

Question Bank

Political Science

B.A. 2nd Year, 3rd Semester

Course Title: Foundations of Western Political Thought

Total Questions: 150 (50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Answer Questions (50)

1. Define political ideas and ideologies. Discuss their significance in political theory.
2. Explain the relevance of ideologies in contemporary politics.
3. Critically examine the basic tenets of Conservatism.
4. Discuss the core principles of Liberalism.
5. Analyze the socialist critique of capitalism.
6. What are the key demands of Feminist political theory?
7. Describe the main ideas of Environmentalism as a political ideology.
8. Examine the political ideas of Plato regarding justice and ideal state.
9. Analyze Aristotle's classification of governments.
10. Compare Plato's and Aristotle's views on the ideal state.
11. Discuss Machiavelli's concept of power and statecraft.
12. Explain the significance of Machiavelli's "The Prince" in modern political thought.
13. Discuss Hobbes' theory of the Social Contract and its implications.
14. Explain Locke's views on natural rights and government.
15. Compare the Social Contract theories of Hobbes and Rousseau.
16. Explain Rousseau's concept of General Will and popular sovereignty.
17. Critically analyze Bentham's principle of utility.
18. Discuss the relevance of Utilitarianism in democratic governance.
19. Explain J.S. Mill's concept of liberty and its significance.
20. Analyze T.H. Green's theory of positive freedom.
21. Compare the views of Bentham and Mill on Utilitarianism.
22. Discuss the development of liberal political thought from Locke to Green.
23. Explain Hegel's idea of the state as the realization of ethical life.
24. Analyze Hegel's theory of dialectics.
25. Discuss the influence of Hegelian idealism on political theory.
26. Examine Karl Marx's concept of historical materialism.

27. Explain the Marxist theory of class struggle.
 28. Analyze Marx's critique of capitalism.
 29. Discuss the concept of alienation in Marxist thought.
 30. Compare Marx and Hegel on the concept of history.
 31. How do ideologies shape public opinion and political action?
 32. Discuss the interrelationship between feminism and liberalism.
 33. Examine the contributions of Aristotle to constitutional theory.
 34. What is the significance of Plato's allegory of the cave?
 35. Critically evaluate Machiavelli's separation of politics from ethics.
 36. How does Rousseau reconcile individual liberty with the General Will?
 37. Explain the limitations of classical utilitarianism.
 38. Discuss the differences between negative and positive liberty.
 39. Analyze the philosophical roots of environmental political thought.
 40. Discuss the implications of conservatism for social change.
 41. Examine the role of the state in socialist theory.
 42. How does Mill defend individual freedom in a democratic society?
 43. Evaluate T.H. Green's critique of classical liberalism.
 44. Explain the process of dialectical materialism in Marx's thought.
 45. What is the role of ideology in modern democracies?
 46. Compare classical and modern liberalism.
 47. Analyze the relationship between liberty and authority in political thought.
 48. Discuss the feminist perspective on power and patriarchy.
 49. Examine the moral foundations of environmentalism.
 50. Summarize the transition from classical to modern Western political thought.
-

Section B: Short Answer Questions (50)

1. What are political ideologies?
2. Define Conservatism.
3. State two features of Liberalism.
4. What is Socialism?
5. Mention two key aspects of Feminism.
6. What is Environmentalism in politics?
7. What does Plato's "Philosopher King" mean?
8. Define Aristotle's concept of polity.
9. What is Machiavelli's view on human nature?
10. Who wrote "The Prince"?
11. What is the Social Contract according to Hobbes?
12. Mention two natural rights according to Locke.
13. What is Rousseau's General Will?
14. Define Utilitarianism.
15. What is the principle of utility?
16. Who is called the father of Utilitarianism?
17. Define Liberty according to J.S. Mill.

18. What is positive freedom?
 19. Name two liberal thinkers.
 20. Who introduced the concept of ethical state?
 21. Define dialectics.
 22. Who gave the theory of historical materialism?
 23. What is class struggle?
 24. Define alienation.
 25. What does Marx mean by means of production?
 26. Mention any two types of ideologies.
 27. What is the feminist critique of patriarchy?
 28. What is the significance of environmental concerns in politics?
 29. Define the concept of justice in Plato's philosophy.
 30. Who wrote "Politics"?
 31. Define Natural Law.
 32. What is the role of reason in Aristotle's thought?
 33. What is a welfare state?
 34. Name two socialist philosophers.
 35. What is Machiavellianism?
 36. Define "General Will" in one sentence.
 37. Name one book written by T.H. Green.
 38. What is negative liberty?
 39. What is meant by historical dialectic?
 40. What is the role of the state in Hegel's philosophy?
 41. What is the difference between Bentham and Mill's Utilitarianism?
 42. Mention one contribution of J.S. Mill.
 43. What is ethical liberalism?
 44. Define the term ideology.
 45. What is "will to power"?
 46. What is the Marxist view of revolution?
 47. Name two books by Karl Marx.
 48. What is the dialectic method?
 49. Mention one criticism of Social Contract theory.
 50. Define liberal democracy.
-

Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (50)

1. Who is the author of "The Republic"?
 - A. Aristotle
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Plato ☒
 - D. Cicero
2. Aristotle's classification of government includes:
 - A. Monarchy, Tyranny, Democracy
 - B. Monarchy, Aristocracy, Polity ☒

- C. Dictatorship, Republic, Democracy
 - D. None of the above
3. Machiavelli wrote:
- A. Leviathan
 - B. Politics
 - C. The Prince ☒
 - D. The Spirit of Laws
4. Who among the following is a Social Contract theorist?
- A. T.H. Green
 - B. Hegel
 - C. Hobbes ☒
 - D. Marx
5. Who advocated the principle of utility?
- A. J.S. Mill
 - B. Rousseau
 - C. Bentham ☒
 - D. Aristotle
6. J.S. Mill is associated with the concept of:
- A. Positive Liberty
 - B. Harm Principle ☒
 - C. Alienation
 - D. Social Contract
7. Who is known for the theory of historical materialism?
- A. Hegel
 - B. Marx ☒
 - C. Locke
 - D. Hobbes
8. The idea of the General Will is associated with:
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Locke
 - C. Rousseau ☒
 - D. Bentham
9. Who said, "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains"?
- A. Locke
 - B. Rousseau ☒
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Machiavelli
10. The ethical state is a concept developed by:
- A. Marx
 - B. Hegel ☒
 - C. Mill
 - D. Green
11. The idea of dialectical idealism belongs to:
- A. Marx
 - B. Hegel ☒

- C. Locke
- D. Mill
- 12. T.H. Green is known for:
 - A. Negative liberty
 - B. Legal Positivism
 - C. Positive liberty ☒
 - D. Natural Rights
- 13. According to Hobbes, the state of nature is:
 - A. Peaceful
 - B. Cooperative
 - C. Nasty and brutish ☒
 - D. Harmonious
- 14. "Greatest happiness of the greatest number" is associated with:
 - A. Bentham ☒
 - B. Green
 - C. Marx
 - D. Locke
- 15. Plato's ideal state is ruled by:
 - A. Warriors
 - B. Farmers
 - C. Philosopher Kings ☒
 - D. Businessmen
- 16. Who emphasized ends justify the means?
 - A. Mill
 - B. Hegel
 - C. Machiavelli ☒
 - D. Aristotle
- 17. Alienation is a key concept in the theory of:
 - A. Locke
 - B. Rousseau
 - C. Marx ☒
 - D. Bentham
- 18. "The Prince" deals with:
 - A. Ethics
 - B. Political Power ☒
 - C. Law
 - D. Environmentalism
- 19. Environmentalism emphasizes:
 - A. Industrial Growth
 - B. Military Power
 - C. Ecological Balance ☒
 - D. Monarchy
- 20. Feminist political thought focuses on:
 - A. Economics
 - B. Religion

