx the present state will:

- a. Continue for long
- b. Will wither away
- c. Deliver goods with the passage of time
- d. Slowly benefit the workers

127. According to Marxian theory revolutions come in the society because:

- a. The capitalists so desire
- b. The religious people manipulate that
- c. Continuous class struggle is going on
- d. Educated masses get dissatisfied

128. Karl Marx was born in:

- a. France
- b. Russia
- c. Germany
- d. Italy

129. Marx borrowed from Hegel:

- a. Materialistic philosophy
- b. The labour theory of value
- c. The ideal of stateless society
- d. Dialectical method

130. The Wages, Labour and Capital' was written by:

- a. Hegel
- b. Engles
- c. Stalin
- d. Karl Marx

131. Which one of the following is not true about Marxian ideology?

- a. Capital is a theft
- b. State will wither away
- c. State promotes interests of all
- d. State sides with the rich and not the poor

132. According to Karl Marx the present state will:

- a. Continue for long
- b. Will wither away
- c. Deliver goods with the passage of time
- d. Slowly benefit the workers

133. Fascists believe that for advancement there should be:

- a. A good theory
- b. Theory first and action later on
- c. Difference between theory and action
- d. Action first and theory later

134. Fascists believe in:

- a. Internationalism
- b. International organisation
- c. Unconditional acceptance of international obligations
- d. One state, one party and one leader

135. Fascism is derived from the Latin word "fasces" meaning:

- a. a bundle of rods tied around an axe
- b. a bundle of candles
- c. a bundle of pens
- d. a bundle of knives

136. Lenin is associated with which ideology?

- a. Socialism
- b. Anarchism
- c. Individualism
- d. Marxism

137. Fascism first emerged in which country?

- a. Germany
- b. Italy

- c. Spain
- d. Poland

138. Nazism emerged in which country?

- a. Germany
- b. Italy
- c. Spain
- d. Poland

139. Which one of the following is FALSE about Fascist ideology?

- a. Fascism opposes internationalism
- b. Fascism opposes Socialism and Communism
- c. Fascism believes in Totalitarian State
- d. Fascism believes in individual liberty

140. Which one of the following is TRUE about Fascist ideology?

- a. Fascism believes in classless society
- b. Fascism favours dictatorship of working class
- c. Fascism believes in internationalism
- d. Fascism believes in the National State

141. The fascists were also inspired by the ideas of ...

- a. Aristotle
- b. Hegel
- c. James Mill
- d. Voltaire

142. The **Seneca Falls Convention held in 1848** was ...

- a. First Women's Rights Convention
- b. First Human Rights Convention
- c. First Convention on Prevention of War
- d. First Disarmament Convention

143. When did women get right to vote in the United States?

- a. 1905
- b. 1919
- c. 1928
- d. 1935

144. The First-wave feminism focused mainly on ...

- a. Women's right to vote
- b. Equal pay for equal work
- c. Violence against Women
- d. Child Care

144. Which of the following is the famous quote of Simone de Beauvoir?

- a. One is not born but rather becomes a woman
- b. Women of the world unite.
- c. All property is theft.
- d. Follow your soul.

145. What is Surplus value according to Karl Marx?

- a. Market price of a commodity
- b. Wage received by a worker
- c. Quality of a commodity
- d. Difference between the value of goods produced by the workers and the actual wages paid to them

146. What is the meaning of Dictatorship of Proletariat?

- a. Dictatorship of Working Class
- b. Dictatorship of Rich Class
- c. Dictatorship of Elite
- d. Dictatorship of Army

147. Which of the following factor causes revolution in the society according to Marxian Theory?

- a. The capitalists so desire
- b. The religious people manipulate that
- c. Continuous class struggle is going on
- d. Educated masses get dissatisfied

148. Which of the following concept is associated with Marxism?

- a. Social Contract Theory
- b. Materialistic Interpretation of History
- c. Feminism
- d. Peaceful co-existence

149. **The Feminine Mystique** (1963) is written by ...

- a. Simone de Beauvoir
- b. J.S.Mill
- c. **Betty Friedan**
- d. Susan B. Anthony

150. The United Nations declared which year as International Women's Year?

- a. 1970
 - b. 1975
 - c. 1985
 - d. 1991
-