

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Political Science

**PUA 4(3)C02—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : PERSONAL, FINANCIAL AND INDIAN
ADMINISTRATION**

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Public Policy.
2. All India Services.
3. Public Borrowing.
4. Representative Bureaucracy.
5. Chief Secretary.
6. Formal Organisation.
7. Parkinson's Law.
8. Central Civil Service.
9. Administrative Reforms Commission.
10. Budget.
11. KIIFBY.
12. Budgetary Deficit.
13. State PSC.

14. Performance Appraisal.
15. People's Planning.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. What is meant by Personnel Administration ? Explain its importance.
17. Discuss the characteristics of Max Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy.
18. What are the mechanisms of parliamentary control over public expenditure ?
19. Describe the compositions and functions of NITI Aayog.
20. Discuss the role and functions of Grama Sabha in local governance.
21. The present public personnel administration is a legacy of the British. Discuss.
22. Elucidate the powers and functions of Chief Secretary in the State.
23. Discuss the role of Public Service Commission in Personnel Administration.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss the meaning and characteristics and types of bureaucracy.
25. Elucidate the budgetary process in India.
26. Bring out the major issues in Centre-State administrative relations in India.
27. Discuss the composition and functions of Cabinet Secretariat.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

**IPO4(3)C02—INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION : ORGANIZATIONS
AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

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

1. NIEO.
2. String of Pearls.
3. Panchasheel.
4. Rohingya Issue.
5. Cold War.
6. SCO.
7. Cricket Diplomacy.
8. Rafale Deal.
9. ISIS.
10. Brexit.
11. Arab Spring.
12. Paris Agreement.
13. IMF.

14. Look East Policy.
15. WHO.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

*Answer atleast five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall ceiling 30.*

16. Write a note on the role of Globalisation in the changing world order.
17. Discuss the role of major specialised agencies of UNO.
18. Describe the role and functions of Secretary General.
19. Discuss the reasons for the failure of League of Nations.
20. Write your comments on the role of ASEAN.
21. Write a note on the climate change negotiations.
22. Examine the dangers of Terrorism.
23. Discuss the prospects of Non-Alignment movement.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

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

24. Critically evaluate the efforts on restructuring and democratising of Security Council.
25. Write an essay on the significance of regional organisations in maintaining regional co-operation.
26. Elaborate on the major challenges to International Peace and Security
27. Discuss the role of International Financial organisations in the contemporary economic crisis.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

ICP 4 (3) C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : FEDERALISM,
DECENTRALIZATION AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(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 4 (3) C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : FEDERALISM,
DECENTRALIZATION AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. On which date is the National Voter's Day celebrated ?
(A) 14th August. (B) 25th January.
(C) 2nd October. (D) 26th January.
2. Provisions regarding disqualification on ground of defection have been described in _____.
(A) Eleventh Schedule. (B) Seventh Schedule.
(C) Tenth Schedule. (D) Second Schedule.
3. Which article of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People ?
(A) Article 352. (B) Article 248.
(C) Article 330. (D) Article 123.
4. The Chief Election Commissioner can quit office by submitting the resignation to the _____.
(A) President. (B) Prime Minister.
(C) Parliament. (D) None of the above.
5. Which year was the *Representation of the People Act* enacted ?
(A) 1948. (B) 1956.
(C) 1951. (D) 1952.
6. The expenses of the UPSC are charged on the _____.
(A) Contingency Fund of India. (B) Consolidated Fund of the State.
(C) Consolidated Fund of India. (D) None of the above.
7. Name the important constitutional authority which audits the accounts of the Union government and the state governments ?
(A) Attorney General. (B) Comptroller and Auditor General.
(C) Finance Commission. (D) Finance Minister.

8. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Inter State Council ?
- (A) Article 263. (B) Article 123.
(C) Article 326. (D) Article 223.
9. Who appoints the Chairman and members of the Finance Commission ?
- (A) Prime Minister. (B) Union Parliament.
(C) President. (D) Council of Ministers.
10. On which date was the Sarkaria Commission formally constituted ?
- (A) 9th June 1983. (B) 30th July 1983.
(C) 11th May 1985. (D) 15th March 1986.
11. Who among the following was not a member of the Sarkaria Commission ?
- (A) R.S.Sarkaria. (B) S.R.Sen.
(C) Dinesh Goswami. (D) B.Shivaraman.
12. _____ is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- (A) President. (B) Finance Minister.
(C) Planning Minister. (D) Prime Minister.
13. Who authored the book titled "Communalism in Modern India" ?
- (A) Rajni Kothari. (B) M.V.Pylee.
(C) Bipan Chandra. (D) Granville Austin.
14. The Inter State Council was constituted as per the recommendations of the _____.
- (A) Planning Commission. (B) Sarkaria Commission.
(C) Finance Commission. (D) National Development Council.
15. Name the first committee constituted related to local self governments :
- (A) Vohra Committee. (B) Ashok Mehta Committee.
(C) Balwant Rai Committee. (D) None of the Above.

16. The term 'floor crossing' is associated with _____.
- (A) Political Violence. (B) Political Alliance.
(C) Political Centralization. (D) Political Defection.
17. The cost of all the schemes aiming at the welfare of the Scheduled tribes is to be met by the _____.
- (A) Union Government. (B) State government.
(C) Local Government. (D) None of the above.
18. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment has added a new Part IX titled "_____" in the Indian Constitution.
- (A) Municipalities. (B) Corporations.
(C) Panchayats. (D) None of the above.
19. Powers, authority and responsibilities of the Municipalities is included in _____.
- (A) Ninth Schedule. (B) Tenth Schedule.
(C) Eleventh Schedule. (D) Twelfth Schedule.
20. The Planning Commission was a _____ body.
- (A) Constitutional. (B) Statutory.
(C) Extra Constitutional. (D) None of the above.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

ICP 4 (3) C 02—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : FEDERALISM,
DECENTRALIZATION AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

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. District Panchayath.
2. Co-operative federalism.
3. Human Right.
4. Regional party.
5. Residuary powers.
6. Goods and service tax.
7. Chauvinism.
8. Absolute majority.
9. Economic right.
10. Multi-party system.
11. Linguistic minority.
12. Judicial independence.
13. Right to information.
14. National Development Council.
15. Registered party.

