Section A: True or False Questions.

Instruction: Shade True (A) or False (B) in the spaces provided in your MCQ paper.
(1/2 mark each = 50 marks)

1. Politics is a seen as a ‘contested concept’ because there is an agreement amongst scholars on its definition.

2. Aristotle defines politics as the ‘authoritative allocation of values’.

3. Political Theory is one of the sub-disciplines in political science that concerns the study of the ideas of political philosophers.

4. International relations is the branch of political science that concerns the study of the similarities and differences of the political systems of countries.

5. Public administration is a sub-discipline in political science that concerns studies of the bureaucracy.

6. Political science can be regarded as a science because it studies human behaviour in the laboratory.

7. The institutional approach to the study of political science focuses mainly on the facts of the past to explain the present.

8. A major aim of the traditional approaches to political science is to make political science scientific and brings it closer to the day to day life of the individuals.
9. The behavioural approach primarily concentrates on careful observation of individual behaviour in the political process and less on state institutions.

10. The legal approach to political science regards the state as the fundamental organization for the creation and enforcement of laws.

11. David Easton is the major proponent of the Structural-Functionalism theory of political system.

12. The behavioural approach is regarded as the oldest approach to the study of political Science.

13. Gabriel Almond argued that the state is essentially an expression of class relationships generated by the particular mode of production.

14. A minimal state is a major characteristic of a state that is founded on a liberal political ideology.

15. A collectivized state is socialist-oriented and is guided by the communist ideology.

16. In a unitary state power is located in and exercised by a central authority.

17. One of the major characters of a developed state is that development of urban areas is often given priority in state budgets.

18. Political parties are not concerned about state power.

19. In a parochial political culture, citizens are interested in politics.

20. Pressure groups seek to attain state power.

21. The process by which people acquire political values and beliefs is known as political socialization.

22. South Africa has 10 provinces.

23. *Politikos* is a Latin word used to describe anything concerning the affairs of a people.

24. In a parochial political culture, citizens are highly interested in politics.

25. An important function of executive is the formulation of policy guidelines and objectives in form of laws and regulations.
26. Political science is more concerned about how power is acquired, maintained and exercised.

27. The judiciary is the arm of government responsible for the management of the foreign relations of a state.

28. South Africa practices a bicameral system of legislature.

29. The social contract theory of a state is based upon the idea that the state is a human creation by means of agreement.

30. The divine theory argues that the state is a creation of natural evolution.

31. The legislature represents the ‘chief organ’ of government because it is the body that makes laws for the state.

32. Part of the powers of a legislator is to grant pardons and amnesty for offences committed before or after trial and conviction.

33. Social Contract theory explains that the state as came into being as a result of natural evolution and evolved out a complex set of human needs.

34. The Latin word *Superanus* refers to the concept of the state which means ‘one who is superior to other’.

35. Internal Sovereignty relates to the right to rule within a state with the citizens recognizing this right to rule.

36. De-facto Sovereignty relates to the sovereign authority as established by the law.

37. Globalization is one of major factors that strengthen state sovereignty.

38. Soft Power refers to the ability to influence others through co-option and attraction.

39. Power is defined as the right to influence the behaviour of others.

40. Political culture refers to the process by which people acquire their beliefs and values and through which these are passed on from generation to generation.

41. Political parties usually are the bearers & promoters of political ideologies.

42. A political ideology can simply be referred to as the religion of the state.
43. Socialism is a system that emphasises state control of the means of production.

44. A pressure group is a formal organization consisting of a group of people whose objective is to acquire power and control the machinery of the state.

45. One-party system refers to a system in which one party dominates others so much that it enjoys prolonged periods in power.

46. The Greek word ‘Kratos’ means rule or power which is associated with the English word democracy.

47. According to Laurence J. Peter, democracy is a process by which the people are free to choose the man who will get the blame.

48. Participatory democracy entails rule by the people through unmediated and continuous.

49. Freedom of expression and association is one of the characteristics of a military state.

50. The African National Congress is founded on the ideology of social democracy because it emphasises a minimalist state.

51. Consociational democracy is a form of democracy that guarantees minorities the opportunity of power in the state.

52. In a presidential system of government, the president is both the head of state and head of government.

53. The parliament of Britain is composed of the House of Lords and House Commons.


55. Britain is a perfect example of the states with an unwritten constitution.

56. The British state is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

57. The Queen in the British political system is the head of state and the head of government.

58. By ‘verification’ in the intellectual foundations of behaviourism, it is believed that there are certain uniformities in political behaviour which can be expressed in generalizations or theories in order to explain and predict political phenomena.
59. A federal state is a state where power is dispersed between a central (federal) authority and the constituent units.

