

THE ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Faculty of International Relations
Department of Diplomacy and International Relations
Subject: Political Science
Lector: Parviz Sharifzoda
Course: 3A
Speciality: 1-230101 International Relations

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All answers for the entire test questions are “A”

@1.What did medieval Persian and Tajik thinkers attribute to the main feature of "politics"?

- \$A) having the nature of violence;
- \$B) having the nature of humanism;
- \$C) Buling the state according to democratic rule;
- \$D) Living in harmony;
- \$E) division of power to three branches;

@2.Can you name the political work of Nizomulmulk?

- \$A) Siyosatnoma;
- \$B) Kalilavadimna;
- \$C) Gulomon;
- \$D) Polis;
- \$E) Siyosati bardavom;

@3.Husain Voizi Koshifi, divided politics into two parts and these are?

- \$A) Politics of self-ego and Politics of others;
- \$B) Politics of harmony and politics of violence;
- \$C) Politics of justice and politics of war;
- \$D) Politics of state and politics of peace;
- \$E) Politics of great depression and kingdom;

@4.Lenin explains politics as?

- \$A) relationship between classes and other social commonalities;
- \$B) relationship between communists and other social classes;
- \$C) relationship between state and other social commonalities;
- \$D) relationship between families and other social commonalities;

\$E) relationship between mass media and other social commonalities;

@5.Politics – is?

\$A) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

\$B) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies, governing branches and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

\$C) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, governing branches which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

\$D) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

\$E) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society;

@6.What is the content of the politics?

\$A) The content of the politics are the goals, values and objectives of political activities of people, political forces, public administration bodies, public associations and organizations;

\$B) The content of the politics are the goals, values and objectives of political activities of people, political forces, public administration bodies and public associations;

\$C) The content of the politics reflects the goals, and objectives of political activities of people, political forces, public administration bodies, and public associations and organizations;

\$D) The content of the state reflects the goals, values and objectives of political activities of people, political forces, public administration bodies and organizations;

\$E) The content of the politics are the goals, values and objectives of political activities of people, political forces, public administration bodies, organizations;

@7.The political, process reflects?

\$A) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, or individually;

\$B) The political process reflects the diversity and differences of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, or individually;

\$C) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, individually or together;

\$D) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations, or individually;

\$E) All answers are wrong;

@8.The composition of the policy consists of?

- \$A) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political subjects;
- \$B) Political interests, Political Process, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, \$Political subjects;
- \$C) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political subjects, Political process;
- \$D) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political process;
- \$E) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political subjects, Political process and Political content;

@9.What is the main, characteristic of Internal Policy?

- \$A) It defines and creates the external policy;
- \$B) It defines the internal situation of the state;
- \$C) It prognosticates future development of the society;
- \$D) It creates relation between political institutions;
- \$E) A and C are the correct answers;

@10.Can you numerate modern functions or missions of politics?

- \$A) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian mission;
- \$B) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian and globalization mission;
- \$C) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian mission;
- \$D) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian mission;
- \$E) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active;

@11.How many stages of development do political sciences have?

- \$A) 4;
- \$B) 7;
- \$C) 2;
- \$D) 3;
- \$E) 10;

@12.Identify the focal point of the first stage of development of political sciences?

- \$A) the concept of the divine origin of power and ruler as the earthly manifestation of God;
- \$B) political science emerged as an independent field of knowledge;
- \$C) the concept of the divine origin of power and ruler as the earthly manifestation of God, set free from religious clerics and dogmas;
- \$D) Issues of politics, government and the state are at a qualitatively new level. Political doctrine is firmly set free from religious clerics and dogmas;
- \$E) the independent character of political consciousness;

@13.Identify the focal point, of the fourth stage of development of political sciences?

- \$A) political science emerged as an independent field of knowledge;
- \$B) concept of the divine origin of power and ruler as the earthly manifestation of God, set free from religious clerics and dogmas;
- \$C) the independent character of political consciousness;
- \$D) Issues of politics, government and the state are at a qualitatively new level;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@14 Political science emerged as an independent science in the first half of the 19th century in:

- \$A) Germany;
- \$B) United States of America;
- \$C) USSR;
- \$D) England;
- \$E) India;

@15.Political - science is?

- \$A) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation and development of political relations, processes, rules, norms and principles of political life in society;
- \$B) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation of political relations, processes, rules, norms and principles of political life in society;
- \$C) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation and development of political relations, processes, rules and principles of political life in society;
- \$D) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

\$E) relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

@16. What does Geopolitics study?

\$A) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of space control by political institutions, primarily the state and the union of states;

\$B) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation and development of political relations;

\$C) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of space control by political institutions, primarily the state, union of states and community;

\$D) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations;

\$E) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of entire earth control by political institutions, primarily the state, union of states and community;

@17. What are the general - scientific methods of political science?

\$A) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method;

\$B) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method, comparative method;

\$C) sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method;

\$D) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method;

\$E) all are wrong;

@18. What is the essence of systematic method?

\$A) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

\$B) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed separately;

\$C) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method, comparative method;

\$D) the social phenomenon is understood partially, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

\$E) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups and other social communities;

@19. What is the essence of - behavioral method?

\$A) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups and other social communities;

\$B) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed separately;

\$C) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$D) the social phenomenon is understood partially, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

\$E) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

@20. What is the essence of comparative method?

\$A) defines similarity, dependence and isolation of events;

\$B) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$C) the social phenomenon is understood partially, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

\$D) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed separately;

\$E) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

@21. Perception of "power" from the point view of philosophy?

\$A) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force;

\$B) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of space control by political institutions, primarily the state, union of states and community;

\$C) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force, as economic, state, family and others;

\$D) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$E) is a form of social relations that has the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;

@22. Perception of "power" from the point view of sociology?

\$A) is a form of social relations that has the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;

\$B) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of space control by political institutions, primarily the state, union of states and community;

\$C) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force, as economic, state, family and others;

\$D) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$E) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force;

@23. What are the main types of Power?

\$A) Confidential, individual, institutional;

\$B) Confidential, individual, institutional, social;

- \$C) Economic, social, institutional;
- \$D) Confidential, individual, social;
- \$E) All answers are correct;

@24. What is the main definition of Power?

- \$A) the capability and opportunity of a group of people to exercise their will and to influence the behavior or activities of another group of people by variety of means: recognition, will, law, force, pressure and coercion;
- \$B) the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;
- \$C) c and d are correct answers;
- \$D) the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force;
- \$E) the capability of a group of people to exercise their will and to influence the behavior or activities of another group of people by variety of means: recognition, will, law, force, pressure and coercion;

@25. Enumerate the bases, of power:

- \$A) economical, social, legal, administrative, cultural;
- \$B) confidential, individual, institutional, social;
- \$C) confidential, individual, institutional, social, economical;
- \$D) economical, social, legal, cultural;
- \$E) individual, institutional, social, economical;

@26. Is "legitimacy" familiar to you, if yes, what does it mean?

- \$A) Mass feeling that the government's rule is rightful and should be obeyed;
- \$B) Mass feeling that the government's rule is rightful and should be disturbed;
- \$C) Mass feeling that the government's rule is rightful and should be ignored;
- \$D) Mass feeling that the government's rule is unlawful and should be ignored;
- \$E) a and d are correct answers;

@27. Is "sovereignty" familiar to you, if yes, what does it mean?

- \$A) A national government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$B) A government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$C) Mass feeling that the government's rule is unlawful and should be ignored;
- \$D) A national government's being boss outside its turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$E) Political leaders' ability to command respect and exercise power;

@28. Is "authority" familiar to you, if yes, what does it mean?

- \$A) Political leaders' ability to command respect and exercise power;
- \$B) A national government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$C) A government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$D) Political leaders' ability to command respect and abandon power;

\$E) A national government's being boss outside its turf, the last word in law in that country;

@29. What's the core idea, of "Separation and Fusion of Power" principle?

\$A) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

\$B) guarantee balance between law, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

\$C) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies;

\$D) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

\$E) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

@30. Famous political scientist who belongs to the French school of modern foreign political science?

\$A) M. Duverger;

\$B) S. Huntington;

\$C) C. Wright;

\$D) S. Lipset;

\$E) R. Darendorf;

@31. Representative of the, political thought of the Ancient East?

\$A) Confucius;

\$B) Plato;

\$C) Thomas Aquinas;

\$D) Socrates;

\$E) M. Weber;

@32. Thomas Aquinas is a representative of political thought?

