

## PRACTICE SET – 1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following (Q.Nos. 1-5) questions :

*Shanti Parva* is a part of *Mahabharata* which throws useful light on the political philosophy and administration of that time. It deals with different theories regarding the origin of state as well as kingship. It also deals with other aspects of political life viz. duties of the king, and the responsibilities of ministers. We learn from the *Shanti Parva* that the King had assumed enormous powers and his advisers did not exercise any effective control over him. *Shanti Parva* also provides useful information about the various political thinkers of the period and the school to which they belonged. *Shanti Parva* gives a description of the state which quite resembles that of Hobbes. It envisages a two-stage contract for the creation of state. During the first stage, the state worked on the basis of reciprocity, love and peace. However, this state did not last long because due to passion and greed people fell prey to self-aggrandisement. Tired of these conditions, people decided to enter into a pact that none would injure others.

According to *Shanti Parva*, Brahma codified the laws and wrote first book on polity. For the interpretation of these laws people approached God who sent Manu to subdue anarchy and establish order. Thus, the King draws all authority from God. In short, *Shanti Parva* holds that state is the creation of both human effort and divine intervention. It is the duty of the King to protect the weak and prevent anarchy. If he fails to do so the people are justified in devising the means to get rid of the king. Another notable feature of *Shanti Parva* is that it draws a distinction between the state and society.

1. Which one of the following was regarded by *Shanti Parva* as a feature of good taxation system?
  - (a) Taxes should be levied according to the paying capacity of the people
  - (b) People should not pay taxes to a tyrant ruler
  - (c) There should be uniform rates of taxes for all

2. (d) All the above
2. Which one of the following quality of a minister is insisted by the *Shanti Parva*
  - (a) He should possess strong physique
  - (b) He should have sharp grasping power
  - (c) He should be loyal and devoted
  - (d) all the above
3. The Council of Ministers according to *Shanti Parva*
  - (a) mainly comprised of Brahmins
  - (b) mainly comprised of Kshatriyas
  - (c) comprised of Brahmins and Kshatriyas only
  - (d) comprised of representatives of all castes
4. *Shanti Parva* provides for a council of ministers consisting of
  - (a) seven ministers
  - (b) five ministers
  - (c) nine ministers
  - (d) un-specified number of ministers.
5. *Mahabharat* highlights several qualities of a King. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed?
  - (a) He should enormous energy through which he can promote efficiency.
  - (b) He should trust his ministers and personally transact and dispose of all important cases.
  - (c) He should subdue his senses and enjoy control over his soul.
  - (d) None of the above.
6. Match the names of Authors contained in column A with the name of the books contained in column (B)

Column A	Column (B)
1. Bentham	A <i>Lectures on Principles of Political Obligation</i>
2. J.S. Mill	B <i>Philosophy of Rights</i>
3. Hegel	C <i>Principles of Political Economy</i>
4. T.H. Green	D <i>Fragments of Government</i>

Select the correct answer with the help of following codes:

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
(a)	A	C	B	A
(b)	B	C	A	D
(c)	B	A	D	C
(d)	A	B	C	D

7. Consider the following statements

1. Marx believed that social changes can be effected only through revolution.
2. Marx assumed that the establishment of the classless society will be marked by an end to all violence.
3. Marx maintained that the emancipation of the workers would come only through complete political and economic transformation of the existing national societies.
4. Marx attached too much importance to the psychological aspects of politics

Of the above statements

- (a) 1,2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 2,3 and 4 are correct
- (c) 1,2 and 4 are correct
- (d) 1,3 and 4 are correct

8. Which one of the following shortcoming of Marx has been *wrongly* listed?

- (a) It is alleged that Marx is a dogmatic philosopher who completely relaxed the logical rigidity of the theory.
- (b) Marx wrongly emphasised that the economic forces operate independent of the will of man and economic factor is the only factor which moves the whole world.
- (c) Marx's thesis that economic position always determines the social eminence is not supported by history.
- (d) Marx assumed that ultimately the capitalists and the Proletariat shall patch-up and a classless society shall emerge.

