

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**Political Science****ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of :
 - The Cripps Mission.
 - The Cabinet Mission.
 - Mountbatten Plan.
 - Rajagopalachari Plan.
- Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties ?
 - Article 32.
 - Article 50.
 - Article 51.
 - Article 51 A.
- Which article is referred to as 'the jewel of the Constitution' ?
 - Article 352.
 - Article 123.
 - Article 32.
 - Article 31.
- The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment :
 - 44th.
 - 27th.
 - 21st.
 - 42nd.
- Directive Principles of State Policy is :
 - Justifiable.
 - Non-justifiable.
 - Mandatory.
 - None of these.
- Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment :
 - 29th.
 - 25th.
 - 44th.
 - 42nd.
- Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment :
 - 72nd.
 - 73rd.
 - 64th.
 - 63rd.

8. How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India ?
- (A) 5. (B) 4.
(C) 3. (D) 2.
9. Which Right was remarked by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution" ?
- (A) Right to Equality. (B) Right to Freedom.
(C) Right to Education. (D) Right to Constitutional remedies.
10. Which Constitutional amendment incorporated the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India ?
- (A) 40th. (B) 44th.
(C) 42nd. (D) 50th.
11. The Governor of a State is a :
- (A) Constitutional head. (B) Real head.
(C) Hereditary head. (D) Nominated head.
12. Grass root democracy is related to :
- (A) Panchayath system. (B) Interstate council.
(C) Lok Pal. (D) Regionalism.
13. The President of India is elected by :
- (A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
(B) Members of both Houses of Parliament.
(C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and state legislative assemblies.
(D) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures.
14. The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means :
- (A) Separation. (B) Distribution.
(C) Covenant. (D) None of these.
15. In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest with the :
- (A) Local Government. (B) State.
(C) Judiciary. (D) Centre.

16. The chairman of the National Development Council is :
- (A) Finance Minister. (B) Defence Minister.
(C) Prime Minister. (D) Home Minister.
17. Which among the following is not created by the Constitution ?
- (A) Planning Commission. (B) Finance Commission.
(C) Election Commission. (D) UPSC.
18. India is a Republic in the sense that :
- (A) It has an elected Head of the state.
(B) It has an elected Head of the Government.
(C) It has a bi-cameral legislature.
(D) It has sovereign power.
19. Right to Property was omitted from Part III of the Constitution by the :
- (A) 42nd amendment. (B) 44th amendment.
(C) 86th amendment. (D) 62nd amendment.
20. Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament ?
- (A) Speaker. (B) Deputy Chairman.
(C) President. (D) Vice President.

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(Pages : 2 + 4 = 6)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Political Science

ICP 1(2) C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Government of India Act 1919.
2. 42nd Amendment.
3. Emergency Powers.
4. Dyarchy.
5. Secular State.
6. Judicial Review.
7. Objectives Resolution.
8. Writs.
9. Fundamental Duties.
10. Collective responsibility.
11. Qualifications for election as President.
12. Types of Ministers.
13. Impeachment.
14. Parliamentary Committees.
15. Right to equality.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the importance of Government of India Act of 1935.
17. Write a note on Rajya Sabha.
18. Explain the Significance Of Directive Principles.
19. Write a note on Judicial Review.
20. Discuss the position and role of The Speaker.
21. Critically examine the nature of Judicial Activism.
22. Examine the powers and position of the President.
23. Describe the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Examine the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
25. Describe the importance of Fundamental Rights.
26. Write a note on Public Interest Litigation and its importance.
27. Examine the powers and position of the State Governor.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020**Political Science****POL 1(2) C01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
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POL 1(2) C01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The term city-state is generally associated with :
 - (A) China.
 - (B) Egypt.
 - (C) Greek.
 - (D) Indian.
2. Political-Parties are indispensable for the successful working of :
 - (A) Democracy.
 - (B) Monarchy.
 - (C) Theocracy.
 - (D) Dictatorship.
3. The modern democracy is known as :
 - (A) Peoples democracy.
 - (B) Limited democracy.
 - (C) Representative democracy.
 - (D) Direct democracy.
4. The head of the state under parliamentary form of government enjoys :
 - (A) Absolute powers.
 - (B) Limited powers.
 - (C) Nominal powers.
 - (D) No powers.
5. The presidential government operates on the principle of :
 - (A) Separation of powers.
 - (B) Division of powers.
 - (C) Fusion of powers.
 - (D) Centralization of powers.
6. Division of powers between the centre and the states is an essential feature of :
 - (A) Federal Government.
 - (B) Unitary Government.
 - (C) Presidential Government.
 - (D) Parliamentary Government.
7. Who stated, membership of the state should be voluntary and optional ?
 - (A) J.S. Mill.
 - (B) H.J. Laski.
 - (C) Spencer.
 - (D) Austin.

8. The idealists who declared the state as "march of God on Earth" is :
- (A) Kant. (B) Hegel.
(C) Green. (D) Rousseau.
9. Who says, "Good citizens made a good state and a bad citizen made a bad state" ?
- (A) Hobbes. (B) Lock.
(C) Marx. (D) Aristotle.
10. The term 'political sovereignty' is associated with :
- (A) Lock. (B) Rousseau.
(C) Lowell. (D) Laski.
11. Which of the following states is not a republic ?
- (A) India. (B) America.
(C) France. (D) Britain.
12. Who says, "a right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state" ?
- (A) Aristotle. (B) Cicero.
(C) Bosanquet. (D) Mill.
13. The statement that "every state is known by the rights that it maintains" attributed to :
- (A) Bryce. (B) T.H. Green.
(C) Bentham. (D) J.S. Mill.
14. The notion of sovereignty was first formulated by :
- (A) Plato. (B) Laski.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Bodin.
15. The input-output approach was developed by :
- (A) Dhal. (B) David Easton.
(C) Marx. (D) Lasswell.

