

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Political Science

POL 3E 03—POLITICS OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR		
Date of Examination :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20				

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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## POL 3E 03—POLITICS OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. OECD stands for :
  - (A) Officials for Economic Co-operation and Development.
  - (B) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
  - (C) Organization for Economic Co-operation, Trade and Development.
  - (D) Organization for Economic Trust and Development.
2. According to Karl Marx the present state will :
  - (A) Continue for long.
  - (B) Will wither away.
  - (C) Deliver goods with the passage of time.
  - (D) Slowly benefit the workers.
3. According to Marx value of the commodity would be fixed in accordance with :
  - (A) Capital vested in it.
  - (B) Machinery used for production.
  - (C) The extent of its dependence on the foreign market.
  - (D) The socially useful labour put in it.
4. Dependency theory was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Andre Gunder Frank.
  - (B) Fanon.
  - (C) Samir Amin.
  - (D) Edward Said.
5. The dominant view of dependency theorists is that there is a dominant world capitalist system that relies on a division of labour between the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Rich countries.
  - (B) Poor countries.
  - (C) Core and peripheral countries.
  - (D) None of the above.
6. Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy ?
  - (A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale.
  - (B) M.N.Roy.
  - (C) Nehru.
  - (D) Lohia.

7. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, \_\_\_\_\_ gave the call for Quit India Movement.
- (A) 1942. (B) 1920.  
(C) 1930. (D) 1940.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ said that 'There is no god higher than truth'.
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi. (B) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari.  
(C) Hakim Ajmal Khan. (D) Abbas Tyabji.
9. Which of the following explains the term economic development ?
- (A) Improvement in the technology involved.  
(B) Improvement in production.  
(C) Improvement in distribution system.  
(D) All the above.
10. Scarcity of capital, technological backwardness and unemployment are generally found in :
- (A) Developed countries. (B) Underdeveloped countries.  
(C) Both. (D) None of the above.
11. Capital formation in underdeveloped countries is a major bottleneck. The reason can be :
- (A) Small size of market with no incentive for investment.  
(B) Low level of income.  
(C) Demonstration effect.  
(D) All the above.
12. Which party is only allowed to rule in China ?
- (A) Socialist party. (B) Communist party.  
(C) Liberal party. (D) Maoist party.
13. What are the components of political parties ?
- (A) The leaders. (B) The active members.  
(C) The followers. (D) All the above.

14. What is Agenda-21 ?
- (A) A massive document containing a detailed action-plan for sustainable development.
  - (B) American foreign Policy.
  - (C) Security treaty.
  - (D) None of these.
15. Apartheid is :
- (A) An international association.
  - (B) A medical term.
  - (C) A policy of racial discrimination.
  - (D) None of the above.
16. Which is not true of Pakistan ?
- (A) It has nuclear weapon.
  - (B) Agriculture is based on the Indus River.
  - (C) It is one of the top ten countries in terms of population.
  - (D) A developed country.
17. Which of the following UN agencies focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide ?
- (A) World Bank.
  - (B) IMF.
  - (C) ILO.
  - (D) WHO.
18. Currently how many members are in the SAARC organisation ?
- (A) 6.
  - (B) 7.
  - (C) 8.
  - (D) 10.
19. Highest tribal population can be found in :
- (A) India.
  - (B) Africa.
  - (C) Australia.
  - (D) Sri Lanka.
20. Amartya Sen's welfare theory relies on :
- (A) Individuals' accomplishments.
  - (B) Individuals' capabilities.
  - (C) Individuals' wealth.
  - (D) Individuals' education.

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
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[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Political Science

POL 3E 03—POLITICS OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

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**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Centre-Periphery Relations.
2. Political Development.
3. Asian-African Conference.
4. Class.
5. Decentralisation.
6. Theocratic State.
7. New Imperialism.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Section B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the characteristics of Religious and Ethnic politics in Tanzania.
9. Explain the various stages of economic growth as conceptualised by Modernisation Theory.
10. What are the structural problems of Developing societies ?
11. Discuss the peculiarities of Marxist approach to Revolution in Developing countries.
12. What do you mean by Underdevelopment ?
13. Explain the major obstacles to Industrialisation in the less Developed nations.
14. Examine the trajectory of Civil-Military relations in Pakistan.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Section C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Discuss the nature of Authoritarian Regimes in Asia and Latin America.
16. Bring out the challenges of Neo-colonialism in Developing societies.
17. Examine the changing dynamics of Ideological politics in Third World nations.
18. Explain the Classical and Neo-Marxist approaches to Developing societies.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
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POL 3E 02—INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

(2019 Admissions)