9. Who of the following made an appeal to the workers of the world to unite?

- (a) Marx
- (b) Bentham
- (c) J.S. Mill
- (d) None of the above

10. Which one of the following statements is correct

- (a) Marx treated religion as a part of the superstructure created by the conditions of production.
- (b) Marx's morality was positive and he laid

emphasis on practical ethics.

- (c) Marx was opposed to all types of religions.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
11. According to Marx men's ideas of good and bad were determined by
  - (a) the prevailing moral notions
  - (b) the economic structure of the social organism.
  - (c) the welfare of the proletariat
  - (d) all the above.
12. Who of the following considered religion as the opium of the people?
  - (a) Hebel
  - (b) Marx
  - (c) Green
  - (d) all the above.
13. Which one of the following statements is correct?
  - (a) Marx condemned capitalism on the ground that it was based on exploitation
  - (b) According to Marx the state shall ultimately wither away and a classless society shall emerge
  - (c) According to Marx the dictatorship of proletariat was only a transitional period.
  - (d) all the above
14. Which one of the following' statement of Marx has been *wrongly* listed
  - (a) He treated the state as an instrument of oppression against the weaker classes.
  - (b) He treated the state as an instrument for the promotion of the interests of weaker and deprived sections of the society
  - (c) Marx held that the interests of the working classes and capitalists were quite antagonistic to each other.
  - (d) Marx held that changes could be brought about only through revolution.
15. Who of the following thinkers tried to combine the elitist theory with Marxism?
  - (a) Robert Michels
  - (b) James Burham
  - (c) Vilfredo Pareto
  - (d) None of the above
16. Consider the following statements of Marx
  1. The dictatorship of the proletariat shall be as repressive and ruthless as the capitalist system.
  2. The dictatorship of the proletariat shall aim at the abolition of all the classes.

3. During the period of dictatorship of proletariat the majority shall resort to oppression of the former exploiters.

4. The period of dictatorship of proletariat shall follow the abolition of the state.

Of the above statements

(a) 1,2 and 3 are correct  
(b) 2,3 and 4 are correct  
(c) 1,2 and 4 are correct  
(d) 1,3 and 4 are correct

17. According to Marx during the dictatorship of Proletariat the means of production shall be used for

(a) the benefit of workers  
(b) social good  
(c) the benefit of ruling classes  
(d) None of the above.

18. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) The ultimate purpose of Marx's revolution was to abolish the state and establish a state-less and class-less society  
(b) According to Marx the phase of Dictatorship of Proletariat was only a transition stage.  
(c) The Marxian concept of revolution was essentially evolutionary in character.  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

19. According to Marx,

(a) government is an obstructive rather than a creative force in social evolution  
(b) government is an agency through which the ruling class imposes its will upon the subject classes and maintains its privileged position.  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above.

20. Consider the following statements of Marx

1. State is a class institution which reflects the interests and ideas of the dominant class.
2. Democratic state is a contradiction in terms because democracy cannot exist in a society which is divided.
3. With the disappearance of capital the state shall also disappear and a classless and stateless society shall emerge.
4. State is a necessary evil and should be strengthened

Of the above statements

(a) 1,2 and 3 are correct  
(b) 2,3 and 4 are correct  
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

21. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) Marx's theory of surplus value was an extension of his labour theory  
(b) Marx holds that the value of commodity is produced by the labour and the whole price should be paid to him.  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above.

22. Marx's theory of value has been criticised on several grounds. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed?

(a) Marx wrongly asserts that labour alone determines the cost of production  
(b) Marx's theory does not take into account factors like capital and organisation  
(c) The theory is defective because it does not take into consideration the factor of demand  
(d) None of the above.

23. According to Marx the value of a commodity is determined by

(a) the quantity of labour expended  
(b) the material used in its production  
(c) demand and supply  
(d) both (a) and ((b))

24. Consider the following statements.

1. According to Marx concentration of labour in one place leads to development of class consciousness.
2. The increasing exploitation of the workers compells them to revolt and overthrow the capitalists system
3. According to Marx capitalism leads to misery and dependence of workers.
4. With the improvement in the standards of the people the hostility towards capitalism would gradually disappear.

Of the above statements

(a) 1,2 and 3 are correct  
(b) 2,3 and 4 are correct  
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct