Unit I: Freedom and Equality

1. Who is associated with the idea of Negative Freedom?
a) Karl Marx
b) John Locke
c) Amartya Sen
d) Rawls
Ans: b

2. Negative freedom means:
a) Freedom to achieve goals
b) Absence of external interference
c) Economic equality
d) Political participation
Ans: b

3. Development as Freedom is proposed by:
a) Locke
b) Rawls
c) Amartya Sen
d) Hayek
Ans: c

4. Procedural equality focuses on:
a) Equal outcomes
b) Equal opportunities
c) Fair rules and processes
d) Wealth distribution
Ans: c

5. Substantive equality aims at:
a) Same rules for all
b) Equal results
c) Equal access and outcomes
d) No state intervention
Ans: c

6. Egalitarianism supports:
a) Hierarchy
b) Inequality
c) Equality
d) Capitalism only
Ans: c

7. Differential treatment is justified in:
a) Formal equality
b) Egalitarianism
c) Libertarianism
d) Anarchism
Ans: b

8. Background inequalities refer to:
a) Natural differences
b) Social and economic disadvantages
c) Political power
d) Legal rights
Ans: b

9. Locke supported:
a) Positive liberty
b) Negative liberty
c) Economic equality

d) Socialism
Ans: b

10. Sen links freedom with:
a) Wealth
b) Capability
c) Authority
d) Law
Ans: b

Unit II: Justice

11. Distributive justice is mainly associated with:
a) Locke
b) Rawls
c) Marx
d) Hobbes
Ans: b

12. Rawls proposed:
a) Utilitarianism
b) Two principles of justice
c) Class struggle
d) Free market
Ans: b

13. The ‘Original Position’ is given by:
a) Hayek
b) Rawls
c) Locke

d) Nozick
Ans: b

14. Veil of Ignorance ensures:
a) Bias
b) Fairness
c) Inequality
d) Power
Ans: b

15. Libertarian justice is linked to:
a) Equality
b) State control
c) Individual freedom
d) Welfare state
Ans: c

16. Hayek supported:
a) Central planning
b) Free market
c) Socialism
d) Equality of outcome
Ans: b

17. Global justice deals with:
a) Local governance
b) International fairness
c) Family law
d) State law
Ans: b

18. Rawls' Difference Principle states:
a) All are equal
b) Inequality is unjust
c) Inequality allowed if benefits least advantaged
d) No inequality
Ans: c

19. Hayek opposed:
a) Market
b) Planning
c) Justice
d) Freedom
Ans: b

20. Distributive justice concerns:
a) Law enforcement
b) Distribution of resources
c) Elections
d) Judiciary
Ans: b

Unit III: Rights and Obligation

21. Universality of rights means:
a) Rights for citizens only
b) Rights for all humans
c) Rights for rich
d) Rights for state
Ans: b