16. Exponent of 'Input- Output Approach' in political system theory ?
- (A) David Easton. (B) Karl Deutsch.
(C) Parsons. (D) Merton.
17. The Manifest political socialization is otherwise know by _____.
- (A) Latent political socialization. (B) Indirect political socialization.
(C) Direct political socialization. (D) Political socialization.
18. The year in which the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' ?
- (A) 1945. (B) 1946.
(C) 1950. (D) 1948.
19. "The only basis of the subject of politics is power and that to an integration of all powers- political, economic and ideological". Who made this statement ?
- (A) Harold Laski. (B) Allan Ball.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Simon.
20. Who among the following thinker combined 'natural rights' with 'physiological metaphor' ?
- (A) Lock. (B) Spencer.
(C) T. H. Green. (D) Burke.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Political Science

POL 1(2) C01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Polis.
2. State.
3. Post-Behaviouralism.
4. Kinship.
5. Pluralism.
6. Theory of Separation of powers.
7. Unitary Government.
8. Parliamentary Executive.
9. De Facto Sovereignty.
10. Judicial activism.
11. Dominant party System.
12. Pressure group.
13. Lobbying.
14. Election.
15. Proportional Representation.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. The scope of Political-Science.
17. Elements of the State.
18. Behavioural Approach.
19. Discuss the Kinds of Executive.
20. Structure of Assemblies.
21. Judicial Review.
22. List System.
23. Adhoc interest Groups.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. What is Political Science and examine its Nature and Scope ?
25. Critically examine the Monistic theory of state ?
26. What do you understand by the term state ? Narrate the Evolutionary theory of State.
27. Write an essay on the important functions of Legislature.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who described historical approach as 'historicism' ?
 - Bentham.
 - Hegel.
 - Popper.
 - Marx.
- Who introduced 'intellectual foundations' for behavioural approach ?
 - Easton.
 - Merriam.
 - Lasswell.
 - Bentley.
- Which approach demands 'relevance' and 'action' ?
 - Institutional Approach.
 - Post-Behaviouralist Approach.
 - Behaviouralist.
 - Historical Approach.
- The term 'state' is derived from which language ?
 - Latin.
 - Greek.
 - English.
 - None of it.
- Who said, state is a "territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power" ?
 - Laski.
 - Mao.
 - Wilson.
 - Marx.
- Who defined an association as "a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interest in common" ?
 - Mao.
 - Iver.
 - Willoughby.
 - Jellinick.
- Who wrote 'The poverty of Philosophy' ?
 - Mao.
 - Lenin.
 - Marx.
 - Engels.

8. Participation is an important element of every :
- (A) Monarchical System. (B) Oligarchical System.
(C) Democratic System. (D) Aristocratic System.
9. "All administration means domination" who said this ?
- (A) Weber. (B) Martin Albrow.
(C) R. K. Merton. (D) Talcot Parsons.
10. Democracy is meaningless without :
- (A) President and Congress. (B) Supreme Court and President.
(C) A federal form of government. (D) Freedom of speech.
11. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority' ?
- (A) James Madison. (B) John Dunning.
(C) J Rousseau. (D) De Tocqueville.
12. Who among the following theorists advocated participatory democracy ?
- (A) C.B. Macpherson. (B) Michael Oakeshoot.
(C) F. A. Hayek. (D) Gaetano Mosca.
13. Participatory democracy calls for :
- (A) Increasing the voter turnout in elections.
(B) Greater and active engagement of citizens in government.
(C) Greater involvement of the legislature in the business of legislature.
(D) Active engagement of the representatives in the affairs of their constituencies.
14. Rational-legal authority also known as :
- (A) Confederal. (B) Universal.
(C) Democratic. (D) Bureaucratic.
15. Who emphasised the importance of the 'subjective desire of the people' for organisation and maintenance of the state ?
- (A) Harold J Laski. (B) C Wright Mills.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Willoughby.

16. Who defined sovereignty as the 'absolute and perpetual power of commanding in a state' ?
- (A) Garner. (B) Jean Bodin.
(C) Green. (D) Hobbes.
17. Who propounded sovereignty in his famous concept of the 'general will' ?
- (A) Anthony Giddens. (B) Rousseau.
(C) John Locke. (D) Hobbes.
18. The pluralist theory views power as :
- (A) Repressive. (B) Relational.
(C) Control over resources. (D) A fixed quantity.
19. The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign :
- (A) Political supremacy. (B) The power of political legitimation.
(C) Moral omni-competence. (D) Absolute judicial authority.
20. Who wrote politics is 'who gets, what, when and how' ?
- (A) Lasswell. (B) Kaplan.
(C) Almond. (D) Powel.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Polis.
2. Politics as the study of the state.
3. Traditional Approach.
4. Post-Behaviouralism.
5. Political Theory.
6. State.
7. Kinship.
8. De Facto Sovereignty.
9. Pluralism.
10. Input- output analysis.
11. Theory of Separation of powers.
12. Unitary Government.
13. Legislature.
14. Parliamentary Executive.
15. Administration of justice.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attempted.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. The scope of Political-Science.
17. Empirical Approach.
18. Liberal view on the functions of state.
19. Elements of the State.
20. Structural-Functional Analysis.
21. Changing nature of Sovereignty in Globalization.
22. Structure of Assemblies.
23. Discuss the Kinds of Executive.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Define Political Science and examine its scope ?
25. What do you understand by the term state ? Narrate the Evolutionary theory of State.
26. Critically examine the Monistic theory of state ?
27. Describe the important functions of Legislature.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

PUA 1(2) C 01—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

Students can answer all the questions.

