

**SSR Degree and PG College(A)**  
**M.A. Political Science**  
**Western Political Thought II**  
**SEM – II INTERNAL - II**

**I. Important MCQs**

1. Who wrote State and Revolution?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Lenin
- C) Mao Tse Tung
- D) Gramsci

Answer: B) Lenin

2. Lenin believed that the state is an instrument of:

- A) Religion
- B) Justice
- C) Class domination
- D) Democracy

Answer: C) Class domination

3. Mao Tse Tung is associated with the theory of:

- A) Justice
- B) Contradictions
- C) Liberty
- D) Sovereignty

Answer: B) Contradictions

4. Mao's concept of New Democracy was designed for:

- A) Developed capitalist countries
- B) Socialist countries only

C) Colonial and semi-colonial countries

D) Monarchies

Answer: C) Colonial and semi-colonial countries

5. The concept of Hegemony is associated with:

A) Rawls

B) Nozick

C) Foucault

D) Gramsci

Answer: D) Gramsci

6. According to Gramsci, hegemony is maintained through:

A) Military force alone

B) Economic sanctions

C) Consent and leadership

D) Elections only

Answer: C) Consent and leadership

7. "Passive Revolution" was developed by:

A) Lenin

B) Mao

C) Gramsci

D) Habermas

Answer: C) Gramsci

8. Michel Foucault is known for his analysis of:

A) Justice

B) Power and Knowledge

C) Liberty

D) Democracy

Answer: B) Power and Knowledge

9. Foucault argued that knowledge and power are:

A) Separate

B) Opposed

C) Interrelated

D) Unimportant

Answer: C) Interrelated

10. Habermas is associated with:

A) Critical Theory

B) Utilitarianism

C) Fascism

D) Positivism

Answer: A) Critical Theory

11. The concept of the Public Sphere was developed by:

A) Gramsci

B) Rawls

C) Habermas

D) Nozick

Answer: C) Habermas

12. The Public Sphere refers to:

A) Private family life

B) Public discussion and debate

C) Military institutions

D) Religious organizations

Answer: B) Public discussion and debate

13. Robert Nozick is associated with:

- A) Socialism
- B) Libertarianism
- C) Communism
- D) Feminism

Answer: B) Libertarianism

14. Nozick advocated a:

- A) Maximum State
- B) Welfare State
- C) Minimal State
- D) Socialist State

Answer: C) Minimal State

15. John Rawls wrote:

- A) State and Revolution
- B) A Theory of Justice
- C) Discipline and Punish
- D) Prison Notebooks

Answer: B) A Theory of Justice

16. Rawls introduced the concept of:

- A) General Will
- B) Original Position
- C) Class Struggle
- D) Hegemony

Answer: B) Original Position

17. The "Veil of Ignorance" is associated with:

- A) Lenin
- B) Mao
- C) Rawls
- D) Habermas

Answer: C) Rawls

18. According to Rawls, justice means:

- A) Justice as Fairness
- B) Justice as Power
- C) Justice as Equality of Outcome
- D) Justice as Punishment

Answer: A) Justice as Fairness

19. Which thinker belongs to Critical Theory?

- A) Habermas
- B) Lenin
- C) Nozick
- D) Mao

Answer: A) Habermas

20. Which thinker defended individual rights and private property most strongly?

- A) Rawls
- B) Gramsci
- C) Nozick
- D) Foucault

Answer: C) Nozick

## II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Lenin's famous work on political theory is \_\_\_\_\_ and Revolution.

Answer: State

2. According to Lenin, the state is an instrument of \_\_\_\_\_ domination.

Answer: Class

3. Lenin believed that a socialist revolution should be led by a \_\_\_\_\_ party.

Answer: Vanguard

4. Mao Tse Tung developed the Theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Contradictions

5. Mao's concept of \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy was designed for semi-colonial societies.

Answer: New

6. Mao emphasized the revolutionary role of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Peasantry

7. Antonio Gramsci is best known for his theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Hegemony

8. Gramsci argued that cultural leadership helps maintain ruling-class \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Power

9. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution was developed by Gramsci.

Answer: Passive

10. Gramsci emphasized the importance of civil \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Society

11. Michel Foucault studied the relationship between power and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Knowledge

12. Foucault's approach is often called the history of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Ideas

13. According to Foucault, power is present in all social \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Relations

14. Jürgen Habermas is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ Theory.

Answer: Critical

15. Habermas developed the concept of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sphere.

Answer: Public

16. Habermas believed rational discussion strengthens \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Democracy

17. Robert Nozick is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Libertarianism

18. Nozick defended the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_ state.

Answer: Minimal

19. John Rawls wrote A Theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Justice

20. Rawls proposed the concept of the \_\_\_\_\_ position.

Answer: Original

### III. Descriptive Questions

1. Explain Lenin's theory of the State and Revolution. How does it differ from the liberal view of the state?

2. Discuss Mao Tse Tung's Theory of Contradictions and its significance in socialist thought.

3. What is Mao's concept of New Democracy? Explain its objectives and features.

4. Critically examine Antonio Gramsci's concept of Hegemony.

5. Explain Gramsci's theory of Passive Revolution. How is it relevant to modern politics?

6. Discuss Michel Foucault's concept of Power/Knowledge and its impact on political theory.

7. Explain Foucault's approach to the History of Ideas. What are its major contributions?
8. Analyze Jürgen Habermas's Critical Theory and its importance in contemporary political thought.
9. What is Habermas's concept of the Public Sphere? Discuss its role in a democratic society.
10. Compare and contrast Robert Nozick's Libertarianism with John Rawls's Theory of Justice.