

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

**ICP1(2)C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES**

(2019 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.

ICP1(2)C01—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 51A.
- In India Right to Property is a :
 - Moral Right.
 - Legal Right.
 - Fundamental Right.
 - Personal Right.
- 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.
- Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with :
 - Fundamental Duties.
 - Fundamental Rights.
 - Directive Principles of state Policy.
 - Citizenship.
- Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India ?
 - Prime Minister.
 - Speaker.
 - Proterm speaker.
 - Deputy Speaker.

8. The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental Rights :
- (A) 5. (B) 6.
(C) 7. (D) 8.
9. Who said "the Preamble is the key to the Constitution" ?
- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) C.Rajagopalachari.
10. The members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to :
- (A) Judiciary. (B) House of the People.
(C) Council of States. (D) The President.
11. Unequal representation of states in the Council of States in India indicates :
- (A) The Federal nature. (B) The unitary features.
(C) The Bicameral features. (D) None of these.
12. The Constitution of India adopted the federal system from the Act of :
- (A) 1919. (B) 1935.
(C) 1947. (D) 1909.
13. Community Development Program was launched on :
- (A) 2nd October 1951. (B) 2nd October 1952.
(C) 2nd October 1953. (D) 2nd October 1954.
14. The age to exercise franchise was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by :
- (A) 42nd amendment. (B) 44th amendment.
(C) 61st amendment. (D) 72nd amendment.
15. A member of the Parliament formally loss his membership if he consecutively abstain himself from _____ sitting of the House.
- (A) 15. (B) 30.
(C) 60 (D) 90.

16. Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by :
- (A) Rajiv Gandhi. (B) A. B. Vajpayee.
(C) P. V. Narasimha Rao. (D) V. P. Singh.
17. From among the following which amendment of the Constitution of India made "education to Children" as a Fundamental Duty ?
- (A) 86th. (B) 85th.
(C) 42nd. (D) 72nd.
18. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of :
- (A) Union list. (B) State list.
(C) Residuary list. (D) Concurrent list.
19. Communalism is opposed to :
- (A) Secular credential. (B) Ethnic conflict.
(C) Friendship between class. (D) All of the above.
20. The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is under Article :
- (A) 132. (B) 143.
(C) 136. (D) 131.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

ICP1(2)C01—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC FEATURES AND
GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2019 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. Constitution.
2. Bureaucracy.
3. Public Interest Litigation.
4. Unicameral Legislature.
5. Rigid Constitution.
6. Minister of State.
7. Constitutional Remedies.
8. Integrated judiciary.
9. Special Session.
10. Reprieve.
11. Censure Motion.
12. Advisory Jurisdiction.
13. Prime Minister's Office.
14. Political Homogeneity.
15. Collegium System.

[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 the unique features of the Constitution of India.
17. Discuss the role of bureaucracy in administration.
18. Write a note on the Philosophy of the Constitution of India.
19. Elucidate the Administrative functions of the President of India.
20. Bring out the limitations on the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
21. Comment on the objectives of the Constitution of India.
22. "Preamble embodies of spirit of the Constitution". Discuss.
23. How has the Constitution of India guarantees the Independence of Judiciary ?

[Ceiling of marks 35]

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Bring out the composition and powers of the Supreme Court of India.
25. "All parliamentary Governments are converted into Prime Minister's Government" R.H.S. Crossman. Substantiate.
26. Discuss the composition and functions of the House of the people.
27. Define Constitution. Explain its significance in the present order.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

ICP 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC
FEATURES AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2014—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.

ICP 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—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.
- Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article :
 - 17.
 - 19.
 - 18.
 - 20.
- Right to Property is included in Article :
 - 32.
 - 19.
 - 31.
 - 14.
- The chairman of the National Development Council is the :
 - Prime Minister.
 - President.
 - Vice President.
 - Governor.

8. The President can't _____ Lok Sabha.
- (A) Dissolve. (B) Adjourn.
(C) Prorogue. (D) Summon.
9. All speeches made in the House of People are addressed to :
- (A) The Prime Minister.
(B) The Speaker.
(C) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
(D) Respective Ministers.
10. The number of the Anglo Indians nominated to the House of People is :
- (A) 4. (B) 3.
(C) 2. (D) 1.
11. Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India ?
- (A) Prime Minister. (B) Speaker.
(C) Proterm speaker. (D) Deputy Speaker.
12. 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.
13. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right ?
- (A) Right to Equality. (B) Right to Property.
(C) Right to Freedom. (D) Right against exploitation.
14. Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency under Article :
- (A) 352. (B) 356.
(C) 360. (D) 362.
15. Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modelled on the Constitution of :
- (A) Britain. (B) America.
(C) Russian. (D) Switzerland.

16. 42nd amendment Act was adopted by the Parliament in :
- (A) 1967. (B) 1968.
(C) 1976. (D) 1977.
17. Who elects the Vice President of India ?
- (A) House of the People.
(B) Both Houses of Parliament.
(C) Council of States.
(D) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislatures.
18. A vote taken unexpectedly without voters having been briefed in advance :
- (A) Snap poll. (B) By-election.
(C) Opinion poll. (D) Exit poll.
19. Council of States in India can create an All India Service by :
- (A) Simple majority. (B) 3/4 majority.
(C) 2/3 majority. (D) Unanimously.
20. The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means :
- (A) Separation. (B) Distribution.
(C) Covenant. (D) None of these.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

ICP 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC
FEATURES AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.**Answer questions from All sections and All parts.***Section A (Objective Type Questions)***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.***PART I**

Choose the correct answer :

1. The objectives resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly by :

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (b) K.M. Munshi.
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) B.R. Ambedkar.