60. The legislative arm of government has the function of enforcing law and order in the state.

61. The judiciary adjudicates on disputes for peaceful resolution of conflict in the state.

62. A principal function of the judiciary is to recommend bills for consideration to the legislature.

63. A legislature comprises of all elected members of parliament whether they are members of the ruling party or members of other political parties.

64. Force theory argues that the state was created by a number of individuals voluntarily entering into a contract.

65. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and John Rousseau are major proponents of the Social Contract theory.

66. One of the major principles of authority is that power must be exercised according to the established rules.

67. Ideology does not necessarily require action and commitment from their adherence.

68. In a multi-party system, there are generally many categories of political party.

69. A one-party state constitution provides citizens with the freedom of choice and opportunity within the law.

70. Regular and periodic elections are not a necessary condition for a liberal democracy.

71. In the American political system, the Supreme Court is the highest court in land.

72. In the American system, the president has control over the governors in the states.

73. In the American politics, the two largest political parties are the Conservative Party and Labour Party.

74. The House of Lords is the upper chamber of the legislature in the American political system.

75. South Africa practices a presidential system of government.
76. In a Presidential system of government, the President is not elected by the people.

77. The president of South Africa has substantial control over the activities of the parliament.

78. South Africa has a one-party system because it is dominated by the ANC.

79. The South African president directly contests for elections and appoints his cabinet members himself.

80. The Democratic Alliance (DA) is the official opposition party in South Africa.

81. A political territory becomes a state only after it has a government.

82. In a Parliamentary system of government, members of the executive are also members of the legislature.

83. South African electoral system is called the first-past-the-post.

84. The two major parties in the British Political System are the Democrats and Republicans.

85. In a capitalist state, economic activities are under state control.

86. All politicians can simply qualify as political scientists.

87. A totalitarian state is one that is concerned about the distribution of wealth, eradication of poverty and promotion of equality in the society.

88. United States is an example of a unitary state.

89. Developed countries are also referred to as the periphery.

90. One of the elements of a state’s hard power is its military capability.

91. Soft power refers to coercive power.

92. The major responsibility of the executive is adjudication of disputes.

93. Government is a legal and political entity, with power over the people in their territorial boundaries.

94. Sovereignty can be defined as legitimate power.
95. Traditional authority is authority founded on a clear set of rules and principles.

96. United Kingdom is a two party state.

97. There is clear separation of power in parliamentary systems.

98. United States has a bicameral legislature.

99. The South African President is a member of the parliament.

100. Political science is a natural science.

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions.

Instruction: Shade the alphabet bearing the correct answer in the spaces provided in your MCQ paper. (1/2 mark each = 50 marks)

101. Comparative politics as a branch of political science is principally concerned about:

(a) the study of power in the state
(b) the study of the interaction between states
(c) the study of political systems
(d) the study of human development in many states
(e) focuses on politics within countries (often grouped into world regions) and analyses similarities and differences between countries.

102. The primary responsibilities of the legislature and executive are to;

(a) police and arrest offenders of the society
(b) formulate laws
(c) formulate and implement the laws of the country
(d) report and adjudicate disputes
(e) all of the above

103. Public administration as a branch of political science is principally concerned about:

(a) the study of power in the state
(b) the study of the interaction between states
(c) the study of political systems
(d) the study of human development in many states
(e) the role of the bureaucracy
104. ……………… defined Politics as the “who gets what, when and how”.

   (a) David Easton
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) Aristotle
   (d) Gabriel Almond
   (e) Harold Lasswell

105. The traditional approach to political science is based on

   (a) careful observation of behaviour
   (b) norms and values
   (c) quantification
   (c) verification
   (e) all of the above

106. Representative democracy is also referred to as:

   (a) direct democracy
   (b) indirect democracy
   (c) active democracy
   (d) inactive democracy
   (e) none of the above

107. The principal function of the legislature is;

   (a) to execute laws
   (b) to adjudicate on conflict
   (c) to make laws and policies
   (d) to manage foreign relations
   (e) all of the above