Each question carries 2 marks with a ceiling of 25 marks.

1. Delegation.
2. Gang plank.
3. Authority.
4. Technical staff.
5. Communication.
6. Integral view of public administration.
7. Non-development administration.
8. Legal approach.
9. General staff.
10. Structural approach.
11. Nominal executive.
12. Empirical approach.
13. Public corporation.
14. Leadership.
15. Case method.

(Ceiling of Marks : 25)

Turn over

Part B (Short Essay Questions)

Students can answer all the questions.

Each question carries 5 marks with a ceiling of 35 marks.

16. Explain different types of chief executives.
17. Evaluate the features of independent regulatory commissions.
18. Explain the determinant factors of span of control.
19. Elucidate the 4p's of organisation.
20. "The emerging nature of public administration is facilitator and stimulator". Comment.
21. Write a note on the managerial view of public administration.
22. Explain the flow of communication in an organisation.
23. Bring out the similarities between public administration and private administration.

(Ceiling of marks : 35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Explain staff agency. Discuss its functions.
25. Elucidate the powers and functions of the Chief Executive.
26. Define organisation. Distinguish the bases of organisation and basic principles of organisation.
27. Assess the factors contributed for the growth of public administration as a discipline.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

IPO 1(2) C01—INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION : INTRODUCTION
AND CONCEPTS

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)*Questions to be answered 15.**Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. Good Offices.
2. Unit Veto System.
3. Politics among Nations.
4. UNSC.
5. Negotiation.
6. Permanent 5.
7. Shuttle Diplomacy.
8. Panchsheel.
9. Divide and Rule.
10. Liberalism.
11. Buffer System.
12. CTBT.
13. Uni Polar System.
14. Veto Power.
15. National Power.

(Ceiling marks : 25)

Part B (Short Essay Questions)*Questions to be answered 8.**Each question carries 5 marks.*

16. Discuss important factors influencing Foreign Policy Making.
17. Critically examine Enforcement of Collective Security by UNO in the present period.
18. Enumerate the major obstacles in the path of Disarmament.
19. Point out important elements of National Power.
20. What do you mean by Territorial Sovereignty ?
21. Critically analyse Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory.

Turn over

22. Distinguish between Realism and Neo-Realism in International Politics.
23. How will you define National Interest ?

(Ceiling marks : 35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

*Questions to be answered 2.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Define balance of power. What are the devices used for maintaining balance of power ?
25. Enumerate and discuss major theories in International Politics.
26. Elaborate various methods adopted by the UNO for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
27. Define Diplomacy and discuss its major types.

(Ceiling marks : 20)

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**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

ICP1 (2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2019—2020 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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ICP1 (2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The Union List consists of:
 - 97 subjects.
 - 61 subjects.
 - 47 subjects.
 - 73 subjects.
- Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties.
 - Article 32.
 - Article 50
 - Article 51.
 - Article 51 A.
- Which article is referred to as 'the jewel of the Constitution' ?
 - Article 352.
 - Article 123.
 - Article 32.
 - Article 31.
- Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with ?
 - Fundamental Rights.
 - Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - State right.
 - Armed rebellion.
- Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article :
 - 17.
 - 19.
 - 18.
 - 20.
- Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment.
 - 29th.
 - 25th.
 - 44th.
 - 42nd.
- The procedure for amending the Constitution of India is :
 - Rigid.
 - Flexible.
 - Partly rigid and flexible.
 - None of these.

8. Grass root democracy is related to :
- (A) Panchayath system. (B) Interstate council.
(C) Lok Pal. (D) Regionalism.
9. The President of India is elected by :
- (A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
(B) Members of both Houses of Parliament.
(C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and state legislative assemblies.
(D) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures.
10. The President of India can —— the House.
- (A) Sine die. (B) Prorogue.
(C) Adjourn. (D) None of these.
11. The members of the Planning Commission have the status equal to that of :
- (A) Central cabinet ministers. (B) State ministers.
(C) Deputy Ministers. (D) Members of Parliament.
12. India is a Republic in the sense that :
- (A) It has an elected Head of the state.
(B) It has an elected Head of the Government.
(C) It has a bi-cameral legislature.
(D) It has sovereign power
13. Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of India ?
- (A) It is democratic. (B) It is republic.
(C) It is federal. (D) It is Presidential.
14. The President of the Constituent Assembly was :
- (A) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
(C) Sardar Vallabhai Patel. (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
15. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India was adopted from :
- (A) Irish. (B) Canada.
(C) Germany. (D) Australia.

16. Right to Property was omitted from Part III of the Constitution by the :
- (A) 42nd amendment. (B) 44th amendment.
(C) 86th amendment. (D) 62nd amendment.
17. The Chairman of Council of States is elected by :
- (A) Elected members of Council of States.
(B) All members of the Council of States.
(C) Members of both Houses of Parliament.
(D) Elected members of the Parliament.
18. Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by :
- (A) Rajiv Gandhi. (B) A. B. Vajpayee.
(C) P. V. Narasimha Rao. (D) V. P. Singh.
19. National Development Council was constituted in :
- (A) 1950. (B) 1951.
(C) 1952. (D) 1947.
20. Which is the list that contains subjects in which both the centre and the states can legislate ?
- (A) Union list. (B) State list.
(C) Residuary list. (D) Concurrent list.

