



# Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

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**Class: 11<sup>th</sup>****POLITICAL SCIENCE****Marks: 35****Date: 01.09.2019****Volume - 1****Time: 01.30 Hours****I Choose the Correct answer****1) The term 'Politics' is closely related to the Greek word 'Polis' meaning,**

- a) City-state b) Police Forces c) Politics d) Police state

**2) Who told the central theme of politics is 'Who gets What, When and How?'**

- a) Harold Laski b) Harold Laswell c) Charles E Merriam d) Franck Goodnow

**3) According to David Easton Politics is**

- a) 'The authoritative allocation of values'  
b) 'The authoritative allocation of resources'  
c) 'The authoritative allocation of authority'  
d) 'The authoritative allocation of power'

**4) In the Indian context, who are all considered as the ancient political thinker?**

- a) Kautilya and Thiruvalluvar b) Valmiki and Varahamihira  
c) Charaka and Susruta d) Viyasa and Aryabatta

**5) The Concept 'Legitimacy' is closely related to**

- a) Study of Law b) State and Government  
c) Legitimate ownership of Property d) Power and Authority

**6. Who told that 'Power breeds power and this form the central tenet of elitism'?**

- a) Robert Michel b) Harold Laski  
c) David Easton d) Charles E Merriam

**7) Who can be called as the Father of Political Science?**

- a) Aristotle b) Socrates  
c) Plato d) Machiavelli

**8) Who told that 'Man is by nature a Political Animal'?**

- a) Plato b) Jean Bodin c) Aristotle d) Socrates

**9) Who changed the subject matter of politics from the religious approach to the empirical observation with secular Perspectives?**

- a) Thomas Hobbes b) Niccolò Machiavelli c) John Locke d) J.J. Rousseau

**10) Who gave the famous quotation, 'History is past Politics and Politics is present History'?**

- a) Harold Laswell      b) Freeman
- c) Charles E Merriam      d) John Seelay

**11. Name the Political Thinker who first used the word State**

- a) Niccolo Machiavelli      b) Plato      c) Aristotle      d) Locke

**12. Who authored the book 'Leviathan'?**

- a) Hobbes      b) Locke      c) Rousseau      d) Morgenthau

**13. Which is the main component of State that determine citizenship status**

- a) Territory      b) Government      c) Sovereignty      d) Population

**14. Which of the following is regarded as the Limiting authority of the State's Authority**

- a) Constitution      b) Religion      c) Judgment      d) People

**15. "Territorial sovereignty or the superiority of State, overall within its boundaries and complete freedom from external control has been a fundamental principle of the modern State life" is stated by**

- a) Elliot      b) Bodin      c) Austin      d) Machiavelli

**16. Who of the following is regarded as the father of Modern Theory of Sovereignty?**

- a) Jean Bodin      b) Hugo Gotius      c) Austin      d) Machiavelli

**17. Which of the following is not the states function of Modern State**

- a) Security and Defence      b) Economic Functions
- c) Provision of Essential Services      d) Religions duties

**18. Which flagship programme of Government of Tamil Nadu followed by all other states in India**

- a) The Noon Meal Scheme      b) Rain Harvesting      c) Gold for marriage
- d) Bicycle for school children

**19. The idea of Welfare State in the Indian Constituion is contained in**

- a) Part IV      b) part III      c) Part I      d) Part II

**20. Who is known to be the father of sovereignty?**

- a) Bodin      b) Austin      c) Plato      d) Aristotle

**21. Monistic theory of sovereignty propounded by**

- a) Austin      b) Hegel      c) Merriam      d) Willoughby

**22. In democracy sovereignty resides with**

- a) State    b) Government    c) People    d) Media

**23. Who said “I am the state”?**

- a) James II      b) Napoleon I      c) Louis XIV      d) Bismarck

**24. Double citizenship exists in**

- a) USA    b) China    c) Japan    d) Australia

**25. “Sovereignty resides with General Will” said by**

- a) Rousseau      b) T.H.Green      c) Austin      d) Bodin

**26. “On Liberty” book written by**

- a) J.S.Mill      b) Locke      c) Rousseau      d) Bodin

**27. The main objective of rule of law is to ensure:**

- a) Freedom of Press      b) Liberty of citizens  
c) Independence of Judiciary      d) All the above