108. The branch of government responsible for the settlement of conflict is:

   (a) The executive
   (b) the judiciary
   (c) the legislature
   (d) the judiciary and executive
   (e) all of the above
109. The theory of the state which holds that the state is a human creation by means of agreement is:
   (a) social contract theory
   (b) divine theory
   (c) populist theory
   (d) evolutionary theory
   (e) force theory

110. One of the factors that limit the exercise of a state’s sovereignty is:
   (a) globalisation
   (b) international laws
   (c) abuse of human rights
   (d) influence of powerful nations
   (e) all of the above

111. The ability of a state to influence the behaviour of others through co-option and attraction is known as:
   (a) Hard power
   (b) Soft power
   (c) authority
   (d) Sovereignty
   (e) none of the above

112. Consociational democracy seeks to:
   (a) create stability and prevent conflicts
   (b) establish a ruling elite
   (c) establish a social conscience
   (d) implement the laws of the country
   (e) ensure minimal citizens’ participation

113. Which of the following types of political culture is most suitable for authoritarian regimes?
   (a) passive
   (b) subject
   (c) participant
   (d) active
   (e) parochial
114. Which of the following approaches argues for the application of scientific method in political inquiry?

(a) traditional
(b) behavioural
(c) system analysis
(d) structural functionalism
(e) class analysis

115. The electorate constitute one of the following:

(a) institutional sovereign
(b) constitutional sovereign
(c) normative sovereign
(d) popular sovereignty
(e) all of the above

116. The primary motive of capitalism is:

(a) philanthropy
(b) recruitment
(c) profit making
(d) building of factories
(e) contesting for election

117. Which of the following is one of the Marxian historical stages?

(a) Totalitarianism
(b) Fascism
(c) Liberalism
(d) Anarchism
(e) Communism

118. Anarchism believes that the state and all its institutions are essentially

(a) brutish and short
(b) evil and unnecessary
(c) creative and useful
(b) minimal and maximal
(e) capitalist and democratic
119. The pattern of orientations to political objects such as parties, government, the constitution, expressed in beliefs, symbols and values is referred to as:

(a) political ideology
(b) political socialisation
(c) political culture
(d) political philosophy
(e) political government

120. The process by which people acquire their beliefs and values and through which these are passed on from generation to generation is known as:

(a) political network
(b) political association
(c) political socialisation
(d) political community
(e) political experimentation

121. In a multi-party system, there are generally two categories of political party:

(a) ruling party and the opposition parties
(b) Democratic Party and the Republican Party
(c) government party and the provincial party
(d) Labour party and Freedom Plus
(e) ANC and DA

122. The main aim of an interest group is one of the following:

(a) To debate and pass bills in the parliament
(b) To challenge the government
(c) To articulate interests of the masses
(d) To win elections and control state power
(e) To organize riots and cause instability

123. As discussed in class, over the years, South Africa has gravitated towards a tradition of…

(a) socialism and individualism
(b) anarchism and socialism
(c) liberalism and individualism
(d) capitalism and socialism
(e) all of the above
124. In a parochial political culture, the interest of citizens in the politics of the state can be considered as:

(a) High
(b) Moderate
(c) Low
(d) Mixed
(e) Non-existent

125. Which Court is the highest court in South Africa and has final say on the constitution.

(a) Supreme Court
(b) Appeal Court
(c) Magistrate Court
(d) Constitutional Court
(e) Sharia Court

126. The South African legislature is made up of the…

(a) National Assembly and the House of Assembly
(b) Senate and House of Assembly
(c) National Assembly and National Council of Provinces
(d) Senate and Congress
(e) House of Lords and House of Commons

127. …………….approach to political science emphasizes careful observation of individual behavior in political analysis:

(a) Traditional approach
(b) Behavioralist approach
(c) Class analysis approach
(d) Institutional approach
(e) None of the above

128. Which of the following is not part of David Easton’s intellectual foundation stones of behaviouralism?

(a) Experimentation
(b) Techniques
(c) Verification
(d) Values
(e) Integration
129. ………………… defines the state as essentially an expression of class relationships generated by the particular mode of production:

(a) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
(b) Aristotle
(c) Jean Bodin
(d) Harold Laski
(e) none of the above

130. Which of the following scholars is not associated with the Social Contract theory?

(a) J.J. Rousseau
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Thomas Hobbes
(d) John Locke
(e) None of the above

131. The functions of the executive branch of government include the following:

(a) responsible for the enforcement of law and ensuring peace
(b) adjudicate on disputes
(c) manages the foreign relations of a state
(d) A, B, & C
(e) A & C