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

ICP1 (2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)*Students can answer all the questions.**Each question carries 2 marks with a ceiling of 25 marks.*

1. Adjournment of the house.
2. Deputy Minister.
3. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
4. Article 40.
5. Central services.
6. Procedure Established by Law.
7. Remission of punishment.
8. Judicial review.
9. Constituent Assembly.
10. Writs.
11. Council of Ministers.
12. Parliamentary sovereignty.
13. Committed judiciary.
14. Legislative council.
15. Republic.

(Ceiling of marks : 25)

Turn over

Part B (Short Essay Questions)

Students can answer all the questions.

Each question carries 5 marks within a ceiling of 35 marks.

16. Explain the content of a constitution.
17. Write a note on the Emergency powers of the President of India.
18. Discuss judicial activism.
19. Bring out the objectives of the Constitution of India.
20. Elucidate the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution of India.
21. Explain the functions of the State legislatures in India.
22. Article 32 is often termed as the "soul of the Constitution". Substantiate.
23. Give an account of the features of Fundamental Rights.

(Ceiling of marks : 35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. "Preamble is a jewel set in the constitution". Discuss.
25. "Governor is a constitutional head without any authority to interfere with actual administration" (T.T. Krishnamaachary). Substantiate.
26. Explain the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy and its present reality.
27. Elucidate the powers and functions of Indian Prime Minister.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

**POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS**

(2019—2020 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
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POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who called Political science as the Master Science ?
 - Cicero.
 - Hobbes.
 - Aristotle.
 - Socrates.
- Who wrote the book 'Republic' ?
 - Bodin.
 - Locke.
 - Plato.
 - Cicero.
- The head of the state under parliamentary form of government enjoys :
 - Absolute powers.
 - Limited powers.
 - Nominal powers.
 - No powers.
- The presidential government operates on the principle of :
 - Separation of powers.
 - Division of powers.
 - Fusion of powers
 - Centralization of powers.
- Division of powers between the centre and the states is an essential feature of :
 - Federal Government.
 - Unitary Government.
 - Presidential Government.
 - Parliamentary Government.
- The term 'state' in its modern sense was first used by _____.
 - Aristotle.
 - Plato.
 - Machiavelli.
 - Bodin.
- "The state is an executive committee of the exploiting class" stated by :
 - Individualists.
 - Anarchists.
 - Marxists.
 - Fascists.
- Who says Good citizens made a good state and a bad citizen made a bad state".
 - Hobbes.
 - Lock.
 - Marx.
 - Aristotle.

9. Who gave the concept of external sovereignty ?
- (A) Grotius. (B) Locke.
(C) Austin. (D) Laski.
10. Sovereignty of the state means :
- (A) Coercive power of the state. (B) Executive power of the state.
(C) Judicial power of the state. (D) Supreme power of the state.
11. In pre-political state of human existence, there existed :
- (A) Civil rights. (B) Political rights.
(C) Natural rights. (D) Legal rights.
12. In the early medieval period, justice was an attribute of :
- (A) State. (B) Church.
(C) Universal law. (D) Civil order.
13. Who said that " justice is the bond which holds society together" ?
- (A) Green. (B) Hegel.
(C) Plato. (D) Rousseau.
14. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of justice ?
- (A) Equality. (B) Liberty.
(C) Harmony. (D) Fraternity.
15. Exponent of 'Input- Output Approach' in political system theory ?
- (A) David Easton. (B) Karl Deutsch.
(C) Parsons. (D) Merton.
16. The Manifest political socialization is otherwise know by _____.
- (A) Latent political socialization.
(B) Indirect political socialization
(C) Direct political socialization.
(D) Political socialization.

17. The year in which the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' ?
- (A) 1945. (B) 1946.
(C) 1950. (D) 1948.
18. "The only basis of the subject of politics is power and that to an integration of all powers- political, economic and ideological". Who made this statement ?
- (A) Harold Laski. (B) Allan Ball.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Simon.
19. An Indian Philosopher stated, "Liberty does not mean the absence restraint but it lies in development of Liberty".
- (A) B. R. Ambedker. (B) Gandhi.
(C) Dr. Radhakrishan. (D) Nehru.
20. In political science, the structural-functional theory was first applied in 1960 by _____.
- (A) Almond and Coleman. (B) David Easton.
(C) Dhal. (D) MacIver.

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

**POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS**

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each answer carries 2 marks.

1. State.
2. Political Science.
3. Executive.
4. Interdisciplinary.
5. External sovereignty.
6. Population.
7. Politics as the study of the Government.
8. Political Sovereignty.
9. Empirical approach.
10. Federal Government.
11. Political Consciousness.
12. Unicameralism.
13. Presidential Executive.
14. Judicial review.
15. Single Party System.

(Ceiling of marks-25)

Turn over

Part B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each answer carries 5 marks.

16. The scope of Political-Science.
17. The Marxian approach to political analysis.
18. Characteristics of Sovereignty.
19. Independence of Judiciary.
20. Judicial activism.
21. Important functions of Political Parties.
22. Interest Groups.
23. First Past the Post System.

(Ceiling of marks-35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each answer carries 10 marks.