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## POL 3E 02—INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Who among the following headed the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas a committee under the Constituent Assembly ?
  - (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru.
  - (B) Vallabhbhai Patel.
  - (C) H. C. Mukherjee.
  - (D) Maulana Azad.
2. Who can exercise the power of judicial review as per the Constitution ?
  - (A) Supreme Court.
  - (B) High Court.
  - (C) Both of them.
  - (D) None of them.
3. Which article of the Indian Constitution enumerates the Residuary powers of legislation ?
  - (A) 247.
  - (B) 248.
  - (C) 249.
  - (D) 250.
4. How many languages are specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India ?
  - (A) 14.
  - (B) 18.
  - (C) 22.
  - (D) 24.
5. Reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the services has been provided in the Indian Constitution under ?
  - (A) Article 315.
  - (B) Article 335.
  - (C) Article 365.
  - (D) Article 375.
6. Who said “Kautilya’s Arthashastra exemplified radical Machiavellianism, compared to it, Machiavelli’s Prince is harmless” ?
  - (A) Weber.
  - (B) Morgenthau.
  - (C) Waltz.
  - (D) Kissinger.
7. Which of the following state has a seat reserved on the basis of religion in the Legislative Assembly ?
  - (A) Goa.
  - (B) Mizoram.
  - (C) Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (D) Sikkim.



8. Who among the following was not a member of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations ?
- (A) Justice R.S. Sarkaria. (B) G.V. Ramakrishna.  
(C) B. Shivaraman. (D) Dr. S.R. Sen.
9. Since when the Election Commission of India has become a three member body ?
- (A) 1989. (B) 1990.  
(C) 1993. (D) 2001.
10. In relation to the State Government, local government exercises :
- (A) Delegated Authority. (B) Co-ordinate Authority.  
(C) Superior Authority. (D) Independent Authority.
11. The Parliamentary System of government in India is taken from :
- (A) Canada. (B) UK.  
(C) America. (D) Australia.
12. The salary and allowances of the Ministers of the Government of India are determined by whom ?
- (A) Prime Minister. (B) President.  
(C) Council of Ministers. (D) Parliament.
13. Which of the following subjects Union List includes ?
- (A) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.  
(B) Education, forest, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.  
(C) Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, currency, communication.  
(D) Residuary subjects like computer software.
14. Which of the given subject is not included in the state list ?
- (A) National Defence. (B) Law and Order.  
(C) Agriculture. (D) Education.
15. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from ?
- (A) Afghanistan. (B) Turkey.  
(C) Mangolia. (D) Persia.

16. In Medieval India why was Mansabdari system introduced ?
- (A) For revenue collection. (B) Facilitating recruitment to the army.  
(C) To establish religious harmony. (D) Ensuring clean administration.
17. Babur was born in the year :
- (A) 1483. (B) 1583.  
(C) 1693. (D) 1783.
18. Who introduced subsidiary Alliance ?
- (A) John Shore. (B) Lord Wellesley.  
(C) Alured Clarke. (D) None of these.
19. Where was the Supreme Court established by the Regulating Act of 1773 ?
- (A) Madras. (B) Calcutta.  
(C) New Delhi. (D) None of these.
20. Who introduced Ryotwari system in Madras ?
- (A) Lord Dalhousie. (B) Warren Hastings.  
(C) Thomas Munro. (D) None of these.

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POL 3E 02—INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

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**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.  
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Municipal Corporations.
2. Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Corruption.
4. Public Private Partnership.
5. Bureaucracy.
6. Chief Secretary.
7. Administrative Culture.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Section B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.  
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Consider decentralization as a key to good governance.
9. Identify the major provisions of the 73rd constitutional amendment act.

**Turn over**

10. Explain the role of judiciary over administration.
11. Write a short note on E-governance.
12. Consider the importance of State Secretariat in administration.
13. Discuss various stages in the recruitment of All India Services.
14. Examine the role of legislatures in administration.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Section C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain various stages in the evolution of Indian administration.
16. Analyse and examine the role of district collector in India.
17. Critically evaluate the major institutional structures for preventing administrative corruption.
18. Consider President of India as the administrative head of the state.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
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(SDE)

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POL 3E 01—HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

(2019 Admissions)

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## POL 3E 01—HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Who adopted the landmark document, the universal declaration of human rights ?
  - (A) UNESCO.
  - (B) UNICEF.
  - (C) UNO.
  - (D) None of the above.
2. The human rights day is observed on :
  - (A) 10<sup>th</sup> December.
  - (B) 9<sup>th</sup> December.
  - (C) 1<sup>st</sup> December.
  - (D) None of the above.
3. In which article 'right to education' is guaranteed in India ?
  - (A) 19.
  - (B) 21.
  - (C) 21 A.
  - (D) 14.
4. Which of the following can be the chairman of NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) ?
  - (A) Any retired chief justice of the Supreme Court.
  - (B) Anyone who is appointed by the president.
  - (C) Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court.
  - (D) All of the above.
5. When did the first Geneva convention took place ?
  - (A) 1756.
  - (B) 1864.
  - (C) 1949.
  - (D) 2006.
6. Who appoint the chairman of NHRC ?
  - (A) Prime Minister.
  - (B) President.
  - (C) Supreme Court Chief Justice.
  - (D) None of the above.
7. The UN Sub-Commission on 'The Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities' was established in 1947 by :
  - (A) International Court of Justice.
  - (B) Commission on Human Rights.
  - (C) Security Council.
  - (D) General Assembly.

