

# Political Science solved Model paper For PGT Teachers Exam DSSSB KVS

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Political Science Solved questions for PGT exam

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Political Science For PGT Post Graduate Teachers Exam

Q. 1. The Marxist principle accepted by the Fabian Socialists is:

- (a) The dictatorship of the proletariat
- (b) The principle of class struggle
- (c) The establishment of classless society
- (d) The establishment of state ownership of the means of production and distribution

Ans. (d)

Q. 2. "An uncriticised individualism is always in danger of transformation into an uncritical collectivism." Who among the following thinkers held this view?

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) J.S. Mill
- (c) Bernard Bosanquet
- (d) F.H. Bradley

Ans. (b)

Q. 3. Which one of the following has been described as the intellectual child of English Fabianism and French Syndicalism?

- (a) Collectivism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Guild Socialism
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q. 4. Which one of the following types of representations is accepted by Guild Socialism as necessary?

- (a) Territorial representation
- (b) Functional representation
- (c) Proportional representation
- (d) Communal representation

Ans. (b)

Q. 5. Fascism is opposed to all of the following except:

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Pacifism
- (c) Individual liberty
- (d) Nationalism

Ans. (d)

Q. 6. Totalitarian state is the one which:

- (a) Commands unquestioning obedience to the authority of the ruler
- (b) Guarantees conditions in which the individual can realize his true self
- (c) Claims to regulate every sphere of individual's life and activities
- (d) Possesses a will of its own to promote a good life

Ans: (c)

Q. 7. Mussolini's concept of 'Corporate State' was designed to eliminate all conflicts between:

- (a) Capital and Labour
- (b) Capital and Government
- (c) Labour Government
- (d) People and Government

Ans. (a)

Q. 8. The distinguishing mark of totalitarianism is:

- (a) Absolute power of the state
- (b) Absence of representative institutions
- (c) Lack of institutional checks and balances
- (d) Autonomous power of state

Ans. (a)

Q. 9. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- 1. Racism : Fascism
- 2. Communes : Utopian Socialism
- 3. Economic Parliament : Fabianism

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3

Ans. (a)

Q. 10. "The highest purpose of the Folkish state is the case for the preservation of those social primal elements which, supplying culture, create the beauty and dignity of a higher humanity." To which one of the following theories does this statement pertain?

- (a) Fascism
- (b) National Socialism
- (c) Fundamentalism
- (d) Apartheid

Ans. (a)

Q. 11. According to Marxian Socialism, in the socialism stage, the state:

- (a) is totally superfluous
- (b) is necessary
- (c) does not represent the ideology of any class
- (d) is abolished

Ans. (b)

Q. 12. Who among the following propounded the doctrine of 'socialism in one country'?

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Trotsky
- (c) Kautsky
- (d) Stalin

Ans. (d)

Q. 13. Who among the following attacked majoritarianism of the utilitarian?

- (a) T.H. Green
- (b) Bernard Bosanquet
- (c) J.S. Mill
- (d) John Rawls

Ans. (c)

Q. 14. Which one of the following ideologies regards general strike as a myth?

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Syndicalism
- (c) Fabianism
- (d) Guild Socialism

Ans. (b)

Q. 15. Which one of the following statements is attributed to 'Utopian Socialism'?

- (a) Class struggle is inevitable
- (b) The "Laissez-faire" is the best economic policy
- (c) Capitalist system needs to be overthrown by revolution
- (d) Society needs to be organized in the interest of all

Ans. (d)

Q. 16. "A planned social order is necessarily, inimical to individual freedom." This view is held by:

- (a) Harold Laski
- (b) Fredric Hyek
- (c) Lord Keynes
- (d) Sidney. Webb

Ans. (a)

Q. 17. Who among the following based this liberalism on the primacy of rights?

- (a) J.S. Mill
- (b) Jeremy Bentham
- (c) T.H. Green
- (d) Ronald Dworkin

Ans. (c)

Q. 18. What distinguishes modern liberalism from the classical one is:

- (a) the concept of socialist planning
- (b) egalitarianism
- (c) libertarianism
- (d) corporatism

Ans. (b)

Q. 19. The Utilitarian foundation of liberalism has been criticized from the view point of Kantian ethics by:

- (a) John Rawls
- (b) Harold Laski
- (c) Isaiah Berlin
- (d) H.L.A. Hart

Ans. (a)

Q. 20. "Property appropriated by the revolution should be immediately distributed among the workers' groups and every precaution should be taken to prevent the formation of anything resembling a government."

