

FIRST SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2012

(CCSS)

Political Science—Complementary Course

PS 1C 01—POLITICAL SCIENCE—Part I

(SDE/Private)

[2011 admission onwards]

Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

*Answer all types of questions.**Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.***I. Short Answer Questions.** Answer *all* questions. Each question carries a weightage of 1 :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Political development. | 2 Sub-culture. |
| 3 Interest aggregation. | 4 Legal sovereign. |
| 5 Human right. | 6 Constitutional law. |
| 7 Cognitive orientation. | 8 Feedback. |
| 9 Political communication. | |

(9 × 1 = 9 weightage)

II. Short Essay Questions. Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries a weightage of 2 :

- 10 Bring out the characteristics of Sovereignty.
- 11 Write a note on the elements of authority.
- 12 Give an account of the sources of law.
- 13 Explain the characteristics of the political system.
- 14 Distinguish between Monism and Pluralism.
- 15 Discuss Karel Vasak's classification of Human Rights.
- 16 Elucidate the Marxian theory of the origin of state.

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

III. Essay Questions. Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries a weightage of 4 :

- 17 Examine the nature and scope of political science.
- 18 Define state and explain its elements.
- 19 Distinguish between Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

Turn over

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the father of Political Science ?
 - (a) Marx.
 - (b) Plato.
 - (c) Austin.
 - (d) Aristotle.
2. Who called political science as the Master Science ?
 - (a) Cicero.
 - (b) Hobbes.
 - (c) Aristotle.
 - (d) Socrates.
3. The term city-state is generally associated with :
 - (a) China.
 - (b) Egypt.
 - (c) Greek.
 - (d) Indian.
4. Who said man is a social animal ?
 - (a) Plato.
 - (b) Hobbes.
 - (c) Rousseau.
 - (d) Aristotle.
5. 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.
6. Political parties are indispensable for the successful working of :
 - (a) Democracy.
 - (b) Monarchy.
 - (c) Theocracy.
 - (d) Dictatorship.
7. Who wrote the book "Republic" ?
 - (a) Bodin.
 - (b) Locke.
 - (c) Plato.
 - (d) Cicero.
8. The modern democracy is known as :
 - (a) Peoples democracy.
 - (b) Limited democracy.
 - (c) Representative democracy.
 - (d) Direct democracy.
9. The right to vote is a :
 - (a) Civil right.
 - (b) Moral right.
 - (c) Natural right.
 - (d) Political right.
10. Who asserted that the state would ultimately wither away ?
 - (a) Plato.
 - (b) Kant.
 - (c) Laski.
 - (d) Marx.
11. A socialist state lays emphasis on :
 - (a) Political Liberty.
 - (b) Economic Equality.
 - (c) Right to private property.
 - (d) Independence of Judiciary.

2. Who defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" ?
- (a) Woodrow. (b) Abraham Lincoln.
(c) Laski. (d) Gandhi.
3. The head of the state under parliamentary form of government enjoys :
- (a) Absolute powers. (b) Limited powers.
(c) Nominal powers. (d) No powers.
4. The framers of the constitution borrowed the idea of fundamental rights from the constitution of :
- (a) USA. (b) USSR.
(c) Britain. (d) France.
5. A Bicameral legislature consist of :
- (a) One chamber. (b) Two chambers.
(c) Three chambers. (d) Four chambers.
6. The Presidential government operates on the principle of :
- (a) Separation of powers. (b) Division of powers.
(c) Fusion of powers. (d) Centralization of powers.
7. In which of the following forms of government the second chamber is an indispensable part of the legislature ?
- (a) Unitary Government. (b) Federal Government.
(c) Parliamentary Government. (d) Presidential Government.
8. Division of powers between the centre and the states is an essential feature of :
- (a) Federal Government. (b) Unitary Government.
(c) Presidential Government. (d) Parliamentary Government.
9. Which one of the following governments operates on the principle of collective responsibility ?
- (a) Parliamentary. (b) Presidential.
(c) Unitary. (d) Federal.
10. Which of the following is also known as Laissez faire theory ?
- (a) Idealism. (b) Totalitarianism.
(c) Socialism. (d) Individualism.