8. To which one of the following categories does the Right of property belong ?
- (A) Legal right. (B) Fundamental right.  
(C) Human right. (D) Natural right.
9. Right to freedom is guaranteed by :
- (A) Article 19. (B) Article 20.  
(C) Article 21. (D) Article 22.
10. The right to property, which was a fundamental right under the original constitution, was dropped from the list of fundamental right by :
- (A) 20<sup>th</sup> amendment. (B) 35<sup>th</sup> amendment.  
(C) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment. (D) 52<sup>th</sup> amendment.
11. In India, a special ministry for women and social welfare was formed at the centre in ?
- (A) 1983. (B) 1986.  
(C) 1976. (D) 1981.
12. Reservation for Scheduled Castes is provided in proportion to their :
- (A) Social backwardness. (B) Economic necessities.  
(C) Population. (D) Low ritual positions.
13. UNHCR was established on :
- (A) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1946. (B) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1947.  
(C) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948. (D) 14<sup>th</sup> December 1950.
14. National Human Right Commission is a :
- (A) Constitutional body. (B) Statutory body.  
(C) Executive body. (D) NGO.
15. PUCL stands for :
- (A) Peoples union for cultural liberty. (B) Peoples union for civil liberty.  
(C) Peoples union for civil law. (D) None of the above.

16. Name the act which prescribed for the National Human Right Commission ?
- (A) Human rights act. (B) Protection of human rights act.  
(C) Right to information act. (D) Protection of minorities act.
17. Article 17 of Indian constitution deals with ?
- (A) Abolition of untouchability. (B) Abolition of titles.  
(C) Right to freedom. (D) Right to religion.
18. National campaign for Dalit Human Right (NCDHR) was started in :
- (A) 1997. (B) 1998.  
(C) 1999. (D) 2000.
19. On 24<sup>th</sup> August 1936, the All India Civil Liberties Union (ICLU) was founded in :
- (A) Bombay. (B) Madras.  
(C) Delhi. (D) Kolkata.
20. On which anniversary of the Universal Declaration of human rights, the slogan "All human rights for all" was adopted ?
- (A) 10<sup>th</sup>. (B) 25<sup>th</sup>.  
(C) 50<sup>th</sup>. (D) 75<sup>th</sup>.



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POL 3E 01—HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

(2019 Admission onwards)

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**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

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1. Examine the significance of Article 21.
2. The French Declaration of Rights of Man.
3. Explain various types of Writs.
4. What is right to Development ?
5. Natural Rights Theory of Human Rights.
6. People's Union for Civil Liberties.
7. Collective Rights.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Section B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Explain the Development of human rights.
9. Human Rights and Directive Principles of state policy.
10. Bring out the possibilities of media in protecting Human Rights.
11. What are the salient features of PIL ?
12. Discuss the socio-cultural exclusion and inclusion of trans-genders in India.
13. Analyze the causes of child labour and suggest measures to prevent it.
14. Explain the Western or Liberal Approach to Human Rights.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Section C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the role of UN Specialized Agencies in promoting Human Rights.
16. Examine the role of Judiciary in the protection of human rights in India.
17. Explain the important aspects Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
18. Has Indian state been successful in promoting the rights of women ? Support your arguments with evidence.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
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Political Science

POL 3C 11—ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

(2019 Admissions)

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## POL 3C 11—ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. The two key post-war powers which played significant role during the Cold War ?
  - (A) USA and Soviet Union.
  - (B) USSR and China.
  - (C) USA and England.
  - (D) USA and China.
2. Truman Doctrine was a policy to provide military and economic aid to ?
  - (A) Italy and Greece.
  - (B) West Germany and France.
  - (C) Greece and Turkey.
  - (D) Turkey and Germany.
3. The right of the Soviet Union to intervene in the affairs of communist countries in order to protect communism is called ?
  - (A) Monroe Doctrine.
  - (B) Brezhnev Doctrine.
  - (C) Warsaw Pact.
  - (D) Truman Doctrine.
4. Which of the following place is the headquarters of IMF (International Monetary Fund) ?
  - (A) Geneva.
  - (B) Paris.
  - (C) Washington.
  - (D) Hague.
5. What are the parameters to become a member of the UN ?
  - (A) It must be a state, it must be peace loving.
  - (B) It must accept the obligations to the Charter; it must be willing to carry out these obligations.
  - (C) It must be able to carry out these obligations.
  - (D) All the above.
6. The UN day is celebrated every year on :
  - (A) 24<sup>th</sup> September.
  - (B) 28<sup>th</sup> September.
  - (C) 24<sup>th</sup> October.
  - (D) 28<sup>th</sup> October.
7. Terrorism can be defined as :
  - (A) The use of violence, or the threat of it, in service of a broadly political or religious aim.
  - (B) The use of violence by one state against another.
  - (C) Indirect justice.
  - (D) None of the options.