Which one of the following theory upholds this view?

- (a) Anarchism
- (b) Marxism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Fabianism

Ans. (b)

Q. 21. 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 comes in the way of moral life of the individual | 3. Pluralism      |
| D. To promote greatest good of the greatest numbers.                         | 4. Individualism  |

**Codes:**

A B C D

- (a) 4 3 1 2
- (b) 3 4 2 1
- (c) 3 4 1 2
- (d) 4 3 2 1

Ans. (c)

Q. 22. "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

Ans. (b)

Q. 23. Match List- I with List -II and select the correct answer:

**List- I**

**List -II**

**(Theory of function of state)**

**(Thinkers)**

- A. Marxian View
- B. Liberal View
- C. Fascist View
- D. Fabian View

- 1. Herbert Spencer
- 2. Rosa Luxemburg
- 3. G. B. Shaw
- 4. Giovanni Gentile

**Codes:**

A B C D

(a) 1 2 4 3

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 1 2 3 4

(d) 2 1 4 3

Ans. (d)

Q. 24. In the Marxian Political discourse, ideology signifies:

- (a) the universal principles of justice
- (b) any system of ideas, beliefs, values and aspirations that inform a social system
- (c) political ideals of the proletariat
- (d) false consciousness

Ans. (d)

Q. 25. Which one of the following statements about present day liberalism is not correct?

- (a) It is based on the principle of 'possessive individualism'
- (b) It accepts the idea of positive liberty
- (c) It believes in the principles of welfare state
- (d) It advocates the idea of distributive justice

Ans. (a)

Q. 26. Which one of the following statements is correct? Welfare state envisages

- (a) a fully egalitarian society
- (b) state ownership of the means of production
- (c) abolition of private property
- (d) a system which combines right to personal property with state intervention for social security and providing help to the needy and indigent

Ans. (d)

Q. 27. There are now four doctrines of liberalism.

The correct order in which they appeared is:

- (a) Mercantilism, Free Trade, Social Darwinism, Interventionism
- (b) Mercantilism, Free Trade, Social Darwinism, Interventionism
- (c) Free Trade, Mercantilism, Interventionism, Social Darwinism
- (d) Free Trade, Mercantilism, Social Darwinism Interventionism

Ans. (a)

Q. 28. Which one of the following statements provides the best representation of Hayek's opposition to planning?

- (a) A market gives just deserts and hence, is morally more acceptable than planning
- (b) A market does not distribute according to any moral criterion and hence maintains a free society
- (c) Planning is liable to be faulty
- (d) Distribution through market is more efficient than distribution through planning

Ans. (d)

Q. 29. Early socialists who confused capitalism with industrialism and wanted to retain only agricultural labour included:

- (a) Fourier and Cabet
- (b) Fourier and Proudhon
- (c) Proudhon, Fourier and Cabet
- (d) Jefferson, Proudhon and Cabet

Ans. (d)

Q. 30. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Nazism Italy
- (b) Guild : France Socialism
- (c) Fascism : Germany
- (d) Fabianism: Britain

Ans. (d)

Q. 31. In the process of modifications of Marxism' after Marx, 'Socialism in one country' Vs. "Permanent Revolution" was the crux of the controversy between:

- (a) Bakunin and Engels
- (b) Engels and Lenin
- (c) Lenin and Stalin
- (d) Stalin and Trotsky

Ans. (d)

Q. 32. Who among the following pairs of thinkers are regarded as the founders of Scientific Socialism?

- (a) Charles Fourier and Saint
- (b) Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb
- (c) Marx and Engles
- (d) R. H. Tawney and William Ebenstein

Ans. (c)

Q. 33. Consider the following political theorists:

1. Bernstein
2. Tawney
3. Starchey
4. Crossland

Amount them, those who defended democratic socialism as their ideology and saw themselves as revising Marxism included:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 2 and 3

