

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 32 of 150)

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1. Central feature of Immanuel Wallenstein's work is
 - a. World system
 - b. Nation
 - c. Regional systems
 - d. Underdevelopment
2. The concept of civil society originated in
 - a. The Reformation
 - b. The French Revolution
 - c. The American Revolution
 - d. The Enlightenment
3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Ideas)	List-II (Thinkers)
A. Utility	1. Madison
B. Hegemony	2. Bentham
C. Representation	3. Gramsci

A B C

a. 3 2 1

b. 2 1 3

c. 1 2 3

d. 2 3 1

4. For Gandhi, Swaraj meant

a. Self-rule

b. Rule of law

c. Rule by morally good persons

d. Pursuit of good of all

5. Which one of the following slogans is not associated with the Russian Revolution?

a. No taxation without representation

b. Land, Bread and Peace

c. All power to the Soviets

d. Vanguard ship of the revolutionary party

6. Regular elections are

a. The core value of democracy

b. Not held in communist countries

c. A necessary but not a sufficient condition of democracy

d. Used by military rulers to gain legitimacy

7. The concept of Circulation of elites has been used by

a. Gaetano Mosca

b. Vilfredo Pareto

c. Robert Michels

d. Max Weber

8. For John Stuart Mill, the entral virtue of democracy was that

- a. It promotes equality among the citizens
 - b. It is government of the people and by the people
 - c. It promotes the highest and harmonious development of individual capacities
 - d. It encourages popular participation in decision making
9. The earliest known example of “direct democracy” is found in
- a. Athens
 - b. Sparta
 - c. Corinth
 - d. Syracuse
10. The modern idea that made democracy feasible for large and complex societies is
- a. Rights
 - b. Decentralization
 - c. Federalism
 - d. Representation
11. Social democracy stands for a balance between
- a. Individualism and conservatism
 - b. Socialism and communism
 - c. Individual rights and social welfare
 - d. Democracy and communism
12. Consider the following statements:
- a. For election of the President of India, each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States by the number of the members of the Lok Sabha.
 - b. The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of the both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of each State.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only

- b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2
13. Which one of the following is not a tenet of Stalinism?
- a. The theory of permanent revolution
 - b. Socialism in one country
 - c. Intensification of class struggle with socialist advance
 - d. Strong State under socialism
14. The term electoral fatigue means
- a. Physical state of the candidates due to exhaustive propaganda
 - b. Tendency of the electoral machinery to work slow
 - c. Burden on the State exchequer due to heavy election expenses
 - d. Apathy of the people due to frequency elections
15. Liberal democracy is based on competition and electoral choice is achieved through
- a. Political pluralism
 - b. Rejection of a wide range of contending beliefs
 - c. Restrictions on rival political movements
 - d. Charismatic leaders