(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. Comment on the nature of Union-State relations in India.
17. Bring out the impact of reservation of seats in the elected bodies of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
18. Define Amendment. Discuss the methods of amending the provisions of the Constitution of India.
19. Explain the functions of political parties in a democracy.
20. Examine the importance of the First Amendment to the Constitution of India.
21. Comment on the impact 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
22. Bring out the Civil Rights in India.
23. Elucidate the advantages of decentralised planning.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Elucidate the major threats to Indian Federalism.
25. Examine the Constitutional provisions in India to protect Human Rights.
26. Define Regionalism. Discuss its impact in the working of our democracy.
27. Explain party system. Analyse the features of Indian Party System.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

**POL 4 (3) C 02—POLITICAL SCIENCE : POLITICAL IDEAS, CONCEPTS
AND IDEOLOGIES**

(2019 Admission onwards)

(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.
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POL 4 (3) C 02—POLITICAL SCIENCE : POLITICAL IDEAS, CONCEPTS
AND IDEOLOGIES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- 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.
- The welfare theory believes that state is ----- ?
(A) A means. (B) An end.
(C) An organism. (D) Supreme.
- Who said , "Political science deals with government only" ?
(A) Leacock. (B) Dhal.
(C) Marx. (D) Gettle.
- Which approach in political science is known as speculative or ethical or metaphysical approach ?
(A) Philosophical. (B) Historical.
(C) Institutional. (D) Behaviour.
- 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.
- "The only basis of the subject of politics is power and that to an integration of all powers- political, economic and ideological". Who made this statement ?
(A) Harold Laski. (B) Allan Ball.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Simon.

7. In connection with the formation of state "Kinship created a common consciousness , common interest and common purpose" It is the statement of ?
- (A) Maclver. (B) Henry Maine.
(C) Weber. (D) Morgan.
8. The right of freedom, the right of life, freedom of speech and expression, property, association, education etc. is the manifestation of liberty ?
- (A) Political. (B) Civil.
(C) Natural. (D) Moral.
9. "Men are born, and always continue , free and equal in respect of their rights". It is the declaration of ?
- (A) American war of Independence.
(B) Indian freedom struggle.
(C) Russian Revolution.
(D) The French Declaration of Rights of Man.
10. The principle of "one man, one vote, one value" is example of ?
- (A) Social justice. (B) Communal justice.
(C) Political justice. (D) Individual justice.
11. Which is considered "as an historic event of the profound significance and one of the greatest achievement of the United Nations" ?
- (A) UDHR. (B) Settlement of Korean Crisis.
(C) Settlement of Cuban crisis. (D) None.
12. Modern bureaucracies are the best example of organizations based on which kinds authority ?
- (A) Traditional. (B) Charismatic.
(C) Rational-Legal. (D) Political.
13. Which one of the following is not Lucian Pye's three basic characteristic features of political developments ?
- (A) Equality. (B) Capacity.
(C) Differentiation. (D) State.

14. Huntington describes as a multi-faced process involving change in all areas of human thought and activity.
- (A) Political Development. (B) Political Modernization.
(C) Political Change. (D) Political Power.
15. A technique of Satyagraha suggested by Gandhi in which people voluntarily exile from the place of residence _____.
- (A) Hijrat. (B) Strike.
(C) Civil disobedience. (D) Non-violence.
16. Which is true. Gandhian society will be :
- (A) State less society. (B) Classless society.
(C) Socialist society.. (D) All the above.
17. According to Gandhi :
- (A) Religion and politics are separable.
(B) Religion and politics are inseparable.
(C) Political exploitation of religion is permissible in some cases.
(D) Hind religion is superior to all other religions.
18. Verdict of the people sought on a proposed law or constitutional amendment is _____.
- (A) Recall. (B) Referendum.
(C) Plebiscite. (D) Initiative.
19. In Unformulated Initiative , Initiative is _____.
- (A) In the form of proper law.. (B) Taken by the legislature.
(C) Taken by the executive. (D) In the form of a general demand.
20. Power of the people to call back elected representatives before the expiry of their term :
- (A) Recall. (B) Referendum.
(C) Plebiscite. (D) Initiative.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

POL 4 (3) C 02—POLITICAL SCIENCE : POLITICAL IDEAS, CONCEPTS
AND IDEOLOGIES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Major Sources of Law.
2. Legitimacy.
3. Meaning and significance of Duties.
4. Political dimension of equality.
5. Influence.
6. Concept of Satyagraha.
7. Indirect democracy.
8. Agencies of Public Opinion.
9. Liberalism.
10. Human Rights.
11. Concept of Distributive Justice.
12. Political socialisation.
13. Structural Functional Analysis.
14. Notion of Ram Rajya.
15. Fascism.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. What are the limitations on political authority ?
17. Discuss the different types of political culture.
18. Comment on the paradoxes of political modernisation.
19. Explain Democracy as a way of life.
20. Discuss the role of public opinion in democracies.
21. Critically examine Marxian theory of class struggle.
22. What are the major safeguards of liberty ?
23. Bring out the pre-requisites of Political Development.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss the different kinds of Rights.
25. Define individualism and discuss its basic principles.
26. Explain the characteristics and functions of political system.
27. Critically examine the Direct Democratic Devices and their applications.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022

Political Science

POL 4B 02—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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POL 4B 02—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What does DMK stand for ?
 - (A) Delhi Munnetra Kazhagam.
 - (B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
 - (C) Dravida Manipur Kazhagam.
 - (D) Dravida Megha Kerala.
2. Which of the following can play a vital role in removing regional disparity ?
 - (A) Bureaucracy.
 - (B) State.
 - (C) Civil servants.
 - (D) Judiciary.
3. As a political strategy, communalism is opposed to :
 - (A) Nationalism.
 - (B) Regionalism.
 - (C) Localism.
 - (D) Internationalism.
4. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following came into existence. Use the codes given below :
 - (I) Swatantra party.
 - (II) Muslim League.
 - (III) Bharatiya Janata party.
 - (IV) Communist party of India.
 - (A) IV, III, I, II.
 - (B) I, III, II, IV.
 - (C) II, IV, I, III.
 - (D) III, I, IV, III.
5. A political party is recognized as a regional party if :
 - (A) It gets 4 percent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections.
 - (B) It gets 5 percent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections.
 - (C) It gets 6 percent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly elections.
 - (D) It gets 7 percent votes in the state either in the Lok Sabha or the Assembly election.
6. Class could be defined in exclusively economic or market terms - Who made this statement :
 - (A) Gandhi.
 - (B) Weber.
 - (C) Lenin.
 - (D) Nehru.

7. India has a ----- party system.
- (A) Two party. (B) Multi-party.
(C) One party. (D) Bi-Party.
8. Indian National Congress was founded by :
- (A) W.C. Banerji. (B) A.O. Hume.
(C) Subash Chandra Bose. (D) M.K. Gandhi.
9. ----- among the following can be considered as a link between the government and the people.
- (A) The judiciary. (B) Political party.
(C) Bureaucracy. (D) Democratic.
10. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded in the year :
- (A) 1945. (B) 1946.
(C) 1947. (D) 1950.
11. Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of independence ?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru. (B) M.A. Jinnah.
(C) Abdul Kalam Azad. (D) J. B. Kripalani.
12. The condition of women in Vedic age :
- (A) Inequality. (B) No freedom.
(C) No right. (D) Equality with men.
13. Which of the following words were added to the Constitution of India through 42nd constitutional amendment ?
- (A) Democratic federalism. (B) Secular and Socialist.
(C) Indian Republic. (D) People of India.
14. At which session of the Indian National Congress passed the resolution for Poorna Swaraj ?
- (A) Calcutta. (B) Bombay.
(C) Lahore. (D) Madras.

15. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following came into existence. Use the codes given below :
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I) Swatantara party. | II) Muslim league. |
| III) Bharatiya Janata Party. | IV) Communist Party of India. |
| (A) IV, III, I, II. | (B) I, III, II, IV. |
| (C) II, IV, I, III. | (D) III, I, IV, II. |
16. Who was the first general secretary of Indian National Congress ?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) W.C. Bannerjee. | (B) Dadabhai Naoroji. |
| (C) A.O. Hume. | (D) None of these. |
17. Who persuaded Governor General William Bentinck to abolish Sati in 1829 ?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar. | (B) Ram Mohan Roy. |
| (C) Vivekananda. | (D) Dayananda Saraswathi. |
18. Who was the pioneer of the widow Remarriage movement ?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Lala Hansraj. | (B) Debendranath Tagore. |
| (C) M.G. Ranade. | (D) Jyothiba Phule. |
19. Who founded Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 to eradicate untouchability ?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) B.R. Ambedkar. | (B) Gandhiji. |
| (C) M.N. Roy. | (D) Rajaram Mohan Roy. |
20. Who among the following has listed nine main features of the caste system ?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) Ambedkar. | (B) M.N. Srinivas. |
| (C) Gandhi. | (D) (A) and (B). |

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Political Science

POL 4B 02—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Coalition Government.
2. Religious Fundamentalism.
3. Dalit Panthers.
4. Gender Justice in India.
5. Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
6. Political Violence.
7. Linguism.
8. Common Minimum Programme.
9. Politics of Hindutva.
10. Criminalisation of politics.
11. Sub- nationalism in Indian Politics.
12. Identity Politics.
13. Chipko Movement.

Turn over

14. National Commission for Women.
15. Cultural Nationalism.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Discuss the linkages between caste and class in India.
17. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise of communalism in Indian Politics.
18. Critically examine the role and position of left parties in Indian Politics.
19. Examine how has corruption become a threat to Indian Democracy.
20. Bring out the role of regional political parties in Indian Politics.
21. Critically examine the issues of gender equality in India.
22. Comment on the working of Coalition government in India.
23. How does caste influence voting behaviour ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Critically examine the reasons for the emergence of Regionalism and analyse their consequences in Indian Politics.
25. Bring out the ideology and social base of BJP.
26. Discuss the problems and issues of marginalised sections in India.
27. Discuss the Communal and Anti-modernist challenges to Indian secularism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

POL 4B 01—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
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POL 4B 01—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Plato was :
(A) A Political Thinker. (B) A Political Philosopher.
(C) A Mathematician. (D) All the above.
2. According to Plato, the following are the three elements in man :
(A) Reason, Spirit, Appetite. (B) Reason, Justice, Equality.
(C) Justice, Liberty, Equality. (D) Reason, Spirit, Justice.
3. In Plato's State, the element of Spirit is present in :
(A) Philosophers. (B) Soldiers.
(C) Workers. (D) None of the above.
4. The basic character of Soldiers, according to Plato, is :
(A) Wisdom. (B) Courage.
(C) Appetite. (D) None of the above.
5. In Plato's State, the Government is run by :
(A) Philosophers. (B) Soldiers.
(C) Workers. (D) Constitution.
6. According to Plato, the reason for not giving private property to all classes is because :
(A) Private property is not good for people.
(B) Private property will lead to personal ambitions.
(C) Economic and political power in the same hands is not for State.
(D) Both (B) and (C) above.
7. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Higher Education consists of the study of :
(A) Music and Gymnastics. (B) Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Astronomy.
(C) Military and diplomatic Training. (D) None of the above.

8. According to Platonic scheme of education, Music is good for :
- (A) Body. (B) Soul.
(C) Both (A) and (B) above. (D) None of the above.
9. According to Plato, Justice has :
- (A) Only Individual Dimension.
(B) Only Societal Dimension.
(C) Both Individual and societal dimensions.
(D) None of the above.
10. According to Aristotle, the best method to prevent Revolution is to :
- (A) Develop the spirit of obedience to law.
(B) Observe small changes in constitution.
(C) Prevent concentration of too much power in too few hands.
(D) All the above.
11. In ancient Rome, the Law applicable to both the Citizens and foreigners is called :
- (A) Jus Naturale.
(B) Jus Civile.
(C) Jus Gentium.
(D) None of the above.
12. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Roman law ?
- (A) Secularisation of Law.
(B) Universal nature of Law.
(C) Individual is the centre of legal thought.
(D) All the above.
13. Which one of the following is the author of "Histories" which explained Roman success ?
- (A) Polybius. (B) Cicero.
(C) Socrates. (D) None of the above.

14. 'Matsyanyaya' in the ancient Hindu Political Thought means :
- (A) Art of law and punishment.
 - (B) Grihadharma.
 - (C) In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
 - (D) None of the above.
15. Which one of the following is NOT included in the seven elements of the State according to Kautilya ?
- (A) The King.
 - (B) The Minister.
 - (C) The country.
 - (D) The enemy.
16. 'Medieval Period' roughly means :
- (A) 5th century BC to 5th century AD.
 - (B) 5th century AD to 15th century AD.
 - (C) 15th century AD to 19th century AD.
 - (D) None of the above.
17. Medieval period is characterized by :
- (A) Secularism.
 - (B) Influence of Christianity.
 - (C) Influence of Monarchy.
 - (D) None of the above.
18. Medieval Scholasticism is characterized by its position that :
- (A) Church is infallible and unquestionable.
 - (B) Faith and Reason should be balanced.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) None of the above.
19. Who among the following advocated Post-Behavioural approach for the first time ?
- (A) Almond.
 - (B) David Easton.
 - (C) Robert Dahl.
 - (D) Sartori.
20. Traditional approach gives stress on :
- (A) Values.
 - (B) Facts.
 - (C) Objectivity.
 - (D) Precision.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

POL 4B 01—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Contextual method of study.
2. Arthashastra.
3. Philosophy of know Thyself.
4. Aristotle on objectives of State.
5. "History of Rome".
6. Socrates's views on democracy.
7. Polybius on mixed form of Government.
8. Theory of Ideas.
9. Aquinas's notion of temple of knowledge.
10. Roman legal system.
11. Aristotle on slavery.
12. Cicero on origin of state.
13. Communism of Wives.
14. Cicero on justice in the state.
15. Aristotle's analysis of Human Nature.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Elucidate socratic statement that 'knowledge is virtue'.
17. Discuss Plato's theory of justice.
18. Explain Cicero's conception of law.
19. Outline the salient features of medieval political thought.
20. Give a brief description of Brahmanic Tradition.
21. Explain Aquinas's theory of Law.
22. Critically examine Plato's Scheme of Education.
23. Explain the theory of two swords.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Evaluate Aristotle's theory of Revolution.
25. Examine Polybius's views and ideas on forms of Government and the cycle of political change.
26. Discuss the contributions of Kautilya to political and Administrative thoughts.
27. "Aquinas's philosophy expresses most maturely the moral and religious convictions upon which the medieval civilisation was founded". Elucidate.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

PUA 3C 03 & PUA 4C 04—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : PERSONNEL AND
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

(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

1. Which of the following is a Financial Committee of the Union Legislature ?
(a) Privileges Committee. (b) Assurance Committee.
(c) Business Advisory Committee. (d) Public Accounts Committee.
2. The term of office of a member of the Union Public Service Commission is 6 years from the date of joining or until he attains the age of :
(a) 60 years. (b) 62 years.
(c) 65 years. (d) 70 years.
3. Patronage Bureaucracy is also called :
(a) Spoils system. (b) Guardian bureaucracy.
(c) Merit bureaucracy. (d) Caste bureaucracy.
4. When the expenditure exceeds the estimated revenues it is called a :
(a) Balanced budget. (b) Deficit budget.
(c) Surplus budget. (d) Annual budget.
5. Planning Commission is replaced by :
(a) National Development Council.
(b) Zonal Council.
(c) NITI Aayog.
(d) National Rural Employment-Guarantee Programme.

Turn over

6. The personnel administration deals with :
- (a) Group C and D officers.
 - (b) Group A and B officers.
 - (c) The human power in an organisation.
 - (d) The officers of an organisation.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Part II

7. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Second Administrative Reform Commission ?
- (a) Veerappa Moily.
 - (b) V. Ramachandran.
 - (c) Dr. A.P. Mukkerjee.
 - (d) Hanumanthan Rao.
8. The 'PMO' was constituted in :
- (a) 1947.
 - (b) 1950.
 - (c) 1975.
 - (d) 1977.
9. The first Indian Civil Service examination was held in 1922 at :
- (a) Allahabad.
 - (b) Bombay.
 - (c) Calcutta.
 - (d) Delhi.
10. Vicsount Lee Commission was appointed to study :
- (a) The issues of lowering age limit for ICS examination.
 - (b) The issues of All India Service and other matters related with indianisation of Civil Service.
 - (c) The issues of amalgamation of imperial and provincial service.
 - (d) The issues of abolition of Civil Service.
11. Division in the Central Secretariat is under the control of :
- (a) Joint Secretary.
 - (b) Under Secretary.
 - (c) Section Officer.
 - (d) Deputy Secretary.
12. Joint Public Service Commission is :
- (a) Constitutional body.
 - (b) Legal body.
 - (c) Not a statutory body.
 - (d) A statutory body.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any five questions each from both parts.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

Part I

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13. Planning. | 14. Rule of lapse. |
| 15. Rank classification. | 16. Public Accounts Committee. |
| 17. Nepotism. | 18. Single budget. |

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part II

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19. Borrowing. | 20. Wing. |
| 21. All India Service. | 22. Tennure system. |
| 23. Staff Selection Commission. | 24. Governor General. |

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

*Answer any three questions each from both parts.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

Part I

25. Discuss the nature of personnel administration.
26. Define Bureaucracy. Explain its characteristics.
27. Bring out the methods of parliamentary control over public expenditure.
28. Explain the powers and functions of the Planning Commission.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Part II

29. Elucidate the structure of a ministry in the Union Government.
30. Explain the functions of the Union Public Service Commission.
31. Comment on the linkage between the Chief Minister and Planning Commission.
32. Assess the contributions of Colonial Government of Indian Administration.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any one question each from both parts.
Each question carries 12 marks.*

Part I

33. Define Bureaucracy. Explain different types of bureaucracy.
34. Explain the principles of Budget.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

Part II

35. Trace out the constitutional basis of Indian Administration.
36. Bring out the linkage between Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Political Science

IPO 3C 03 AND IPO 4C 04—INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANISATIONS :
ORGANISATIONS FOR PEACE AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

(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 :

1. The total membership of the United Nations Security Council is :

- (a) 5. (b) 15.
(c) 9. (d) 21.

2. The Location of ILO is at :

- (a) Vienna. (b) New York.
(c) Geneva. (d) Paris.

3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in the year :

- (a) 1945. (b) 1946.
(c) 1948. (d) 1950.

Turn over

Fill in the blanks :

4. World Environment day is celebrated on _____.
5. The headquarters of SAARC is situated at _____.
6. _____ articles are there in UN Charter.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

PART II

Choose the correct answer :

7. Which agreement was officially replaced by W T O in the year 1995 ?
(a) GATT. (b) Trusteeship Council.
(c) UNICEF. (d) ILO.
8. World Trade Centre attack occurred in the year :
(a) 2007. (b) 2002.
(c) 2000. (d) 2001.
9. Cyber Terrorism is related with :
(a) Chemicals. (b) Computer.
(c) Drugs. (d) Weapons.

Fill in the blanks :

10. HAMAS is a _____ organisation.
11. The UN General Assembly adopted 'The Declaration on the establishment of a New International Economic Order' in the year _____.
12. The terrorist attack on Indian Parliament occurred in the year _____.

(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. The Bretton Woods Conference.
14. Security Council.

15. ASEAN.
16. The Covenant of the League of Nations.
17. San Francisco Conference.
18. SAPTA.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

19. Narcoterrorism.
20. Occupy Wall Street.
21. Bali package.
22. TNC.
23. War on Terror.
24. The North-South Dialogue.

(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. Examine the important specialised agencies of the U.N.O.
26. Analyse the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.
27. Discuss the role of SAARC in promoting regional cooperation in South Asia.
28. Explain the objectives and functions of U.N. General Assembly.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. Examine the New International economic Order.
30. What are the different types of terrorism ?
31. Critically analyse the Veto power enjoyed by the Big Five powers.
32. What do you mean by Commercial Liberalism ?

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer should not exceed 400 words.

*Answer any **one** question each from both parts.*

The question carries 12 marks.

PART I

33. Examine the role of the European Union in World Politics.
34. Discuss the objectives and principles of the U.N.O.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Define Globalisation. Analyse its meaning and various dimensions.
36. Explain the challenges and prospects of restructuring the U.N.O.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

ICP3C03 & ICP4C04—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : POLITICAL
DYNAMICS AND FEDERAL DYNAMICS AND DECENTRALISATION

(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.

ICP3C03 & ICP4C04—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : POLITICAL
DYNAMICS AND FEDERAL DYNAMICS AND DECENTRALISATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The document in which political parties declare their policies is known as _____.
(A) Party Manifesto. (B) Party Propaganda.
(C) Party Policy. (D) Party Declaration.
- The present Chief Election Commissioner of India is _____.
(A) T.N. Seshan. (B) J.M.Lyngdoh.
(C) Navin Chawla. (D) S.Y. Quraishi.
- The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 outlawed _____.
(A) Political Corruption. (B) Political Violence.
(C) Political Propaganda. (D) Political Defection.
- Who was the Chief Election Commissioner when it was made a multi member body ?
(A) Navin Chawla. (B) T.N.Seshan.
(C) B.B. Tandon. (D) N. Gopaldaswami.
- The Chief Election Commissioner is an ex-officio member of the _____.
(A) Finance Commission. (B) Planning Commission.
(C) Delimitation Commission. (D) None of the above.
- Recognition of political parties and allotment of symbols is the function of the :
(A) Union Parliament. (B) Election Commission.
(C) Supreme Court. (D) Legislative Assembly.
- The procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in _____.
(A) Art.370. (B) Art.366.
(C) Art.368. (D) Art.356.
- In which Constitutional case Art.368 was made as the basic structure of the Indian Constitution ?
(A) Keshavanand Bharati Case. (B) Golaknath Case.
(C) Olga Tellis Case. (D) Minerva Mills Case.

9. Name the Chairman of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC).
- (A) Justice Hidayatullah. (B) Justice Bhagwati.
(C) Justice Venkatachaliah. (D) Justice Pathak.
10. In which year was the NCRWC constituted ?
- (A) Feb, 2000. (B) Feb, 2001.
(C) Feb, 2002. (D) Feb, 2003.
11. Which authority has the power to appoint a Joint Public Service Commission for two or more states ?
- (A) Parliament. (B) Prime Minister.
(C) Governor. (D) President.
12. Which of the following is not a State source of revenue ?
- (A) Taxes on agricultural income. (B) Taxes on building and land.
(C) Taxes on Vehicles. (D) Taxes on non agriculture income.
13. Under whose Chairmanship was a committee formed to study the relation between crime and politics.
- (A) Dinesh Goswami. (B) R.S. Sarkaria.
(C) S.R. Sen. (D) N.N. Vohra.
14. The setting up of District Planning Committee is mentioned in which article :
- (A) Art. 243 ZA. (B) Art. 243 ZD.
(C) Art. 243 ZE. (D) Art. 243 ZC.
15. The Inter State Council was constituted as per the recommendations of the _____.
- (A) Planning Commission. (B) Sarkaria Commission.
(C) Finance Commission. (D) National Development Council.
16. The All India Muslim League was founded in the year _____.
- (A) 1885. (B) 1902.
(C) 1905. (D) 1906.

17. Which Article gives a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?
- (A) 170. (B) 270.
(C) 370. (D) None of the above.
18. 'Right to property' was omitted by which Constitutional Amendment :
- (A) 24th Amendment. (B) 31st Amendment.
(C) 42nd Amendment. (D) 44th Amendment.
19. The States, except _____, have no right to frame their Constitutions.
- (A) Assam. (B) Punjab.
(C) Jammu and Kashmir. (D) Sikkim.
20. Which of the following is a tension area in Union State relations ?
- (A) Role of Governor.
(B) Use of Art.356.
(C) Less revenue resources to the states.
(D) All of the above.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

ICP3C03 & ICP4C04—INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS : POLITICAL
DYNAMICS AND FEDERAL DYNAMICS AND DECENTRALISATION

(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 both parts.*

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

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

Part I

Choose the correct answers :

1. Which of the following is not a feature of election system in India ?
 - (a) Universal Adult Franchise.
 - (b) Secret Voting.
 - (c) Communal electorate.
 - (d) Reservation of seats in the legislatures for SC/ST.
2. A new All India Service can be created by :
 - (a) An Act of Union Legislature.
 - (b) A resolution of the Council of States.
 - (c) An order of the Executive.
 - (d) An order of the Union Public Service Commission.
3. Coalition politics is the inevitable out come of :
 - (a) Totalitarian party system.
 - (b) Two party system.
 - (c) One party system.
 - (d) Multiparty system.
4. Tankha Committee is associated with :
 - (a) Election Reforms.
 - (b) Judicial Reforms.
 - (c) Corruption.
 - (d) Abrogation of Antique Laws.

Turn over

5. Which of the following conducts election to State Legislature ?
- (a) State Election Commission. (b) Election Commission of India.
(c) Governor. (d) Speaker.
6. Viscount Lee Commission was established to examine the issues of :
- (a) All India Service. (b) State Service.
(c) Central Service. (d) Police Service.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Part II

7. Which of the following Amendment made elections to the local self Government mandatory ?
- (a) 42nd Amendment. (b) 73rd Amendment.
(c) 62nd Amendment. (d) 82nd Amendment.
8. According to the division of powers in the Indian Federal System, the residuary powers rest with :
- (a) Union Government.
(b) State Government.
(c) Both Union and State Governments.
(d) Union Territories.
9. Who appoints the Chairman of the Finance Commission :
- (a) Vice President. (b) Council of Ministers.
(c) President. (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
10. The Mandal Commission was appointed by :
- (a) Indira Gandhi. (b) Morarji Desai.
(c) V.P. Singh. (d) Charan Singh.
11. Which of the following term is not used in the Constitution ?
- (a) Secular. (b) Democratic.
(c) Federal. (d) Socialist.
12. Who among the following conceived the concept of "Grama Swaraj" ?
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan. (b) Mahatma Gandhi.
(c) Vinoba Bhave. (d) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions each from both parts.

Each answer shall not exceed 30 words.

Each question carries 2 marks.

Part I

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 13. Party system. | 14. Model code of conduct. |
| 15. Central Service. | 16. Flexible Constitution. |
| 17. Election. | 18. Exit poll. |

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part II

19. Township.
20. Vohra Committee.
21. Finance Commission.
22. Casteism.
23. The Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016.
24. Grama Sabha.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any three questions each from both parts.

Each answer shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

Part I

25. Examine the role of Regional Political parties in the national politics in India.
26. Elucidate the election procedure in India.
27. Bring out the methods of amending the Constitution in India.
28. How has the independent nature of the Union Public Service Commission maintained ?

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Part II

29. Discuss the features of Indian Federalism.
30. Elucidate the Institutional mechanisms to strengthen the Union-State relations in India.
31. Evaluate the challenges to Rural Development in India.
32. Discuss the impact of communalism in Indian politics.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any one question each from both parts.

Answer shall not exceed 300 words.

Answer carries 12 marks.

Part I

33. Critically evaluate the role of Election Commission in a democracy.
34. Bring out the characteristics of regionalism.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

Part II

35. Examine the impact of criminalisation of politics in the working of Indian Democracy.
36. Critically assess the institutions which promote the working of co-operative federalism in India.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

CHMK LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

**POL3C03 & POL4C04—POLITICAL SCIENCE : STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES AND
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES**

(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.

POL3C03 & POL4C04—POLITICAL SCIENCE : STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES AND
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- The rule making department of the state :
 - Executive.
 - Judiciary.
 - Legislature.
 - None.
- In most countries, including India the power to change the constitution rest with the _____.
 - People.
 - Judiciary.
 - President.
 - Parliament.
- In Switzerland judges are _____.
 - Elected by the people.
 - Appointed by the Legislature.
 - Appointed by the Executive.
 - Elected by the executive.
- Doctrine of judicial review originated in _____.
 - India.
 - UK.
 - France.
 - USA.
- The former chief justice who played a key role in promoting public interest litigation in rendering justice to people :
 - Justice P.N. Bhagwati.
 - Justice K.G. Balakrishnan.
 - Justice K.T. Thomas.
 - Justice A.S. Anand.
- A major demerit of unitary system is _____.
 - Administrative efficiency.
 - Quick decisions.
 - Lack of regional autonomy.
 - None of the above.
- In presidential system ministers are _____.
 - Elected by the people.
 - Elected by the legislature.
 - Selected by the President.
 - Nominated by the legislature.

8. In Presidential system ministers are _____ of the President.
- (A) The colleagues. (B) Sub-ordinate officers.
(C) Of same status. (D) None of the above.
9. Select the one which is a limitation on the powers of the president in USA :
- (A) President cannot select his ministers.
(B) President cannot turn down a bill passed by the legislature.
(C) President does not have affixed tenure.
(D) President cannot initiate a bill in the legislature.
10. Political parties of the modern kind first emerged in _____.
- (A) India. (B) France.
(C) Italy. (D) USA.
11. Political parties _____ the political process.
- (A) Unite. (B) Simplify.
(C) Stabilize. (D) All the above.
12. Ideology that advocates maximum possible freedom to individual and minimum of state functions.
- (A) Fascism. (B) Marxism.
(C) Individualism. (D) Gandhism.
13. Primary duty of the state according to individualist _____.
- (A) Regulate economic life of man. (B) Protect the individual from violence and fraud.
(C) Regulate social life of man. (D) None of the above.
14. In the political sphere liberalism entails _____.
- (A) Freedom of press and judiciary. (B) Freedom of thought and expression.
(C) Free and fair elections. (D) All the above.
15. Tolstoy's book that made a great influence on Gandhi :
- (A) Unto This Last. (B) Civil Disobedience.
(C) The Kingdom of God within You. (D) None of the above.

16. A technique of Satyagraha suggested by Gandhi in which people voluntarily exile from the place of residence _____.
- (A) Hijrat. (B) Strike.
(C) Civil dis-obedience. (D) Non-violence.
17. Which is true ? Gandhian society will be :
- (A) State less society. (B) Classless society.
(C) Socialist society. (D) All the above.
18. Pick a demerit (or demerits) of bi-party system :
- (A) Unstable governments.
(B) Minorities may not get adequate representation in party and government.
(C) Choices available to the electorate in times of election.
(D) All the above.
19. Which is democracy ?
- (A) China. (B) Myanmar.
(C) Sri Lanka. (D) All the above.
20. Leadership of the Prime Minister is a feature of _____.
- (A) Presidential System. (B) Government of USA.
(C) All Latin American Countries. (D) None of the above.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

POL3C03 & POL4C04—POLITICAL SCIENCE : STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES AND
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

(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 both parts.*

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

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

Part I

Choose the correct answer :

1. Rule adjudication is the function of :
(a) Executive. (b) Judiciary.
(c) Legislature. (d) Cabinet.
2. The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty exist in :
(a) USA. (b) France.
(c) Britain. (d) China.
3. First past the post system indicates :
(a) Simple majority. (b) Absolute majority.
(c) 2/3rd majority. (d) 3/4th majority.

Fill in the blanks :

4. The head of the state in a parliamentary form of Government enjoys _____ power.
5. Psephology is the study of _____.
6. The power of the judiciary to declare the Laws and Acts passed by the legislature and executive as unconstitutional is known as _____.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

Part II

Choose the correct answer :

7. The keynote of Liberalism is :
 (a) Individual. (b) Liberty.
 (c) Personality. (d) Equality.
8. One of the following is not a principle of Gandhism :
 (a) Consolidation of power. (b) Bread labour.
 (c) Nonviolence. (d) Satyagraha.
9. Who among the following is the father of individualism ?
 (a) Edmund Burke. (b) Adam Smith.
 (c) James Mill. (d) Thomas Hobbes.

Fill in the blanks :

10. Class war is a principle of _____.
11. Refrendum is a method of _____.
12. Bentio Mussolini is associated with _____.

(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. Absolute majority. 14. Bicameral Legislature.
 15. Multiparty system. 16. Separation of powers.
 17. Committed judiciary. 18. Electorate.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part II

19. Representative Democracy. 20. Classical Liberalism.
 21. Re-call. 22. Non-violence.
 23. Withering away of state. 24. Ideology.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

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

Answers shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

Part I

25. Discuss the conditions required to create a Federation.
26. Elucidate the functions of judiciary.
27. Give an account of the basic requirements of proportional representation.
28. Comment on the features of Parliamentary system of Government. (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Part II

29. Explain Gandhian principle of "Ends and Means".
30. Elucidate the principles of Fascism.
31. Bring out the role of public opinion in the democratic process.
32. Discuss the postulates of democracy. (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **one** question each from both parts.

Answers shall not exceed 300 words each.

Answer carries 12 marks.

Part I

33. Define pressure groups. Examine the methods adopted by pressure groups to fulfill their objectives.
34. Explain the nature, advantage and disadvantages of unitary system of Government. (1 × 12 = 12 marks)

Part II

35. Explain Liberalism and discuss its principles.
36. Bring out the conditions for the successful functioning of democracy. (1 × 12 = 12 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Political Science

POL 4B 06—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(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 4B 06—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What does DMK stand for ?
(A) Delhi Munnetra Kazhagam. (B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
(C) Dravida Manipur Kazhagam. (D) Dravida Megha Kerala.
2. "A caste is a group of structural or potential kinsmen." Who said ?
(A) F.G. Bailey. (B) M. N. Srinivas.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) None of the above.
3. What was the main motive of socio-religious movements ?
(A) To remove caste system. (B) To remove poverty.
(C) To remove untouchability. (D) To remove child marriage.
4. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded in the year ?
(A) 1945. (B) 1946.
(C) 1947. (D) 1950.
5. The first Muslim president of the INC was :
(A) Ajmal khan. (B) M.A. Jinnah.
(C) Abdul Kalam Azad. (D) Rahimulla Sayani.
6. The condition of women in Vedic age :
(A) Inequality. (B) No freedom.
(C) No right. (D) Equality with men.
7. Which of the following words were added to the constitution of India through 42nd constitutional amendment ?
(A) Democratic federalism. (B) Secular and Socialist.
(C) Indian Republic. (D) People of India.

8. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following came into existence. Use the codes given below :

i) Swatantrata party ; ii) Muslim league ; iii) Bhartiya Janata party ; and iv) Communist party of India :

- (A) IV, III, I, II. (B) I, III, II, IV.
(C) II, IV, I, III. (D) III, I, IV, II.

9. Which of the following is one of the salient features of the coalition governments ?

- (A) Lack of polarization. (B) Political opportunism.
(C) Political defections. (D) All of the above.

10. Who was the president of INC when India got independence ?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad. (B) Maulana Azad.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) J.B. Kripalani.

11. Who was the pioneer of the widow Remarriage movement ?

- (A) Lala Hansraj. (B) Debendranth Tagore.
(C) M.G. Ranade. (D) Jyothiba phule.

12. Who was the president of Indian National Congress when it launched quit India movement ?

- (A) Subash Bose. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru.
(C) J.B. Kripalin. (D) Abdul Kalam Azad.

13. In which five year plans, preference was given to the weaker sections of the society :

- (A) 6th. (B) 5th.
(C) 4th. (D) 3rd.

14. Who wrote that 'Caste as been politicized but in the process it has provided to Indian political process and symbols of political articulation' ?

- (A) M.N. Srinivas. (B) Nehru.
(C) Rajini Kothari. (D) Gandhi.

15. The Dravida Muneetra Kazhagam (DMK) movement against the imposition of Hindi language in a good example of :
- (A) Revolutionary movements. (B) Resistance movements.
(C) Utopian movements. (D) Reform movements.
16. The trade Union movement in India is highly dominated by :
- (A) The workers. (B) The trade union leaders.
(C) The political parties. (D) The industrialists.
17. Female infanticide and dowry system are the major concerns of :
- (A) Environmental movement. (B) Peasant movement.
(C) Feminist movement. (D) The workers movement.
18. Birsa Munda was associated with tribal struggle of :
- (A) North East region. (B) Jharkahand.
(C) Nagar division. (D) Deccan.
19. When did Muslim League adopt self government as one of its objectives ?
- (A) 1919. (B) 1911.
(C) 1912. (D) 1920.
20. How many times Nehru became the president of INC ?
- (A) 2. (B) 3.
(C) 4. (D) 5.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

POL 4B 06—ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Answer questions from all sections.

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions exceeding 50 words each.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Coalition.
2. Psephology.
3. Caste.
4. Totalitarianism.
5. Ethnic movement.
6. Marginalisation.
7. Party system.
8. Universal Adult Franchise.
9. Social exclusion.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any seven questions not exceeding 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

10. Elucidate the features of Indian Secularism.
11. Identify class and caste.
12. Define women movement. Examine its reasons.
13. Discuss the major issues of marginalised sections of the society.
14. Trace the reasons for the mushroom growth of political parties in Kerala. Discuss its impact in the politics of Kerala.
15. Examine the power of money and muscle as a threat to democracy.
16. Write a note on Vohra Committee.

Turn over

17. How has globalisation affected the marginalised sections of the society ?
18. Give an account of the growth of terrorism in India.
19. "Casteism results in political disunity and affect the smooth and successful functions of multiparty democracy in India." Discuss.
20. Define Regionalism. Bring out the factors contribute for the growth of regionalism.
21. Bring out the emerging trends in the electoral politics of Kerala.

(7 × 5 = 35 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions not exceeding 400 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

22. Define Marginalisation. Examine its causes.
23. Comment on the role of regional political parties in the national politics in India.
24. "Magnanimity and friendship govern coalition politics." Discuss.
25. Explain Secularism. How far Indian secularism is different from western secularism ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

POL 4B 05—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(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 4B 05—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

- Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in :
 - Rome.
 - Greece.
 - England.
 - None of the above.
- Basically, the people of Greece lived in :
 - Cities.
 - The State.
 - City-States.
 - Both (A) and (B).
- Athens was :
 - A City-State.
 - A Village.
 - A Township.
 - A State.
- Plato lived during :
 - 5th and 4th century BC.
 - 4th and 3rd century BC.
 - 3rd and 2nd century BC.
 - 4th and 5th century AD.
- Plato was :
 - A Political Thinker.
 - A Political Philosopher.
 - A Mathematician.
 - All the above.
- According to Plato, the following are the three elements in man :
 - Reason, Spirit, Appetite.
 - Reason, Justice, Equality.
 - Justice, Liberty, Equality.
 - Reason, Spirit, Justice.
- According to Plato, Justice at the individual level means :
 - Selecting the true vocation in life.
 - Abiding by the Philosopher.
 - Having the right kind of education at the right age.
 - A service in the Military at the right time.

15. According to Cicero :
- (A) Law is divine in nature. (B) Law means submission to the will of God.
(C) Law is mind of God. (D) All the above.
16. Niccolo di Bernardo dei Machiavelli was a :
- (A) Political Philosopher. (B) Diplomat.
(C) Musician. (D) All the above.
17. Renaissance is characterized by :
- (A) Domination of the Church. (B) Freedom of Thought and Expression.
(C) Religious Fundamentalism. (D) None of the above.
18. The following is the product of Renaissance :
- (A) Freedom of Thought. (B) Nationalism.
(C) Individualism. (D) All the above.
19. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of :
- (A) The people. (B) The Pope.
(C) The Ruler. (D) None of the above.
20. According to Machiavelli :
- (A) State is a means to an end.
(B) State is an end in itself.
(C) State is neither a means nor an end in itself.
(D) None of the above.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**

Political Science

POL 4B 05—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five of the following.

Answers shall not exceed 50 words each.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Philosopher Class.
2. "De Monarchia".
3. Aristotle on Best State.
4. Communism of property.
5. "Arthashastra".
6. Mixed form of Government.
7. Cicero's conception of law.
8. Conciliar movement.
9. Theory of Two swords.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any seven of the following.

Answers shall not exceed 100 words each.

Each question carries 5 marks.

10. Explain Aristotle's theory of revolution.
11. Bring out the features of Plato's concept of Ideal State.
12. Discuss ancient Hindu concept of Justice.
13. Comment on Aristotle's justification of slavery.
14. Outline the contributions of Polybius to Political Thought.
15. Examine Machiavelli's views on politics-ethics relationship.

Turn over

16. Write a note on Roman Legal System.
17. Examine Cicero's views on Equality and Liberty of men.
18. State and criticise Dante's theory of Universal Monarchy.
19. Explain Kautilya's theory of Inter-state relations.
20. Critically examine Machiavelli's views on Human Nature.
21. State Aquinas's theory of law.

(7 × 5 = 35 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two of the following.

Answers shall not exceed 400 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

22. Critically examine Plato's theory of Justice.
23. Outline the contributions of Kautilya to theory of Government and Administration.
24. Explain Aristotle's views and ideas on the origin, nature and functions of State.
25. 'Machiavelli is a realist in politics.' Substantiate.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)