8. Which Article of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 defines the prisoners of War ?
- (A) Article 1. (B) Article 2.  
(C) Article 3. (D) Article 4.
9. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the Refugees ?
- (A) They are outside their country.  
(B) Fear of persecution.  
(C) Absence of National protection.  
(D) Poverty as reason of being outside the country.
10. Who was the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross ?
- (A) Henry Dunant. (B) F. Lieber.  
(C) Rousseau. (D) None of the above.
11. The UN Sub-Commission on 'The Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities' was established in 1947 by :
- (A) General Assembly. (B) Security Council.  
(C) Commission on Human Rights. (D) International Court of Justice.
12. What was the acronym for the arms reduction talks between the United States and the Soviet Union ?
- (A) CHILE. (B) PEPPER.  
(C) SALT. (D) BEEF.
13. Two countries were most involved in the Arms Race during the Cold War ?
- (A) France and Germany. (B) Cuba and the Netherlands.  
(C) United States and Soviet Union. (D) Vietnam and China.
14. Where was the first Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone applied ?
- (A) South East Asia. (B) South Asia.  
(C) Latin America. (D) Africa.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the precursor of WTO.
- (A) NAFTA. (B) GATT.  
(C) SAARC. (D) EU.
16. World Trade Organisation came into force on :
- (A) 27<sup>th</sup> July 2007. (B) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1995.  
(C) 15<sup>th</sup> September 1993. (D) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1947.
17. The WTO has \_\_\_\_\_ members :
- (A) 104. (B) 151.  
(C) 164. (D) 139.
18. Where is the headquarters of ASEAN ?
- (A) Bali. (B) Jakarta.  
(C) Manila. (D) Singapore.
19. Currently how many members are in the European Union ?
- (A) 27. (B) 28.  
(C) 53. (D) 17.
20. The 37<sup>th</sup> G-8 summit was held from May 26-27, 2011 in :
- (A) France. (B) Germany.  
(C) Italy. (D) Japan.

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**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

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1. IMF.
2. WTO.
3. Foreign Policy.
4. Arms race.
5. EU.
6. Unipolar world.
7. Ethnicity.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Section B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Explain NATO.
9. Foreign policy of China.
10. Post-Cold War.
11. Stages of disarmament.
12. Purpose of EU.
13. Types of terrorism.
14. Causes of Ethnic violence.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

**Section C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain multi-polar world order and its impacts.
16. Foreign policy of Japan in modern times.
17. Impact of arms race and importance of world peace.
18. U.S.A and Unipolar world—Narrate.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)



**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020**

(SDE)

Political Science

POL 3C 10—POLITICAL THEORY : MARXIAN TRADITION

(2019 Admissions)

	DD		MM		YEAR					
<b>Date of Examination :</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
<b>Time : 15 Minutes</b>										<b>Total No. of Questions : 20</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Write the Name, Register Number and the Date of Examination in the space provided.
4. 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.
5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

## POL 3C 10—POLITICAL THEORY : MARXIAN TRADITION

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Which one of the following is not true about Marxian Socialism ?
  - (A) Capital is a theft.
  - (B) State will wither away.
  - (C) State promotes interests of all.
  - (D) State sides with the rich and not the poor.
2. 'Vanguard of the Proletariat' was meant to give leadership to \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  - (A) Unemployed youth.
  - (B) Military.
  - (C) Elite.
  - (D) Working class.
3. Lenin said "We cannot imagine democracy, even proletarian democracy, without representative institutions, but we can and must imagine democracy without \_\_\_\_\_."
  - (A) Capitalism.
  - (B) Parliamentarism.
  - (C) Socialism.
  - (D) Dictatorship.
4. The reformation of Marxism-Leninism by Mao in the late 1930s and early 1940s to bring about Socialism was :
  - (A) New Democracy.
  - (B) Communist Republic.
  - (C) New communism.
  - (D) Neo-colonialism.
5. The Great Leap Forward was introduced in 1958 by :
  - (A) Lenin.
  - (B) Mao Zedong.
  - (C) Deng Xiaoping.
  - (D) Syngman Rhee.
6. Little Red Book is associated with :
  - (A) Autobiography of Karl Marx.
  - (B) Quotations of Lenin.
  - (C) Quotations of Mao Tse-tung.
  - (D) Communist Guide book.
7. Which event is the best example of imperialism ?
  - (A) The Opium Wars in China.
  - (B) The Spanish Inquisition.
  - (C) The Yalta Conference.
  - (D) The Hundred Years War.

