

4. Political Science Education

(a) Political Thinkers (Pol. Sc. 316) Elective 1

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

- Platonic communism is applied to
(a) Slave (b) Farmers (c) Philosopher king (d) all people
- The basic cause of revolution according to Aristotle, is
(a) Property (b) Competition (c) Inequality (d) Jealousy
- Primary of the church is the characteristics of
(a) Greek political thought (b) Medieval political thought
(c) Modern political thought (d) none of the above
- The prince should be like lion and fox" is the saying of
(a) Plato (b) Kauliya (c) Machiavelli (d) Montesquieu
- 'Leviathan' is written by
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Marx (d) Machiavelli
- The state of nature is one of the peace, goodwill, mutual assistance and preservation is the belief of
(a) Marx (b) Locks (c) Hobbes (d) Rousseau
- According to Montesquieu, a republican form of government is most appropriate to
(a) any-sized states (b) Middle sized states
(c) Large states (d) Small states
- "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains" is expressed by
(a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes (c) Locke (d) Lenin
- 'On liberty' is the contribution of
(a) Mark (b) J.S. Mill (c) Aristotle (d) Montesquieu
- Who did first of all materialistic interpretation of history?
(a) Hobbes (b) Marx (c) Montesquieu (d) Lenin
- Imperialism: the highest state of capitalism is the contribution of
(a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Mao (d) Ho Chi Minh
- Which of the element of "Saptang Theory"
(a) King (b) Fort (c) Fund (d) all of the above
- Plato supports
(a) Elected king (b) Strong king (c) Philosopher king (d) Cruel King
- Aristotle supports man as a
(a) Social animal only (b) Political animal only
(c) Social and political animal (d) none of the above
- Which one is the characteristic of medieval political thought?
(a) Universalism based on Christianity (b) City state
(c) Rational approach (d) Intellectual curiosity
- "If man stands solitary against the world, mankind has not right to silent him" is the saying of
(a) Marx (b) Aristotle (c) Mill (d) Plato
- "Ends justify the means" is the belief of
(a) Machiavelli (b) Gandhi (c) Locks (d) Rousseau
- Hobbes supports
(a) Limited sovereignty (b) Popular sovereignty
(c) Absolute sovereignty (d) none of the above
- Locke's law of nature is closely related to
(a) Physical law (b) constitutional law
(c) Law of reason (d) Divine law
- The most unique contribution of Rousseau's concept is
(a) State of nature (b) Human nature
(c) Social contract (d) General will

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

- State Plato's view on philosopher king.

2. State Aristotle's view on poverty.
3. List the characteristics of medieval political thought and explain any one of them.
4. What is separation of power according to Montesquieu?
5. State Hobbes's view on state of nature.

OR.

6. State Hobbes's view on state of nature
6. State Locke's view on natural rights.

OR

7. State Locke's view on human nature
7. List the contributions of Lenin to Marxism and explain any one of them.

OR

8. State Machiavelli's view on morality and religion.
8. State Rousseau's view on sovereignty.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. J.S. Mill is a prophet of an empty liberty. Justify.
10. Explain dialectical materialism of Karl Marx.

OR

Evaluate Saptang theory of Kautilya.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. "The Republic" is written by
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Locke
 - d. Rousseau
2. According to Aristotle the state is
 - a. natural association
 - b. supreme association
 - c. self sufficient association
 - d. all of the above
3. Who is known as a product of the time?
 - a. Machiavelli
 - b. Plato
 - c. Marx
 - d. Montesquieu
4. Which one is the characteristic of medieval political thought?
 - a. intellectual curiosity
 - b. city state
 - c. rational approach
 - d. concept of popular sovereignty
5. Which is not the element of Saptang theory of Kautilya
 - a. King
 - b. Amatya
 - c. fund
 - d. Enemy
6. "The Politics" is written by
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Machiavelli
 - d. Marx
7. Modern political thoughts begins with
 - a. Marx
 - b. Montesquieu
 - c. Machiavelli
 - d. Lenin
8. Locke identified the law of nature with
 - a. the law of reason
 - b. physical law
 - c. divine law
 - d. constitutional law
9. According to Hobbes human nature is
 - a. cooperative
 - b. helpful
 - c. selfish
 - d. honest
10. "The social contract" is contribution of
 - a. Hobbes
 - b. Locke
 - c. Rousseau
 - d. Machiavelli
11. Montesquieu adopted the nimhod of
 - a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Hobbes
 - d. Locke
12. J.S. Mill supports
 - a. Marxism
 - b. Utilitarianism
 - c. Socialism
 - d. Nazism

