

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 78 of 150)

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1. The Monistic concept of Sovereignty upholds the Primacy of
 - a. Positive law
 - b. Customary law
 - c. Morality and ethics
 - d. Community's sense of right
2. Which one of the following restrictions is imposed by Jean Bodin on the authority of the sovereign?
 - a. Laws of God and Nature
 - b. Laws of Representation
 - c. Human Rights
 - d. International Agreements
3. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
 - a. J J Rousseau—Sovereignty resides in the general will
 - b. Jeremy Bentham—Laws are the commands the sovereign
 - c. Hegel—Sovereign power is subject Divine and Natural Laws
 - d. Hugo Gratins—Sovereign power is limited. The laws of God, Nature Nations
4. The main functions of the state according to the Pluralists is to 8 of 14
 - a. Promote general welfare of its citizens
 - b. Harmonize the rights and activities of various group and associations
 - c. Regulate production and distribution of essentially goods
 - d. Provide social security
5. In which of the following statements is Pluralism implicit?

- a. The state is no way different to other associations
- b. The state is the source of all authority
- c. Because society is federal, authority must also be federal
- d. Law is the expression of the general will of the community

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I (Concepts)	List-II (Thinkers)
A. Philosophical theory of the State	1. Machiavelli
B. General theory of the State and Law	2. Bentham
C. Philosophical radicalism	3. Kelsen
D. Republicanism as a condition for promoting civil virtue	4. Boasanquet

A B C D

- a. 4 3 2 1
- b. 4 2 1 3
- c. 2 3 1 4
- d. 3 4 2 1

7. In Marx's Metaphor, Base-sup structural base refers to

- a. Forces of production and relations of production
- b. Social and legal institutions
- c. Relations of production
- d. Class struggle

8. Political system has been defined as “that system of interactions in any society through which binding or authoritative allocations are made and implemented” by

- a. Lasswell
- b. Max Weber
- c. David Easton

- d. Almond
9. "His social contract represents the triumph of reason rather than hard necessity." This statement is true of
- a. Hobbes
 - b. Hooker
 - c. Locke
 - d. Rousseau
10. "I authorize and give up my Right of Governing myself, to this Man, or to this Assembly of men, on this condition, that give up they right to him, and authorize all his actions in like manner." Who made this statement?
- a. Hobbes
 - b. Rousseau
 - c. John Locke
 - d. Montesquiev
11. Which one of the following contains the elements of the historical theory of the origin of the State?
- a. Kinship, religion, war, political consciousness
 - b. War, customs, kingship, dictates of Natural Law
 - c. Kingship, force, mutual agreements, political leadership
 - d. Blood relations, contractual agreements, religion, anarchy
12. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The State is neither the handwork of God, nor the result of superior physical force, nor the creation of resolution or convention, nor a mere expansion f the family.
- **Reason (R):** The State emerged imperceptibly Supported by various influences and conditions. It is an institution of natural growth.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

13. A contemporary Marxist who challenged the humanist theory of Marxism and asserted its structuralism interpretation is:
- a. Max Horkheimer
 - b. Jurgan Habermas
 - c. Louis Aithusser
 - d. Karl Korseh
14. One of the significant contributions to Marxism in the twentieth century is the conception of "The Intellectuals" developed by
- a. Lenin
 - b. Aithusser
 - c. Lukac's
 - d. Gramsci
15. Which one of the following statements correctly explains the Marxian theory of the origin of State?
- a. State originated in order to develop the means of production
 - b. State originated in order to change the mode of production
 - c. State originated in order to defend the exploitative relations of production
 - d. State originated in order to bring about class1e society

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