8. Communism is :
- (A) An economic system in which investment and ownership is controlled by private corporations or individuals.
  - (B) A system of government that all economic activities are controlled by a single political party.
  - (C) Commercialism.
  - (D) A government by the people.
9. What did Mao create in countryside during the Great Leap Forward ?
- (A) People's Commune.
  - (B) Factory.
  - (C) Hospital.
  - (D) School.
10. Gramsci's theory of hegemony is tied to his conception of the :
- (A) Capitalist state.
  - (B) Republic state.
  - (C) Democratic state.
  - (D) None of these.
11. Which or who of the following is not associated with the cultural studies approach ?
- (A) David Easton.
  - (B) Antonio Gramsci.
  - (C) Louis Althusser.
  - (D) None of these.
12. What is Antonio Gramsci's view of power ?
- (A) It comes out of a barrel of a gun.
  - (B) It is a mixture of coercion and consent.
  - (C) It is purely economic.
  - (D) All of the above.
13. Gramsci shifted the focus of Marxist analysis through which of the following ideas ?
- (A) That consent for a particular social was produced and reproduced through the operation of hegemony.
  - (B) That consent for a particular social and political system was produced and reproduced through the operation of hegemony.
  - (C) That consent for a particular political system was produced and reproduced through the operation of hegemony.
  - (D) None of these.

14. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) Antonio Gramsci was a renowned Italian Marxist and social philosopher.
  - (B) Antonio Gramsci was a renowned German social philosopher.
  - (C) Antonio Gramsci was a renowned English thinker.
  - (D) Antonio Gramsci was a renowned liberal thinker.
15. The word Absolute Historicism is associated with :
- (A) Kant.
  - (B) Bourdieu.
  - (C) Althusser.
  - (D) Gramsci.
16. Which among the following is not the component of Ideological State apparatus ?
- (A) The religious Ideological State Apparatus.
  - (B) The educational Ideological State Apparatus.
  - (C) The Military Ideological State Apparatus.
  - (D) The Cultural Ideological State Apparatus.
17. Who among the following was influenced by the ideas of Althusser ?
- (A) Antonio Gramsci.
  - (B) Lenin.
  - (C) Karl Marx.
  - (D) Nicos Poulantzas.
18. Frankfurt School advocated \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Hegemony.
  - (B) Racial superiority.
  - (C) Counter-culture.
  - (D) Withering away of state.
19. Frankfurt School's central concern is :
- (A) Absolute Monarchy.
  - (B) Parliamentarism.
  - (C) Domination.
  - (D) Serfdom.
20. Emancipation is associated with which school of thought ?
- (A) Behaviouralism.
  - (B) Frankfurt school.
  - (C) Post Behaviouralism.
  - (D) Chicago School.

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Political Science

POL 3C 10—POLITICAL THEORY : MARXIAN TRADITION

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*
3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*
4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Historical Materialism.
2. Culture Industry.
3. Base superstructure model.
4. Democratic centralism.
5. Theory of Surplus value.
6. Class struggle.
7. Organic Intellectuals.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Turn over**

### Section B (Short Essay Questions)

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. "Democracy for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich - that is the democracy of capitalist society." Explain the statement using the Marxian critique of Capitalism.
9. What do we mean by the relative autonomy of the state ?
10. According to Karl Marx, how does the worker face Alienation in the Capitalist mode of production ?
11. What are the differences between Ideological State Apparatuses and Repressive State Apparatuses ?
12. Why did Lenin argue that Imperialism is 'decaying Capitalism' ?
13. Elucidate the role of Professional Revolutionaries as explained by Lenin.
14. "Under socialism, antagonisms will disappear, contradictions will remain." Explain the statement in the light of Mao's theory on contradictions.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the significant contributions made by Antonio Gramsci to Neo Marxist thought.
16. Assess the significance of Leninist thought in the Marxist political practice.
17. Explain the contributions of Mao in revisiting the fundamentals of Marxian thought.
18. 'Marx opened up for scientific knowledge a new 'continent', that of history'. Give your views along with an elucidation of the Marxian method of the study of society.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER P.G. (CBCSS) DEGREE [REGULAR] EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2020

(SDE)

Political Science

POL 3C 09—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(2019 Admissions)

	DD	MM	YEAR					
Date of Examination :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FN/AN
Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20							

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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4. 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.
5. **Candidate should handover this Question paper to the invigilator after 15 minutes and before receiving the question paper for Part B Examination.**