\$A) Middle Ages;

\$B) New time;

\$C) The ancient East;

\$D) Ancient Greece;

\$E) Ancient Rome;

@33. The Thinker of the East, the author of "The Treaty on the Virtuous City" is?

\$A) al-Farabi;

\$B) Ibn Rushd;

\$C) Navoi;

\$D) Nizami;

\$E) Confucius;

@34. "Machiavellianism" - this definition is correlated with the statement?

\$A) justifying the achievement of the goal by any means;

\$B) by the power of the crowd;

- \$C) arbitrariness, tyranny;
- \$D) underestimation of the principle of separation of powers;
- \$E) faith in a bright future;

@35.If power is established on the basis of the Constitution, then such power is?

- \$A) legally legitimate;
- \$B) forced;
- \$C) hereditary;
- \$D) patriarchal;
- \$E) divine;

@36.The author of the theory of the separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial?

- \$A) C. Montesquieu;
- \$B) E. Durkheim;
- \$C) D. Locke;
- \$D) K. Marx;
- \$E) E. Burke;

@37.Aristotle considered the most perfect form of government?

- \$A) Politics;
- \$B) tyranny;
- \$C) oligarchy;
- \$D) aristocracy;
- \$E) democracy;

@38.The concept of "political system of society" is similar to the ancient Greek word?

- \$A) polity;
- \$B) polis;
- \$C) autarky;
- \$D) democracy;
- \$E) monarchy;

@39.Compared the state with Leviathan - the monster described in the Bible?

- \$A) T. Hobbes;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) Plato;
- \$D) M. Oriu;
- \$E) G. Almond;

@40.The concept that explains the origin of the state by agreement between the ruler and subjects is called?

- \$A) contractual;
- \$B) patriarchal;
- \$C) modernization;
- \$D) organic;
- \$E) theocratic;

@41.Theocratic theory?

\$A) considers the state as God's providence;

\$B) explains the origin of the state as a result of direct political action - internal or external violence, conquest;

\$C) treats the state as a large family;

\$D) explains the origin of the state by the split of society into antagonistic classes due to the division of labor and the emergence of private property;

\$E) understands the state as a social contract, according to which people, in order to ensure their natural rights, freedom, protection of the person and property, agree to create a state;

@42.On the basis of modern international knowledge and taking into account historical traditions and experience, political science can be classified as follows:

\$A) General Political Science, Special Political Science, Mixed political science;

\$B) General Political Science, Special Political Science, Mixed political science, Alternative political science;

\$C) General Political Science, Special Political Science, Alternative political science;

\$D) Special Political Science, Mixed political science, Alternative political science;

\$E) General Political Science, Alternative political science;

@43.General Political Science has four major areas of research and these are:

\$A) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Political Sociology, Theory of International Politics;

\$B) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Special Political Science, Theory of International Politics;

\$C) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Political Sociology, Alternative political science;

\$D) Political theory, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology;

\$E) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology, Theory of International Politics;

@44. Special Political Science has four major areas of research and these are?

\$A) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology;

\$B) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Political Sociology, Theory of International Politics;

\$C) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology, Theory of International Politics;

\$D) Political theory, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology;

\$E) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Political Institutions Education;

@45.Mixed political science has four major areas of research and these are:

\$A) Political Philosophy, Political history, Political Psychology, Political Anthropology, History of political education, Political modernization, Political Globalization;

\$B) General Political Science, Special Political Science, Alternative political science;

\$C) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology, Theory of International Politics, General Political Science, Special Political Science;
\$D) Political Philosophy, Political history, Political Psychology, Practical Politics, History of political education, Political modernization, Political Globalization;
\$E) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

@46. The materialist of the eighteenth-century Montesquieu succeeded in justifying the principle of "separation of powers", most notably in the book?

- \$A) "The Spirit of the Laws";
- \$B) "Law on the Law";
- \$C) "The Treaty on the Virtuous City";
- \$D) "The Soul of the State";
- \$E) "The Treaty on the Politics";

@47. Montesquieu distinguishes four different types of inter-governmental restriction?

- \$A) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, simplification of laws by the legislative power, the right of control over the activity of the executive power by the legislative branch;
- \$B) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence, the right of control over the activity of the executive power by the legislative branch;
- \$C) the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force, guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies;
- \$D) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, simplification of laws by the legislative power, guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches;
- \$E) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

@48. The theory of "separation of power" was developed by in the articles of "Federalist" in the context of strengthening institutionalism?

- \$A) J. Madison and A. Hamilton;
- \$B) T. Hobbes and A. Hamilton;
- \$C) J. Madison and T. Hobbes;
- \$D) Montesquieu and A. Hamilton;
- \$E) A. Hamilton;

@49. The of 1688 in England, which led to the war of parliament and the change of the state of the dynasty?

- \$A) "The Glorious Revolution";
- \$B) "The Glorious Evolution";
- \$C) "The Glorious Resolution";
- \$D) "The Glorious Despot";

\$E) "The Glorious Revolvers";

@50. Formally, the principle of "Separation of power" was first reflected in?

\$A) US Constitution;

\$B) French Constitution;

\$C) England Constitution;

\$D) Japan Constitution;

\$E) All answers are correct;

@51. In which article is Separation of power reflected in Constitution of Tajikistan?

\$A) 9;

\$B) 99;

\$C) 8;

\$D) 19;

\$E) 10;

@52. The legislative power performs various functions, such as?

\$A) Adoption of laws, relationship with the executive power, representative function, organization of internal activities;

\$B) Adoption of laws, relationship with the executive power, representative function, organization of external activities;

\$C) Adoption of laws, relationship with the executive power, organization of external activities, limits responsibility of judicial branch;

\$D) Adoption of laws, relationship with the executive power, organization of external activities, limits responsibility of judicial and executive branches;

\$E) a and d are correct answers;

@53. The qualities of a political leader are also important. There are different doctrines and theories about this matter, such as?

\$A) theory of "leader properties", theory of "situation", the "followers" theory, theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$B) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "situation", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological and Physiological Explanation of the Leader";

\$C) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "consequences", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$D) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "situation and consequences", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$E) a and d are correct answers;

@54. One of the leading scholars, M. Weber recognizes three types of leadership:

\$A) traditional leadership, charismatic leadership, rational and legal leadership;

\$B) traditional leadership, cynical leadership, rational and legal leadership;

\$C) traditional leadership, cynical and charismatic leadership, rational leadership;

\$D) traditional leadership, cynical and charismatic leadership, rational and legal leadership;

\$E) traditional leadership, cynical and charismatic leadership, legal leadership;

@55. Two types of leadership are common today:

\$A) authoritarian leadership, democratic leadership;

\$B) authoritarian leadership, despotic leadership;

\$C) traditional leadership, democratic leadership;

\$D) authoritarian leadership, demagogue leadership;

\$E) authoritarian leadership, totalitarian leadership;

@56. V. Pareto shows two types of elites who are constantly replacing one. The first type is called They are characterized by edge conservatism, use of violence and violent methods. The second type is called, who are demagogues and use cunning, deceptive and political combinations?

\$A) Lions and Foxes;

\$B) Lions and Wolves;

\$C) Lions and Rabbits;

\$D) Lions and Elephants;

\$E) Lions and Mice;

@57. In modern political science, research and analysis of issues of political system of the society has two approaches, which are?

\$A) Institutional Approach, Systematic approach;

\$B) Institutional Approach, Comparative approach;

\$C) Institutional Approach, Systematic approach Comparative approach;

\$D) Institutional Approach, Historical approach;

\$E) Institutional Approach, Individual approach;

@58. Define "Political System of the Society"?

\$A) is a complex set of institutional and state structures based on legal and social norms. It is the level and form of interaction for the implementation of political power, management, leadership and regulation of public and political processes;

\$B) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian mission;

\$C) none is correct;

\$D) the capability and opportunity of a group of people to exercise their will and to influence the behavior or activities of another group of people by variety of means: recognition, will, law, force, pressure and coercion;

\$E) is a form of social relations that has the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;

@59. The political system of society is complex phenomena and consists of such elements as?

\$A) Political relations, Political institutions, General political principles and rules, Political consciousness, Political culture;

- \$B) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political subjects;
- \$C) Political relations, Political institutions, General political principles and rules, Political consciousness, Political culture, Political organization;
- \$D) Political interests, Political relations, Political conscience, Political organization, Political activity, Political subjects, Political rules;
- \$E) Political relations, Political institutions, General political principles and rules, Political consciousness, Political culture, Political organization, Political organization, Political activity;

@60. Classification, of types of Political system of society is the same as?