2. The last British Governor General of India :

- (a) Lord Wavell. (b) Lord Mountbatten.
(c) Lord Minto. (d) Lord Attlee.

3. Right to Education is inserted into the Constitution of India by :

- (a) 80th Amendment Act. (b) 84th Amendment Act.
(c) 86th Amendment Act. (d) 89th Amendment Act.

4. Article _____ of Indian Constitution deals with Right to constitutional remedies.

5. Constitution of India was finally adopted by the Constituent Assembly on _____.

6. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed from the Constitution of _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. The meeting of the Union Council of Ministers is presided over by :
- (a) Prime Minister. (b) President of India.
(c) Home Minister. (d) Lok Sabha Speaker.
8. The power to proclaim state emergency under Article 356 of the Constitution of India is vested in :
- (a) State Governor. (b) Chief justice of Supreme Court.
(c) Prime Minister. (d) President of India.
9. The age of retirement of judges of Supreme Court :
- (a) 56 years. (b) 58 years.
(c) 62 years. (d) 65 years.

Fill in the blanks :

10. The tenure of Lok Sabha is _____ years.
11. Policy formulation at National level is the function of the _____.
12. _____ is the Executive Head of a State in India.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions each from both parts.

Answers shall not exceed 30 words each.

Each question carries 2 marks.

PART I

13. Significance of Indian Council Act of 1892.
14. Provincial autonomy.
15. Non-co-operation movement.
16. Fundamental duties.
17. Federalism.
18. Right to freedom.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Election of Indian President.
20. Council of Ministers and Cabinet.
21. Bicameralism.
22. National emergency.
23. Kerala Legislative Assembly.
24. Judicial review.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any **three** questions each from both parts.

Answers shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

PART I

25. Bring out the significance of Government of India Act 1935.
26. Write a note on Dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919.
27. Explain the meaning and significance of preamble to the Constitution of India.
28. Critically examine Directive principles of state policy.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Explain the constitutional position and role of Indian President.
30. Describe the powers and functions of Indian Rajya Sabha.
31. Write a critical note on State Governor.
32. What is meant by Independence of Judiciary ? How is it maintained in India ?

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any one question each from both parts.

Answers shall not exceed 400 words each.

Each question carries 12 marks.

PART I

33. What were the main causes which contributed to the rise and development of Nationalism in India ?
34. Discuss the fundamental rights under the Constitution of India.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Examine the composition, powers and functions of Union Cabinet in India.
36. Explain the role of Supreme Court in Indian Federal System.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

**POL 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND IDEAS
AND CONCEPTS**

(2014—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 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND IDEAS
AND CONCEPTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who said that 'a man who lives outside the polis is either a beast or a God' ?
(A) Plato. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Marx. (D) Hobbes.
- The modern democracy is known as :
(A) Peoples democracy. (B) Limited democracy.
(C) Representative democracy. (D) Direct democracy.
- A socialist state lays emphasis on :
(A) Political Liberty. (B) Economic Equality.
(C) Right to private property. (D) Independence of Judiciary.
- The theory of Surplus Value is associated with :
(A) Adam Smith. (B) Karl Marx.
(C) Amarthya Sen. (D) Stalin.
- The words 'we the people of India' in the preamble shows :
(A) Legal sovereignty. (B) Popular sovereignty.
(C) De Jure sovereignty. (D) None of the above.
- Which organ of the government makes interpretation of laws ?
(A) The legislature. (B) Executive.
(C) Civil service. (D) Judiciary.
- Indirect democracy is otherwise known as :
(A) Socialist democracy. (B) Representative democracy.
(C) Elite democracy. (D) Democratic republic.

8. Who said state is "people organized for law within a definite territory" ?
- (A) Wilson. (B) Marx.
(C) Garner. (D) Lock.
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. According to Aristotle :
- (A) State is a divine institution. (B) State is the creation of force.
(C) State is an artificial creation. (D) State is a natural institution.
11. Who regarded, 'life, liberty and property as inalienable rights of men' ?
- (A) Locke. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Rousseau. (D) Hobbes.
12. Rousseau supports the idealist theory of Rights on the basis of :
- (A) Morality. (B) Natural law.
(C) General will. (D) Social consciousness.
13. Who developed the concept of Behavioural approach in the study of political science ?
- (A) J.S. Mill. (B) David Easton.
(C) Parson. (D) Karl Deutsch.
14. Who was the doyen of pluralists from amongst the following ?
- (A) Bentham. (B) J.S. Mill.
(C) Leacock. (D) Laski.
15. The concept of 'power elites' is connected with :
- (A) Austin. (B) Pareto.
(C) Mosca. (D) Wright Mills.

16. Which one of the following is not associated with Almond's essential characteristics of political system ?
- (A) Universality of political system.
 - (B) Universality of political Structure.
 - (C) Universality of political Functions.
 - (D) Input-Output Approach.
17. Human Rights day is celebrating on _____ .
- (A) 26th January.
 - (B) 25th December.
 - (C) 10th December.
 - (D) 20th October.
18. 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. Dhal.
19. Who among the following thinker combined 'natural rights' with 'physiological metaphor' ?
- (A) Lock.
 - (B) Spencer.
 - (C) T. H. Green.
 - (D) Burke.
20. Input-output analysis of David Easton , the inputs stand for _____ .
- (A) The political system.
 - (B) The environment.
 - (C) Demands and supports.
 - (D) The feedback.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE RE-EXAMINATION
APRIL 2020**

Political Science

**POL 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND IDEAS
AND CONCEPTS**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or Malayalam.
Answer questions from all Sections and both Parts.*

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries ½ mark.*

PART I

Choose the correct answer :

- Who defined sovereignty as 'the supreme power over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law' ?
(a) Laski. (b) Hobbes.
(c) John Austin. (d) Jean Bodin.
- 'The Process of Government' is written by :
(a) David Easton. (b) Charles E Merriam.
(c) David Truman. (d) Arther Bentley.
- The term "Credo of Relevance" is related to :
(a) Traditional Approach. (b) Behavioural Approach.
(c) Post Behavioural Approach. (d) Marxist Approach.

