E 5953 (Pages : 3) Reg. No.....

Name.....

B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2013

Third Semester

Complementary Course—POLITICS—AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : Three Hours Maximum Weight : 25

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of **four** *questions carries weight of* 1.
Choose the correct Answer.
This part contains four bunches of **four** *Objective Type Questions.*

I. 1 Give the meaning of the Greek word 'Polis'.

(a) Town. (b) State.

(c) City. (d) District.

2 Name the book written by Aristotle.

(a) My experiments with Truth. (b) Politics.

(c) Discovery of India. (d) Politics Among Nations.

3 Who coined the concept 'Power' in the realm of Politics ?

(a) David Eastone. (b) Karl Marx.

(c) Harold Lasswell. (d) Finer.

4 The founder of socialism.

(a) Karl Marx. (b) Lenin.

(c) Stalin. (d) Mao.

II. 5 Who stated 'the state of nature' was one of war of all against all, where life was 'solitary, nasty, brutish and short' ?

(a) Austin. (b) Aristotle.

(c) Rousseau. (d) Hobbes.

6 Who put forward the Fascist theory ?

(a) Mussolini. (b) Lenin.

(c) Locke. (d) Graham Wallas.

Turn over

7 ——— is an example of a Federal State.

(a) India. (b) U.S.A.

(c) China. (d) Britain.

8 Constitutionalism stands for ———.

(a) Rule of elites. (b) Rule of Monarch.

(c) Rule of Law. (d) Rule of Despot.

III. 9 The Legislature is the concrete expression of the ——— of the State.

(a) Sovereignty. (b) Solidarity.

(c) Integrity. (d) None of these.

10 ——— the highest court of appeal in U.K.

(a) Rajya Sabha. (b) Senate.

(c) National People's Congress. (d) House of Lords.

11 ——— is the best example of Plural executive.

(a) Britain. (b) Switzerland.

(c) India. (d) China.

12 The outstanding contribution of Rousseau to political thought is his concept of ———.

(a) Federalism. (b) General Will.

(c) Nationalism. (d) National Power.

IV. 13 Part III of the constitution of India deals with ———.

(a) Directive Principles of State Policy.

(b) Union State Relations.

(c) State Administration.

(d) Fundamental Rights.

14 The system of Administrative law exists in ———.

(a) India. (b) France.

(c) China. (d) U.S.A.

15 ——— was the first Prime minister of India.

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri. (b) Indira Gandhi.

(c) J. Nehru. (d) Narasimha Rao.

16 The theory of Separation of powers was developed by ————.

(a) Rousseau. (b) Plato.

(c) Montesquieu. (d) John Locke.

(4 × 1 = 4)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries weight 1.

17 Explain the meaning of Politics.

18 Attempt a brief note on the relation between politics and ethics.

19 Mention the views of Gandhiji on non-violent state.

20 What is meant by flexible constitution ?

21 Write note on Fundamental Rights.

22 Bring out briefly the nature of Presidential form of Government.

23 What are the major features of liberal democracy ?

24 Write a note on the important Principles of Totalitarianism.

(5 × 1 = 5)

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any **four** *questions.*
Each question carries weight 2.

25 Critically comment on the Behaviouralist development.

26 Bring out the major aspects of state sovereignty.

27 Attempt a brief essay on neo-imperialism.

28 Explain the features of unitary form of government.

29 Examine the Gandhian Ideology and its influence upon Indian constitution.

30 Briefly explain the nature of electoral system in India.

(4 × 2 = 8)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries weight 4.

31 Attempt an essay on the historical theory of the origin of State.

32 Critically analyse the nature and functioning of the Parliamentary form of Government.

33 Explain the philosophical basis of the Indian constitution.

(2 × 4 = 8)