- \$A) Political regimes;
- \$B) Political culture;
- \$C) Political parties;
- \$D) Political consciousness;
- \$E) Political relations;

@61. Define anti-democratic political regimes?

- \$A) Authoritarianism and totalitarianism;
- \$B) Absolutism and theocracy;
- \$C) Democracy and autocracy;
- \$D) The aristocratic dictatorship;
- \$E) Dictatorship and tyranny;

@62. List one of the politics, function?

- \$A) maintenance of stability and unity of the society;
- \$B) integration;
- \$C) development of the project;
- \$D) aggression;
- \$E) violence;

@63. When the first constitution of the Soviet Tajikistan was adopted?

- \$A) 1929;
- \$B) 1932;
- \$C) 1937;
- \$D) 1978;
- \$E) 1924;

@64. When the first political science faculty was formed?

- \$A) at Columbia University in 1880;
- \$B) at the University of New Jersey in 1889;
- \$C) University of Sweden in 1884;
- \$D) at the American University in 1885;
- \$E) at the American University in 1885;

@65. List the main categories of political science?

- \$A) politics, power, political system, political interests, political regime, political elite, political leadership, political modernization;
- \$B) Political science has no category;
- \$C) customs, traditions, religion, religion;
- \$D) Power, state, ideology, philosophy, anthropology;
- \$E) Power, state, ideology;

@66. For the first time, who did research on leadership?

- \$A) Plato, Aristotle;
- \$B) Democrat;
- \$C) Hegel;
- \$D) Bacon;
- \$E) Firdausi;

@67. Former Soviet leader until 1985, named as?

- \$A) First Secretary of the Party;
- \$B) King;
- \$C) Prime Minister;
- \$D) Vice-President;
- \$E) Monarch;

@68. What issues are covered by the political regime?

- \$A) Political relations, political organizations, political consciousness and the political life of society in general;
- \$B) International relations, political relations, economic relations;
- \$C) Issues of state and statehood;
- \$D) Political, economic, social and cultural relations;
- \$E) Political relations, political organizations, political systems and political parties;

@69. What is the genesis of word "regime"?

- \$A) Latin (regimen) and French (regime) management;
- \$B) Greek (regiment);
- \$C) French (regime) - management;
- \$D) Latin (regimen- management);
- \$E) Russian (regimen- management);

@70. Define the forms of state government?

- \$A) monarchy and republic;
- \$B) the republic;
- \$C) counseling;
- \$D) authority;
- \$E) monarchical, democratic;

@71. What kind of power the monarchy is?

- \$A) the authority of one person is an inheritance;
- \$B) all answers are wrong;
- \$C) power of the people;

- \$D) government;
- \$E) the power of the industrious people, farmers;

@72. Monarchy is divided into two forms?

- \$A) absolute and constitutional;
- \$B) absolute;
- \$C) all answers are correct;
- \$D) limited, absolute and absolute;
- \$E) constitutional, parliamentary;

@73. What kind, of government is republic?

- \$A) power is not inherited;
- \$B) bodily authority;
- \$C) absolute and relative power;
- \$D) power of officials;
- \$E) mixed power, monarchy, democracy;

@74. What is political culture?

- \$A) political culture is a set of tools, ways and forms through which people are drawn to politics;
- \$B) all answers are wrong;
- \$C) political culture is part of public culture;
- \$D) political culture is the whole political behavior of certain groups;
- \$E) political culture is the culture of the person and social community;

@75. What are the objectives of political culture?

- \$A) education, adaptation, adaptation to the political environment, mobilization, integration, communication;
- \$B) domestic and foreign duties;
- \$C) worldview, theoretical and cognitive knowledge, the institutional approach;
- \$D) ineffectiveness of the political system, internal constraints of the political system;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@76. What are the main objectives of political consciousness?

- \$A) educational and informational, regulatory, evaluation, consolidation, normative, prediction;
- \$B) educational, informational, analytical, explanatory;
- \$C) explanation, education, evaluation;
- \$D) forecasting of political phenomena and processes, adaptation;
- \$E) Forecasting of political phenomena and processes;

@77. Define electoral, systems?

- \$A) majority, proportional and mixed;
- \$B) all answers are wrong;
- \$C) mixed and consensus;
- \$D) decorative and balanced;
- \$E) creative, proportional, mixed and consensus;

@78.The theory of a "public contract" was proposed by?

- \$A) T. Hobbs;
- \$B) S. Azmi;
- \$C) J. Rousseau;
- \$D) Aristotle;
- \$E) Hegel and F. Bacon;

@79.The way that political conscience is formed?

- \$A) ideology;
- \$B) knowledge;
- \$C) reading;
- \$D) thinking;
- \$E) law adoption;

@80.What is one of the tasks of political consciousness?

- \$A) mobilization;
- \$B) insolvency;
- \$C) humanity;
- \$D) integration;
- \$E) revolutionary;

@81.What factors influence the development of political consciousness?

- \$A) globalization;
- \$B) humanity;
- \$C) Westernization;
- \$D) the interests of the individual and the media;
- \$E) scheduling;

@82.The right to participate in government affairs is stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Article 27;
- \$B) Article 60;
- \$C) Article 10;
- \$D) Article 20;
- \$E) Article 64;

@83.Closed political culture is a characteristic of what kind of political regime?

- \$A) non-democratic regimes;
- \$B) patriarchal;
- \$C) democratic;
- \$D) plutarchy;
- \$E) totalitarian;

@84.In what ways is political activity manifested?

- \$A) individual and collective;
- \$B) individual;

- \$C) private and compulsory;
- \$D) none is correct;
- \$E) resistant;

@85. List one of the most important forms of political activity?

- \$A) political struggle;
- \$B) creation of state;
- \$C) political decision;
- \$D) formation of the state;
- \$E) place in parliament;

@86. What are the causes of the political scandal?

- \$A) inconsistency of interests and opinions;
- \$B) household wars;
- \$C) fear of losing power;
- \$D) compromisation;
- \$E) consensus;

@87. How does the state differ from other organizations and institutions?

- \$A) with signs, tasks and mechanism of coercion;
- \$B) with departure;
- \$C) legality, legal order and action;
- \$D) with the use of the sign and the national currency;
- \$E) having a structure;

@88. Which of the following expresses the symbols of the constitutional state?

- \$A) guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms;
- \$B) having judicial power;
- \$C) the constitution and citizenship;
- \$D) having a strong army;
- \$E) administrative delimitation;

@89. What are the characteristics of a republic from a monarchy?

- \$A) Government is exercised by a body elected for a fixed period;
- \$B) State power is exercised through bodies elected for an indefinite period;
- \$C) All answers are correct;
- \$D) State power is exercised through bodies that have no relations with the people;
- \$E) State power shall be exercised through the bodies which are assigned for a fixed period;

@90. Identify theologian thinkers?

- \$A) Aurelius, Thomas Aquinas;
- \$B) Montesquieu, Rousseau;
- \$C) Bacon, Locke;
- \$D) Hobbs, Marx, Hegel;
- \$E) Aristotle;

@91. When Law on Political Parties was adopted?

- \$A) November 13, 1998 No.680;
- \$B) November 23, 1998 No.680;
- \$C) November 14, 1998 No.680;
- \$D) November 13, 1999 No.680;
- \$E) November 22, 1998 No.680;

@92 A decision to ban the activities of a political party is allowed by ruling of?

- \$A) A decision to ban the activities of a political party is allowed by ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$B) A decision to ban the activities of a political party is allowed by ruling of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$C) A decision to ban the activities of a political party is allowed by ruling of the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$D) A decision to ban the activities of a political party is allowed by ruling of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$E) None is correct;

@93. Definition of Political Power by Law on Political Parties?

- \$A) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives;
- \$B) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives and demagogues;
- \$C) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power and constituents through their representatives;
- \$D) political party is understood as an association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@94. For state registration, political parties submit lists of at least citizens - supporters who are residents of most cities and regions of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) 1000;
- \$B) 100;
- \$C) 10000;
- \$D) 10;
- \$E) 5500;

@95. The party is recognized as a legal entity from the date of?

- \$A) its state registration;
- \$B) its state reorganization;
- \$C) its state termination;
- \$D) its state constraints;

\$E) none is correct;

@96. Within after state registration, a political party must have primary organizations in most regions, cities and districts?

\$A) 3 months;

\$B) 1 month;

\$C) 2 months;

\$D) 4 months;

\$E) 6 months;

@97. Restriction on the creation and activities of political parties?