Fill in the blanks :

- 'A Grammar of Politics' is written by _____.
- _____ is the Intellectual god father of Behavioural Approach.
- The supreme power of the State is called _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. Who among the following is an exponent of Distributive Justice ?
 - (a) T. H. Green.
 - (b) John Locke.
 - (c) Isaiah Berlin.
 - (d) John Rawls.
8. Which of the following is not an input function of a political system ?
 - (a) Political Socialisation.
 - (b) Interest Articulation.
 - (c) Rule Adjudication.
 - (d) Political Communication.
9. The term 'Polyarchy' was coined by :
 - (a) Aristotle.
 - (b) Harold Lasswell.
 - (c) Robert A Dahl.
 - (d) Laski.

Fill in the blanks :

10. _____ is the process by which political cultures are maintained and changed.
11. A political system performs, input, output and _____ function.
12. Equality, Capacity and _____ are the three aspects of political development.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answers should not exceed 30 words each.
Answer any five questions each from both parts.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

PART I

13. Conflict and Conflict Resolution.
14. Nation-State.
15. De-facto and De-jury Sovereignty.
16. Popular Sovereignty.
17. Social Contract Theory.
18. Historical Materialism.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. International Law.
20. Civil Liberty.
21. Social Justices.
22. Human Rights.
23. Civic Culture.
24. Political Development.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answers should not exceed 100 words each.

Answer any three questions each from both parts.

Each question carries 5 marks.

PART I

25. Discuss the importance of the study of Political Science.
26. Examine the reason for the emergence of the post behavioural approach ? Explain its features.
27. Elucidate the Monistic theory of Sovereignty.
28. Bring out the significance of the evolutionary theory of the origin of state.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Explain the relations between Liberty and Equality.
30. What do you mean by political modernisation ? What are its indicators.
31. Bring out the characteristics and functions of a political system.
32. Explain the relation between power, influence and authority.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer should not exceed 300 words.

Answer any one question each from both parts.

The question carries 12 marks.

PART I

33. Discuss the characteristics and significance of Behavioural Approach.
34. Define State and discuss its elements.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Elucidate the Structural Functional Approach of Gabriel Almond.
36. What is meant by political Socialisation ? Discuss its agents.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks),

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

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)

- 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.
- The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment :
 - 44th.
 - 27th.
 - 21st.
 - 42nd.
- The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment :
 - 40th.
 - 42nd.
 - 44th.
 - 46th.
- Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment :
 - 72nd.
 - 73rd.
 - 64th.
 - 63rd.
- The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India have been borrowed from :
 - German Constitution.
 - American Constitution.
 - French Constitution.
 - Irish Constitution.

8. Which article of the constitution of India empower the President to take over the administration of a state on the basis of failure of constitutional machinery ?
- (A) 365. (B) 352.
(C) 356. (D) 360.
9. The Council of state in India has how many elected members :
- (A) 250. (B) 238.
(C) 245. (D) 230.
10. The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means :
- (A) Separation. (B) Distribution.
(C) Covenant. (D) None of these.
11. In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest with the :
- (A) Local government. (B) State.
(C) Judiciary. (D) Centre.
12. The Indian federal system is largely based on the pattern of :
- (A) US Federal system. (B) Australian Federal system.
(C) Swiss Federal system. (D) Canadian Federal system.
13. The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial Review from :
- (A) Russia. (B) Germany.
(C) US. (D) Australia.
14. 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.
15. Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament ?
- (A) Speaker. (B) Deputy Chairman.
(C) President. (D) Vice President.

16. 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.
17. Minto Morley Reforms is also known as :
- (A) Government of India Act 1919.
 - (B) Government of India Act 1892.
 - (C) Government of India Act 1935.
 - (D) Government of India Act 1909.
18. National Development Council was constituted in :
- (A) 1950.
 - (B) 1951.
 - (C) 1952.
 - (D) 1947.
19. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of :
- (A) Union list.
 - (B) State list.
 - (C) Residuary List.
 - (D) Concurrent list.
20. The Union Government gives grants-in-aid to the states on the recommendations of the :
- (A) Planning Commission.
 - (B) National Integration Council.
 - (C) Finance Commission.
 - (D) National Development Council.

SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION**APRIL 2021**

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. Constitution of the state.
2. Government of India Act 1919.
3. Dyarchy.
4. Parliamentary System.
5. 42nd Amendment.
6. Right to equality.
7. Union executive.
8. Emergency Powers.
9. Rajya Sabha.
10. Parliamentary Committees.
11. Legislative Council.
12. Chief Minister.
13. Original Jurisdiction.
14. Judicial Review.
15. Secular State.