24. What is Political Science and Discuss its Scope ?
25. Critically examine the Behaviouralist approach to Political Science.
26. What do you understand by the term state? Critically examine the major elements of State.
27. Define Political Parties ? What are the types of Political Parties.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021****Political Science****POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE****(2019—2020 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who is the author of "A History of Political Theory" ?
 - Karl Popper.
 - Mill.
 - Sabine.
 - Locke.
- Who introduced 'intellectual foundations' for behavioural approach ?
 - Easton.
 - Lasswell.
 - Merriam.
 - Bentley.
- Which approach demands 'relevance' and 'action' ?
 - Institutional Approach.
 - Post-Behaviouralist Approach.
 - Behaviouralist.
 - Historical Approach.
- Who defined state as "people organised for law within a definite territory" ?
 - Miliband.
 - Wilson.
 - Lenin.
 - Mao.
- Who defined an association as "a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interest in common" ?
 - Mao.
 - Willoughby.
 - Iver.
 - Jellinick.
- Who said, "Revolution is a sweeping fundamental change in the predominant myth of a social order" ?
 - G.S. Peter.
 - Huntington.
 - H Arendt.
 - Neumann.
- Who said 'Neutrality is' one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy ?
 - F. M. Marx.
 - Ajay Baseli.
 - Peter Self.
 - O. P. Dwivedi.

8. Democracy is meaningless without :
- (A) President and Congress. (B) Supreme Court and President.
(C) A federal form of government. (D) Freedom of speech.
9. Who introduced hegemony in the concept of civil society ?
- (A) Lenin. (B) Gramsci.
(C) Hegel. (D) Marx.
10. Socialism is :
- (A) An economic system that is based on private ownership.
(B) An economic system for communism.
(C) An economic system that allows competition in business.
(D) A government system that communist countries use.
11. Social justice is primarily concerned with :
- (A) Who governs society ?
(B) How society is governed ?
(C) How society is defined ?
(D) Who should get what in society ?
12. Who defines state as "people organised for law within a definite territory" ?
- (A) J.K. Bluntschli. (B) C. Wright Mills.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Ralph Miliband.
13. Who said, an association as "a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common" ?
- (A) Harold J Laski. (B) MacIver.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Willoughby.
14. Who defines sovereignty it as "the sum total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law" ?
- (A) Gilchrist. (B) A.V. Dicey.
(C) John Austin. (D) Michel Waltzer.

15. Whose work is "the Law of War and Peace" ?
(A) John Austin. (B) Jean Bodin.
(C) Hugo Grotius. (D) John Locke.
16. Who among the following was an advocate of behaviouralism and post behaviouralism ?
(A) Leo Strauss. (B) David Easton.
(C) George Catlin. (D) Charles Merriam.
17. Whose work is "the Process of Government" ?
(A) Arther Bentley. (B) Robert Dahl.
(C) Charles Merriam. (D) Karl Popper.
18. Who wrote the work "The Prince" ?
(A) MacIver. (B) Locke.
(C) Austin. (D) Machiavelli.
19. Who contributed "Leviathan" ?
(A) Pateman. (B) Hobbes.
(C) Locke. (D) Rawls.
20. Who said "knowledge is Power" ?
(A) Morgenthau. (B) Foucault.
(C) Lasswell. (D) Easton.

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Political Science.
2. State.
3. External sovereignty.
4. Executive.
5. Politics as the study of the Government.
6. Population.
7. Interdisciplinary.
8. The Marxian approach to political analysis.
9. Political Consciousness.
10. Political Sovereignty.
11. Feed back.
12. Federal Government.
13. Unicameralism.
14. Presidential Executive.
15. Legislation.

(Ceiling of marks : 25)

Turn over

Part B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

16. The scope of Political Science.
17. Empirical Approach.
18. Input functions.
19. Post-Behavioural Approach.
20. Evolutionary theory of State.
21. Characteristics of Sovereignty.
22. Independence of Judiciary.
23. Changing nature of Sovereignty in Globalization.

(Ceiling of marks : 35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Define Political Science and examine its nature and scope.
25. Critically examine the major elements of State.
26. Describe the features of Behaviouralist movement in Political Science.
27. Describe the important functions of Legislature.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

PUA 1(2) C01—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Mixed Corporation.
2. Directorate.
3. Institutional approach.
4. Line Agency.
5. Delegation.
6. Unity of Command.
7. Narrow View of Public Administration.
8. Collegiate Executive.
9. Centralization.
10. Real Executive.
11. Normative Approach.
12. Auxiliary Agency.
13. Clientele.
14. Private Corporation.
15. Applied Administration.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. What are the general principles of Delegation ?
17. Comment on the features of Parliamentary form of Government.
18. Examine the qualities required for a Chief Executive.
19. Discuss the scope of Public Administration.
20. Explain the bases of Organization.
21. Explain Hierarchy. Discuss its defects.
22. Comment on the methods of Co-ordination.
23. "It is said that Public Administration is nothing less than the whole Government in action". Comment.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Identify the basic principles of Organization.
25. Critically evaluate the functions of the Chief Executive.
26. Trace the methods by which we reconcile the autonomy of Public Corporation with the accountability to the Legislature.
27. Evaluate the reasons for the growth of Public Administration as a discipline.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

IPO 1(2) C01—INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION : INTRODUCTION
AND CONCEPTS

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Hans j Morgenthau.
2. Liberalism.
3. Territorial Sovereignty.
4. National Character.
5. Divide and Rule.
6. Buffer State.
7. Atlantic Charter.
8. Monism.
9. Veto Power.
10. NPT.
11. UN Security Council.
12. Good Offices.
13. League of Nations.
14. Antonio Guterres.
15. Arbitration.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Questions)*Answer at least five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Distinguish between Realism and Neo-Realism.
17. What are the devices used for maintaining Balance of Power ?
18. Give a brief note on Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
19. Discuss major attempts made by UNO for achieving Disarmament.