22. Differentiated rights are:
a) Same for all
b) Different for groups
c) Only legal
d) Only political
Ans: b

23. Civil disobedience means:
a) Breaking unjust laws peacefully
b) Violence
c) Obeying laws
d) Ignoring state
Ans: a

24. Political obligation refers to:
a) Moral duty to obey laws
b) Economic duty
c) Social duty
d) Legal contract
Ans: a

25. Consent theory is linked to:
a) Marx
b) Locke
c) Hayek
d) Sen
Ans: b

26. Anarchism rejects:
a) Society
b) State
c) Freedom

d) Rights
Ans: b

27. Conservatism supports:
a) Radical change
b) Tradition
c) Revolution
d) Equality
Ans: b

28. Rights and duties are:
a) Opposite
b) Connected
c) Same
d) Unrelated
Ans: b

29. Civil disobedience was practiced by:
a) Gandhi
b) Marx
c) Locke
d) Hayek
Ans: a

30. Group rights are part of:
a) Universal rights
b) Differentiated rights
c) Legal rights
d) Natural rights
Ans: b

Unit IV: Major Debates

31. Sovereignty means:
a) Power of people
b) Supreme authority
c) Equality
d) Justice
Ans: b

32. Globalization challenges:
a) Economy
b) Nation-state
c) Society
d) Culture
Ans: b

33. Nation-state refers to:
a) Cultural unity + political authority
b) Only culture
c) Only state
d) Only economy
Ans: a

34. Multiculturalism supports:
a) One culture
b) Diversity
c) Uniformity
d) Isolation
Ans: b

35. Plural society means:
a) Single group

b) Multiple cultures
c) No culture
d) One religion
Ans: b

36. Diversity requires:
a) Equality
b) Recognition
c) Justice
d) All
Ans: d

37. Climate change affects:
a) Economy only
b) Environment only
c) Human rights
d) Politics only
Ans: c

38. Ecological rights mean:
a) Political rights
b) Environmental rights
c) Economic rights
d) Legal rights
Ans: b

39. Human rights include:
a) Civil rights
b) Political rights
c) Social rights
d) All
Ans: d

40. Global justice includes:
a) Climate justice
b) Economic justice
c) Human rights
d) All
Ans: d

Mixed Questions

41. Equality of opportunity is part of:
a) Procedural equality
b) Substantive equality
c) Justice
d) Rights
Ans: a

42. Rawls belongs to:
a) Libertarianism
b) Liberalism
c) Marxism
d) Conservatism
Ans: b

43. Hayek opposed:
a) Freedom
b) Planning
c) Market
d) Individualism
Ans: b

44. Development includes:
a) Income
b) Freedom
c) Capability
d) All
Ans: d

45. Civil disobedience is:
a) Illegal always
b) Moral protest
c) Violent protest
d) Political duty
Ans: b

46. Differentiated rights promote:
a) Inequality
b) Inclusion
c) Exclusion
d) Privilege
Ans: b

47. Justice ensures:
a) Order
b) Fairness
c) Equality
d) All
Ans: d

48. Multiculturalism opposes:
a) Diversity
b) Uniformity
c) Identity

d) Equality
Ans: b

49. Globalization leads to:
a) Isolation
b) Interconnection
c) Division
d) Conflict
Ans: b

50. Political theory studies:
a) Power
b) Justice
c) Rights
d) All
Ans: d

51. Who wrote A Theory of Justice?

a) John Locke

b) John Rawls

c) F. A. Hayek

d) Karl Marx

Ans: b

52. A Theory of Justice was published in:

a) 1965

b) 1971

c) 1980

d) 1990

Ans: b

53. Who wrote Development as Freedom?

a) Rawls

b) Amartya Sen

c) Hayek

d) Nozick

Ans: b

54. Development as Freedom was published in:

a) 1995

b) 1999

c) 2001

d) 2005

Ans: b

55. Who wrote Two Treatises of Government?

a) Hobbes

b) Locke

c) Rousseau

d) Marx

Ans: b

56. Two Treatises of Government was published in:

a) 1689

b) 1700

c) 1651

d) 1776

Ans: a

57. Who wrote The Road to Serfdom?

a) Rawls

b) Hayek

c) Marx

d) Sen

Ans: b

58. The Road to Serfdom was published in:

a) 1930

b) 1944

c) 1950

d) 1960

Ans: b

59. Who wrote Anarchy, State and Utopia?

a) Rawls

b) Nozick

c) Locke

d) Hayek

Ans: b

60. Anarchy, State and Utopia was published in:

a) 1974

b) 1980

c) 1990

d) 2000

Ans: a

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61. Andrew Heywood's Political Theory was published in:

a) 1980

b) 1994

c) 2000

d) 2010

Ans: b

62. Ian Carter's discussion on "Liberty" appears in:

a) Political Theory

b) Political Concepts

c) Justice Theory

d) Democracy

Ans: b

63. Paula Casal and Andrew Williams wrote on "Equality" in:

a) 2005

b) 2008

c) 2010

d) 2015

Ans: b

64. Dudley Knowles' Political Philosophy was published in:

a) 1995

b) 2001

c) 2010

d) 2020

Ans: b

65. Adam Swift's Political Philosophy was published in:

a) 1999

b) 2001

c) 2005

d) 2010

Ans: b

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66. According to Rawls, justice means:

