

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

I. Important MCQs

1. Who wrote The Prince?

- A) Hobbes
- B) Machiavelli
- C) Locke
- D) Rousseau

Answer: B

2. Leviathan was written by:

- A) Hobbes
- B) Locke
- C) Bentham
- D) Mill

Answer: A

3. Hobbes described the state of nature as:

- A) Peaceful life
- B) War of all against all
- C) Democratic society
- D) Socialist society

Answer: B

4. Locke's natural rights are:

- A) Equality, Justice, Religion
- B) Life, Liberty, Property
- C) Freedom, Authority, Nation
- D) Rights, Duties, Justice

Answer: B

5. "General Will" is associated with:

- A) Hobbes
- B) Locke
- C) Rousseau
- D) Marx

Answer: C

6. The Social Contract was written by:

- A) Mill
- B) Rousseau
- C) Green
- D) Hegel

Answer: B

7. Who proposed the theory of Separation of Powers?

- A) Machiavelli
- B) Bentham
- C) Montesquieu
- D) Locke

Answer: C

8. "Greatest happiness of the greatest number" was given by:

- A) Hobbes
- B) Bentham
- C) Marx
- D) Green

Answer: B

9. On Liberty was written by:

- A) Mill
- B) Bentham
- C) Locke
- D) Marx

Answer: A

10. J.S. Mill strongly supported:

- A) Dictatorship
- B) Individual liberty
- C) Fascism
- D) Monarchy

Answer: B

11. Hegel is associated with:

- A) Liberalism
- B) Utilitarianism
- C) Idealism
- D) Fascism

Answer: C

12. Historical Materialism is associated with:

- A) Locke
- B) Marx
- C) Green
- D) Bentham

Answer: B

13. The Communist Manifesto was written by:

- A) Lenin and Stalin
- B) Marx and Engels
- C) Hobbes and Locke
- D) Plato and Aristotle

Answer: B

14. The theory of Surplus Value belongs to:

- A) Mill
- B) Bentham
- C) Marx
- D) Hobbes

Answer: C

15. T.H. Green is associated with:

- A) Positive Liberalism
- B) Fascism
- C) Communism
- D) Anarchism

Answer: A

16. Who is called the father of Liberalism?

- A) Marx
- B) Locke
- C) Rousseau
- D) Hegel

Answer: B

17. Machiavelli separated politics from:

- A) Society
- B) Ethics
- C) Religion
- D) Economy

Answer: B

18. Rousseau believed sovereignty belongs to:

- A) King
- B) Parliament
- C) Church
- D) People

Answer: D

19. According to Marx, the State is an instrument of:

- A) Welfare
- B) Justice
- C) Class domination
- D) Equality

Answer: C

20. "Liberty means absence of restraint" refers to:

- A) Positive liberty
- B) Economic liberty
- C) Negative liberty
- D) Moral liberty

Answer: C

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Prince was written by _____.

Answer: Machiavelli

2. Thomas Hobbes wrote the book _____.

Answer: Leviathan

3. John Locke advocated the theory of _____ government.

Answer: Limited

4. Rousseau's famous concept is called _____ Will.

Answer: General

5. The theory of Separation of Powers was proposed by _____.

Answer: Montesquieu

6. Bentham is associated with the theory of _____.

Answer: Utilitarianism

7. "Greatest happiness of the greatest number" was stated by _____.

Answer: Bentham

8. J.S. Mill wrote the book _____.

Answer: On Liberty

9. Hegel is associated with _____ theory.

Answer: Idealist

10. Karl Marx developed the theory of _____ Materialism.

Answer: Historical

11. Marx and Engels jointly wrote _____.

Answer: The Communist Manifesto

12. The theory of Surplus Value was given by _____.

Answer: Karl Marx

13. T.H. Green supported _____ Liberalism.

Answer: Positive

14. Hobbes described the state of nature as a state of _____.

Answer: War

15. Locke emphasized the natural rights of life, liberty, and _____.

Answer: Property

16. Rousseau believed sovereignty belongs to the _____.

Answer: People

17. Machiavelli separated politics from _____.

Answer: Ethics

18. The father of Liberalism is _____.

Answer: John Locke

19. According to Marx, history is a history of _____ struggle.

Answer: Class

20. Negative liberty means absence of _____.

Answer: Restraint

III. Descriptive Questions

1. What is Machiavelli's concept of State?
2. Explain Thomas Hobbes' State of Nature.
3. What are John Locke's Natural Rights?
4. Define Jean-Jacques Rousseau's General Will.
5. Write a short note on Separation of Powers.