13. "An uneducated royal family crumbles like a mouth eaten word." Is the saying of
 a. Plato
 b. Aristotle
 c. J.S. Mill
 d. Kautilya
14. Which is not the contribution of Lenin to Marxism?
 a. class struggle
 b. class coordination
 c. democratic centralism
 d. communist party
15. According to Marx the state is
 a. natural association
 b. self sufficient association
 c. means of exploitation
 d. supreme association
16. the theory of separation of power is closely related to
 a. Machiavelli
 b. Montesquieu
 c. Marx
 d. Mill
17. Aristotle's citizenship is based on
 a. birth
 b. heredity
 c. occupation
 d. participation in judicial and administrative activities
18. Who does rule in Plato's ideal state?
 a. Hereditary king
 b. Philosopher king
 c. Benevolent king
 d. Elected king
19. "End justify the means" is the belief of
 a. Machiavelli
 b. Gandhi
 c. Marx
 d. Hobbes
20. Concept of universalism based on Christianity is the characteristics of
 a. Greek political thought
 b. medieval political thought
 c. modern political thought
 d. all of the above

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is Platonic communism?
 2. State Aristotle's view on citizenship.
 3. List the characteristics of medieval political thought and explain any one of them.
 4. State Hobbes's state of nature.

OR

- State Hobe's human nature.
 5. State Locke's state of nature.

OR

- State Locke's human nature.
 6. List the contributions of Lenin to Marxism and explain any one of them.
 7. State Mill's view on state.

OR

- State Rousseau's view on state of nature.
 8. Mention the method of Montesquieu.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Evaluate Saptang theory of Kautilya
 10. Explain dialectical materialism of Marx.

OR

Machiavelli is a product of the environment. Justify.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions

1. Platonic justice means the principle of
 a. harmony
 b. non interference
 c. specialization
 d. all of the above
2. Which according to Aristotle, is prior to individual?
 a. state
 b. family
 c. community
 d. nation
3. Who is known as champion of individual liberty?
 a. Mill
 b. Marx
 c. Machiavelli
 d. Hobbes

4. According to Statement, Augustine justice could be found only in
 a. Islamic state
 b. Hindu state
 c. Pagan state
 d. Christian state
5. Dante supports
 a. religious emperor
 b. learned emperor
 c. strong emperor
 d. none of the above
6. Cicero is population due to the concept of
 a. divine law
 b. Constitution law
 c. law of nature
 d. physical law
7. "Means justify the ends" is the belief of
 a. Gandhi
 b. Machiavelli
 c. Hobbes
 d. Locke
8. Who wrote 'Politics'.
 a. plato
 b. Aristotle
 c. Cicero
 d. Dante
9. End justifies the means is the belief of
 a. Kautilya
 b. Gandhi
 c. Locke
 d. Rousseau
10. 'The Republic' is the creation of
 a. plato
 b. Aristotle
 c. Locke
 d. Rousseau
11. What is the main aim of life according to St. Thomas Aquinas
 a. to serve the people
 b. to achieve the salvation of the soul
 c. to help the poor people
 d. to help the religious people
12. Machiavelli is
 a. the father of polical science
 b. the father of international relation
 c. child of his time
 d. the father of national politics
13. According to Hobbes, man is
 a. self centred
 b. kind
 c. religious
 d. helpful
14. 'Man is born free but every where he is in chain' is the saying of
 a. Marx
 b. Rousseau
 c. Locke
 d. Hobbes
15. The state of nature is one of the peace, goodwill, mutual assistance and preservation is the saying of
 a. Lenin
 b. Hobbes
 c. Locke
 d. Rousseau
16. Lenin's emphasis on political party is his contribution to
 a. Marxism
 b. Nationalism
 c. Gandhism
 d. Nazism
17. According to Gandhi, state is based on
 a. violence
 b. love
 c. cooperation
 d. none of the above
18. Marx is known as a founder of
 a. scientific communism
 b. socialism
 c. idealism
 d. utilitarianism.
19. The 'Saptang theory' is a contribution of
 a. Kautilya
 b. Rousseau
 c. Hobbes
 d. Locke
20. The theory of separation of power is a contribution of
 a. Montesquieu
 b. Mill
 c. Marx
 d. Machiavelli

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[10×6 = 60]

1. What is Platonic Communism?
2. State Aristotle's views on state.
3. State Hobbes's concept of sovereignty.

OR

4. State Lock's concept of state of nature.
State Augustine's philosophy of history.

OR

5. Mention the theory of law of Aquinas.
6. Mention Dante's concept of universal empire.
7. What are the contributions of Lenin to Marxism?