\$A) The creation and activities of political parties whose goals or actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing armed groups or propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;

\$B) The creation and activities of political parties whose actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing armed groups or propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;

\$C) The creation and activities of political parties whose goals or actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;

\$D) Judges, prosecutors, military personnel, employees of law enforcement bodies, state security, tax police, customs and justice, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons cannot be members of political parties;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@98. The party charter should contain the following provisions?

\$A) on the name, goals and objectives of the political party, on the structure of a political party and its organs, on the conditions and procedure for acquiring and losing membership in a party, on the rights and obligations of members of a political party, on the equal rights of members of a political party, on the conformity of the activities and goals of a political party with the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) on the name, goals and objectives of the political party, on the structure of a political party and its organs, on the conditions and procedure for acquiring and losing membership in a party, on the rights and obligations of members of a political party, on the equal rights of members of a political party, on the conformity of the activities and goals of a political party with the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, on state registration, on state termination;

\$C) on the name, goals and objectives of the political party, on the structure of a political party and its organs, on the conditions and procedure for acquiring and losing membership in a party, on the rights and obligations of members of a political party, on the equal rights of members of a political party, on the conformity of the activities and goals of a political party with the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, on state registration;

\$D) all answers are correct;

\$E) all answers are incorrect;

@99.State registration of political parties is carried out by the?

- \$A) Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$B) Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$C) Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$D) Ministry of Political Parties;
- \$E) Committee on Registration of Political Parties of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@100.Political Parties funding is formed by these ways?

- \$A) entrance and membership fees, if they are provided for in the party charter, voluntary donations, proceeds from holding lectures, exhibitions and other events in accordance with the charters, income from publishing and other activities consistent with the statutory goals and objectives;
- \$B) entrance and membership fees, if they are provided for in the party charter, voluntary donations, proceeds from holding lectures, exhibitions and other events in accordance with the charters, income from publishing and other activities consistent with the statutory goals and objectives, foreign companies;
- \$C) entrance and membership fees, if they are provided for in the party charter, proceeds from holding lectures, exhibitions and other events in accordance with the charters, income from publishing and other activities consistent with the statutory goals and objectives, foreign companies;
- \$D) entrance and membership fees, if they are provided for in the party charter, proceeds from holding lectures, exhibitions and other events in accordance with the charters, income from publishing and other activities consistent with the contract goals and objectives;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@101.Indicate principles of democracy?

- \$A) Principle of majority, constitutional governing, representation of people, multi-party system, elections;
- \$B) all answers are incorrect;
- \$C) Constitutional, multi-party, selective principle;
- \$D) principle of multi-party, electoral, majority;
- \$E) The principle of representation of the people, elections and multiparty system;

@102.What are the types of conflicts (scandals) at the comprehensive level?

- \$A) Global, regional, internal, state, class, ethnic conflicts;
- \$B) Violence, opposition, and social unrest;
- \$C) Internal conflicts, individuals and ethnic groups, class;
- \$D) Domestic and family conflicts, global;
- \$E) Family, ethnic, class, and global conflicts;

@103.What types of authoritarian regimes are you aware of?

- \$A) tyranny, absolute dictatorship, military regime, one-party regime;
- \$B) tyranny, absolute dictatorship, democracy, one-party rule;
- \$C) tyranny, democracy, military regime, one-party regime;
- \$D) there is obviously not a correct answer;
- \$E) probably all answers are correct;

@104. The status of religion in the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Religious organizations are separated from the state and not involved in state affairs;
- \$B) Government organizations are not involved;
- \$C) Religious organizations address important government issues;
- \$D) Religious organizations shall be included in the activity of the state;
- \$E) Religious organizations and the state shall have equal rights;

@105. Define party system?

- \$A) one-party, two-party, multi-party;
- \$B) Liberal party system;
- \$C) Educational safety;
- \$D) Government parties, opposition parties, mass parties;
- \$E) aristocratic clubs, political clubs, mass parties;

@106. Theological, patriarchal, social contract, theory of violence: these are types of theories of the?

- \$A) State;
- \$B) safety;
- \$C) nation;
- \$D) Parties;
- \$E) classes;

@107. Which of the following is the main function of parliament?

- \$A) Legislative activity;
- \$B) Legal proceedings;
- \$C) Local government;
- \$D) Administrative bodies;
- \$E) Governing;

@108. Who is the most charismatic figure?

- \$A) Leaders;
- \$B) Teachers;
- \$C) Craftsmen;
- \$D) Students;
- \$E) Ministers;

@109. In the Republic of Tajikistan, who has the right to grant political asylum?

- \$A) President of the RT;
- \$B) Government;
- \$C) Prime Minister;
- \$D) Majlisi Oli;
- \$E) Government;

@110. When Tajikistan became a member of the UN?

- \$A) 1992;
- \$B) 2011;
- \$C) 1997;
- \$D) 1991;
- \$E) 1993;

@111. What are the main principles of the election?

- \$A) Publicity, equality, privacy;
- \$B) Political and non-political;
- \$C) Monitoring, majority;
- \$D) Conscious, educational;
- \$E) Educational, religious, proportional, mixed;

@112. What is the main feature of civil society?

- \$A) Interrelationships of free individuals, regardless of state;
- \$B) The form of management of political power;
- \$C) management of authoritarian system;
- \$D) the state monopoly;
- \$E) complex structure;

@113. For the first time, in what country the political parties came into existence?

- \$A) England;
- \$B) USA;
- \$C) Germany;
- \$D) Italy;
- \$E) Japan;

@114. Political consciousness is one of the central categories of political science, reflecting?

- \$A) the subjective side of political life;
- \$B) the objective side of political life;
- \$C) the awareness side of political life;
- \$D) the doubtfulness side of political life;
- \$E) a and b are correct answers;

@115. Define Political Consciousness?

- \$A) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, and their attitudes toward politics;
- \$B) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, state and their attitudes toward politics;
- \$C) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, and their attitudes toward state;
- \$D) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, and their aims toward politics;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@116.Enumerate elements of Political Consciousness?

- \$A) political psychology and political ideology;
- \$B) political physiology and political ideology;
- \$C) political psychology and political physiology;
- \$D) Political ideology and political culture;
- \$E) political physiology and political culture;

@117.Basic principles of formation and development of political consciousness are?

- \$A) the daily activities of people within the processes and events of political life in society, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in political life;
- \$B) the daily activities of people within the processes of political life in society, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in political life;
- \$C) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, and their attitudes toward politics;
- \$D) the daily activities of people within the processes and events of political life in state, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in political life;
- \$E) the daily activities of people within the processes and events of political life in society, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in social life;

@118.From the point of view of the subject, there are three levels of realization in the political consciousness?

- \$A) individual, group, public;
- \$B) individual, group, public, party;
- \$C) individual, caste, public;
- \$D) individual, group, organizational;
- \$E) a and c are correct answers;

@119.Political conscience has many important tasks and they are?

- \$A) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, organizational, normative, prediction;
- \$B) educational and informative, regulative, organizational, normative, prediction;
- \$C) educational and informative, regulative, creative, organizational, normative, prediction;
- \$D) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, organizational, socialization, prediction;
- \$E) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, normative, prediction;

@120.The concept of "ideology" was introduced by the French researcher in the late 18th century?

- \$A) Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy;
- \$B) Antoine Louis, Montesquieu;
- \$C) Bacon, Locke;
- \$D) Hobbs, Marx, Hegel;
- \$E) Antoine Louis Claude Destutt, Marx;

@121. Determine the definition of Ideology?

\$A) Ideology is a set of political ideas and theories that political parties and various public associations use in their work as guides to strengthen or radically change public relations;

\$B) Ideology is a set of political ideas and theories that political parties, opposition and various public associations use in their work as guides to strengthen or radically change public relations;

\$C) Ideology is a set of subculture ideas and theories that political parties and various public associations use in their work as guides to strengthen or radically change public relations;

\$D) Ideology is a set of political ideas and theories that political parties and various public associations use in their work as determinants to strengthen or radically change political life;

\$E) all answers are wrong;

@122. The German philosopher I. Gerders was the first to use the concept of?

\$A) Political Culture;

\$B) Political Opinion;

\$C) Political Ideology;

\$D) Political Cultivation;

\$E) Political Party;

@123. Political culture?

\$A) is a set of tools, values and forms of behavior through which people engage in politics and work within it;

\$B) the daily activities of people within the processes and events of political life in society, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in political life;

\$C) the level of people's perceptions of politics, political life, and their attitudes toward politics;

\$D) is a set of tools, educational degrees and forms of behavior through which people engage in politics and work within it;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@124. In the history of civilization, political culture is divided into many types and these are?

