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Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 62 of 150)

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1. The economic interpretation of history means that in the ultimate analysis history is determined by
 - a. The laws of supply and demand
 - b. Relationships of production
 - c. Scientific and technological forces
 - d. Mode of production
2. “Imperialism is the last stage of Capitalism” This view is held by the
 - a. Individualists
 - b. Fascists
 - c. Utopian Socialists
 - d. Marxists
3. Which one of the following is the characteristic of Fabian Socialism?
 - a. Economic Determinism
 - b. Gradual change of society
 - c. Revolutionary transformation of society
 - d. The theory of class war
4. Who among the following talked of the “Iron Law of Oligarchy” in relation to the functioning of political parties?
 - a. Madver
 - b. Finer
 - c. Duverger

- d. Michaels
5. Which one of the following is not a proper function of political parties in a democratic country?
- To propagate the ideology and policies of the party
 - To appoint officials for the running of the government administration
 - To establish proper relation between the public and the government
 - To form the government
6. Which one of the following is called the Fourth Estate?
- Bureaucracy
 - Judiciary
 - Press
 - Political Parties
7. Public opinion gets an authoritative expression in a democracy through
- Newspapers
 - Parliament
 - Pressure groups
 - Public meetings
8. Pressure groups are a feature of
- Communist systems
 - Dictatorships
 - Guided democracies
 - Liberal democracies
9. Liberal Democracy means
- Government by majority
 - Government by the people
 - Government in the interest of the people
 - Limited majority rule
10. Which one of the following schools advocates the view that representation should be based on functional rather than territorial constituencies?
- Fabianism

- b. Guild Socialism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Utopianism
11. The functional theory of representation emphasizes the fact that
- a. Residence is important
 - b. Class is important
 - c. Occupation is important
 - d. Religion is important
12. According to Pluralism, the State on the whole
- a. stands at equal footing with other associations
 - b. Occupies a pre-eminent position among associations as a coordinating, all embracing scheme of life
 - c. Occupies a subordinate position in relation to many occupational and cultural groups
 - d. Ceases to be of any political and juridical significance
13. The theoretical assumption of the idea of justice as fairness is that
- a. Utility is the basic principle of justice
 - b. Absolute equality is the basic principle of justice
 - c. Justice demands that the rights of the individuals are prior and must get precedence over ends of human life and social organization.
 - d. Justice demands that everyone gets rewards according to his desert
14. Which one of the following would promote economic justice?
- a. A policy of free trade
 - b. The existence of monopolies
 - c. A system of graded taxation
 - d. A policy of incentives
15. “Each to count for one and no one for more than one” was the principle propounded by
- a. Lord Bryce
 - b. Jeremy Bentham
 - c. John S Mill

d. Abraham Lincoln

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