132. All of the following except one are traditional approaches to the study of politics:

(a) legal
(b) institutional
(c) structural
(d) philosophical
(e) historical

133. The idea of the state in the force theory implies that:

(a) The state emerged because of slow historical evolution
(b) The state emerged because of conquest
(c) The state is a human creation based on conscious agreement
(d) A, B, & C
(e) all of the above

134. As discussed in class, a constitution is an example of:
(a) contested concept
(b) institutional concept
(c) de-jure or legal concept
(d) concrete or observable concept
(e) abstract concept

135. One of the following can be considered as part of the sources of a state’s soft power:

(a) economic capacity
(b) population
(c) natural resources
(d) military strength
(e) foreign policy

136. The “absoluteness” of a state’s sovereignty suggests that the sovereignty of a state:

(a) cannot be restricted
(b) cannot be subjected to another law
(c) commands absolute respect from its citizens
(d) has independence over external control
(e) all of the above

137. One of the following philosophers popularized the theory of structural functionalism:

(a) Jean Bodin
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Gabriel Almond
(d) Abraham Lincoln
(e) Adams Smith

138. Identify the thesis and anti-thesis in a capitalist mode of production.

(a) Feudal lords and serfs
(b) Slaves and slaves owners
(c) Bourgeoisie and proletariat
(d) Capitalist and Socialist
(e) none of the above
139. .................. is the type of authority that relates to obedience based on an individual’s personal charisma.

(a) traditional authority
(b) customary authority
(c) legal-rational authority
(d) charismatic authority
(e) none of the above

140. Which of the following is a function of political ideology in a state?

(a) legitimation of leadership
(b) facilitation of conflict management
(c) promotion of social coherence among people
(d) creation of a framework for government’s decisions
(e) all of the above

141. One of the following states cannot be considered as a developed state:

(a) United States of America
(b) Canada
(c) Australia
(d) South Africa
(e) Japan

142. One of the following states can be considered as a developed state:

(a) Nigeria
(b) South Africa
(c) United States
(d) Brazil
(e) Lesotho

143. One of the following states is a good example of a federal state:

(a) South Africa
(b) Nigeria
(c) Great Britain
(d) Ghana
(e) India.
144. One of the following states is an example of a unitary state:

(a) United States of America  
(b) Nigeria  
(c) South Africa  
(d) Australia  
(e) none of the above

145. One of the following states leads in the promotion of capitalism in the world:

(a) United States of America  
(b) China  
(c) South Africa  
(d) South Korea  
(e) France

146. The Cold War between the United States and USSR was a/an:

(a) political war  
(b) economic war  
(c) ideological war  
(d) social war  
(e) cultural war

147. A Classless society exists in…

(a) Communalism  
(b) Feudalism  
(c) Capitalism  
(d) Socialism  
(e) Communism

148. A state that controls every aspect of life is:

(a) Social-democratic  
(b) totalitarian  
(c) collectivized  
(d) minimal  
(e) Developmental
149. The type of constitution that permits easy amendment and review is known as:

(a) Flexible Constitution  
(b) Rigid Constitution  
(c) Presidential Constitution  
(d) Parliamentary Constitution  
(e) None of the above

150. Which of the following countries operates a presidential system?

(a) South Africa  
(b) United Kingdom  
(c) United States  
(d) all of the above  
(e) none of the above

151. Which of the following countries has unwritten constitution:

(a) South Africa  
(b) United States  
(c) United Kingdom  
(d) none of the above  
(e) all of the above

152. In a multi-party system, the party with the second largest number of seats is known as;

(a) Ruling party  
(b) Democratic party  
(c) Government party  
(d) Opposition party  
(e) Provincial party

153. The concept of democracy is one that is promiscuous in meaning. This means that…

(a) there is agreement about its meaning  
(b) there is no agreement about its meaning  
(c) it lacks any meaningful definition  
(d) democracy is practiced in all states of the world  
(e) none of the above
154. Political theory is a branch of political science concerned about:

(a) the study of power in the state  
(b) the study of the interaction between states  
(c) the study of the bureaucracy and political systems  
(d) the concerned with contributions of various classical thinkers  
(e) none of the above

155. Democracy as a political ideology originates from…

(a) India  
(b) Athens - Greece  
(c) KwaZulu-Natal  
(d) America  
(e) All of the above

156. The behavioural approach to political science focuses on observing the behaviour of:

(a) institutions and structures  
(b) norms and values  
(c) individuals  
(d) legal documents and processes  
(e) all of the above

157. Which of the following doctrines stipulates that each arm of government must be distinctly and exclusively confined to a separate institution of government?