\$A) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, authoritarian political culture;

\$B) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, authoritarian political culture, educational and informative, regulative;

\$C) individual, group, public;

\$D) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, organizational, normative, prediction;

\$E) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, individual, group, public;

@125. Whose work is "The Civil Culture"?

\$A) Gabriel Almond, Sidney Verba;

- \$B) Hobbs, Sidney Verba;
- \$C) Antoine Louis Claude Destutt, Marx;
- \$D) Gabriel Almond, Marx;
- \$E) Bacon, Locke;

@126. The term “mass media” refers to different elements of a news service, which are?

- \$A) Press, radio, television, film, sound recording, video recording, world wide web;
- \$B) Press, radio, television, filming cartoons, sound recording, photo recording, world wide web;
- \$C) Press, radio, television, film, space recording, photo recording, world wide web;
- \$D) Press, radio, television, film, sound recording, photo recording, world wide web, party organization;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@127. The term mass media refers to different elements of a news service, which are?

- \$A) all answers are correct;
- \$B) Press;
- \$C) Radio;
- \$D) Internet;
- \$E) Journals;

@128. Indicate the most influential “mass media”?

- \$A) Radio and Television;
- \$B) Television;
- \$C) Party;
- \$D) Radio;
- \$E) Journal;

@129. The functions of the media can be summarized as follows?

- \$A) information function, cognitive and socialization tasks, criticize and monitor, consolidation of policy subjects, the mission of mobilization;
- \$B) information function, cognitive and anti-socialization tasks, criticize and monitor, consolidation of policy subjects, the mission of mobilization;
- \$C) information function, cognitive and anti-socialization tasks, criticize and monitor, consolidation of policy subjects;
- \$D) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, organizational, normative, prediction;
- \$E) the daily activities of people within the processes and events of political life in society, knowledge of events, phenomena and different processes in political life;

@130. Principles of «Mass Media»?

- \$A) priority, relevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events;
- \$B) priority, relevance and attractiveness of the journal, new and latest events;
- \$C) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events;
- \$D) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events, immoral influence;
- \$E) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, immoral influence;

@131.What did medieval Persian and Tajik thinkers attribute to the main feature of "politics"?

- \$A) having the nature of violence;
- \$B) having the nature of humanism;
- \$C) Buling the state according to democratic rule;
- \$D) Living in harmony;
- \$E) division of power to three branches;

@132.Husain Voizi Koshifi divided politics into two parts and these are?

- \$A) Politics of self-ego and Politics of others;
- \$B) Politics of harmony and politics of violence;
- \$C) Politics of justice and politics of war;
- \$D) Politics of state and politics of peace;
- \$E) Politics of great depression and kingdom;

@133.Politics is?

- \$A) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;
- \$B) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies, governing branches and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;
- \$C) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, governing branches which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;
- \$D) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;
- \$E) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society;

@134.The political process reflects?

- \$A) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, or individually;
- \$B) The political process reflects the diversity and differences of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, or individually;
- \$C) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations and public organizations, individually or together;
- \$D) The political process reflects the diversity of political activities of the people within the government, associations, or individually;
- \$E) All answers are wrong;

@135. What is the main characteristic of Internal Policy?

- \$A) It defines and creates the external policy;
- \$B) It defines the internal situation of the state;
- \$C) It prognosticates future development of the society;
- \$D) It creates relation between political institutions;
- \$E) A and C are the correct answers;

@136. How many stages of development do political sciences have?

- \$A) 4;
- \$B) 7;
- \$C) 2;
- \$D) 3;
- \$E) 10;

@137. Identify the focal point of the fourth stage of development of political sciences:

- \$A) political science emerged as an independent field of knowledge;
- \$B) concept of the divine origin of power and ruler as the earthly manifestation of God, set free from religious clerics and dogmas;
- \$C) the independent character of political consciousness;
- \$D) Issues of politics, government and the state are at a qualitatively new level;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@138. Political science is:

- \$A) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation and development of political relations, processes, rules, norms and principles of political life in society;
- \$B) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation of political relations, processes, rules, norms and principles of political life in society;
- \$C) is a science about politics and political activity, political power and political system of society, regularities of formation and development of political relations, processes, rules and principles of political life in society;
- \$D) a field of public relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;
- \$E) relations and a particular type of activity of people, social groups, political forces, governing bodies and levels of government relations, which ensure the consistent, balanced and cohesive development of the whole society and the larger communities;

@139. What are the general scientific methods of political science?

- \$A) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method;
- \$B) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method, comparative method;

\$C) sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method;

\$D) historical method, sociological method, anthropological method, normative-cost method, logical method;

\$E) all are wrong;

@140. What is the essence of behavioral method?

\$A) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups and other social communities;

\$B) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed separately;

\$C) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$D) the social phenomenon is understood partially, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

\$E) the social phenomenon is understood as a whole, and the relationships between its components are defined and analyzed comprehensively;

@141. Perception of "power" from the point view of philosophy?

\$A) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force;

\$B) studies the bases, opportunities, ways and forms of space control by political institutions, primarily the state, union of states and community;

\$C) is the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force, as economic, state, family and others;

\$D) analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

\$E) is a form of social relations that has the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;

@142. What are the main types of «Power»?

\$A) Confidential, individual, institutional;

\$B) Confidential, individual, institutional, social;

\$C) Economic, social, institutional;

\$D) Confidential, individual, social;

\$E) All answers are correct;

@143. Enumerate the bases of power:

\$A) economical, social, legal, administrative, cultural;

\$B) confidential, individual, institutional, social;

\$C) confidential, individual, institutional, social, economical;

\$D) economical, social, legal, cultural;

\$E) individual, institutional, social, economical;

@144. Is "sovereignty" familiar to you, if yes, what does it mean?

- \$A) A national government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$B) A government's being boss on its own turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$C) Mass feeling that the government's rule is unlawful and should be ignored;
- \$D) A national government's being boss outside its turf, the last word in law in that country;
- \$E) Political leaders' ability to command respect and exercise power;

@145.What's the core idea of "Separation and Fusion of Power" principle?

- \$A) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;
- \$B) guarantee balance between law, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;
- \$C) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies;
- \$D) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;
- \$E) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

@146.Representative of the political thought of the Ancient East?

- \$A) Confucius;
- \$B) Plato;
- \$C) Thomas Aquinas;
- \$D) Socrates;
- \$E) M. Weber;

@147.The Thinker of the East, the author of - The Treaty on the Virtuous City - is?

- \$A) al-Farabi;
- \$B) Ibn Rushd;
- \$C) Navoi;
- \$D) Nizami;
- \$E) Confucius;

@148.If power is established on the basis of the Constitution, then such power is?

- \$A) legally legitimate;
- \$B) forced;
- \$C) hereditary;
- \$D) patriarchal;
- \$E) divine;

@149.Aristotle considered the most perfect form of government?

- \$A) Politics;
- \$B) tyranny;
- \$C) oligarchy;
- \$D) aristocracy;
- \$E) democracy;

@150. Compared the state with Leviathan - the monster described in the Bible?

- \$A) T.Hobbes;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) Plato;
- \$D) M.Oriu;
- \$E) G.Almond;

@151. Theocratic theory?

- \$A) considers the state as God's providence;
- \$B) explains the origin of the state as a result of direct political action - internal or external violence, conquest;
- \$C) treats the state as a large family;
- \$D) explains the origin of the state by the split of society into antagonistic classes due to the division of labor and the emergence of private property;
- \$E) understands the state as a social contract, according to which people, in order to ensure their natural rights, freedom, protection of the person and property, agree to create a state;

@152. General Political Science has "four major areas" of research and these are:

- \$A) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Political Sociology, Theory of International Politics;
- \$B) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Special Political Science, Theory of International Politics;
- \$C) Political theory, Political Institutions Education, Political Sociology, Alternative political science;
- \$D) Political theory, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology;
- \$E) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology, Theory of International Politics;

@153. Mixed political science has four major areas of research and these are:

- \$A) Political Philosophy, Political history, Political Psychology, Political Anthropology, History of political education, Political modernization, Political Globalization;
- \$B) General Political Science, Special Political Science, Alternative political science;
- \$C) Practical Political Science, Comparative Politics, Geopolitics, Conflictology, Theory of International Politics, General Political Science, Special Political Science;
- \$D) Political Philosophy, Political history, Political Psychology, Practical Politics, History of political education, Political modernization, Political Globalization;
- \$E) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and judicial branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence;

@154. Montesquieu distinguishes four different types of inter-governmental restriction:

- \$A) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, simplification of laws by the legislative power, the right of control over the activity of the executive power by the legislative branch;

\$B) guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies, defines their limits of competence, the right of control over the activity of the executive power by the legislative branch;

\$C) the capability and opportunity to exercise will, the determinant influence on the activity, the behavior of people by means of power, law and force, guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches, delineation of the functions of these bodies;

\$D) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, simplification of laws by the legislative power, guarantee balance between legislative, executive and justice branches;

\$E) bicameralization of the legislative power, limiting the power of executive branch by legislative branch or VETO rights, analyzes the behavior of individuals, groups, state, parties, animals and other social communities;

@155. The _____ of 1688 in England, which led to the war of parliament and the change of the state of the dynasty?