Ans. (a)

Q. 34. Fascism views the states as

- (a) a necessary evil
- (b) a product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of classes antagonism
- (c) an absolute power over the individuals
- (d) a union of families and villages, having for its end, perfect and self sufficing life

Ans. (a)

Q. 35. "War is to man what maternity is to women", according to:

- (a) Mussolini
- (b) Napoleon
- (c) Matternick
- (d) Bismarck

Ans. (a)

Q. 36. The myth of racial superiority is an outstanding feature of:

- (a) Dictatorship



- (b) Fascism
- (c) Nazism
- (d) Totalitarianism

Ans. (c)

Q. 37. Everything within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing above The state. This tenet has been propounded by:

- (a) socialism
- (b) communism
- (c) liberalism
- (d) totalitarianism

Ans. (d)

Q. 38. In the statements, "In its attitude towards the State 'X' is a halfway house between Syndicalism and Collectivism, 'X' stands for:

- (a) democratic socialism
- (b) fabian socialism
- (c) guild socialism
- (d) liberalism

Ans. (c)

Q. 39. Match list -I (**Name**) with List- II (**Political Philosophy**) and select the correct answer:

**List I**

**List-II**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Herbert Spencer | 1. Guild Socialism |
| B. H. J. Laski     | 2. Individualism   |
| C. G. D. H. Cole   | 3. Anarchism       |
| D. T. H. Green     | 4. Pluralism       |
| 5. Idealism        |                    |

**Codes:**

A B C D

- (a) 2 1 5 4
- (b) 2 4 1 5
- (c) 3 2 4 1
- (d) 1 2 3 5

Ans. (b)

Q. 40. Which one of the following does not pertain to Marxism?

- (a) Surplus Value
- (b) Materialist Interpretation of History
- (c) Laissez faire
- (d) Class struggle

Ans. (c)

Q. 41. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Louis Althusser : For Marx
- 2. J.V. Stalin : Foundation of Leninism
- 3. Mao Zedon : People's Democratic Dictatorship

Which of these pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3

Ans. (b)

Q. 42. The Marxist theory maintains that in the highest phase of development, the society will adopt the principle of:

- (a) from each according to his ability, to each according to his need
- (b) form each according to his ability, to each according to his work.
- (c) he who does not work, neither shall be eat
- (d) that government is the best, which governs the least

Ans. (a)

Q. 43. According to the Marxian theory of the Materialist Interpretation of History the most fundamental factor in the evolution of the state and society is:

- (a) force of production
- (b) relations of product ion
- (c) science and technology
- (d) class antagonism

Ans. (b)

Q. 44. Rawlsian liberalism is based on:

- (a) the utilitarian theory of good
- (b) kantian constructivism in moral theory
- (c) a comprehensive moral theory

(d) a substantive metaphysical theory

Ans. (b)

Q. 45. According to the classical liberals:

(a) democracy and liberty are complementary to each other

(b) democracy is a threat to liberty

(c) liberty is the end of democracy

(d) liberty is the right of self-realization

Ans. (d)

Q. 46. Terms such "as 'Purna Swaraj', 'Ramarajya' Sarvodaya and 'Panchayati Raj'

Were used by M.K. Gandhi to indicate:

(a) citizenship

(b) a blissful state in the past

(c) political obligation

(d) an ideal political order

Ans. (d)

Q. 47. The nature of the French revolution was:

(a) bourgeoisie

(b) proletarian

(c) socialist

(d) new democratic

Ans. (a)

Q. 48. "The personal is political", is a central slogan of the

(a) neoliberals

(b) fascists

(c) socialists

(d) feminists

Ans. (d)

Q. 49. Which one of the following is not a tenet of Liberalism?

(a) Limited Government

(b) Social classes as basic social units

(c) Upholding rights

(d) Separation of powers

Ans. (b)

Q. 50. The belief that unregulated marked capitalism will result in efficiency, growth and widespread prosperity is associated with:

- (a) neoliberalism
- (b) neo-conservatism
- (c) neomarxism
- (d) market socialism

Ans. (a)