(a) rule of law  
(b) balance of power  
(c) separation of power  
(d) presidential system  
(e) parliamentary system

158. The theory of the state that holds that states are established by an ordinance of God is known as;

(a) social contract theory  
(b) divine rights of kings  
(c) evolutionary theory  
(d) development theory  
(e) force theory
159. Which of the following is not a feature of a Parliamentary system of government?

(a) the ministers are also members of the Parliament
(b) the Head of State is also a member of the Parliament
(c) the Head of State is the same as the Head of Government
(d) the Head of State is distinct in office from the Head of Government
(e) All of the above

160. The South African National Assembly is made up of how many public representatives?

(a) 40
(b) 350
(c) 90
(d) 400
(e) 140

161. Which of the following is not a feature of a unitary state?

(a) habitual existence of supreme legislative authority by one central government
(b) power is organised under a single central government
(c) the provincial and local governments derive their powers from the central government
(d) power is shared between the central and state governments
(e) all of the above

162. In the British political system, which of the following has the power to appoint the Executive (cabinet)?

(a) Prime minister
(b) Queen of England
(c) President
(d) Parliament
(e) House of Lords

163. In the British political system, the head of government is also known as

(a) head of the executive
(b) prime minister
(c) premier
(d) first minister
(e) all of the above

164. Which of the following is not a major feature of political parties?
(a) ruling parties offer direction to government 
(b) function as agents of political recruitment 
(c) serve as a brand for their supporters 
(d) giving the lens through which party members can analyse society 
(e) organize protest from time to time 

165. International Relations is a branch of political science concerned about: 

(a) the study of power in the state 
(b) the study of the interaction between and among states 
(c) the study of the bureaucracy and political systems 
(d) the concerned with contributions of various classical thinkers 
(e) none of the above 

166. Which of the following is not a good example of a political party? 

(a) Two party system 
(b) One party system 
(c) Multi-party system 
(d) Dominant part-system 
(e) Bi-party system 

167. Which of the following is not an essential element of a modern state? 

(a) defined territory 
(b) population 
(c) sovereignty 
(d) government 
(e) national anthem 

168. Which of the following is not a highlight of the emergence of the modern state? 

(a) globalisation 
(b) introduction of centralised authority 
(c) formalised hierarchy 
(d) specialisation of tasks in the performance of public duty 
(e) all of the above 

169. In the United States, there are two dominant political parties. These are: 

(a) ANC and DA 
(b) House of Lords and House of Common 
(c) Labour Party and Conservative Party 
(d) PDP and APC 
(e) Democrats and Republicans
170. Which of the following types of political culture is most suitable for liberal democracies?

(a) passive
(b) subject
(c) participant
(d) active
(e) parochial

171. Which of the following is not a feature of the Divine theory of a state?

(a) the ruler was appointed by God
(b) the ruler (king) is a direct representative of God on earth
(c) the king is not answerable to the people
(d) the king’s power is unquestionable
(e) none of the above

172. Which of the following is a typical example of a state’s hard power?

(a) military strength
(b) elections and democracy
(c) mountains and valleys
(d) culture
(e) hospitality

173. Which South Africa political party came into power in 1948 and began to systematically enact laws that oppressed black people in manner that was more brutal and inhumane than the laws under colonialism itself.

(a) African National Congress
(b) Democratic Alliance
(c) Freedom Plus
(d) National Party
(e) COSATU

174. The South African cabinet consists of one of the following:

(a) Prime minister and Deputy Prime ministers and ministers
(b) President, Deputy Presidents and minister
(c) President, Deputy Presidents and ministers
(b) President, Deputy President and minister
(e) Prime minister, Deputy Presidents and ministers
175. The authority exercised by the president of a country is referred to as:

(a) parental  
(b) charismatic  
(c) legal  
(d) traditional  
(e) none of the above

176. One of the following American Presidents defined democracy as “government of the people by the people and for the people”:

(a) Roosevelt  
(b) Jefferson  
(c) Lincoln  
(d) Washington  
(e) Obama

177. According to the evolution theorists, the state emerged as a result of…

(a) voluntary association of people  
(b) natural development according to some inherent dynamics of growth  
(c) rational pursuit of the self-interest of men  
(d) initial contractual agreement by community  
(e) an appeal to force and conquest

178. The last general election in South Africa was held on the…

(a) 7th of May, 2014  
(b) 8th of May, 2014  
(c) 5th of May, 2014  
(d) 11th of May 2014  
(e) 14th of May, 2014

179. The term ‘sovereignty’ which means “one who is superior to other” is derived from what language?

(a) Zulu  
(b) English  
(c) French  
(d) Latin  
(e) German
180. Which of the following scholars is associated with the concept of sovereignty?