**28. Fundamental rights of India drawn from?**

- a) USA    b) France    c) Britain    d) Russia

**29. “Religion is opium” stated by**

- a) Marx    b) Galileo    c) Russell    d) Bagat Singh

**30. “Das Capital” book written by?**

- a) Marx    b) Kropotkin    c) Owen    d) Netaji

**31. Which right is the one that entitles an individual to voice their opinions publicly?**

- a) Right to liberty      c) Right to free expression  
b) Right to education      d) Right to religion

**32. The right to life, liberty and equality are called as**

- a) Political Rights    c) Legal Rights  
b) Civil Rights      d) Natural Rights

**33. The rights that are protected and supported by international and national laws and treaties are**

- a) Fundamental Rights      c) Natural Rights  
b) The Bill of Rights      d) Human Rights

**34. The drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was under the chairmanship of**

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar                      c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru              d) Rajendra Prasad

**35. Equality and freedom of liberty are the two kinds of rights necessary for**

- a) Communism                              c) Monarchy
- b) Democracy                              d) Communalism

**36. The detention of a person to protect the law and security of the nation is called as**

- a) Habeas Corpus                          c) Preventive Detention
- b) Mandamus                              d) Prohibition

**37. Which Article provides the Constitutional Remedies to the citizens at Supreme Court?**

- a) Article 21                              c) Article 15
- b) Article 32                              d) Article 18

**38. A uniform civil code can be obtained through**

- a) Fundamental Duties                      c) Directive Principles
- b) Fundamental Rights                      d) Human Rights

**39. The term democracy means**

- a) Rule by People    b) Revolution              c) Power of People    d) Polyarchy

**40. Democracy is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Form of Government    b) Political System    c) Rule by Law    d) Power of People

**41. Democracy underlines the Principle of**

- a) Rule by the people    b) Election    c) Rule of Constitution    d) Governing principle

**42. Social Democracy believes strongly in**

- a) Equality of opportunity and freedom    b) Socialism    c) Human rights    d) Liberty

**43. Direct Democracy is practiced in the**

- a) Federal Republic of Switzerland    c) United States of America    b) Russia    d) China

**44. Economic democracy is based on the importance of**

- a) Economic rights and social equality    b) Workplace democracy
- c) Labour Rights                              d) Employment Guarantee

**45. The leading Indian political thinker who Proposed Radical Democracy was**

- a) M.N.Roy                      b) Gandhi    c) Nehru    d) Ambedkar

**46. Radical Democracy is believed to be the**

- a) Power of the people      b) Rule of Law      c) Local Community Rule
- d) Participatory Democracy

**47. Protective democracy is based on**

- a) Equality      b) Liberty      b) Rights      d) Social security

**48. The Marxist theory views the democracy in the social context of**

- a) Community      b) Social Group      c) Class analysis      d) Capitalist Class

**49. Which was the theory of Democracy favored the collapse of capitalism and calls for the revolutionary transformation of the society?**

- a) Classical Theory      b) Egalitarian Theory      c) The Marxist theory      d) The Elitist Theory

**50. Pluralism leads to defend their particular interests through government by creating**

- a) Social Equilibrium      c) Economic Equilibrium
- b) Competitive equilibrium      d) Political Equality

**51. One of the salient features of Indian Democracy is**

- a) Citizen's Participation      b) Secret Ballot      c) Parliamentary Democracy
- d) Universal Adult suffrage