(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. Describe the main features of Government of India Act of 1935.
17. Explain the importance of Fundamental Rights.
18. Discuss the position and role of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
19. Write a note on Fundamental Duties.
20. What do you understand by the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers ?
21. Critically examine the nature of Judicial Activism.
22. Write a note on the powers and functions of the Prime Minister in India.
23. Write a note on Public Interest Litigation and its importance.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Describe the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
25. Explain the importance of Directive principles as instruments for social-transformation.
26. Describe the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.
27. Examine the powers and position of the President.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

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.
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) C01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The term city-state is generally associated with :
 - China.
 - Egypt.
 - Greek.
 - Indian.
- Political-Parties are indispensable for the successful working of :
 - Democracy.
 - Monarchy.
 - Theocracy.
 - Dictatorship.
- The modern democracy is known as :
 - Peoples democracy.
 - Limited democracy.
 - Representative democracy.
 - Direct democracy.
- The framers of the constitution borrowed the idea of fundamental rights from the constitution of :
 - USA.
 - USSR.
 - Britain.
 - France.
- In which of the following forms of government the second chamber is an indispensable part of the legislature ?
 - Unitary Government.
 - Federal Government.
 - Parliamentary Government.
 - Presidential Government.
- Which one of the following governments operates on the principle of collective responsibility ?
 - Parliamentary.
 - Presidential.
 - Unitary.
 - Federal.
- Who stated, membership of the state should be voluntary and optional ?
 - J.S. Mill.
 - H.J. Laski.
 - Spencer.
 - Austin.

8. The idealists who declared the state as "march of God on Earth" is :
- (A) Kant. (B) Hegel.
(C) Green. (D) Rousseau.
9. No state can exist without a fixed and definite _____.
- (A) Government. (B) Territory.
(C) Population. (D) Liberty.
10. The term 'political sovereignty' is associated with :
- (A) Lock. (B) Rousseau.
(C) Lowell. (D) Laski.
11. The exponent of legal theory of Rights :
- (A) Green. (B) Locke.
(C) Austin. (D) Rousseau.
12. Who said, "A right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good" ?
- (A) Laski (B) T.H. Green.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Lord Bryce.
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. Which among the following is not a features of sovereignty ?
- (A) Absoluteness. (B) Permanence.
(C) Indivisibility. (D) Delegation.
15. Who developed the concept of Behavioural approach in the study of political science ?
- (A) J.S. Mill. (B) David Easton.
(C) Parson. (D) Karl Deutsch.

16. Which approach in political science is known as speculative or ethical or metaphysical approach ?
- (A) Philosophical. (B) Historical.
(C) Institutional. (D) Behaviour.
17. Which approach to adopt the methods of natural sciences like observation, survey and measurement in political science ?
- (A) Structural. (B) Historical.
(C) Institutional. (D) Behaviour.
18. Whose statement is that, " Equality is derived from the supreme value of the development of in each like and equally, but each along its own different time and its own separate nation".
- (A) Hobbes. (B) Macpherson.
(C) Barker. (D) MacIver.
19. Who stated that "right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good".
- (A) T.H. Green. (B) Wilson.
(C) Hobbes. (D) Locke.
20. Who stated, "Socialization through the mass media is the best short-run technique available and it is crucial to modernization" :
- (A) Gabriel Almond. (B) Huntington.
(C) Lucian Pye. (D) Coleman.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

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. Aristotle's contribution to Political Science.
2. Social Contract Theory.
3. Value-free Science of Politics.
4. Class Analysis.
5. Defects of Traditional Approach.
6. Meaning and characteristics of Sovereignty.
7. Political Pluralism.
8. Separation of Powers.
9. Judicial Activism.
10. Merits and Demerits of Unitary State.
11. Pressure Groups.
12. Interest Aggregation Function.
13. Competitive Party System.
14. Characteristics of Presidential Executive.
15. Unicameralism and Bicameralism

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Critically examine Behaviouralism.
17. Define State and discuss its elements.
18. Explain the 'Credo of Relevance' of Post-Behaviouralism.
19. Account for the dominating role of Executive in Modern States.
20. Discuss the role of Judiciary in a Democracy.
21. Critically examine Monistic Theory of Sovereignty.
22. Make an evaluation of Marxian view of the nature of State.
23. What is meant by Proportional representation. Bring out its advantages.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Explain the meaning, nature and scope of Modern Political Science.
25. Describe the Evolutionary Theory of State.
26. Critically examine the working of Federal form of Government.
27. Discuss the position, functions and powers of Legislature in Modern States.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

POL 2B 02—CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(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 2B 02—CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. "State is known by the rights that it maintains" who said ?
(A) Russel. (B) Woodrow Wilson.
(C) Janet. (D) Laski.
2. Who is the author of Proposed Roads to Freedom ?
(A) Russel. (B) Tolstoy.
(C) Bryce. (D) Leacock.
3. Who defined "Liberty is the opposite of over Government" ?
(A) Seeley. (B) J.S.Mill.
(C) Gramsci. (D) Marx.
4. Which law is made by the legislature ?
(A) International Law. (B) Statutory Law.
(C) Common Law. (D) Natural Law.
5. Untouchability has been abolished in India in order to ensure :
(A) Legal Equality. (B) Economic Equality.
(C) Social equality. (D) Political equality.
6. The term 'lag' denotes :
(A) Something which lies fixed. (B) Something strong.
(C) Something legal. (D) Something changeable.
7. Referendum means :
(A) Refer to the judiciary. (B) Refer to the legislature.
(C) Refer to the executive. (D) Refer to the people.