## POL 3C 09—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## Multiple Choice Questions :

1. Marketing department of a business organization carries out researches related to :
  - (A) Product.
  - (B) Pricing.
  - (C) Promotion.
  - (D) All the above.
2. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis ?
  - (A) Association among variables.
  - (B) Difference among variables.
  - (C) Regression among variables.
  - (D) Variations among variables.
3. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research ?
  - (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
  - (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
  - (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
  - (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
4. How is random sampling helpful ?
  - (A) Reasonably accurate.
  - (B) An economical method of data collection.
  - (C) Free from personal biases.
  - (D) All of the above.
5. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society ?
  - (A) To learn new things.
  - (B) To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge.
  - (C) To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective.
  - (D) All of the above.
6. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Improve data interpretation.
  - (B) Confirm triangulation.
  - (C) Introduce new variables.
  - (D) Eliminate spurious relations.
7. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations ?
  - (A) Casual Comparative Research.
  - (B) Historical Research.
  - (C) Descriptive Research.
  - (D) Experimental Research.



8. Which one is called non-probability sampling ?
- (A) Quota sampling. (B) Cluster sampling.  
(C) Systematic sampling. (D) Stratified random sampling.
9. "Sampling Cases" can be defined as :
- (A) Sampling using a sampling frame.  
(B) Identifying people who are suitable for research.  
(C) Literally the researcher's brief case.  
(D) A sampling of people, newspapers, television programs etc.
10. Action-research can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) A longitudinal research.  
(B) An applied research.  
(C) A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem.  
(D) All of the above.
11. Which one among the following falls under the category of research development ?
- (A) Descriptive Research. (B) Philosophical Research.  
(C) Action Research. (D) All of the above.
12. What is the best-suited name for a process that doesn't necessitate experimental research ?
- (A) Manipulation. (B) Controlling.  
(C) Content analysis. (D) Observation.
13. Research is :
- (A) Searching again and again.  
(B) Finding solution to any problem.  
(C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem.  
(D) None of the above.
14. A common test in research demands much priority on :
- (A) Reliability. (B) Usability.  
(C) Objectivity. (D) All of the above.

15. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called :
- (A) Deductive Reasoning. (B) Inductive Reasoning.  
(C) Abnormal Reasoning. (D) Transcendental Reasoning.
16. 'Noise' in Information Retrieval is due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Precision. (B) Recall.  
(C) Relevant information. (D) Redundant information.
17. Random sampling is helpful as it is :
- (A) Reasonably accurate.  
(B) Free from personal biases.  
(C) An economical method of data collection.  
(D) All the above.
18. If a study is "reliable", this means that :
- (A) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted.  
(B) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions.  
(C) The findings can be generalized to other social settings.  
(D) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated.
19. To read critically means :
- (A) Taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed.  
(B) Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding.  
(C) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research Questions.  
(D) Being negative about something before you read it.
20. Snowball sampling can help the researcher to :
- (A) Access deviant or hidden populations.  
(B) Theorise inductively in a qualitative study.  
(C) Overcome the problem of not having an accessible sampling frame.  
(D) All of the above.

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)  
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

[November 2020 for SDE/Private Students]

(CBCSS)

Political Science

POL 3C 09—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

**General Instructions (Not applicable to SDE/Private Students)**

1. *In cases where choices are provided, students can attend all questions in each section.*
2. *The minimum number of questions to be attended from the Section / Part shall remain the same.*
3. *The instruction if any, to attend a minimum number of questions from each sub section / sub part / sub division may be ignored.*
4. *There will be an overall ceiling for each Section / Part that is equivalent to the maximum weightage of the Section / Part.*

**Section A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. Facts and Opinions.
2. Random Sampling.
3. Objectivity.
4. Secondary Data.
5. Concept.
6. Action Research.
7. Questionnaire.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

**Section B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any four questions.*

*Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. Discuss the features of Interview Methods.
9. What are the advantages of Participant Observation ?

**Turn over**

10. Examine the major steps involved in the process of Scientific Research.
11. Discuss the peculiarities of Exploratory Research.
12. What do you mean by Data Processing ?
13. Why the selection of Research Problem is important in social science research ?
14. What are the sources of Hypothesis ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

### Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain the major advantages of Survey Method.
16. Bring out the Meaning and Categories of social science research.
17. Explain the features of Quantitative Research in social science.
18. Discuss the use of Computers and Internet in social science research.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021**

(CUCSS)

Political Science

PS 3E 02—ISSUES IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

(2016 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 1.*

1. Viscount Lee Commission.
2. District Administration.
3. State List.
4. Indian Administrative Service.
5. Panchayath Samiti.
6. Article 226.
7. De Bureaucratisation.
8. Central Information Commission.
9. Citizens Charter.
10. Staff Selection Commission.
11. Wing.
12. Article 315.
13. Mansabdari System.
14. Ombudsman.