\$A) "The Glorious Revolution";

\$B) "The Glorious Evolution";

\$C) "The Glorious Resolution";

\$D) "The Glorious Despot";

\$E) "The Glorious Revolvers";

@156. In which article is "Separation of power" reflected in Constitution of Tajikistan?

\$A) 9;

\$B) 99;

\$C) 8;

\$D) 19;

\$E) 10;

@157. The qualities of a political leader are also important. There are different doctrines and theories about this matter, such as?

\$A) theory of "leader properties", theory of "situation", the "followers" theory, theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$B) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "situation", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological and Physiological Explanation of the Leader";

\$C) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "consequences", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$D) theory of "leader properties", The theory of "situation and consequences", The "followers" theory, Theory of "Psychological Explanation of the Leader";

\$E) a and d are correct answers;

@158. Two types of leadership are common today:

\$A) authoritarian leadership, democratic leadership;

\$B) authoritarian leadership, despotic leadership;

\$C) traditional leadership, democratic leadership;

\$D) authoritarian leadership, demagogue leadership;

\$E) authoritarian leadership, totalitarian leadership;

@159 In modern political science, research and analysis of issues of political system of the society has two approaches, which are?

- \$A) Institutional Approach, Systematic approach;
- \$B) Institutional Approach, Comparative approach;
- \$C) Institutional Approach, Systematic approach, Comparative approach;
- \$D) Institutional Approach, Historical approach;
- \$E) Institutional Approach, Individual approach;

@160. Define Political System of the Society?

- \$A) is a complex set of institutional and state structures based on legal and social norms. It is the level and form of interaction for the implementation of political power, management, leadership and regulation of public and political processes;
- \$B) Expression of needs and interests of all groups, strata and social groups, ensuring unity and stability of society, mobilizing and ensuring overall performance, administrative and maintenance duties, rational solution of conflicts, ensuring civil dialogue between citizens and the state, personalization of the individual, formation of an individual as an independent and active, humanitarian mission;
- \$C) none is correct;
- \$D) the capability and opportunity of a group of people to exercise their will and to influence the behavior or activities of another group of people by variety of means: recognition, will, law, force, pressure and coercion;
- \$E) is a form of social relations that has the opportunity to influence the character, activity and behavior of people, classes, and social groups through economic, ideological, and organizational mechanisms, as well as through influence, tradition, force;

@161. Classification of types of Political system of society is the same as?

- \$A) Political regimes;
- \$B) Political culture;
- \$C) Political parties;
- \$D) Political consciousness;
- \$E) Political relations;

@162. List one of the politics function?

- \$A) maintenance of stability and unity of the society;
- \$B) integration;
- \$C) development of the project;
- \$D) aggression;
- \$E) violence;

@163. When the first political science faculty was formed?

- \$A) at Columbia University in 1880;
- \$B) at the University of New Jersey in 1889;
- \$C) University of Sweden in 1884;
- \$D) at the American University in 1885;
- \$E) at the American University in 1885;

@164. List the “main categories” of political science?

- \$A) politics, power, political system, political interests, political regime, political elite, political leadership, political modernization;
- \$B) Political science has no category;
- \$C) customs, traditions, religion, religion;
- \$D) Power, state, ideology, philosophy, anthropology;
- \$E) Power, state, ideology;

@165. Former Soviet leader until 1985, - named as-?

- \$A) First Secretary of the Party;
- \$B) King;
- \$C) Prime Minister;
- \$D) Vice-President;
- \$E) Monarch;

@166. What is the genesis of word regime?

- \$A) Latin (regimen) and French (regime) management;
- \$B) Greek (regiment);
- \$C) French (regime) - management;
- \$D) Latin (regimen- management);
- \$E) Russian (regimen- management);

@167. What kind of power the monarchy is?

- \$A) the authority of one person is an inheritance;
- \$B) all answers are wrong;
- \$C) power of the people;
- \$D) government;
- \$E) the power of the industrious people, farmers;

@168. What kind of «government is republic»?

- \$A) power is not inherited;
- \$B) bodily authority;
- \$C) absolute and relative power;
- \$D) power of officials;
- \$E) mixed power, monarchy, democracy;

@169. What are the objectives of political culture?

- \$A) education, adaptation, adaptation to the political environment, mobilization, integration, communication;
- \$B) domestic and foreign duties;
- \$C) worldview, theoretical and cognitive knowledge, the institutional approach;
- \$D) ineffectiveness of the political system, internal constraints of the political system;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@170. Define electoral systems?

- \$A) majority, proportional and mixed;

- \$B) all answers are wrong;
- \$C) mixed and consensus;
- \$D) decorative and balanced;
- \$E) creative, proportional, mixed and consensus;

@171.The way that political conscience is formed?

- \$A) ideology;
- \$B) knowledge;
- \$C) reading;
- \$D) thinking;
- \$E) law adoption;

@172.What factors influence the development of political consciousness?

- \$A) globalization;
- \$B) humanity;
- \$C) Westernization;
- \$D) the interests of the individual and the media;
- \$E) scheduling;

@173.Closed political culture is a characteristic of what kind of political regime

- \$A) non-democratic regimes;
- \$B) patriarchal;
- \$C) democratic;
- \$D) plutarchy;
- \$E) totalitarian;

@174.List one of the most important forms of political activity?

- \$A) political struggle;
- \$B) creation of state;
- \$C) political decision;
- \$D) formation of the state;
- \$E) place in parliament;

@175.How does the state differ, from other «organizations and institutions»?

- \$A) with signs, tasks and mechanism of coercion;
- \$B) with departure;
- \$C) legality, legal order and action;
- \$D) with the use of the sign and the national currency;
- \$E) having a structure;

@176.What are the characteristics of a republic from a monarchy?

- \$A) Government is exercised by a body elected for a fixed period;
- \$B) State power is exercised through bodies elected for an indefinite period;
- \$C) All answers are correct;
- \$D) State power is exercised through bodies that have no relations with the people;
- \$E) State power shall be exercised through the bodies which are assigned for a fixed period;

@177. When Law, on «Political Parties» was adopted?

- \$A) November 13, 1998 No.680;
- \$B) November 23, 1998 No.680;
- \$C) November 14, 1998 No.680;
- \$D) November 13, 1999 No.680;
- \$E) November 22, 1998 No.680;

@178. Definition of Political Power by Law on Political Parties?

- \$A) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives;
- \$B) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives and demagogues;
- \$C) political party is understood as a public association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power and constituents through their representatives;
- \$D) political party is understood as an association whose main task is to participate in the political life of society through the formation of the political will of citizens, as well as the exercise of power through their representatives;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@179. The party is recognized as a legal entity from the date of?

- \$A) its state registration;
- \$B) its state reorganization;
- \$C) its state termination;
- \$D) its state constraints;
- \$E) none is correct;

@180. Restriction on the creation and activities of political parties?

- \$A) The creation and activities of political parties whose goals or actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing armed groups or propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;
- \$B) The creation and activities of political parties whose actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing armed groups or propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;
- \$C) The creation and activities of political parties whose goals or actions are aimed at extremist-terrorist activities, forcibly changing the constitutional system and organizing propaganda of racial, national, social, local and religious hatred is prohibited;
- \$D) Judges, prosecutors, military personnel, employees of law enforcement bodies, state security, tax police, customs and justice, as well as foreign citizens and stateless persons cannot be members of political parties;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

181. What are the types of conflicts (scandals) at the comprehensive level?

- \$A) Global, regional, internal, state, class, ethnic conflicts;
- \$B) Violence, opposition, and social unrest;
- \$C) Internal conflicts, individuals and ethnic groups, class;
- \$D) Domestic and family conflicts, global;
- \$E) Family, ethnic, class, and global conflicts;

@182. The status of religion in the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Religious organizations are separated from the state and not involved in state affairs;
- \$B) Government organizations are not involved;
- \$C) Religious organizations address important government issues;
- \$D) Religious organizations shall be included in the activity of the state;
- \$E) Religious organizations and the state shall have equal rights;

@183. Theological, patriarchal, social contract theory of violence: these are «types of theories» of the?