20. Define Diplomacy and discuss its various types.
21. Give a note on Neo-Liberalism.
22. Differentiate between Balance of Power and Collective Security.
23. What is a State? Which are the elements of State?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Critically assess Morton Kaplan's contribution to international politics.
25. What do you mean by National Power? Enumerate major determinants of National Power.
26. Illustrate the enforcement of Collective Security by UNO with examples.
27. Define Foreign Policy. Discuss the Factors affecting foreign policy making of a nation.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

ICP1(2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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ICP1(2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of :
 - Fundamental Duties.
 - Fundamental Rights.
 - Preamble.
 - Federal System.
- Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties ?
 - Article 32.
 - Article 50.
 - Article 51.
 - Article 51 A.
- Which article is referred to as 'the jewel of the Constitution' ?
 - Article 352.
 - Article 123.
 - Article 32.
 - Article 31.
- Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with :
 - Fundamental Rights.
 - Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - State right.
 - Armed rebellion.
- Directive Principles of State Policy is :
 - Justifiable.
 - Non-justifiable.
 - Mandatory.
 - None of these.
- The procedure for amending the Constitution of India is :
 - Rigid.
 - Flexible.
 - Partly rigid and flexible.
 - None of these.
- Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency under Article :
 - 352.
 - 356.
 - 360.
 - 362.

8. Concurrent list was adopted from :
- (A) Russian Constitution. (B) American Constitution.
(C) Swiss constitution. (D) French Constitution.
9. In India the power of 'amnesty' has been given to the :
- (A) President. (B) Prime Minister.
(C) Chief of the army. (D) Parliament.
10. Council of states in India can delay a money bill for :
- (A) Indefinite period. (B) 6 months.
(C) 1 month. (D) 14 days.
11. Sine Die is associated with the power of the :
- (A) President. (B) Speaker.
(C) Chief Justice. (D) Prime Minister.
12. 'Who holds the purse holds the power' who said this ?
- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru. (B) Harold Laski.
(C) Clement Attle. (D) James Madison.
13. The members of the Planning Commission have the status equal to that of :
- (A) Central cabinet ministers. (B) State ministers.
(C) Deputy Ministers. (D) Members of Parliament.
14. The word "procedure established by law" in the constitution of India have been borrowed from :
- (A) UK. (B) USA.
(C) French. (D) Germany.
15. The President of the Constituent Assembly was :
- (A) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

16. The Concurrent list in the Constitution of India was adopted from :
- (A) Switzerland. (B) Australia.
(C) Canada. (D) Irish.
17. The Chairman of Council of States is elected by :
- (A) Elected members of Council of States.
(B) All members of the Council of States.
(C) Members of both Houses of Parliament.
(D) Elected members of the Parliament.
18. Which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy ?
- (A) To ensure a welfare state. (B) To ensure socio-economic justice.
(C) To establish a religious state. (D) To ensure the creation of village Panchayath.
19. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the :
- (A) President. (B) Prime Minister.
(C) Council of States. (D) House of the People.
20. Periodic elections to the local bodies are made mandatory by :
- (A) 72nd amendment. (B) 73rd amendment.
(C) 86th amendment. (D) 87th amendment.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

**ICP1(2) C 01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES**

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer atleast ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 30.*

1. The Preamble.
2. Indian Independence Act 1947.
3. 42nd amendment act.
4. Right to freedom.
5. Vice President.
6. UPSC.
7. Lok Sabha.
8. Chief Minister.
9. High Court.
10. Judicial Activism.
11. PIL.
12. Secular State.
13. Writs.
14. Objectives Resolution.
15. Emergency Provisions.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer atleast five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 30.

16. Critically examine the nature Fundamental Duties.
17. Explain the Significance Directive Principles.
18. Discuss the position and role of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
19. Describe the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.
20. Write a note on the powers and functions of the Prime Minister in India.
21. Elaborate the powers and functions of the Governor.
22. What do you understand by the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers ?
23. Write a note on Judicial Review.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
25. Examine the various Fundamental Rights enshrined in Indian Constitution.
26. Describe the importance of independence of Judiciary.
27. Discuss the powers and position of the President of India.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021****Political Science****POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS****(2021 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who said man is a social animal ?
(A) Plato. (B) Hobbes.
(C) Rousseau. (D) Aristotle.
2. Who wrote the book 'Republic' ?
(A) Bodin. (B) Locke.
(C) Plato. (D) Cicero.
3. A socialist state lays emphasis on :
(A) Political Liberty. (B) Economic Equality.
(C) Right to private property. (D) Independence of judiciary.
4. Which one of the following governments operates on the principle of collective responsibility ?
(A) Parliamentary. (B) Presidential.
(C) Unitary. (D) Federal.
5. Modern state is described as :
(A) Police state. (B) Welfare state.
(C) Laissez faire state. (D) Power state.
6. Rousseau was the advocate of _____.
(A) Individual Sovereignty. (B) Popular Sovereignty.
(C) Political Sovereignty. (D) Legal Sovereignty.
7. According to the historical theory of rights, rights are the result of :
(A) Evolution. (B) Human efforts.
(C) Nation efforts. (D) Legislation.
8. Right to property is a :
(A) Political right. (B) Civil.
(C) Natural. (D) Moral.