**52. "Parliamentary form of Government" is also known as**

- (a) Cabinet Government      (b) Responsible Government
- (c) Westminster forms of government      (d) All of the above

**53. Which of the following characteristics is not related to the federal government?**

- (a) Written Constitution      (b) Flexible Constitution
- (c) Supremacy of the Constitution      (d) Independent Judiciary

**54. The Federal System in India is based on the model of which country?**

- (a) Canada      (b) UK      (c) America      (d) Japan

**55. Which three indicators are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)?**

**I. Standard of living II. Education**

**III. Life expectancy IV. Condition of environment**

- (a) Only I, II & IV      (b) Only I, II, & III      (c) Only I & II      (d) All of the above

**56. Which of the following are the features on the basis of which the parliamentary system of government in India operates?**

- a. Nominal and real executives      b. Executive responsible to lower house  
c. Prime Minister is the real executive      d. All of the above

**57. Due to which of following reasons the founding fathers preferred the British parliamentary system?**

- 1) Familiarity with system. 2) More responsibility.  
3) Separation of power. 4) Heterogeneous Indian Society.

- a. Only 1, 2, 4      b. Only 1, 2, 3      c. Only 2, 3, 4      d. All of the above

**58. Which federal institution oversees the implementation of Constitutional provisions and procedures?**

- A) Legislature      B) Executive      C) Judiciary      D) Cabinet

**59. In U.S.A. The form of government is:**

- A) Parliamentary      B) Presidential  
C) Absolute monarchy      D) Limited monarchy

**60. Which major country does not have a single, written constitution?**

- a) Russia      b) Iran      c) Germany      d) United Kingdom

**61. Name the philosopher who wrote "The Republic"**

- a) Marx      b) Aristotle  
c) Plato      d) St. Thomas Aquinas

**62. Whose real name was "Aristocles"?**

- a) Socrates      b) Plato      c) Aristotle      d) Xenophon

**63. Who is called the father of Political Science?**

- a) Socrates      b) Plato      c) Aristotle      d) Xenophon

**64. Who is famously known as the Doctor of the Church?**

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas      b) Plato      c) Aristotle      d) Xenophon

**65. Who is the author of "Discourses on Livy"?**

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas      b) Machiavelli      c) Aristotle      d) Xenophon

**66. Who is the father of philosophical liberalism?**

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas      b) Machiavelli      c) Marx      d) John Locke

**67. Who said "It was a condition which, however free, is full of tears, and continual dangers"?**

- a) John Locke      b) St. Thomas Aquinas      c) Thomas Hobbes      d) Marx



**68. Who is the author of the work “Principles of Political Economy”?**

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas b) Thomas Hobbes c) John Stuart Mill d) Plato

**69. Which work is called as the “Bible of the working class”?**

- a) Principles of Political Economy b) Das Kapital  
c) Theory of Surplus Value d) Class Struggle of France

**70. Who promulgated the idea of “Dictatorship of the Proletariat”?**

- a) Marx b) St. Thomas Aquinas c) Thomas Hobbes d) John Stuart Mill

----- All The Best -----

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## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## BOOK BACK ANSWER KEY

## VOLUME - 1

S.NO	ANSWER	S.NO	ANSWER	S.NO	ANSWER
1	A	28	A	55	B
2	B	29	A	56	D
3	A	30	A	57	A
4	A	31	A	58	C
5	D	32	D	59	B
6	A	33	D	60	D
7	A	34	A	61	C
8	C	35	B	62	B
9	B	36	C	63	C
10	D	37	B	64	A
11	A	38	C	65	B
12	A	39	A	66	D
13	A	40	D	67	D
14	A	41	A	68	C
15	A	42	A	69	B
16	A	43	A	70	A
17	D	44	A		
18	A	45	A		
19	A	46	A		
20	A	47	C		
21	A	48	C		
22	C	49	C		
23	C	50	B		
24	A	51	A		
25	A	52	D		
26	A	53	B		
27	D	54	A		