- \$A) State;
- \$B) safety;
- \$C) nation;
- \$D) Parties;
- \$E) classes;

@184. Who is the most «charismatic figure»?

- \$A) Leaders;
- \$B) Teachers;
- \$C) Craftsmen;
- \$D) Students;
- \$E) Ministers;

@185. When Tajikistan became a member of the UN?

- \$A) 1992;
- \$B) 2011;
- \$C) 1997;
- \$D) 1991;
- \$E) 1993;

@186. What is the main feature of civil society?

- \$A) Interrelationships of free individuals, regardless of state;
- \$B) The form of management of political power;
- \$C) management of authoritarian system;
- \$D) the state monopoly;
- \$E) complex structure;

@187. Political consciousness is one of the central categories of political science, reflecting?

- \$A) the subjective side of political life;

- \$B) the objective side of political life;
- \$C) the awareness side of political life;
- \$D) the doubtfulness side of political life;
- \$E) a and b are correct answers;

@188. Enumerate elements of Political Consciousness?

- \$A) political psychology and political ideology;
- \$B) political physiology and political ideology;
- \$C) political psychology and political physiology;
- \$D) Political ideology and political culture;
- \$E) political physiology and political culture;

@189. From the point of view of the subject, there are three levels of realization in the political consciousness?

- \$A) individual, group, public;
- \$B) individual, group, public, party;
- \$C) individual, caste, public;
- \$D) individual, group, organizational;
- \$E) a and c are correct answers;

@190. The concept of "ideology" was introduced by the French researcher _____ in the late 18th century?

- \$A) Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy;
- \$B) Antoine Louis, Montesquieu;
- \$C) Bacon, Locke;
- \$D) Hobbs, Marx, Hegel;
- \$E) Antoine Louis Claude Destutt, Marx;

@191. The German philosopher I. Gerder was the first to use the concept of?

- \$A) Political Culture;
- \$B) Political Opinion;
- \$C) Political Ideology;
- \$D) Political Cultivation;
- \$E) Political Party;

@192. In the history of civilization, political culture is divided into many types and these are?

- \$A) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, authoritarian political culture;
- \$B) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, authoritarian political culture, educational and informative, regulative;
- \$C) individual, group, public;
- \$D) educational and informative, regulative, assessment, organizational, normative, prediction;
- \$E) traditional political culture, political culture of layered democracy, democratic political culture, individual, group, public;

@193. The term “mass media” refers to different elements of a news service, which are?
\$A) Press, radio, television, film, sound recording, video recording, world wide web;
\$B) Press, radio, television, filming cartoons, sound recording, photo recording, world wide web;
\$C) Press, radio, television, film, space recording, photo recording, world wide web;
\$D) Press, radio, television, film, sound recording, photo recording, world wide web, party organization;
\$E) all answers are correct;

@194. Indicate the most influential mass media?

\$A) Radio and Television;
\$B) Television;
\$C) Party;
\$D) Radio;
\$E) Journal;

@195. Principles of Mass Media?

\$A) priority, relevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events;
\$B) priority, relevance and attractiveness of the journal, new and latest events;
\$C) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events;
\$D) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, new and latest events, immoral influence;
\$E) priority, irrelevance and attractiveness of the topic, immoral influence;

@196. Not any single public association, political party, group of people or an individual has the right to usurp state power. Usurpation of power or appropriation of its authority is prohibited. The right to speak on behalf of all the people of Tajikistan belongs only to the President, the Majlisi milli and the Majlisi namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan at their joint meeting - indicated in article ____
Constitution of RT?

\$A) Article 6;
\$B) Article 9;
\$C) Article 7;
\$D) Article 12;
\$E) Article 14;

@197. In Tajikistan, public life is developing on the basis of political and ideological pluralism. The ideology of no party, public or religious association, movement or group can be recognized as a state one. Public associations and political parties are created and operate within the framework of the Constitution and laws - indicated in article ____
Constitution of RT?

\$A) Article 8;
\$B) Article 6;
\$C) Article 7;
\$D) Article 17;
\$E) Article 10;

@198. Religious associations are separated from the state and cannot interfere in state affairs - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 13;
- \$C) Article 22;
- \$D) Article 33;
- \$E) Article 21;

@199. The creation and activities of public associations and political parties promoting racial, national, social and religious hatred or calling for the violent overthrow of the constitutional order and organization of armed groups are prohibited - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 9;
- \$C) Article 7;
- \$D) Article 14;
- \$E) Article 15;

@200. Tajikistan, pursuing a peaceful policy, respects the sovereignty and independence of other states, determines its foreign policy on the basis of international norms - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 11;
- \$B) Article 9;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 13;
- \$E) Article 7;

@201. Propaganda of war is prohibited - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 11;
- \$B) Article 10;
- \$C) Article 12;
- \$D) Article 13;
- \$E) Article 14;

@202. Restrictions on the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are allowed only with the aim of ensuring the rights and freedoms of others, public order, protection of the foundations of the constitutional system, state security, national defense, public morality, public health and the territorial integrity of the republic - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 14;
- \$B) Article 13;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 11;
- \$E) Article 24;

@203.The inviolability of the person is guaranteed by the state. No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman treatment or punishment. Forced medical and scientific experiments on humans are prohibited - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT?

- \$A) Article 18;
- \$B) Article 19;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 12;
- \$E) Article 20;

@204.A citizen has the right to participate in political life and state administration directly or through representatives - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT?

- \$A) Article 27;
- \$B) Article 26;
- \$C) Article 25;
- \$D) Article 8;
- \$E) Article 11;

@205.Citizens have the right to unite. A citizen has the right to participate in the creation of political parties, trade unions and other public associations, to voluntarily enter and leave them - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT?

- \$A) Article 28;
- \$B) Article 26;
- \$C) Article 25;
- \$D) Article 27;
- \$E) Article 11;

@206.Political parties contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people on the basis of political pluralism and participate in political life. Their structure and activities must comply with democratic standards - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT?

- \$A) Article 28;
- \$B) Article 8;
- \$C) Article 23;
- \$D) Article 24;
- \$E) Article 11;

@207.A citizen has the right to participate in meetings established by law, rallies, demonstrations and peaceful processions. No one can be forced to participate in them - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT?

- \$A) Article 29;
- \$B) Article 28;
- \$C) Article 23;
- \$D) Article 24;
- \$E) Article 25;

@208 Everyone is guaranteed freedom of speech, press, and the right to use the media. Propaganda and agitation inciting social, racial, national, religious and linguistic hostility and hostility are prohibited - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 30;
- \$B) Article 8;
- \$C) Article 11;
- \$D) Article 34;
- \$E) Article 28;

@209. A citizen has the right to appeal personally or jointly with others to state bodies - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 31;
- \$B) Article 20;
- \$C) Article 30;
- \$D) Article 21;
- \$E) Article 26;

@210. The republican form of government, territorial integrity, democratic, legal, secular and social essence of the state are permanent - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT?

- \$A) Article 100;
- \$B) Article 99;
- \$C) Article 10;
- \$D) Article 1;
- \$E) Article 88;

@211. When and where political science as a subject of study was founded?

- \$A) in the second XIX century in Germany;
- \$B) in the XX century in France;
- \$C) in the end of XX century in USA;
- \$D) in the XX century in England;
- \$E) in the XX century in Africa;

@212. Which of these scholars compared politics as power, scare and coercion?

- \$A) Nizom-ul-mulk, Huseyn Voizi Koshifi;
- \$B) Pluton, Plutarh;
- \$C) Jon Lock, I. Kant;
- \$D) Arparson, Ccero;
- \$E) A. Smitt, Ricardo;

@213. When the first constitution of Soviet Tajikistan was accepted?

- \$A) in 1929;
- \$B) in 1932;
- \$C) in 1937;
- \$D) in 1978;
- \$E) in 1924;

@214. When the first department of political science was created?

- \$A) in Columbia university in 1880;
- \$B) in New Jersey university in 1989;
- \$C) in Sweden university in 1884;
- \$D) in America university in 1885;
- \$E) in Oxford university in 1900;

@215. When constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan was accepted?

- \$A) in 1994;
- \$B) in 1990;
- \$C) in 1992;
- \$D) in 1989;
- \$E) in 2000;

@216. When Republic of Tajikistan was declared independent?

- \$A) in 1991;
- \$B) in 1994;
- \$C) in 1989;
- \$D) in 1900;
- \$E) in 1990;

@217. When electoral system was founded?