a) Power

b) Equality

c) Fairness

d) Law

Ans: c

67. According to Hayek, social justice is:

a) Necessary

b) A misconception

c) Essential

d) Possible

Ans: b

68. Nozick is associated with:

a) Distributive justice

b) Entitlement theory

c) Utilitarianism

d) Social contract

Ans: b

69. Entitlement theory is linked to:

a) Rawls

b) Nozick

c) Locke

d) Marx

Ans: b

70. Sen’s theory is known as:

a) Capability approach

b) Equality theory

c) Justice theory

d) Contract theory

Ans: a

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71. The “Original Position” appears in:

a) Development as Freedom

b) A Theory of Justice

c) Road to Serfdom

d) Political Theory

Ans: b

72. The “Veil of Ignorance” is associated with:

a) Rawls

b) Locke

c) Hayek

d) Marx

Ans: a

73. According to Locke, rights are:

a) Social

b) Natural

c) Legal

d) Political

Ans: b

74. Natural rights include:

a) Life

b) Liberty

c) Property

d) All

Ans: d

75. According to Hayek, the free market is:

a) Inefficient

b) Most effective

c) Dangerous

d) Unnecessary

Ans: b

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76. Global justice is discussed by:

a) Rawls

b) Sen

c) Thomas Pogge

d) All

Ans: d

77. Multiculturalism is associated with:

a) Will Kymlicka

b) Marx

c) Hobbes

d) Locke

Ans: a

78. Kymlicka wrote:

a) Multicultural Citizenship

b) Justice Theory

c) Freedom

d) Equality

Ans: a

79. Multicultural Citizenship was published in:

a) 1990

b) 1995

c) 2000

d) 2005

Ans: b

80. Civil disobedience is associated with:

a) Thoreau

b) Locke

c) Hayek

d) Rawls

Ans: a

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81. Thoreau’s Civil Disobedience was published in:

a) 1849

b) 1855

c) 1860

d) 1870

Ans: a

82. Civil disobedience was used by:

a) Gandhi

b) Marx

c) Locke

d) Hayek

Ans: a

83. Conservatism is associated with:

a) Edmund Burke

b) Marx

c) Rawls

d) Sen

Ans: a

84. Burke wrote:

a) Reflections on the Revolution in France

b) Justice Theory

c) Liberty

d) Equality

Ans: a

85. This book was published in:

a) 1789

b) 1790

c) 1800

d) 1810

Ans: b

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86. According to Marx, justice is related to:

a) Class struggle

b) Equality

c) Freedom

d) Law

Ans: a

87. Marx’s famous work is:

a) Capital

b) Justice

c) Freedom

d) Equality

Ans: a

88. Das Kapital (Vol. I) was published in:

a) 1867

b) 1870

c) 1880

d) 1890

Ans: a

89. Social contract theory includes:

a) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

b) Marx

c) Sen

d) Hayek

Ans: a

90. Hobbes wrote:

a) Leviathan

b) Capital

c) Justice

d) Freedom

Ans: a

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91. Leviathan was published in:

a) 1651

b) 1660

c) 1670

d) 1680

Ans: a

92. Rousseau wrote:

a) Social Contract

b) Justice

c) Equality

d) Liberty

Ans: a

93. The Social Contract was published in:

a) 1762

b) 1770

c) 1780

d) 1790

Ans: a

94. Positive liberty is associated with:

a) Isaiah Berlin

b) Locke

c) Marx

d) Hayek

Ans: a

95. Berlin wrote:

a) Two Concepts of Liberty

b) Justice

c) Equality

d) Freedom

Ans: a

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96. Two Concepts of Liberty was published in:

a) 1958

b) 1960

c) 1970

d) 1980

Ans: a

97. Ecological rights are related to:

a) Environment

b) Politics

c) Economy

d) Law

Ans: a

98. Climate justice includes:

a) Equality

b) Rights

c) Responsibility

d) All

Ans: d

99. Globalization leads to:

a) Connectivity

b) Isolation

c) Division

d) Conflict

Ans: a

100. Political theory studies:

a) Analysis

b) Explanation

c) Criticism

d) All

Ans: d