OR

8. What is Satyagraha?
9. State Mill's views on individual liberty.

OR

10. State Machiavelli's views on morality and religion.
11. What is the law of nature according to Cicero?
12. State Montesquieu views on separation of powers.
13. What is non-violence, according to Gandhi?

Group 'C'

[2×10 = 20]

11. Dialectical materialism is the core of Marxism. Justify.
12. Critically examine the General Will of Rousseau.

OR

Evaluate Saptang Theory of Kautilya.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. According to Plato the state should be ruled,
a. the army
b. the philosopher king
c. the priests
d. the producing class
2. Slavery system is strongly supported by
a. Plato
b. Machiavelli
c. Aristotle
d. Hobbes
3. The concept of separation of power is related to
a. Marx
b. Montesquieu
c. Mill
d. Machiavelli
4. Who is known as strong supporter of individual liberty?
a. Hobbes
b. Hegel
c. J. S. Mill
d. Marx
5. "Ends justify the means" is the belief of
a. Gandhi
b. Rousseau
c. Kautilya
d. Marx
6. The 'human nature cannot be reformed by education but by force alone' is the opinion of
a. Hobbes
b. Locke
c. Rousseau
d. Machiavelli
7. According to Rousseau the man is
a. a noble savage
b. selfish
c. aggressive
d. helpful
8. "State is prior to individual" is the saying of
a. Plato
b. Mill
c. Aristotle
d. Marx
9. Marx supports
a. classless society
b. stateless society
c. ideal state
d. classless and stateless society
10. According to Lock human nature is
a. helpful
b. selfish
c. cruel
d. noble savage
11. The "Leviathan" of Hobbes is the
a. people
b. state
c. government
d. sovereign
12. Concept of universalism based on Christianity is the characteristics of

- a. modern political thought
c. Greek political thought
14. Montesquieu adopted the method of
a. Aristotle
c. Hobbes
15. "Democratic centralism" is the contribution of
a. Lenin
c. Mao
16. "Restraint is evil" is the saying of
a. J. S. Mill
c. Hobbes
17. The "Republic" is written by
a. Plato
c. Marx
18. "Saptang Theory" is propounded by
a. Aristotle
c. Kautilya
19. According to Aristotle the state is
a. a natural association
c. highest association
20. Who is known as father of modern political thought?
a. Aristotle
c. Mill
- b. medieval political thought
d. none of the above
- b. Plato
d. Locke
- b. Stalin
d. None of the above
- b. Machiavelli
d. Marx
- b. Aristotle
d. Machiavelli
- b. Plato
d. Marx
- b. prior to individual
d. all of the above
- b. Marx
d. Machiavelli

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. State Aristotle's view on family and property.
2. List the characteristics of medieval political thought and explain anyone.
3. State Hobbes's human nature.

OR

4. State Locke's human nature,
State Rousseau's state of nature.

OR

- Mention Locke's view on rights to property.
5. List the contributions of Lenin to Marxism and explain any one.
6. State Machiavelli's view on morality.
7. State Montesquieu's separation of power.

OR

8. State Montesquieu's view on revolution.
List the elements of Saptang Theory of Kautilya and explain any one.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Evaluate Plato's ideal state.

OR

10. Marx is known as a father of scientific communism. Justify.
Evaluate J.S. Mill's opinion on individual liberty and state.

Exam 2072

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

10×6=60

1. What is Platonic justice?
2. Mention Aristotle's view on slavery system.

OR

3. State Cicero's view on classification of government.
State St. Augustine's concept on 'the city of God'.
4. State Aquinas' philosophical system.

OR

5. Mention Dante's universal empire.
State Machiavelli's view on sovereignty.

6. State Hobe's concept of the state of nature.

OR

State Hobbes's concept of human nature.

7. Mention Locke's concept of natural rights.

8. What is separation of power according to Montesquieu?

OR

Mention Rousseau's social contract theory of the origin of state.