- \$A) in the capitalist period;
- \$B) at the beginning of human life;
- \$C) during life;
- \$D) in the end;
- \$E) when founded country;

@218. Determine types of ruling states?

- \$A) monarchy, republic;
- \$B) monarchy, democratic;
- \$C) government;
- \$D) consulate;
- \$E) republic;

@219. What kind of government is the Monarchy?

- \$A) one person's authority and being hereditary;
- \$B) nation authority;
- \$C) people's authority;
- \$D) farmer authority;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@220. What kind of government is Republic?

- \$A) choosing of government officials by election;
- \$B) full and partially authority;
- \$C) mixed authority;
- \$D) official authority;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@221. Structure of state consist of types, such as?

\$A) unitary, federated, confederate;

\$B) federation;

\$C) unitary, Presidential;

\$D) confederate;

\$E) all answers are incorrect;

@222. Define types of political regimes?

\$A) democratic and not democratic;

\$B) authoritarian;

\$C) totalitarian;

\$D) presidential;

\$E) parliamentary;

@223. When the state appeared?

\$A) in the IV-III century bc;

\$B) in the II century;

\$C) in the V century;

\$D) in the XX century;

\$E) in the IV-I century bc;

@224. Where the first states have appeared?

\$A) in the mountains of Peru;

\$B) in the mountain of Tajikistan;

\$C) in the Europe;

\$D) in the mountain of China;

\$E) in the France colony;

@225. In what political regime has Political culture of the Republic of Tajikistan developed?

\$A) democracy;

\$B) totalitarian;

\$C) authoritarian;

\$D) custom system;

\$E) historical;

@226. In what forms do political activities occur?

\$A) individual and group;

\$B) collective;

\$C) private;

\$D) forced;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@227. Define one of the forms of political activity?

\$A) political struggle;

- \$B) adventure;
- \$C) formation of the state;
- \$D) political decision;
- \$E) states;

@228.The work of “Politiya” belongs to which ancient thinker?

- \$A) Pluto;
- \$B) Aristotle;
- \$C) Hegel;
- \$D) Nizom-ul-mulk;
- \$E) Heraclitus;

@229.What does the rule of law mean?

- \$A) equality before the law;
- \$B) equality before the nation;
- \$C) equality before the state;
- \$D) equality before the political life;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@230.Define the forms of Republic statehood?

- \$A) parliamentary and presidential;
- \$B) unitary republic;
- \$C) union republic;
- \$D) federated republic;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@231.What type of state is confederation?

- \$A) commonwealth of states;
- \$B) association of army and politic of the individually states;
- \$C) association of army and politic of the all states;
- \$D) union states;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@232.Who was the first ambassador of Central Asia in Russia?

- \$A) Donish;
- \$B) Ayni;
- \$C) Shohin;
- \$D) Vozeh;
- \$E) Asiri;

@233.Which of these states is mixed republic?

- \$A) France;
- \$B) Spain;
- \$C) Japan;
- \$D) Russia;
- \$E) Italy;

@234. Define the federative state?

- \$A) United Kingdom;
- \$B) France;
- \$C) Japan;
- \$D) Tajikistan;
- \$E) Uzbekistan;

@235. Who was the founder of “Marxism theory”?

- \$A) K. Max and F. Engels;
- \$B) J. Lock and J. Russo;
- \$C) T. Hobbs and F. Engel;
- \$D) K. Max and J, Russo;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@236. Who wrote the work “Siyosatnoma”?

- \$A) Hasan ibn Ali Tusi-Nizomulmulk;
- \$B) A. Sino;
- \$C) A. Jomi;
- \$D) Aleksandra;
- \$E) S. Ayni;

@237. Who wrote the work “As-Siosat-ul-uduniya”?

- \$A) M. Gaznavi;
- \$B) A. Jomi;
- \$C) A. Forobi;
- \$D) A. Sino;
- \$E) A. Donish;

@238. Which of the concept has the meaning for “fear, terror”?

- \$A) terrorism;
- \$B) revolution;
- \$C) evolution;
- \$D) ideology;
- \$E) opposition;

@239. Which of the concept has the meaning for “transition”?

- \$A) evolution;
- \$B) ideology;
- \$C) democracy;
- \$D) revolution;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@240. What does “citizenship” mean?

- \$A) to belong to a state or states;
- \$B) to belong to any nationality;
- \$C) to belong to any party;
- \$D) to belong to any;

\$E) all answers are incorrect;

@241. Define the types of a state according to its structure

\$A) unitary, federated and confederated;

\$B) democracy and union;

\$C) federation and individually;

\$D) republic and federation;

\$E) monarchy and unity;

@242. Who was the leader of October revolution?

\$A) Lenin;

\$B) Marx;

\$C) Engels;

\$D) Rahimi;

\$E) Stalin;

@243. Define the characteristics of “aristocracy” state?

\$A) the power of the nobility;

\$B) the power of the nation;

\$C) the power of the kings;

\$D) the power of the peoples;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@244. Define the world religions?

\$A) Buddhism, Christianity and Islam;

\$B) Jewish;

\$C) Islam;

\$D) Totem;

\$E) Christianity;

@245. What does “globalization” mean?

\$A) universal coverage;

\$B) regime;

\$C) government;

\$D) region;

\$E) ruling;

@246. When was the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On freedom of conscience and religious associations” adopted?

\$A) March 26, 2009, 489;

\$B) March 25, 2009, 489;

\$C) March 26, 2010, 489;

\$D) March 26, 2005, 489;

\$E) March 21, 2009, 489;

@247. Recognizing and affirming the right of everyone to freedom of conscience and freedom of religion, as well as to the equality of all before the Law, regardless of their

religion or belief, based on the fact that the Republic of Tajikistan is a secular state, showing respect and tolerance for all religions and religious movements, taking into account the special role of the Hanafi trend of the Islamic religion in the development of the national culture and spiritual life of the people of Tajikistan, this Law is adopted – To what Law does this Preamble concern?

- \$A) Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On freedom of conscience and religious associations”;
- \$B) Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On public associations”;
- \$C) Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On political parties”;
- \$D) Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On religious associations”;
- \$E) Constitutional Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On freedom of conscience”;

@248. Tick the definition of “Religious Association”?

- \$A) a voluntary association of followers of the same religion for the purpose of joint worship, religious education, as well as the dissemination of religious beliefs;
- \$B) a voluntary association of followers of the many religions for the purpose of joint worship, religious education, as well as the dissemination of religious beliefs;
- \$C) a voluntary and obligatory association of followers of the same religion for the purpose of joint worship, religious education, as well as the dissemination of religious beliefs;
- \$D) a voluntary association of atheists of the same religion for the purpose of joint worship and worship, religious education, as well as the dissemination of religious beliefs;
- \$E) a and d are correct answers;

@249. Religious education in foreign countries, including in foreign higher educational religious institutions, is allowed only after receiving a religious education in the Republic of Tajikistan and with the written consent of state authorized bodies for religion and education – indicated in article ____ of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On freedom of conscience and religious associations”?

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 1;
- \$C) Article 7;
- \$D) Article 23;
- \$E) Article 5;

@250. Founders of religious associations must be at least ____ citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan who have a common religion and have reached ____ years of age?

- \$A) 10, 18;
- \$B) 100, 16;
- \$C) 10, 16;
- \$D) 100, 18;
- \$E) 1000, 18;

@251. The creation of religious associations in government bodies, other state bodies, state organizations and institutions, self-government bodies of settlements and villages, educational institutions and military units is?

- \$A) prohibited;
- \$B) banned and allowed;
- \$C) allowed;
- \$D) crucial;
- \$E) allowed by Ministry of Justice;

@252. Religious associations function in the forms of a?

- \$A) religious community and religious organization;
- \$B) religious group and religious organization;
- \$C) religious community and religious adversity;
- \$D) religious ideology and religious organization;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@253. In the city of Dushanbe, five-time prayer mosques can be created in areas with a population of?

- \$A) 1000 to 5000 people;
- \$B) 100 to 500 people;
- \$C) 10000 to 50000 people;
- \$D) 100 to 5000 people;
- \$E) 10 to 500 people;

@254. To achieve their goals, religious associations have the right to?

- \$A) all answers are correct;
- \$B) freely distribute information about their activities;
- \$C) make proposals to state authorities on issues relating to the religious interests of citizens;
- \$D) represent and protect their rights in judicial and other public authorities;
- \$E) engage in industrial and economic activities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;

@255. General supervision of the implementation of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on freedom of conscience and on religious associations is carried out by the _____ of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) prosecution authorities;
- \$B) judicial authorities;
- \$C) government authorities;
- \$D) parliament;
- \$E) ministry of justice;