

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 96 of 150)

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1. According to Bodin, "Sovereignty is the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law." In the above definition, the term "law" refers to
 - a. Positive law
 - b. Divine law
 - c. Natural law
 - d. Salic law of France
2. The pluralist critique of the classical theory of sovereignty centers on the relationship between the state and law. According to it
 - a. The state is the source of law
 - b. Law is anterior and superior to the state
 - c. The state and law are heterogeneous and always independent of and unrelated to each other
 - d. The state and law are virtually identical
3. The Austinian theory attributes to the sovereign
 - a. Moral omnipotence
 - b. Political supremacy
 - c. Absolute judicial authority
 - d. The power of political legitimating
4. The theory of the personality and autonomy of groups and associations implies that
 - a. They are altogether independent of the authority of the state
 - b. They are morally and legally superior to the state
 - c. They are morally and legally at par with the state
 - d. They do not owe their existence to an act of creation by the state
5. The statement that "the state is the end of man" implies

- a. That man is subordinate to the state in the sense that he is a means to achieve the end set by the state
 - b. The glorification of the state as a transcendent and quasi-divine personality
 - c. A causally determined social evolution from man to the state
 - d. That the natural needs of man are such that they can be fulfilled only by the state
6. Which of the following pairs of concepts of state and thinkers are correctly matched?
- a. State as an artifice—Thomas Hobbes
 - b. State as amoral organism—Aristotle
 - c. State as a divine institution—James I

Which is correct

- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 1 and 2
 - c. 1 and 3
 - d. 2 and 3
7. The essence of the Idealist Theory of Rights is that
- a. Rights are those external conditions which are needed for the internal development of the individual
 - b. A right is an individual selfish claim against society for the development of his personality
 - c. Rights are related to the individual's performance of socially useful functions
 - d. Rights are rights because they are recognized by the state
8. Which one of the following statements about Rousseau's theory of social contract is correct?
- a. Rousseau made the contract theory more coherent and systematic
 - b. Rousseau changed the basic feature of the contract theory by repudiating rational individualism
 - c. Rousseau's general conclusions about the nature of the state are similar to those of Hobbes and Locke
 - d. Rousseau extended the natural law and natural right tradition of contract theory
9. According to Hobbes, man may resist the sovereign if the latter fails to provide him
- a. Welfare

- b. Security
 - c. Equality
 - d. Justice
- o. The formula from “status to contract” refers to
- a. Contract theory
 - b. Historical theory
 - c. Force theory
 - d. Divine Right theory
11. Economic determinism implies ultimate primacy of
- a. Class struggle
 - b. Forces of production
 - c. Knowledge of science and technology
 - d. Property relations
12. Match List I (Functions of the State) with List II (The school of thought which believes in such functions of the State) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Regulation and co-ordination of the activities of associations of society	1. Idealism
B. To maintain order and to enforce contracts	2. Utilitarianism
C. To remove obstacles that come in the way of moral life of the individual	3. Pluralism
D. To promote greatest good of the greatest numbers	4. Individualism

A B C D

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

13. "A division is made between the economic order and the political the political is relegated to a lower place, in which it is a reflection of and a derivation from the economic, and within both orders a plural system of federalism is enthroned." This view refers to
- a. Democratic socialism
 - b. Guild socialism
 - c. Syndicalism
 - d. Marxism

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Theory of function of state)	List-II (Thinkers)
A. Marxian View	1. Herbert Spencer
B. Liberal View	2. Rosa Luxemburg
C. Fascist View	3. G B Shaw
D. Fabian View	4. Giovanni Gentile

A B C D

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

15. Which one of the following theories of the functions of state holds that liberty is not the end of all human associations but it is merely a means for the realization of the fullness of individual life?
- a. Laissez Faire theory
 - b. Welfare theory
 - c. Anarchist theory
 - d. Individualist theory

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