8. Which of the following country follows a one party system ?
- (A) China. (B) England.
(C) India. (D) France.
9. The term third world denotes the countries of :
- (A) Asia. (B) Australia.
(C) Europe. (D) North America.
10. It has been said that arguing, against globalization is like arguing against the laws of gravity' - the words by _____.
- (A) Barak Obama. (B) Ban ki moon.
(C) Kofi Annan. (D) Jimmy Karter.
11. Begum Khaleda zia belongs to which of the political parties ?
- (A) Muslim League. (B) Awami league.
(C) Jatiya party. (D) Bangladesh nationalist party.
12. Which of the following is a reason why MNEs become multinationals ?
- (A) Co-ordination. (B) Diversification.
(C) Capitalization. (D) None of the above.
13. "One is not born but rather becomes a woman".Who said this ?
- (A) John Stuart Mill. (B) Betty Friedan.
(C) Simone de Beauvoir. (D) Shulamith Firestone.
14. Which among the following is not a liberal feminist ?
- (A) Mary Wollstonecraft. (B) Harriet Taylor.
(C) Shulamith Firestone. (D) Betty Friedan.
15. Dialectic of Sex was authored by :
- (A) Shulamith Firestone. (B) Babuef.
(C) Farah Naqvi. (D) Deepa Mehta.

16. The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 adopted the programme for :
- (A) Ending global poverty.
 - (B) The democratisation of U.N. system.
 - (C) Broadening the participation within I.M.F. and World Bank.
 - (D) To reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming.
17. Civilization and climate, is the principle sociological work of _____.
- (A) Huntington.
 - (B) Murphy.
 - (C) Durkheim.
 - (D) Weber.
18. Who among the following said "Liberty is the opposite of over government" ?
- (A) Seeley.
 - (B) Prof. Ramsay Muir.
 - (C) Laski.
 - (D) J.S. Mill.
19. Political liberty ensures :
- (A) Protection against oppressive rule.
 - (B) Economic equality.
 - (C) Basic Amenities of life.
 - (D) None of the above.
20. Civil liberty is inherent in the laws of :
- (A) State.
 - (B) Nature.
 - (C) Society.
 - (D) All of the above.

SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

POL 2B 02—CONCEPTS 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. Liberty.
2. Participant culture.
3. Positive rights.
4. Second wave feminism.
5. Basic human rights.
6. Environmentalism.
7. Public opinion.
8. First past the post system.
9. Political equality.
10. Cognitive orientation.
11. Legitimacy.
12. Peer group.
13. Autonomy.
14. Equality.
15. Political development.

(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. Define equality. Bring out the different kinds of equality.
17. Discuss the components of economic globalisation.
18. Write a note on political liberty.
19. Define environmentalism. Bring out the major environmental issues.
20. Explain political modernisation.
21. Discuss the direct democratic devices exist in the present era.
22. Comment on the agencies of political socialisation.
23. Bring out the hindrances in the creation of a sound public opinion.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

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

24. Define Law. Identify Municipal Law and International Law.
25. Define feminism. What are the different kinds of feminism.
26. Discuss the political indication of development.
27. Elucidate the conditions for the successful working of democracy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

PUA 1C 01 AND PUA 2C 02—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : AN INTRODUCTION AND
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : CONCEPTS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer may be written either in English or in Malayalam.**Answer questions from all sections and both parts.***Section A (Objective Type Questions)***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.***PART I**

Choose the correct answer :

- Hawthorne Studies is related to :
(A) Case Method. (B) Philosophical approach.
(C) Scientific Management. (D) Human Relations Theory.
- Which of the following is NOT a common feature of public administration ?
(A) Political direction. (B) Legal framework.
(C) Profit motive. (D) Public responsibility.
- Who is regarded as the father of development administration ?
(A) U. L. Goswami. (B) F. W. Riggs.
(C) Max Weber. (D) George Gant.

Fill in the blanks :

- Papers on the Science of Administration* was written by _____.
- BOT and BOOT are forms of _____.
- The concept of policy approach was first formulated by _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. Which of the following is NOT included in Fayol's fourteen principles of organization?
- (A) Division of work. (B) Unity of command.
(C) Unity of direction. (D) Budgeting.
8. Who refuted principles of administration as 'proverbs' ?
- (A) Herbert Simon. (B) F. W. Taylor.
(C) Max Weber. (D) James D Mooney.
9. Which of the following idea refers to level jumping in hierarchical organization ?
- (A) Span of control. (B) Decentralization.
(C) Gangplank. (D) De-concentration.

Fill in the blanks :

10. _____ refers to the number of subordinates, an administrator can directly supervise in an effective manner.
11. Prime Minister's Office is _____ agency in India.
12. Concentration of administrative authority in a relatively key administrative position at top level is called _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer should not exceed 30 words each.
Answer any ten questions, 5 from each part.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

PART I

13. POSDCORB view.
14. Philosophical approach to administration.
15. Politics-administration dichotomy.
16. Comparative public administration.
17. First Minnow brook Conference.
18. New Public Management perspective.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Supervision. 20. Prime Minister's Office.
 21. Informal organization. 22. Acceptance theory of authority.
 23. All India Services. 24. Bureaucracy.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

*Each answer should not exceed 100 words each.
 Answer any six questions, 3 from each part.
 Each question carries 5 marks.*

PART I

25. Explain Woodrow Wilson's contributions to the study of administration.
 26. Examine key differences between public and private administration.
 27. Write a short note on public choice approach.
 28. Evaluate the significance of public administration.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. What are the types of co-ordination ? Explain.
 30. Critically examine the demerits of decentralization.
 31. Write a short note on staff agencies in India.
 32. What are the causes of conflict between line and staff agencies ?

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Each answer should not exceed 400 words.
 Answer any two questions, 1 from each part.
 Each question carries 12 marks.*

PART I

33. Examine the features and limitations of modern approaches to public administration.
 34. What are the different meanings attached to public administration? Examine its scope and significance.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Explain the role and responsibilities of NITI Aayog.
 36. Critically examine the merits and demerits of hierarchy as a principle of organization.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

IPO 1C 01 AND IPO 2C 02—INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION :
AN INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or Malayalam.**Answer questions from all sections and both parts.***Section A (Objective Type Questions)***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.***PART I**

Choose the correct answer :

- Who wrote 'Political Man' ?
 - S.M. Lipset.
 - Herbert Marcuse.
 - Schumacher.
 - Robert Nozic.
- Who introduced Glasnost and Perestroika ?
 - Lenin.
 - Stalin.
 - Mikhail Gorbachev.
 - Boris Yeltsin.
- What is the international organization that deals with global rules of trade :
 - IMF.
 - WTO.
 - EU.
 - NATO.

Fill in the Blanks :

- _____ popularized the phrase 'Power Monism'.
- Who applied System theory in International politics ?
- Who was leader of the USSR during WW II.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. Who wrote 'Performing Nuclear Weapons' ?
- a) Morgenthau.
 - b) Paul Bermount.
 - c) Hoffman.
 - d) Organski.
8. President of the US who helped in founding the League of Nations was :
- a) George Washington.
 - b) Abraham Lincoln.
 - c) Woodrow Wilson.
 - d) Jimmy Carter.
9. Who wrote 'Politics of Nuclear weapons' ?
- a) Paul Baran.
 - b) Schwarzenberger.
 - c) Andrew Futter.
 - d) Samir Amin.

Fill in the Blanks :

10. The world system Theory is associated with _____.
11. 'Imbalance of power not balance of power is the preserver of peace', Who said ?
12. Shuttle diplomacy was associated with _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions each from both parts.

Each question carries 2 marks.

Answer should not exceed 30 words each.

PART I

13. SALT I.
14. Negotiation.
15. Balance of Terror.
16. Open Diplomacy.
17. Look East Policy.
18. Compensation.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Political realism.
20. National Power.
21. Game Theory.
22. Morton Kaplan.
23. Geography.
24. Geopolitics.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any three questions each from both parts.

Each question carries 5 marks.

Answer should not exceed 100 words each.

PART I:

25. Explain Balance of power and methods used for balance of power.
26. Examine the meaning, functions and importance of diplomacy.
27. Discuss the major devices of Pacific settlement of disputes.
28. Describe the basic principles of India's foreign policy.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Critically analyse the models of systems theory propounded by Morton Kaplan.
30. "The Theory of Balance of Power has lost its validity in the nuclear age." Comment.
31. Critically analyze Morgenthau's principles of Political realism.
32. Discuss the evolution and development of state system.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any one question each from both parts.

The question carries 12 marks.

Answer should not exceed 400 words.

PART I

33. Discuss the meaning, nature and scope of International Politics.
34. Describe the elements and significance of National Power.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Define Foreign Policy. Explain determinants of foreign policy.
36. A well-established system of collective security is a guarantee of world peace. Explain.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS–UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

**ICP 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—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 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC
FEATURES AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from :
 - Canadian Constitution.
 - Russian Constitution.
 - American Constitution.
 - French Constitution.
- In India Right to Property is a :
 - Moral Right.
 - Legal Right
 - Fundamental Right.
 - Personal Right.
- 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.
- Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article ?
 - 17.
 - 19.
 - 18.
 - 20.
- Right to Property is included in Article.
 - 32.
 - 19.
 - 31.
 - 14.
- The chairman of the National Development Council is the :
 - Prime Minister.
 - President.
 - Vice President.
 - Governor.

8. The members of the Council of states in India is elected for a period of :
- (A) 4 years. (B) 5 years.
(C) 6 years. (D) Life term.
9. The duration of an ordinance issued by the President of India is :
- (A) 6 weeks.
(B) 1 year.
(C) 6 months.
(D) 6 weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament
10. The number of elected members to the House of the People ?
- (A) 540. (B) 542.
(C) 543. (D) 545.
11. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee ?
- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru. (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (D) Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
12. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deal with :
- (A) Centre-state relations. (B) Supreme Court.
(C) State emergency. (D) National emergency.
13. Rights given in the Constitution are called Fundamental Right because :
- (A) They are natural rights.
(B) They can't be suspended.
(C) They are a part of the Constitution.
(D) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts.
14. Right to privacy is contained in :
- (A) Article 22. (B) Article 19.
(C) Article 21. (D) Article 22.

15. The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India have been borrowed from :
- (A) German Constitution. (B) American Constitution.
(C) French Constitution. (D) Irish Constitution.
16. The executive power in India is actually exercised by :
- (A) Speaker. (B) President.
(C) Council of Ministers. (D) Parliament.
17. Public Undertaking Committee is a :
- (A) Cabinet Committee. (B) Parliamentary Committee.
(C) Committee of a political party. (D) None of these.
18. Who elects the Vice President of India :
- (A) House of the People.
(B) Both Houses of Parliament.
(C) Council of States.
(D) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislatures
19. Recess means :
- (A) The interval between the prorogation of Parliament and its reassembly.
(B) The Parliament in session.
(C) Adjournment of the House.
(D) Dissolution of the House.
20. Starred questions requires :
- (A) Oral answer. (B) Unwritten answer.
(C) Supplementary question. (D) None of these.

SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Political Science

ICP 1C 01 AND ICP 2C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : BASIC
FEATURES AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.**Answer questions from all sections and both parts.***Section A (Objective Type Questions)***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

PART I

Choose the correct answer :

- The President of the Constituent Assembly was :
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
 - Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Dyarchy was introduced in the centre by the Government of India :
 - Act of 1919.
 - Act of 1909.
 - Act of 1935.
 - Montague Chelmsford Report 1917.
- Directive principles of State policy was adopted in the Constitution of India was borrowed from :
 - The Constitution of Eire.
 - The Constitution of German Reich.
 - The Constitution of U.S.A.
 - The Constitution of Canada.

Fill in the blanks :

- The unlawful arrest of a person is questioned by a writ of _____.
- Article _____ of the Constitution speaks of the need to organise village Panchayath.
- _____ was the first Act which considered a Federal system of Government for India.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. The union legislature of India consists of :
- House of the people and council of states.
 - The President, House of the people and council of states.
 - The Vice President, House of the people and council of states.
 - Council of Ministers, House of the people and council of states.
8. The vacant post of the President is to be filled up within :
- 30 days.
 - 60 days.
 - 6 months.
 - 12 months.
9. Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the :
- Governor.
 - President.
 - Chief justice.
 - Chief Minister.

Fill in the blanks :

10. _____ promulgates ordinance in state.
11. _____ presides over the joint session of the Union Parliament.
12. Article _____ empowers the President to declare a financial emergency.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions each from both parts.

Each question carries 2 marks.

Each question shall not exceed 30 words.

PART I

- Popular Sovereignty.
- Right to Education Act.
- Montague Chelmsford Report.
- Linguistic minority.
- Constituent Assembly.
- Minority rights.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Committed judiciary.
20. Bi cameral legislature.
21. Collective responsibility.
22. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
23. Sine die.
24. Cut motion.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any three questions each from both parts.

Each question carries 5 marks.

Answers shall not exceed 100 words.

PART I

25. Discuss the features of the Government of India Act 1935.
26. Explain the civil rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India.
27. "Preamble embodies the Spirit of the Constitution". Comment.
28. Discuss the significance of the "objectives resolution" adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Bring out the reasons for an 'appointed Governor rather than an elected Governor' by the makers of the Constitution.
30. Comment on the administrative powers of the President of India.
31. Discuss the concept of Ministerial Responsibility.
32. Bring out the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any one question each from both parts.

Each question carries 12 marks.

Answers shall not exceed 300 words.

PART I

33. "The Constitution of India has the distinction of being the most lengthy and detailed Constitutional document the world has so far produced". Discuss.

Turn over

34. Identify the differences between the Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Discuss the features of Indian judiciary and how has independence of judiciary maintained in India.

36. Bring out the powers and functions of the union legislature.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Political Science

**POL 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS**

(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 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Who called Political science as the Master Science ?
 - Cicero.
 - Hobbes.
 - Aristotle.
 - Socrates.
- Who said man is a social animal ?
 - Plato.
 - Hobbes.
 - Rousseau.
 - Aristotle.
- The right to vote is a :
 - Civil right.
 - Moral right.
 - Natural right.
 - Political right.
- Who defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" ?
 - Woodrow.
 - Abraham Lincoln.
 - Laski.
 - Gandhi.
- Scientific socialism was expounded by :
 - Rousseau.
 - Karl Marx.
 - J.S Mill.
 - Plato.
- The term 'state' in its modern sense was first used by _____.
 - Aristotle.
 - Plato.
 - Machiavelli.
 - Bodin.
- Who said, "Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man seek to be himself at his best" ?
 - Wilde.
 - Plato.
 - Locke.
 - Laski.

8. Who said, "A right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good" ?
- (A) Laski. (B) T.H.Green.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Lord Bryce.
9. Who said that 'One's natural rights are one's natural power' ?
- (A) Locke. (B) Rousseau.
(C) Hobbes. (D) Laski.
10. Constitution is an instrument of _____ justice.
- (A) Political. (B) Social.
(C) Legal. (D) Economic.
11. Who defined justice as the " interest of the stronger " ?
- (A) Sophists. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Romans.
12. Who believed that 'justice was the ideal of perfection in human relationship' ?
- (A) Barker. (B) Laski.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Marx.
13. Rights are unlimited according to :
- (A) Individualists. (B) Idealists.
(C) Socialists. (D) Liberalist.
14. The view that "all property is theft" was expressed by :
- (A) J.S. Mill. (B) Adam Smith.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Proudhon.
15. 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.

16. Who said, "History not only explains institutions but it helps us to make certain deduction for future guidance" :
- (A) Gilchrist. (B) Robert Dhal.
(C) Weber. (D) Deutsch.
17. Which approach to adopt the methods of natural sciences like observation, survey and measurement in political science ?
- (A) Structural. (B) Historical.
(C) Institutional. (D) Behaviour.
18. Who observed statement, "Historically speaking, the behavioural approach was a protest movement within political science _____".
- (A) Simon. (B) Robert Dhal.
(C) Almond. (D) Marx Weber.
19. Input- output analysis of David Easton, the inputs stand for :
- (A) The political system. (B) The environment.
(C) Demands and supports. (D) The feedback.
20. Who was the first philosopher to make a detailed intellectual study of political power ?
- (A) Charles Merriam. (B) Morgenthau.
(C) Dhal. (D) Tawney.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Political Science

POL 1C 01 AND POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Answer questions from all sections and both parts.

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

PART I

Choose the correct answer :

1. The basic unit of analysis in the study of modern Political Science :

- (a) State. (b) Individual.
(c) Society. (d) Government.

2. The spiritual element of State :

- (a) Population. (b) Territory.
(c) Government. (d) Sovereignty.

3. The goal of Behaviouralism :

- (a) Value theory. (b) Social change.
(c) Casual Theory. (d) Public welfare.

Fill in the blanks :

4. _____ defined politics as the "authoritative allocation of values".

5. The first bond of unity in accordance with Evolutionary Theory of State is _____.

6. _____ approach to the study of Political Science made it action oriented and future oriented.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. An agent of Manifest Political Socialisation :
- (a) Family. (b) Church.
(c) Peer Group. (d) Political party.
8. The Chief exponent of System Theory :
- (a) Gabriel Almond. (b) David Easton.
(c) David Apter. (d) Authur Bentley.
9. One person one vote and extension of suffrage to all denotes to :
- (a) Civil Equality. (b) Legal Equality.
(c) Political Equality. (d) Social Equality.

Fill in the blanks :

10. The earliest form of Law is _____.
11. The sum total of the attitudes and orientations of people towards things political is called _____.
12. According to Lucian Pye Equality, Capacity and Differentiation are the characteristics of _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions each from both parts.

Answer shall not exceed 30 words each.

Each question carries 2 marks.

PART I

13. Credo of relevance of Post-Behaviouralism.
14. Greek concept of Politics.
15. Monistic Theory of Sovereignty.
16. Class-Struggle.

17. Social Contract Theory.
18. Popular Sovereignty.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Sources of Law.
20. Legal dimension of Justice.
21. Rational-Legal Authority.
22. Legitimacy.
23. Political Participation.
24. Political Modernisation.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any three questions each from both parts.

Answer shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

PART I

25. Explain the nature and scope of Modern Political Science.
26. Define State and discuss its elements.
27. Describe briefly the Evolutionary Theory of State.
28. Bring out the drawbacks of Traditional Approach to the study of Political Science.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Define Justice and discuss John Rawls's concept of Distributive Justice.
30. Explain the concept of Human Rights and its importance.
31. Outline the functions of Political System.
32. Discuss the different types of Political Culture.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any one questions each from both parts.

Answer shall not exceed 300 words each.

Each question carries 12 marks.

PART I

33. Critically examine the Behavioural Approach to the study of Political Science.
34. Explain the Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Elucidate David Easton's input-Output Analysis.
36. Discuss the process of Political Socialisation and its significance.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Political Science

POL 2B 02—CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(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 2B 02—CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Administrative law is popular in :
 - England.
 - France.
 - U.S.A.
 - Italy.
- "State is known by the rights that it maintains", who said ?
 - Russel.
 - Woodrow Wilson.
 - Janet.
 - Laski.
- Which law is popular in England ?
 - Administrative Law.
 - Common law.
 - Ordinance.
 - Statute law.
- What is the maximum term provided for an ordinance ?
 - 8 months.
 - 6 months.
 - 9 months.
 - 12 months.
- Who authored *Modern State* ?
 - Gettell.
 - Gilchrist.
 - Bluntschli.
 - Mac Iver.
- Which among the following is a Political right ?
 - Right to hold public office.
 - Right to freedom.
 - Right against exploitation.
 - Right to work.
- Which law is made by the legislature ?
 - International law.
 - Statutory law.
 - Common law
 - Natural law.

8. Untouchability has been abolished in India in order to ensure :
- (A) Legal equality. (B) Economic equality.
(C) Social equality. (D) Political equality.
9. In which year did Switzerland gave franchise to women ?
- (A) 1979. (B) 1971.
(C) 1975. (D) 1999.
10. 'On Liberty' is written by :
- (A) J.S. Mill. (B) A.B.Hall.
(C) Austin. (D) Bryce.
11. *Popular Government* is a work by :
- (A) A.B.Hall. (B) Laski.
(C) Robert.A. Dahl. (D) Plato.
12. Direct democracy is now practice in :
- (A) Cantons of Switzerland. (B) States of India.
(C) States of America. (D) England.
13. *Plebiscite* is a word derived from :
- (A) Plebiscitum. (B) Plebiscite.
(C) Public. (D) Plebian.
14. Plebiscite means :
- (A) People's opinion. (B) People's decree.
(C) People's decision. (D) People's vote.
15. Republican party belongs to :
- (A) France. (B) U.K.
(C) U.A.E. (D) U.S.A.

16. In which level of orientation people are able to judge the political system :
- (A) Evaluative. (B) Cognitive.
(C) Affective. (D) Parochial.
17. The term third world denotes the countries of :
- (A) Asia. (B) Australia.
(C) Europe. (D) North America.
18. Who wrote Imperialism : the highest stage of capitalism ?
- (A) Lenin. (B) Mao.
(C) Marx. (D) Engels.
19. Imperialism : The highest stage of capitalism was published in the year :
- (A) 1916. (B) 1921.
(C) 1918. (D) 1914.
20. OPEC was organized in the year :
- (A) 1960. (B) 1990.
(C) 1980. (D) 1979.

**SECOND SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Political Science

POL 2B 02—CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Answer all the three sections.

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five of the following questions.

Answers shall not exceed 50 words each.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Influence.
2. Duties.
3. Manifest Political Socialisation.
4. Concept of Third World.
5. Referendum.
6. Pressure Groups.
7. Interest Aggregation.
8. Totalitarian State.
9. Social Justice.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any seven of the following questions.

Answers shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

10. Explain Politics as study of power.
11. Discuss the different types of Authority.

Turn over

12. Define Political Culture and discuss its utility in modern political analysis.
13. Explain the concept of Political Development.
14. Examine the relationship between Law and Liberty.
15. Sketch briefly John Rawls's theory of Justice.
16. What are the chief sources of Law ?
17. Comment on Political Rights and its significance.
18. Discuss the different types of Equality.
19. Explain the conditions necessary for the successful working of Democracy.
20. What is meant by Initiative ? Bring out its merits and demerits.
21. Discuss the functions of Political Parties in a modern Society.

(7 × 5 = 35 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two of the following questions.

Answers shall not exceed 400 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

22. Define Political Socialisation and discuss its major agents.
23. Explain the Third World approach to Modernisation and Political Development.
24. Critically examine Marxian and Gandhian views on Democracy.
25. Discuss the role and significance of Public Opinion in Modern States.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)