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any seven questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

15. "For every right there is a remedy. Where there is no remedy, there is no right". Comment.
16. Comment on the challenges in India in building an administrative structure.
17. Identify Cabinet Secretariat and Central Secretariat and elaborate.
18. Discuss the characteristics of Administrative Tribunal.
19. Estimate the features of Indian Administration.
20. Bring out the relations between the State Secretariat and the directorate.
21. "GST Spurge re-ordering of Central State relations". Discuss.
22. Sum up the functions of Urban Administration.
23. Examine the need for All India Service.
24. Define delegated legislation. Explain the classification of delegated legislation.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Part C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

25. Bring out the tools for legislative control over administrations.
26. Evaluate the role Public Administration as an instrument for social change in India.
27. Trace the evolution of Indian Administration.
28. Elucidate the structure of the State Executive.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021**

(CUCSS)

Political Science

PS 3E 01—HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

(2016 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Group A (Short Questions)**

*Answer all question.*

*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
2. French Revolution.
3. Russian Revolution.
4. Cultural Rights.
5. First Generation Human Rights.
6. UDHR.
7. ILO.
8. Chinese Revolution.
9. Scientific Temper.
10. UNCRC.
11. ICCPR.
12. Article 21 of Indian Constitution.
13. Caste System.
14. NHRC.

(14 × = 14 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Group B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any seven questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

15. Discuss the important aspects of Marxian concepts of human rights.
16. Write a note on Second Generation Human Rights.
17. Elucidate the concept of Cultural Rights.
18. Critically examine the concept of Right to Information.
19. Examine the major ideas of Liberal Theory of Human Rights.
20. Critically explain the role of media in protecting human rights in India.
21. What is PIL ? Explain its implications for human rights protection in India.
22. Discuss the concept of Human Rights.
23. Discuss the human rights challenges for minority communities in India.
24. What are the mechanisms to protect human rights of women in India ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Group C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 4 weightage.*

25. Explain the main provisions of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act.
26. Write a note on the status of rights of transgender people in India.
27. Critically examine the role of human rights movements in India in defending the rights of marginalised people.
28. Write a human rights critique on governance on protection of livelihoods of poor people in India.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)



**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021**

(CUCSS)

Political Science

PS 3C 10—THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

(2016 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 1.*

1. Power in international Politics.
2. Realism.
3. Idealism.
4. System Theory.
5. Imperialism.
6. Hegemony.
7. Globalisation.
8. Post Cold War System.
9. Neo-Liberalism.
10. Peace Research.
11. Civil Society.
12. Social Capital.
13. Pressure Groups.
14. Rough States.

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any seven questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

15. Examine the impact of globalisation on Indian Labour.
16. Assess the contributions of System Theory to the study of International Politics.
17. Elucidate the concept of Social Movements.
18. Critically examine the concept of Realist Theory.
19. Examine the major ideas of Green Politics.
20. Explain the linkage between Power and National Security.
21. What is the relationship between Cold War and Politics of Non-Alignment ?

**Turn over**

22. Discuss the relevance of Communication theory.
23. Explain the important features of Dependency Theory.
24. Discuss the various aspects of power in International Politics.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

**Part C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries a weightage of 4.*

25. Explain the impact of Globalisation on Developing Countries.
26. Examine the nature and dimension of the growth of Social Movements for Right to Livelihoods in India.
27. Critically examine the concept of Global Civil Society.
28. Give an account of the post Cold War International Politics from a realist perspective.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021**

(CUCSS)

Political Science

PS 3C 09—POLITICAL THEORY : MARXIAN TRADITION

(2016 to 2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer all questions.*

*Each question carries 1 weightage.*

1. Communist Manifesto.
2. Structural Marxism.
3. Scientific Socialism.
4. Marxian Theory of Revolution.
5. Primitive Communism.
6. Post Marxism.
7. Scientific Socialism.
8. Civil Society.
9. Mass Line.
10. Base and Superstructure.
11. Frankfurt School.
12. Public Sphere.
13. Ideology.
14. Doctrine of Permanent Revolution.