(a) Thomas Hobbes  
(b) John Locke  
(c) AV Dicey  
(d) John Austin  
(e) All of the above

181. Which of the following scholars distinguished between legal and political sovereignty?

(a) Thomas Hobbes  
(b) John Locke  
(c) AV Dicey  
(d) John Austin  
(e) All of the above

182. Which one of the following is a main characteristic of sovereignty?

(a) indivisibility  
(b) absoluteness  
(c) popularity  
(d) A & B  
(e) A, B and C

183. Which Chapter of the South African Constitution articulates the Bill of Rights?

(a) Chapter 22  
(b) Chapter 3  
(c) Chapter 1  
(d) Chapter 2  
(e) Chapter 5

184. Section 84 and 85 of the South African Constitution vest executive power in the ...

(a) Parliament  
(b) Premier  
(c) President  
(d) Prime Minister  
(e) none of the above
185. The process of amendment of a rigid constitution is usually:

(a) cumbersome  
(b) impossible  
(c) easy  
(d) appealing  
(e) centralized

186. The process of amendment of a flexible constitution is usually:

(a) centralized  
(b) impossible  
(c) easy  
(d) appealing  
(e) cumbersome

187. According to Dicey, the legal sovereign is…

(a) the body or institution which is supreme in a state  
(b) the state’s supreme power to enforce law within its own geographic boundary  
(c) the body that makes and enforces law within a state  
(d) the sovereign based on physical force  
(e) the exercise of power based on loyalty

188. Which of the following is not likely to constraint South Africa’s sovereignty?

(a) membership of BRICS  
(b) National Prosecution Authority (NPA)  
(c) Cosatu  
(d) ANC  
(e) Julius Malema

189. The traditional approach to political science is based on

(a) careful observation of behaviour  
(b) norms and values  
(c) quantification  
(d) verification  
(e) all of the above

190. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a state?

(a) civil service  
(b) national flag  
(c) military  
(d) sovereignty  
(e) national anthem
191. Traditionally, the British constitution is:

(a) written  
(b) codified  
(c) documented  
(d) flexible  
(e) un-codified

192. The executive arm of government is also usually referred to as:

(a) the cabinet  
(b) the dressing board  
(c) the cupboard  
(d) the sideboard  
(e) the shadow government

193. Under Section 91(3) of the South African Constitution, only members of the Parliament can be appointed as:

(a) premiers  
(b) presidents  
(c) ministers  
(d) mayors  
(e) none of the above

194. Britain has two main political parties:

(a) African National Congress and Democratic Alliance  
(b) Conservative party and Labour party  
(c) Democrats and Republican  
(d) National party and Freedom party  
(e) none of the above

195. _____________ authority is based on exercise of power derived from the legitimacy of certain body of rules vested in a person or office as recognised by the constitution.

(a) traditional  
(b) legal  
(c) popular  
(d) charismatic  
(e) presidential

196. Which of the following is not one of the basic principles of capitalism?

(a) private ownership of capital  
(b) equal distribution of wealth  
(c) production of goods and services for profit  
(d) existence of two dominant classes  
(e) private and state ownership of property
197. Which of the following scholars is associated with the ideology of capitalism?

(a) Adam Smith
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Claude Ake
(d) Steve Beko
(e) Hegel

198. Which of the following is not one of the features of socialism?

(a) public ownership of the means of production
(b) welfare state
(c) freedom from material dependence
(d) unequal distribution of wealth and capital
(e) individual political equality

199. The “Input” functions of a political system according to Structural Functionalism consist of the following:

(a) political socialization and recruitment
(b) interest articulation
(c) interest aggregation
(d) Political communication
(e) All of the above

200. Which of the following is an expression of force as an ingredient of power?

(a) legitimacy
(b) coercion
(c) manipulation
(d) persuasion
(e) all of the above