

## CSS Political Science Topic 5 Comparative Politics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What are the dimensions taken to measure the Gender Inequality Index(G2)?	A. Reproductive Health, Labor Market, Literacy and Knowledge B. Employment, Gender wage differentials and Empowerment. C. Labor market, Employment and Political participation D. Reproductive Health, Empowerment and Labor market
2	Political subculture is the part of	A. Social culture B. General culture C. Political culture D. Culture
3	How many rights are there in the Universal Declaration of human Rights?	A. 15 B. 30 C. 35 D. None of these
4	Who stated that 'war is the continuation of political intercourse by other means'?	A. Carl von Clausewitz B. Martin Shaw C. Karl marx D. Mary Kaldor
5	When is International Human Rights Day	A. 8 March B. 3 September C. 10 December D. None of these
6	As of 2016, women made up _____percent of those in the U.S. congress?	A. 48 B. 12 C. 84 D. None of these
7	Which one of the following is not Lucian Pye's three basic characteristic features of political developments?	A. Equality B. Capacity C. Differentiation D. State
8	Which of these distinguishes modern nation-states from traditional civilizations?	A. A national identity with an associated set of symbols and beliefs B. Governmental authority over a clearly demarcated territory C. The granting of citizenship rights to the relevant population D. None of these
9	Maternity protection Convention and Recommendation (No.191) was adopted in?	A. 1999 B. 1980 C. 1989 D. 2000
10	Which of the following is absolutely prohibited under international law	A. Death penalty B. Slavery C. Selling guns D. None of these
11	Who said, Political Modernization is characterized "by its far-reaching ability to control or influence the physical and social circumstances of its environment and by value system_____"?	A. Ward B. Huntington C. Lucian W . Pye D. Merriam
12	In Pakistan women received full voting rights in national elections in	A. 1973 B. 1970 C. 1956 D. 1961
13	Mary Kaldor (2006) argues that globalization processes lie at the heart of many 'new wars'. Which of the following is not an example of the increasing globalization of conflict?	A. The presence of diaspora volunteer fighters B. The recourse of combatants to small-scale guerrilla tactics C. The involvement of international NGOs D. The role of multinational United Nations peacekeeping troops

14	What do 'separatist' movements around the world seek to achieve?	<p>A. Recognition of the equal rights of an ethnic group within a nation state</p> <p>B. The creation of an independent nation state</p> <p>C. The expulsion of an ethnic group's from a disputed region</p> <p>D. Acceptance of an ethnic group's right to use a separate, minority language</p>
15	Which of these is a stereotype- a generally believed idea that isn't always true	<p>A. Only females can bear children</p> <p>B. Many girls grow up to become scientists</p> <p>C. Boys are better than girls at math</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
16	In _____, the UN issued its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which protects "the equal rights of men and women"	<p>A. 1948</p> <p>B. 1948</p> <p>C. 1958</p> <p>D. 1998</p>
17	In many contemporary conflicts, attempts are made to protect soldiers, often at the expense of civilian lives, in order to minimize coverage of fatalities . how are such conflicts described?	<p>A. Degenerate wars</p> <p>B. Genocides</p> <p>C. Illegal wars</p> <p>D. risk- transfer wars</p>
18	Like socialist feminism, _____ is an integrative approach that analyzes the ways in which oppression is interactive and specific, rather than additive	<p>A. Multicultural feminism</p> <p>B. Post-modern feminism</p> <p>C. Transnational feminism</p> <p>D. Marxism feminism</p>
19	When did Amnesty International win the Nobel Peace Prize?	<p>A. 1975</p> <p>B. 1977</p> <p>C. 1979</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
20	The Marxists and the radical feminists do not share which one of the following view on State power?	<p>A. Both deny that the State is an autonomous entity</p> <p>B. Both maintain that the ideology of the State can be understood by reference to the power Structure in a society</p> <p>C. Both are based on institutionalized structures of stratification</p> <p>D. Both agree on the location of structure of inequality and exploitation in society</p>