SECOND SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course

POL 1C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION

AND

POL 2C 01—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—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION

AND

POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who called Political Science as the Master Science ?

    (A) Cicero.   (B) Hobbes.

    (C) Aristotle.   (D) Socrates.

2. Who said man is a social animal ?

    (A) Plato.   (B) Hobbes.

    (C) Rousseau.   (D) Aristotle.

3. Political-Parties are indispensable for the successful working of :

    (A) Democracy.   (B) Monarchy.

    (C) Theocracy.   (D) Dictatorship.

4. Who said 'state is prior to individual' ?

    (A) Kant.   (B) Green.

    (C) Aristotle.   (D) Marx.

5. To whom , state is 'a unifying agency' ?

    (A) Figgis.   (B) Cocks.

    (C) Miss Follett.   (D) Barker.

6. The theory of corporate state is explained by :

    (A) Gandhism.   (B) Fascism.

    (C) Liberalism.   (D) Marxism.

7. Who said that sovereignty was the fullness of state ?

    (A) Greeks.   (B) English.

    (C) Romans.   (D) Indians.

8. "Sovereignty was absolute , no state exists", who said this ?

    (A) Bodin.   (B) Austin.

    (C) Lock.   (D) Hobbes.

9. Right of equality before the law is :

    (A) Political right.   (B) Natural right.

    (C) Civil right.   (D) Legal right.

10. Who of the following was an advocate of positive liberty ?

    (A) Lock.   (B) T.H. Green.

    (C) Bentham.   (D) J.S. Mill.

11. Who was the author of the book 'On Liberty' ?

    (A) Green.   (B) Laski.

    (C) J.S. Mill.   (D) Marx.

12. Which part of Indian constitution guarantees liberty to citizen ?

    (A) D.P.S.P.   (B) Fundamental Right.

    (C) Preamble.   (D) VII.

13. The welfare theory believes that state is ————— ?

    (A) A means.   (B) An end.

    (C) An organism.   (D) Supreme.

14. Rights are unlimited according to :

    (A) Individualists.   (B) Idealists.

    (C) Socialists.   (D) Liberalist.

15. The Rule of Law in England means :

    (A) Law is supreme.

    (B)   Arbitrary power of the state.

    (C) Everybody is equal before the Law.

    (D) Constitutional limitation of authority.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. "State is a machine for maintaining the rule of one class over another". This view was expressed by :

    (A) T.H. Green.   (B) J.S. Mill.

    (C) Marx.   (D) Lenin.

19. In connection with the formation of state "Kinship created a common consciousness , common interest and common purpose" . It is the statement of ————— ?

    (A) MacIver.   (B) Henry Maine.

    (C) Weber.   (D) Morgan.

20. Who said that the state "arose not as the creator of law but as the interpreter and enforcer of custom" :

    (A) Gettell.   (B) Locke.

    (C) Laski.   (D) MacIver.

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POL 1C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION

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POL 2C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answer questions from **all sections** and **all parts**.*
*Answers may be written **either** in English **or** in Malayalam.*

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

*Answer **all** questions from **both parts**.*
Each question carries ½ mark.

PART I

Choose the correct answer :

1. A value-free science of politics is the goal of :

   (a) Traditionalists.   (b) Behaviouralists.

   (c) Post-behaviouralists.   (d) Marxists.

2. The political theory which believes that Sovereignty is divided and shared by many associations in society :

   (a) Social contract.   (b) Monism.

   (c) Behaviouralism.   (d) Pluralism.

3. The architect of class approach to the study of politics :

   (a) David Easton.   (b) H.J. Laski.

   (c) Karl Marx.   (d) Thomas Hobbes.

Fill in the blanks :

4. ———— is known as the philosophy of popular sovereignty.

5. Lasswell defined politics as the shaping and sharing of ———— in society.

6. 'Regularities' is one of the intellectual foundations of ————.

                                                                                                       (6 × ½ = 3 marks)

                                                                                                              Turn over

Part II

Choose the correct answer :

7. Which of the following is not an input structure ?

    (a) Political party.   (b) Pressure group.

    (c) Mass media.   (d) Legislature.

8. The chief exponent of structural functional analysis :

    (a) David Easton.   (b) Gabriel Almond.

    (c) Lasswell.   (d) Mortan Kaplan.

9. The Third Generation of Human Rights is related to :

    (a) Civil Rights.   (b) Political Rights.

    (c) Economic Rights.   (d) Collective Rights.

Fill in the blanks :

10. The earliest form of Law was ——————.

11. The process of creating, maintaining and transforming political culture is called ——————.

12. In modern society —————— is the most direct and most prolific source of law.

                                                       (6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

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

Part I

13. Significance of the study of Political Science.

14. Behaviouralism.

15. Elements of state.

16. Social contract theory.

17. Myth of sovereignty.

18. Marx on nature of state.

                                                       (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part II

19. Sources of law.

20. Social Justice.

21. Political equality.

22. Political system.

23. Legitimacy.

24. Manifest political socialisation.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any **three** *questions each from both parts.*
Each question carries 5 marks.
Answers shall not exceed 100 words each.

PART I

25. Explain the nature and scope of Political Science.

26. Assess the contributions of Post-behaviouralists to the development of Political Science as a discipline.

27. Give a brief description of the Evolutionary theory of state.

28. Discuss the different types of Sovereignty.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

PART II

29. What are the major safeguards of liberty ?

30. Explain the input-output analysis.

31. Discuss the major agents of political socialisation.

32. Explain the concept of political culture.

(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 each.

PART I

33. Critically examine the Behavioural approach to the study of Political Science.

34. State and criticise the pluralistic theory of sovereignty.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

35. Explain the origin and development of the concept of Human Rights.

36. Discuss the process of political modernisation.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)