(14 × 1 = 14 weightage)

**Turn over**

**Part B (Short Essay Questions)**

*Answer any seven questions.*

*Each question carries 2 weightage.*

15. Discuss the view of Karl Marx on Alienation.
16. Write a critical note on Mao's concept of 'People's Democracy'.
17. Estimate Althusser as a contemporary Marxist political theorist.
18. Why does Gramsci perceive State as an instrument of cultural transformation ?
19. Comment on the Marxist perspective on the role private property.
20. Elucidate Althusser's views on ideology and ideological state apparatus.
21. Give an account of Marx's critique of Capitalism.
22. Elucidate the base-superstructure relationship in Marxist political theory.
23. Give an account of the sociological and economic basis of Marxism.
24. Explain Mao's idea of "Hundred Flowers Bloom"

(7 × 2 = 14weightage)

**Part C (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions.*

*Each question carries 4 weightage.*

25. Give an account of Lenin's theory of imperialism.
26. Examine the contributions of Frankfurt School to the development of Marxism and Marxist political Theory.
27. Critically examine Gramsci's Theory of Hegemony and the role of Organic Intellectuals.
28. Bring out the contributions of Mao's to Socialism and Social change in China.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CCSS)

Political Science

POL 3C 10—THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Short Essays)***Answer any eight questions about 150 words each.**Each question carries 5 marks.*

1. Write a short note on the centrality of power in International Politics.
2. Discuss basic assumptions of realism in International Relations theory.
3. Identify different variants of idealism in International Relations theory.
4. Write a short note on structural realism or neorealism.
5. Briefly discuss functionalism and neo-functionalism.
6. Game theory helps explain strategic interactions among state actors in International Politics. Comment.
7. Some conspiracy theorists argue that COVID 19 was a bio weapon. Explain the idea bioterrorism in the context of pandemic.
8. Identify major trends in international politics after cold war.
9. Do you think that globalization threatens state system ? Substantiate.
10. What is the significance of dependency theory as a critical theory in International Relations ?
11. Green Political theory advanced a new political discourse in International Relations. Comment.
12. Identify and classify various challenges to national security.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

**Part B (Essay Questions)***Answer any two questions about 450 words each.**Each question carries 20 marks.*

1. Explain system theory in International Relations. Critically comment on Morton Kaplan's six models of system.

Turn over

2. Realism and idealism are two major approaches to explain international events. Compare the differences in their approach to international politics.
3. Pandemic forced some nation state to rethink about the role of international organizations. Discuss de-globalization trends in the context of criticism against UN and WHO.
4. 'Explain major developments in international politics during cold war period and their impact on post-cold war international relations.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

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**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CCSS)

Political Science

POL 3C 09—POLITICAL THEORY : MARXIAN TRADITION

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Short Essays)**

*Answer any eight questions about 150 words each.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

1. Dialectical materialism is the foundation of Marx's interpretation of history. Comment.
2. Write a short note on labour theory of value.
3. What are the characteristics of Mao's idea of communism ?
4. Write a short note on vanguard party.
5. Early Marx embraced a multidimensional idea of alienation. Elucidate.
6. Briefly explain the significance of Gramsci's dichotomy of State and civil society.
7. Marx's ideas are centered around the notion of class. Evaluate.
8. What are the major contributions of Althusser to contemporary Marxist thought ?
9. Marx's was more concerned about 'base' than 'superstructure'. Critically evaluate.
10. Write a short note on contributions of Frankfurt school to Marxist thought.
11. Miliband's writings rekindled the instrumentalist theory of State. Comment.
12. Poulantzas took a structuralist position than an instrumentalist approach in theorizing State. Elaborate.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

**Part B (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions about 450 words each.  
Each question carries 20 marks.*

1. Explain Miliband - Poulantzas debate on class bias of State. Evaluate their contributions to contemporary Marxist thought.
2. Marx's sole purpose was to empirically analyze capitalist society. What are the major theoretical instruments of Marx in exposing the exploitative character of capitalist society ?
3. Discuss Marx's views on capitalist state. How did later Marxists develop Marx's critical views on state ?
4. Do you think that rereading Marx's writings in globalization era is critical ? Substantiate.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)

**THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION  
NOVEMBER 2021**

(CCSS)

Political Science

POL 3C 08—METHODS IN POLITICAL STUDIES

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Part A (Short Essays)**

*Answer any **eight** questions about 150 words each.*

*Each question carries 5 marks.*

1. Give an account of Thomas Kuhn's concept of Paradigm.
2. What are the major assumptions of positivism ?
3. Discuss the issue of objectivity in Social Science Research.
4. What do you mean by Ethnographic techniques ?
5. What are the characteristics of a good research problem ?
6. Explain the procedure involved in Content Analysis.
7. What are the techniques of data processing in quantitative research ?
8. What do you mean by a hypothesis ? Discuss its use in research.
9. Discuss the major ethical issues involved in research.
10. What are concepts and variables ? Explain its use in research.
11. Discuss the importance and use of review of Literature.
12. Discuss about the process of report writing.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)



**Part B (Essay Questions)**

*Answer any two questions about 450 words each.*

*Each question carries 20 marks.*

13. Elucidate the major methodological positions and approaches that guide Political Science researchers.
14. Discuss the role and importance of a research design. What are the major components of a mixed research design ?
15. What is meant by survey research ? Discuss the process involved in a social survey.
16. Explain the process and significance of interview as a method of collection of primary data in social science research.

(2 × 20 = 40 marks)