9. State Mill's concept of individual liberty.

10. List the contributions of Lenin to Marxism and explain any one.

Group "C"

2×10=20

11. Explain dialectical materialism of Marx.

12. Evaluate Saptang theory of Kautilya.

OR

Discuss Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Who is known as the father of political science?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Cicero d. Dante
2. "State is prior to individual" is the saying of
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Locke d. Rousseau
3. Utopian communism is related to
a. Marx b. Plato c. Lenin d. Mao
4. Cicero gives more importance on
a. municipal law b. natural law
c. law made by court d. none of the above
5. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains" is the saying of
a. Hobbes b. Locke c. Rousseau d. Bodin
6. Who is the advocate of utilitarianism?
a. Jeremy Bentham b. Montesquieu
c. Vladimir Lenin d. St. Thomas Aquinas
7. Who supports popular sovereignty?
a. Locke b. Hobbes c. Rousseau d. J.S. Mill
8. "Spiritualization of politics" is related to
a. Kautilya b. Gandhi c. Montesquieu d. Marx
9. Who is known as the child of his time?
a. Montesquieu b. Bodin c. Dante d. Machiavelli
10. Marxian theory of surplus value is closely related to
a. economic development b. exploitation
c. market management d. free economy
11. 'Saptang theory of state' is related to
a. Kautilya b. Gandhi c. Garner d. Yagyabalka
12. "The master governs the slaves as mind governs the body" is the opinion of
a. Cicero b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Rousseau
13. The state of nature as conceived by Locke is
a. pre-political b. pre-social
c. political d. none of the above
14. The concept "popular sovereignty" is related to
a. Rousseau b. Locke c. Hobbes d. Bodin
15. The term "Leviathan" used by Hobbes denotes the concept of
a. people b. state c. sovereignty d. government
16. Separation of power theory is related to
a. Marx b. J.S. Mill c. J. Mill d. Montesquieu
17. Basically the concept of the right of life, liberty and property is the contribution of
a. Locke b. Hobbes c. Rousseau d. Montesquieu

18. "An uneducated royal family crumples like a mouth eaten wood" is the saying of
 a. Kautilya b. Machiavelli c. Gandhi d. Aristotle
19. Which is the characteristics of modern political thought?
 a. wave of democracy b. environmentalism
 c. feminism d. all of the above
20. "A happy life means to enjoy absolute freedom" is the opinion of
 a. Bentham b. J.S. Mill c. Hobbes d. Rousseau

(b) Political Analysis (Pol. Sc. 317) Elective 1

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Traditional political science is characterised as
 (a) Scientific (b) Empirical (c) Value-free (d) Normative
2. Behaviouralists are charged that they have
 (a) No criteria of relevancy (b) Gone in using new jargons
 (c) Biasness for liberal democracy (d) all of the above
3. In which social science system theory was applied first
 (a) Anthropology (b) Sociology (c) Psychology (d) Biology
4. The proces through which inputs are transtormmed into ouput is called as
 (a) Conversion (b) Aggregation (c) Articulation (d) Communication
5. Arrangement within a system is called as
 (a) Role (b) Structure (c) Function (d) Objective
6. Structural-functional analysis focuses on systems
 (a) Change and revolution (b) Maintenance and survival
 (c) Liberalization and dynamism (d) all of the above
7. The concept of input includes both demand and
 (a) Information (b) Channe! (c) Support (d) Environment
8. Who is associated with communication theory?
 (a) David Easton (b) Gabriel Almond (c) Karl Deastch (d) Lucian Pye
9. Which approach is regards as mechnistic approach?
 (a) Communication theory (b) System theory
 (c) Input-output analysis (d) Structural-functional analysis
10. The direct goal of plitical socialization is to change of maintain
 (a) Political system (b) Political culture
 (c) Political process (d) Political structure
11. Which agency does socialize individuals?
 (a) Peer group (b) Family (c) School (d) all of the above
12. Development of political culture at the level of judgment is called as
 (a) Cognitive orientation (b) comprehensive orientation
 (c) Affective orientation (d) Evaluative orientation
13. In subject political culture individuals are oriented towards
 (a) Input structures (b) Output structures
 (c) Specific roles (d) all of the above
14. Problem of state-bulding in the process of political development is related to
 (a) Structural creation and differentiation
 (b) Commitment and loyalty to the system
 (c) Share in decision making process
 (d) Allocation of resources and values
15. Which is not the characteristic of political development?
 (a) Differentiation (b) Capacity (c) Equality (d) Liberty
16. Replacement of power elites by another one is called
 (a) Change (b) Revokution (c) Circulation (d) Overthrow
17. Displacement level of military intervention is possible in those countries where plitical culture is
 (a) Low (b) Minimal (c) Developed (d) Mature
18. in liberal democracy plitical parties are always eager to
 (a) Capture power (b) Educate citizens

