

Katwa College

Subject : Political Science

Paper : **Leadership** (Add On Course)

Full Marks = 20

Time = 25 Minutes

Provide answers to any 10 of the subsequent questions. (10 × 2 = 20)

1. Which of the following is not a quality of a leader?
 - A) Charismatic
 - B) Fragile
 - C) Empathic
 - D) Resilient

2. Who among the following is considered a paragon of ethical leadership?
 - A) Bismarck
 - B) Robert Clive
 - C) Gandhi
 - D) Genghis Khan

3. Which of the theories states that a leader is born, not made?
 - A) Behavioural and contingency theory
 - B) Trait and great man theory
 - C) Transactional and transformational theory
 - D) Situation and behavioural theory

4. Which of the following statements best distinguishes leaders from managers?

- A) Leaders focus on short-term objectives, while managers establish long-term vision.
- B) Leaders motivate and align employees to goals, while managers assign tasks and hold accountability.
- C) Leaders have specific job titles, while managers can have any title.
- D) Leaders primarily ask process questions, while managers ask big picture questions.

5. Why is leadership important?

- A) It helps in creating a vision and guiding others towards achieving it.
- B) It increases individual profits only.
- C) It is only necessary in politics.
- D) It discourages teamwork and collaboration.

6. Who said the following?

“ A genuine leader is not a searcher for consensus but a molder of consensus.”

- A) Nelson Mandela
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Martin Luther King Jr.
- D) Franklin D. Roosevelt

7. Who said the following?

“ The very essence of leadership is that you have to have vision. You can't blow an uncertain trumpet.”

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Theodore M. Hesburgh
- C) Abraham Lincoln
- D) John F. Kennedy

8. The basic quality of dominant leadership is

- A) Aggressive, rigid and skillful
- B) Easy, sympathetic and popular
- C) Order and action-oriented
- D) Adaptability according to conditions

9. Leadership is a socio-psychological assumption which is related with

- A) The development of social values
- B) The development of religious values
- C) The preservation of cultural heritage
- D) The guidance of the society

10. Which leadership style emphasizes change and transformation, aiming to inspire followers to reach their full potential?

- A) Transactional leadership
- B) Autocratic leadership
- C) Transformational leadership
- D) Laissez-faire leadership

11. Why is leadership important?

- A) It helps in creating a vision and guiding others towards achieving it.
- B) It increases individual profits only.
- C) It is only necessary in politics
- D) It discourages teamwork and collaboration.

12. During the period of social emergency the autocratic leader gets easier popularity than the democratic leaders because –

- A) He exercises exclusive powers to reorient the group according to immediate objectives.
- B) He executes his order in a repressed and rigid manner to create panic
- C) He shines for shorter span on the political scene.
- D) He exists and enjoys only a very brief span of his leadership.