

CSS Political Science Topic 4 Political Concept

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The concept of 'legal sovereignty' was for the first time given by | A. hobbes B. Locke C. Bentham D. None of these |
| 2 | Who said that " man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains" | A. Rousseau B. Marx C. Aristotle D. Austin |
| 3 | Which one of the following is not considered as a threat to the concept of absolute sovereignty of the State? | A. Globalization and its diverse forms of supra-territorialism B. Associations of regional integration C. Global financial institutions D. Trans-national corporations |
| 4 | The concept of natural liberty is associated with | A. Hegel B. Locke C. Rousseau D. Hobbes |
| 5 | Who said justice as the mixture of liberty and equality? | A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Rousseau D. Hobbes |
| 6 | "Justice as treating equals equally and unequals unequally" who said this | A. Aristotle B. J.S Mill C. T.H. Green D. None of these |
| 7 | Who says, "Rights have no meaning without social unity"? | A. Bentham B. Laski C. J. S. Mill D. Dean Pound |
| 8 | Which of the following states is not a republic? | A. pakistan B. America C. France D. Britain |
| 9 | Who believed that 'justice was the ideal of perfection in human relationship'? | A. Barker B. Laski C. Aristotle D. Marx |
| 10 | Al-Mawardi was a jurist who followed the fiqh of | A. Imam malik B. Imam Shafi C. Imam Abu Hanifa D. None of these |
| 11 | Who defines justice as 'treating equal equally and unequal unequally'? | A. Pierre-Joseph proudhon B. Leon Duguit C. Aristotle D. Saint Simon |
| 12 | Who of the following was an advocte of positive liberty? | A. Lock B. T. H. Green C. Bentham D. J.S. Mill |
| 13 | Who described law as a command of the sovereign | A. Austin B. Laski C. Hobbes D. Locke |
| 14 | Kymlicka's theory of citizenship is based on | A. Culturally differentiated rights B. One person on vote C. Wightage in voting for the minorities D. The philosophy of uniform citizenship |
| | | A. The rights are created by the state |

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| 15 | The legal theory of Rights believes that | B. The rights are created by the nature C. The rights are created by the society D. The rights are eternal |
| 16 | The Atlantic Charter (1941) resolved to give the right of self-determination to all | A. Ethnic minorities B. Religious minorities C. Linguistic minorities D. The colonies |
| 17 | According to Green, the basis of rights is: | A. Legal sanction B. Legal recognition C. Common moral consciousness D. Gift of the state |
| 18 | Rousseau supports the idealist theory of Rights on the basis of | A. Morality B. Natural law C. General will D. Social consciousness |
| 19 | Pluralist theory of sovereignty believes in | A. Distribution of sovereign power B. Concentration of sovereign power C. Both distribution and concentration of sovereign power D. Unlimited sovereign power |
| 20 | Who said: "Right is a reasonable claim recognized by society and enforced by the State"? | A. Laski B. Bosanquet C. Green D. Marx |