- C. Gender Equality ☒
 - D. Nationalism
21. Who emphasized “liberty, equality, fraternity”?
- A. Hegel
 - B. Rousseau ☒
 - C. Bentham
 - D. Hobbes
22. Natural rights theory was proposed by:
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Locke ☒
 - C. Hegel
 - D. Mill
23. Bentham is considered a:
- A. Feminist
 - B. Idealist
 - C. Utilitarian ☒
 - D. Environmentalist
24. Rousseau wrote:
- A. Social Contract ☒
 - B. Politics
 - C. Republic
 - D. Leviathan
25. Plato’s most famous student was:
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Aristotle ☒
 - D. Locke
26. According to Mill, liberty can be limited only to:
- A. Support the government
 - B. Promote tradition
 - C. Prevent harm to others ☒
 - D. Avoid disobedience
27. Which ideology emphasizes minimal state intervention?
- A. Conservatism
 - B. Liberalism ☒
 - C. Marxism
 - D. Socialism
28. Who is regarded as the father of Political Science?
- A. Machiavelli ☒
 - B. Locke
 - C. Plato
 - D. Mill
29. Who developed the concept of class struggle?
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Hegel

- C. Marx ☒
 - D. Aristotle
30. The idea of “invisible hand” is related to:
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Locke
 - C. Adam Smith ☒
 - D. Green
31. According to Hegel, history progresses through:
- A. Revolution
 - B. Accidents
 - C. Dialectics ☒
 - D. Natural laws
32. Green is associated with:
- A. Classical Liberalism
 - B. Ethical Liberalism ☒
 - C. Conservatism
 - D. Marxism
33. Who is a modern environmentalist thinker?
- A. Locke
 - B. Bentham
 - C. Rachel Carson ☒
 - D. Mill
34. Who argued for women’s rights in politics?
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Wollstonecraft ☒
 - C. Green
 - D. Hegel
35. Liberalism supports:
- A. One-party rule
 - B. Individual freedom ☒
 - C. State control
 - D. Communism
36. The book “Leviathan” was written by:
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Hobbes ☒
 - C. Locke
 - D. Hegel
37. Aristotle believed humans are:
- A. Machines
 - B. Rational animals ☒
 - C. Evil by nature
 - D. All equal
38. Plato’s theory of forms is an example of:
- A. Materialism
 - B. Realism

- C. Idealism ☒
 - D. Empiricism
39. Hegel's state represents:
- A. Legal authority
 - B. Ethical life ☒
 - C. Contractual society
 - D. Anarchy
40. Utilitarianism is based on:
- A. Religion
 - B. Ethics
 - C. Pleasure and pain ☒
 - D. Rights
41. Who said, "Liberty consists in doing what one desires"?
- A. Marx
 - B. Mill ☒
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Bentham
42. Socialism believes in:
- A. Individualism
 - B. Free market
 - C. Collective ownership ☒
 - D. Anarchism
43. "Harm Principle" is proposed by:
- A. Rousseau
 - B. Mill ☒
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Green
44. Green believed the state should:
- A. Interfere minimally
 - B. Ensure ethical development ☒
 - C. Protect property only
 - D. Promote conservatism
45. Feminism challenges:
- A. Communism
 - B. Patriarchy ☒
 - C. Liberalism
 - D. Idealism
46. Who supported rigid monarchy to prevent anarchy?
- A. Locke
 - B. Hobbes ☒
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. Green
47. Machiavelli's politics were:
- A. Utopian
 - B. Ethical

C. Realist ☒

D. Feminist

48. Rousseau believed humans were naturally:

A. Corrupt

B. Good ☒

C. Violent

D. Selfish

49. The term "General Will" is linked to:

A. Hobbes

B. Locke

C. Rousseau ☒

D. Hegel

50. According to Marx, the state will:

A. Remain forever

B. Be abolished ☒

C. Become stronger

D. Merge with religion