

CSS Political Science Topic 1 Western Political Thought

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | 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 |
| 2 | Marxism believes that: | A. The real is the rational and the rational is the real B. Social relations are rooted in the material is the real C. Economic relations can be understood in the light of the progress of human mind D. It is human consciousness that determines the social life of man |
| 3 | Equality, according to John Rawls, is an operational concept tied to his procedural theory of justice. Which of the following statements correctly describe(s) Rawls' position on inequality? | A. Inequality is the cause of instability and revolution, and therefore unacceptable in the long run B. Inequality is the sole cause of human misery, moral degradation and corruption, and should be abolished. C. Inequality is justified if it leads to the elevation of the worst off in society D. None of these |
| 4 | What was the chief benefit of "creating" delinquency? | A. it allowed illegality to be confined to a small group and supervised B. It provided a pool of cheap labor for industrial expansion C. It ended the need for public executions D. It widened the field of knowledge of the human sciences |
| 5 | Who among the following viewed the State as an embodiment of the collective consciousness of the people cultures? | A. WE Hegel B. John Locke C. Immanuel Kant D. J. Bodin |
| 6 | The theory of 'Surplus Value' as a part of communistic philosophy was the contribution of | A. Karl Marx B. Trotsky C. Fredrick Angel D. Ricardo E. None of these |
| 7 | Pierre Bourdieu was born in | A. None of these B. 1930 C. 1932 D. 1934 |
| 8 | The price of salvation, according to Kierkegaard's variety of Protestantism, is | A. The performance of "good works" B. Frequent public attestations of belief in God's existence C. Unconditioned faith in God's promise of eternal life D. Both A and B E. NOne of thee |
| 9 | What is Antonio Gramsci's view of power? | A. It comes out of a barrel of a gun B. It is a mixture of coercion and consent C. it is purely economic D. All of above |
| 10 | Bentham claims that nature has placed mankind under two sovereign masters | A. Pain and pleasure B. Good and evil C. God and the devil D. Duty and self-interest |
| | | A. J. J Rousseau |

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| 11 | "The Spirit of Laws/1748" won great fame for | B. Jeremy Bentham C. Montesquieu D. None of these |
| 12 | The three source of Marx's thought are | A. German Philosophy, French,Economy and British Socialism B. German Philosophy,Russian Anarchism and French Socialism C. German Philosophy, British Economics and French D. Utopian Socialism, French Revolution and Tsarist autonomy |
| 13 | Pluto is called the father of the idealist theory of the state because: | A. He prescribed the ideals of city-state B. His theory was based not on what human nature is but on what it ought to be C. He postulated a dualism between reality and value D. He based hid theory on the idea of the Good |
| 14 | The Marxists perceive international politics as | A. Interactions among States guided and molded by leaders of those States B. a struggle for power between two nations or group of nations that can be managed by maintaining balances of power C. Interactions among States that can be peacefully D. a struggle for power between the bourgeois and socialist systems with the hope of inevitable triumph of international proletarianism |
| 15 | Plato was born in | A. 430 B.C B. 428 B.C C. 387 B.C D. None of these |
| 16 | Which one of the following statements about Rousseau is correct? | A. He perfected the theory of Contract B. He repudiated the theory of Contract altogether C. He transformed the theory of Contract into an idealist mode of political discourse D. He added nothing to the theories of Hobbes and Locke beyond combining their views |
| 17 | According to Bourdieu, the most important of all field is | A. economic B. political C. cultural D. social |
| 18 | Kant is known for his theory that there is a single moral obligation, which he called the | A. Hypothetical imperatives B. Formula of Universal Law C. "Categorical Imperative" D. None of these |
| 19 | 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 |
| 20 | 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 |