

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 70 of 150)

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1. The Swiss Executive is known as a
 - a. Plural Executive
 - b. Single Executive
 - c. Joint Executive
 - d. Nominal Executive
2. The distinction between legal and political sovereignty was made by
 - a. John Locke
 - b. John Austin
 - c. A. V. Dicey
 - d. Harold J. Laski
3. Jean Bobin defined sovereignty as the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law. The implication of this definition according to its author is that
 - a. The sovereign is not bound by positive law but is subject to the Higher Law
 - b. The sovereign is not subject to any law including the law of God and nature
 - c. The sovereign can alter the fundamental law of the land
 - d. The sovereign is. Legally omni competent and morally supreme
4. Duguit criticized the Austinian theory of sovereignty in the name of the
 - a. Community's sense of right
 - b. Principle of social solidarity
 - c. Moral personality of corporations
 - d. Theory of natural law
5. Political Pluralism
 - a. Rejects the idea of the state

- b. Rejects the moral and legal omni competence of the state
 - c. Rejects the view that law is not the creation of the state but is anterior and superior to it
 - d. Believes in the complete autonomy of corporate groups and associations
6. In which of the following did pluralists believe?
- a. The social, economic religious and educational association with in the State are more important than the State
 - b. The State has no absolute claim to the total obedience of the citizens
 - c. The State coordinates the activities of other association
 - d. The State as an institution can be dispensed with
 - i. 1, 2 and 3
 - ii. 2 and 3
 - iii. 2 and 4
 - iv. 3 and 4
7. Which of the following statements are correct about the State and associations?
- a. The State is the undue type of association
 - b. The State is a territorial organization while associations do not necessarily need territory
 - c. Associations can exist without the State
 - d. We must be members of some other association besides the State
 - i. 1, 2 and 4
 - ii. 2, 3 and 4
 - iii. 1 and 2
 - iv. 1 and 4
8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I	List-II
A. The State comes into existence for the sake of life, but it continues to exist for good life	1. J S Mill
B. The state is the march of God on earth 8 of 13	2. Aristotle
C. The State is a loin stock protection company for mutual assurance	3. Karl Marx

D. The State is nothing more than a machine for the oppression of one class by another	4. Herbert Spencer 5. Hegel
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A B C D

a. 2 5 1 3

b. 1 2 3 5

c. 2 5 4 3

d. 5 2 4 3

9. Which of the following is rejected by Hobbes as the foundation of the State?

a. The view that might is right

b. Individualism

c. Rational self-preservation as the ground for social contract

d. Concept of authorization

10. Plato is called the father of the idealist theory of the state because

a. He prescribed the ideals of cit-state

b. His theory was based not on what human nature is but on what it ought to be

c. He postulated a dualism between reality and value

d. He based his theory on the Idea of the

Good

11. "The state is a necessary evil" This statement refers to the

a. Anarchist theory of the state

b. Individualist theory of the state

c. Maxian theory of the state

d. Neo-liberal theory of the state

12. Which of the following statements about Hegel's theory of state is not correct?

- a. The state transcends the one-sidedness of both legality and morality expression of social morality
 - b. The state is higher than civil society it lifts it up from its mechanical and mundane level and transposes it to a higher moral and spiritual plane
 - c. The state can annul civil society altogether and can do without it
 - d. Civil society cannot exist without the state and in a sense state's creation
13. "The principle of the greatest good of the greatest number was made a hook to be put into the nostrils of the Leviathan so that it could be tamed and harnessed to the chariot of utility." This observation refers to the political theory of
- a. Hobbes
 - b. Hume
 - c. Sedgwick
 - d. Bentham
14. Aristotle described the state as natural by this he meant that
- a. The state was not created by man but was product of natural forces and facts like air, water, the earth, the sky, climatic conditions, environment and the interaction among all these
 - b. The state was created to satisfy man's natural needs
 - c. The state satisfies man's natural needs is not a proof that it is natural; those needs are but the stirrings in him of that immanent end (telos) that is expressed in the state
 - d. Man is by nature a social being and no social life is possible without law and order which can be maintained only by the state
15. "Against intelligence, the growth of knowledge and the progress of science, which the enlightenment believed to be. The only hope of civilization, he set amiable and benevolent sentiments, i. e. Good will and reverence" This refers to the thought of
- a. Didrot
 - b. Hume
 - c. Rousseau
 - d. Kant

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

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1 Answer

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