

C 21423

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**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)

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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)

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

Turn over

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.