9. The concept of 'power elites' is connected with :
- (A) Austin. (B) Pareto.
(C) Mosca. (D) Wright Mills.
10. Who said "The God, who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time" ?
- (A) Hobbes. (B) David Easton.
(C) Jefferson. (D) Karl Deutsch.
11. Exponent of 'Input- Output Approach' in political system theory ?
- (A) David Easton. (B) Karl Deutsch.
(C) Parsons. (D) Merton.
12. Human rights day is celebrating on :
- (A) 26th January. (B) 25th December.
(C) 10th December. (D) 20th October.
13. Whose statement is that, "to know is to bear the responsibility for acting and to act is to engage in reshaping society" ?
- (A) Almond. (B) David Easton.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Robert A. Dahl.
14. The right of freedom, the right of life, freedom of speech and expression, property, association, education etc. is the manifestation of _____ liberty.
- (A) Political. (B) Civil.
(C) Natural. (D) Moral.
15. Who observed that "the more widespread distribution of power in the state, the more decentralized its character _____.
- (A) Rousseau. (B) Locke.
(C) Laski. (D) Plato.
16. Ritchie defines _____ rights as "the claim of an individual on others recognized by the society irrespective of its recognition by the state".
- (A) Political Rights. (B) Civil Rights.
(C) Natural Rights. (D) Moral Rights.

17. Who said, Political Modernization is characterised "by its far-reaching ability to control or influence the physical and social circumstances of its environment and by value system _____."
- (A) Ward. (B) Huntington.
(C) Lucian Pye. (D) Merriam.
18. Which is the first important agent of political socialization ?
- (A) Society. (B) State.
(C) Political party. (D) Family.
19. Political sub-culture is the part of _____.
- (A) Social culture. (B) General culture.
(C) Political culture. (D) Culture.
20. Who is the author of the book the ' Law of the Constitution' ?
- (A) A.V. Dicey. (B) Finer.
(C) Gettle. (D) Willoughby.

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

POL 1 (2) C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Political Science.
2. Judicial activism.
3. State.
4. External sovereignty.
5. Executive.
6. Kinship.
7. Popular Sovereignty.
8. Theory of Separation of powers.
9. Parliamentary Executive.
10. Unicameralism.
11. Empirical approach.
12. Single Party System.
13. Federal Government.

14. Adhoc interest Groups
15. List System

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions

Each question carries 6 marks

All questions can be attended

Overall Ceiling 30

16. Characteristics of Sovereignty.
17. Behaviouralist movement in Political Science
18. Independence of Judiciary.
19. First Past the Post System.
20. What are the types of Political Parties ?
21. Interest Groups.
22. The Hare system.
23. Judicial review.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. What is Political Science and Discuss its Scope ?
25. Define state. What are the elements of state ?
26. Write an essay on Proportional Representation ? What are the various methods of Proportional Representation ?
27. Describe the important functions of Legislature.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who is the author of "A History of Political Theory" ?
(A) Karl Popper. (B) Sabine.
(C) Mill. (D) Locke
- Who said "the concept of power is the most fundamental in the whole of Political Science: the Political Process is the shaping, dissolution and exercise of power" ?
(A) Merriam and Easton. (B) Lasswell and Kaplan.
(C) Gatlin and Bentley. (D) None of them.
- Whose definition encompasses the 'politics of consent' as well as the 'politics of struggle' ?
(A) Easton. (B) Merriam.
(C) Lasswell. (D) Kaplan.
- Who said "Marxian approach is not a matter of problems to be solved but a state of domination and subjugation to be ended by a total transformation of the conditions which give rise to it" ?
(A) Lenin. (B) Mao.
(C) Miliband. (D) Engels.
- Who said "state is a political instrument a machine for maintaining the rule of one class over another" ?
(A) Lenin. (B) Popper.
(C) Gettell. (D) Mao.
- Who wrote 'The Process of Government' ?
(A) Arthur Bentley. (B) Graham Wallas.
(C) Charles Merriam. (D) David Easton.
- Who wrote "The Political System" ?
(A) Almond. (B) Apter.
(C) Lasswell. (D) Easton.

8. Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights, rights demand the state, who has made this statement ?
- (A) Hegel. (B) Green.
(C) Laski. (D) Barker.
9. Parliamentary form of government first involved in :
- (A) Greece. (B) The United Kingdom.
(C) The United States. (D) Rome.
10. Power is the capacity to :
- (A) Persuade. (B) Hold sovereignty.
(C) Produce intended effects. (D) Exercise authority.
11. The assignment of law-making, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting functions to independent branches of the government is called :
- (A) Separation of powers. (B) Checks and balances.
(C) Enumerated powers. (D) Implied powers.
12. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as ration-legal authority ?
- (A) Max Weber. (B) Herbert A. Simon.
(C) Vilfredo Pareto. (D) F.M. Marx.
13. The National Parliamentary body of China is known as :
- (A) National People's Congress. (B) Supreme Soviet.
(C) People's Assembly. (D) State Council.
14. Who was acknowledging politics is a universal activity ?
- (A) MacIver. (B) Robert Dahl.
(C) Hobbes. (D) Plato.
15. Who said, an association as "a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common" ?
- (A) Harold J Laski. (B) MacIver.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Willoughby.

16. Who defines sovereignty it as 'the sum total of the influences in a state which lie behind the law' ?
- (A) Gilchrist. (B) A.V. Dicey.
(C) John Austin. (D) Michel Waltzer.
17. Whose work is "the Law of War and Peace" ?
- (A) John Austin. (B) Jean Bodin.
(C) Hugo Grotius. (D) John Locke.
18. Who used to say "I am the state" ?
- (A) Louis IXV. (B) Machiavelli.
(C) John Austin. (D) Maclver.
19. Theorists who believe that "state is an association of associations" are best described as :
- (A) Pluralists. (B) Federalists.
(C) Socialists. (D) Anarchists.
20. Secret ballot is also known as :
- (A) Australian ballot. (B) Austrian ballot.
(C) Canadian ballot. (D) Greek.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer atleast ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 30.*

1. Nature of Traditional Political Science.
2. Institutional approach.
3. Distinction between State and Society.
4. Social contract theory.
5. Political system.
6. Bicameralism.
7. Types of executive.
8. Defacto sovereignty.
9. Class approach to the study of politics.
10. Input structures.
11. Judicial review.
12. Pluralistic view of sovereignty.
13. Government as an element of state.
14. Significance of legislature.
15. Politics as the study of power.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer atleast five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 30.

