

## CSS MCQs Test for Political Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Gramsci was one of the most important Marxist thinkers of the 20th century, and a particularly key thinker in the development of	A. Academic Marxism B. Western Marxism C. Orthodox Marxism D. None of these
2	Which Articles in the Constitution give provisions for the electoral system in our country?	A. Articles 124-128 B. Articles 222-226 C. Articles 256-259 D. Articles 274-279
3	Locke laid down that state is :	A. An end in itself B. Means to an end C. Unavoidable evil D. Legal necessity E. None of these
4	Kant defines his theory of perception in his influential 1781 work the	A. Critique of Pure Reason B. Opus Postumum C. Critique of Judgement D. None of these
5	Sartre claims that when he speaks of forlornness, he means that	A. God does not exist and we must face all the consequences of this B. we can never truly know another human being C. we are not responsible for our passions D. All of the above
6	When Nehru Committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India?	A. Feb 1927 B. Feb 1928 C. Feb 1929 D. None of these
7	Political Socialization is all possible because of several agents. which group does not have anything to do with Political Socialization?	A. Family: Children have a strong tendency to adopt the party identification of their parents B. Friends tend to reinforce our beliefs since we associate ourselves with like-minded people as we get older C. Media: impact varies depending on viewing and reading habits D. Both A and B are considered as agents but not C E. All of them are considered as agents for Political Socialization
8	What is the capital city of Croatia?	A. Valetta B. Zagreb C. Dubrovnik D. none
9	The Bretton Woods agreement was notable for which of the following?	A. The creation of the gold standard B. Exchange rates pegged to the US dollar C. The creation of the WTO D. The abandonment of the gold standard
10	The first Government of US was based on the articles of	A. Federation B. Confederation C. Unitary State D. None of these
11	What was the concept of SAARC Year 2004?	A. Year of Disabled persons B. Year of Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking C. SAARC Awareness Year for TB and HIV/AIDS D. None of these
		A. Debt repayments of developing countries B. Infrastructure projects in

12	The World Bank was created to fund	developing countries C. Development projects and broad development programmes D. Loans to developed and developing countries
13	In January 1958, Mao launched the second Five-Year Plan, known as the	A. Guideline B. Socialist market economy C. Great Leap Forward D. None of these
14	John Locke's political theories on power centered around the	A. Defense of the divine right of kings B. Absolutist theory government C. Executive power of the laws of the state versus nature D. Right of making laws and employing the community to execute those laws
15	Who said justice as the mixture of liberty and equality?	A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Rousseau D. Hobbes
16	Immanuel Kant was a	A. German philosopher B. French philosopher C. English philosopher D. None of these
17	What is a town committee	A. <sup>a small town with a population of up to 15,000</sup> B. a small town with a population of up to 25,000 C. a small town with a population of up to 50,000 D. None
18	The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany is	A. Fundamental Rights of the Constitution B. The constitutional law of the Germany C. Preamble of the Constitution D. None of these
19	For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe	A. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan B. W. W. Hunter C. Nazir Ahmed D. Maulana Shibli
20	Iqbal was the first patron of	A. Peygham e sher B. Tolu-e Islam C. Nawae Hind D. None of these