

D 103200

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2024**

Political Science

**POL4(3)C02—POLITICAL SCIENCE : POLITICAL IDEAS, CONCEPTS AND IDEOLOGIES
(2019 Admission onwards)**

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer all questions.
Each answer carries 2 marks.*

1. Rights.
2. Economic power.
3. Types of Authority.
4. Dialectical materialism.
5. Initiative.
6. Equity.
7. Negative Liberty.
8. Municipal Law.
9. Equality.
10. Neoliberalism.
11. Peer group.
12. Hijarat.
13. Swaraj.
14. Features of Liberalism.
15. Theory of Class Struggle.

(Ceiling of marks 25)

Turn over

Part B (Paragraph Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each answer carries 5 marks.

16. Elaborate the meaning and types of Equality.
17. Define Law. Examine the Sources of Law.
18. Discuss the meaning of Justice.
19. Define Public Opinion? Highlight the Agencies of Public Opinion?
20. Discuss the basic principles of Marxism?
21. Elaborate the Conditions necessary for the successful functioning of Democracy?
22. What do you mean by Duties ? What are the types of Duties ?
23. Define Political Culture. Write a brief note on types of Political Culture.

(Ceiling of marks 35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each answer carries 10 marks.

24. Describe the meaning of Human Rights. What are the features of human rights ?
25. What do you mean by Systems Analysis ? Examine the Characteristics.
26. Define Political Socialisation. Explain briefly about the agents of Political Socialisation.
27. Prepare an essay on Gandhism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 103200-A

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POL4(3)C02—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.
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.

POL4(3)C02—POLITICAL SCIENCE : POLITICAL IDEAS, CONCEPTS AND IDEOLOGIES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The exponent of legal theory of Rights.
 - (A) Green.
 - (B) Locke.
 - (C) Austin.
 - (D) Rousseau.
2. In pre-political state of human existence, there existed :
 - (A) Civil rights.
 - (B) Political rights.
 - (C) Natural rights.
 - (D) Legal rights.
3. Who says “where there is no law there is no freedom ?”
 - (A) Rousseau.
 - (B) Green.
 - (C) Locke.
 - (D) Laski.
4. “Sovereignty is the supreme will of the state “ are the words of :
 - (A) Austin.
 - (B) Laski.
 - (C) Aristotle.
 - (D) Willoughby.
5. Who said “Where there is no law there is no freedom” ?
 - (A) T.H. Green.
 - (B) Laski.
 - (C) MacIver.
 - (D) Locke.
6. Who was the author of the book “Aspects of Political Development” ?
 - (A) Lucian Pye.
 - (B) Rostow.
 - (C) Parsons.
 - (D) Almond.
7. Which is the ideal political culture according to Almond and Verba ?
 - (A) Parochial political culture.
 - (B) Subject political culture.
 - (C) Participant political culture.
 - (D) positive political culture.

8. The author of the book ' Modern Politics and Government ' :
- (A) Aristotle. (B) Alan Ball.
(C) Van Dyke. (D) Lock.
9. Who stated that, "various institutions constitute the structure of the society it is also called structural approach" ?
- (A) Easton. (B) Rawls.
(C) Wasby. (D) Hobbes.
10. Who among the following thinker combined 'natural rights' with 'physiological / metaphor' ?
- (A) Lock. (B) Spencer.
(C) T. H. Green. (D) Burke.
11. 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.
12. The principle of "one man, one vote, one value" is example of :
- (A) Social justice. (B) Communal justice.
(C) Political justice. (D) Individual justice.
13. 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.
14. Who observed that the maintenance of political stability as the ultimate goal of political development ?
- (A) Samuel Huntington. (B) Allan Ball.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Dhal.

Turn over

15. Who defines, "Political socialization is a process by which an individual becomes acquainted with the political system which determine the reaction to political phenomenon" ?
- (A) Rush and Althoff. (B) Ward.
(C) Allan Ball. (D) Easton.
16. Who is the author of the book the 'Law of the Constitution' ?
- (A) A.V. Dicey. (B) Finer.
(C) Gettle. (D) Willoughby.
17. Ideology that advocates maximum possible freedom to individual and minimum of state functions.
- (A) Fascism. (B) Marxism.
(C) Individualism. (D) Gandhism.
18. Who among the following is associated with modern Individualism ?
- (A) Adam Smith. (B) Spenser.
(C) Graham Wallas. (D) Laski.
19. Who among the following is considered a father figure of Liberal tradition ?
- (A) Hegel. (B) Karl Marx.
(C) John Locke. (D) Plato.
20. Dialectical method is associated with :
- (A) Barker. (B) Laski.
(C) Hegel. (D) J.S. Mill.