

CSS Political Science Topic 1 Western Political Thought

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Who is the most prominent theoretician and practitioner of 'Deconstruction'?	A. Husserl B. Derrida C. Barthes D. None of these
2	For Kierkegaard and his Pietist associates, to believe in God is to:	A. None of these B. Expect certain punishment for worldly sin C. Trust God to provide an eternal life after death D. Attend the proper rituals and recite the appropriate prayers E. Believe in the power of prayer
3	Rousseau's theory of General Will implies that it is:	A. the sum of particular wills B. The aggregate of all rational wills of individuals comprising a particular political community C. the transcendent, universal will may be even of one individual, which aims at the common good of the community D. will of the enlightened ruling elite
4	Karl Popper in political discourse, he is known for his vigorous defense of	A. Liberal democracy B. Guided democracy C. Control democracy D. None of these
5	Who is the head of the system of penalty in which public execution is an accepted punishment?	A. The executioner B. The King C. The Pope D. The prison
6	"Rights properly so-called are creations of law properly so called ." This definition of rights is associated with	A. Hobbes B. Bentham C. Hegel D. Laski
7	Bentham was a supporter of the theory of:	A. Natural rights B. Historical rights C. Legal rights D. Ethical rights
8	The Greek philosopher Aristotle died in	A. 322 B.C B. 332 B.C C. 384 B.c D. None of these
9	For Kierkegaard, the central religious problem was the	A. Problem of evil B. Problem of faith C. Search for a proof of God's existence D. Problem of determining the nature of the afterlife E. None of these
10	Marx and Kierkegaard	A. Disagreed concerning the value of Hegelian philosophy B. Were both concerned with the issue of poverty C. Both concerned themselves with religious reform D. Were opposed to the same forces, though they attacked them in very different ways E. all of these
11	The doctrine of Proportionate equality was Pronounced by	A. Aristotle B. Rousseau C. Marx D. None of these
12	Lenin was masterminded the Bolshevik take-over of power in Russia in	A. 1919 B. 1924 C. 1917

		C. 1917 D. None of these
13	Which of the following are "human sciences"?	A. Sociology, criminology and psychiatry B. Botany, hydrology and architecture paleontology C. Scientology, Geology and Theosophy
14	Rousseau was born on	A. 28 July 1712 B. 28 June 1812 C. 28 June 1712 D. 28 August 1712
15	"The 20th Century totalitarianism resembles an onion like structure", according to	A. Raymond Aron B. Karl Popper C. Hannah Arendt D. Michael Oakeshoot
16	Which two procedures are combined in the process of examination?	A. Hierarchical observation and normalizing judgment B. Calculated economy and prescribed behavior C. Political discrepancy and severe punishment D. Seriation and categorization
17	Pierre Bourfieu developed theories of social stratification based on aesthetic taste in his 1979 work	A. Practical Reason: on the Theory of Action B. Interventions politiques C. Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste D. The Social Structures of the Economy
18	Hume sees no difficulty in the possibility of "an eternal succession of objects ," without beginning or end . This is meant to be an objection to	A. The Argument from Design B. The Cosmological Argument C. Kierkegaard's leap of faith D. Both B and C
19	The turning point in the life of Plato came in the year 399 BC when he was of:(CSS-2005/2009)	A. 24 years B. 26 years C. 28 years D. None of these
20	The natural rights of the people according to Locke are	A. Right to Life, Liberty and property B. Right to self-preservation adn right to property C. Right to life and equality and right to property D. None of these