16. Discuss the merits and demerits of behaviouralism.
17. Describe the evolutionary theory of state.
18. Explain structural functional analysis.
19. Comment on executive despotism in modern states.
20. Explain the credo of relevance of post-behaviouralism.
21. State and criticise Austin's theory of sovereignty.
22. Critically examine Marxian interpretation of state and its role in society.
23. What are the functions of judiciary ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Trace the origin and development of political science as a discipline.
25. Critically examine the liberal view of the nature and functions of state.
26. Explain the characteristics and functions of political system.
27. Discuss the theory of separation of powers and its application in modern states.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021****Political Science****POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE****(2016—2018 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who is the author of "A History of Political Theory" ?
(A) Karl Popper. (B) Sabine.
(C) Mill. (D) Locke.
- Who introduced 'intellectual foundations' for behavioural approach ?
(A) Easton. (B) Merriam.
(C) Lasswell. (D) Bentley.
- Which approach demands 'relevance' and 'action' ?
(A) Institutional Approach. (B) Post-Behaviouralist Approach.
(C) Behaviouralist. (D) Historical Approach.
- The term 'state' is derived from which language ?
(A) Latin. (B) Greek.
(C) English. (D) None of it.
- Who said, state is a "territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power" ?
(A) Laski. (B) Mao.
(C) Wilson. (D) Marx.
- Who said, "Revolution is a sweeping fundamental change in the predominant myth of a social order" ?
(A) G.S. Peter. (B) H Arendt.
(C) Huntington. (D) Neumann.
- According to Marx 'the Dictatorship of the proletariat' signifies ?
(A) A transitional state. (B) An ideal state.
(C) An autocratic state. (D) A liberal states.

8. Who among the following first developed the concept of general system theory ?
- (A) Colin Cherry. (B) Ludwig Von Bertalanffy.
(C) Robert K Merton. (D) Talcott Parsons.
9. Who introduced hegemony in the concept of civil society ?
- (A) Lenin. (B) Gramsci.
(C) Hegel. (D) Marx.
10. The most essential principle of liberalism is :
- (A) Equality. (B) Social justice.
(C) Democracy. (D) Freedom.
11. Who said Politics is about 'who gets what, when and how' ?
- (A) Lasswell. (B) Almond.
(C) Easton. (D) Verba.
12. Who among the following, characterized bureaucracy as ration-legal authority ?
- (A) Max Weber. (B) Herbert A. Simon.
(C) Vilfredo Pareto. (D) F.M. Marx.
13. The International Criminal Court is located at :
- (A) Washington. (B) Hague.
(C) Geneva. (D) London.
14. Which aspect of imperialism does the dependency theory emphasize ?
- (A) Strategic. (B) Political.
(C) Cultural. (D) Economic.
15. Who defines state as "people organised for law within a definite territory ?
- (A) J.K. Bluntschli. (B) C Wright Mills.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Ralph Miliband.

16. Who said, an association as "a group organised for the pursuit of an interest or a group of interests in common" ?
- (A) Harold J Laski (B) MacIver.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Willoughby.
17. Who propounded sovereignty in his famous concept of the 'general will' ?
- (A) Anthony Giddens. (B) Rousseau.
(C) John Locke. (D) Hobbes.
18. Whose work is "the Law of War and Peace" ?
- (A) John Austin. (B) Jean Bodin.
(C) Hugo Grotius. (D) John Locke.
19. Who used to say "I am the state" :
- (A) Louis IXV. (B) Machiavelli.
(C) John Austin. (D) MacIver.
20. Who observed 'the state is the march of God on Earth' ?
- (A) Plato. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Hegel. (D) Louis XIV.

**FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

Political Science

POL 1B 01—FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(2016—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Each answer shall not exceed 50 words.

Answer any five questions.

1. Historical approach.
2. Philosophical approach.
3. Credo of relevance.
4. Kinship.
5. Fact-value dichotomy.
6. Social contract theory.
7. Structural Functional Analysis.
8. Legal sovereign.
9. Administrative law.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each answer shall not exceed 100 words.

10. Explain the significance of institutional approach to the study of Political Science.
11. What are the major characteristics of post-behaviouralism ?
12. Critically examine Marxian approach to Political Science.
13. Enumerate the characteristics of political system as propounded by Gabriel Almond.

Turn over

14. Define state and evaluate the liberal views about the functions of the state.
15. Critically examine the monistic theory of sovereignty.
16. Discuss the theory of separation of powers. How is it applied in the American Political System ?
17. Examine the meaning of rule of law. Point out its important features.
18. Comment on the concept of judicial review.
19. Summarise the functions of the real executive with particular reference to the Indian Political system.
20. Explain the emerging significance of civil society organisations.

(7 × 5 = 35 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each answer shall not exceed 400 words.

21. Define Political Science and examine its scope and importance.
22. Trace the characteristics of behaviouralism. Explain the major points of influence of behaviouralism in Political Science.
23. Critically examine the evolutionary theory regarding the origin of the state.
24. Define Political system. Elaborate the input-output analysis expounded by David Easton.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)