- (c) Aggregate interests (d) all of the above
19. Which process does insist on the development of solidarity?
 (a) Communication (b) Integration
 (c) Socialization (d) Mobilization
20. Primarily pressure groups perform the function of
 (a) Resource mobilization (b) Interest aggregation
 (c) Interest articulation (d) all of the above

Group "B":

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. Point out the characteristics of post-behaviouralism.
2. List the functions of political system, and state anyone.
3. Explain the concepts of manifest and latent functions.

OR.

4. Explain the concepts of demand and support.
4. What is operating structure of communication theory?
5. State direct and indirect methods of socialization.

OR

- Clarify the meaning, of parochial, subject and participant political culture.
6. State the importance of national integration.
7. Introduce various types of party system

OR

- Point out the characteristics of pressure groups.
8. What are the different levels of military intervention?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the meaning and role of elite in political system.

OR

- Define political development, and explain its characteristics.
10. Define political party, and discuss its role in democracy.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. In democratic countries political parties are active to
 a. aggregate interests
 b. educate citizens
 c. seek power
 d. all of the above
2. Influence level of military intervention is possible in those countries of which political culture is
 a. mature
 b. developed
 c. Low
 d. minimal
3. Which concept of structural functionalism has been borrowed in political science from
 a. biology and psychology
 b. anthropology and sociology
 c. history and cultural
 d. psychology and economics
4. Which is the basic unit of analysis of communication theory?
 a. value allocation
 b. system maintenance
 c. information flows
 d. structural
5. Behaviouralists emphasizes on
 a. value theory
 b. Causal theory
 c. speculative theory
 d. introspective theory
6. The concept which ties at the root of general system theory is
 a. unification of Sciences
 b. specialization of sciences
 c. departmentalization of sciences
 d. all of the above
7. Philosophical method emphasizes on
 a. what it was
 b. what it is
 c. what it has been
 d. what it ought to be
8. Which concept is defined as 'objective consequences of a pattern of action'?
 a. function
 b. structure
 c. output
 d. feedback
9. Pressure groups are primarily related to the process of
 a. decision making
 b. output

10. c. input
Political socialization aims at changing and maintaining political
a. process
c. structures
11. Lead as a feedback concept refers to
a. forecasts for future consequences
c. effective response to information
12. Extractive capability of political system is related to
a. behaviour
c. norms
13. Elite theorists argue that society is always ruled by
a. educated groups
c. minority groups
14. Who is regarded as the intellectual godfather of the behavioural school?
a. Grahaw wallas
c. Arther Bentley
15. Which is the distinctive feature of political system?
a. environment
c. boundary
16. Subject political culture is formed when people are oriented towards
a. undifferentiated structures
c. output structures
17. Which is an essential element of national integration?
a. patriotism
c. modernization
18. Who is associated with system analysis?
a. Gabriel Almond
c. Harold Lasswell
19. K. Deutsh is closely related to
a. communication theory
c. input-output analysis
20. Almond and Powell is closely related to
a. communication theory
c. structure-functional analysis
- d. rule application
b. system
d. culture
- b. slowness in response
d. none of the above
- b. resources
d. services
- b. pper castes
d. bourgeois class
- b. Harold Lasswell
d. Charles Merriams
- b. coercion
d. interdependence
- b. input structures
d. all of the above
- b. federalism
d. all of the above
- b. Karl Deustch
d. David Easton
- b. distributive analysis
d. structure-functional analysis
- b. input-output analysis
d. distributive analysis

Attempt all questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. State the characteristics of historical approach to political science.
2. Describe the conversion function of political system.
OR
- What do you mean by injunction and disjunction?
3. What is negative feedback?
4. what are the causes of national integration?
5. State the orientation process of political culture?
OR
- State the role of school in socialization process.
7. What do you mean by elite?
OR
- What is national integration?
7. Point out the strengths and weaknesses of military rule.
8. What are the concepts related to feedback process of communication theory?

2×12=24

Group "C"

9. Examine the theory of structural-functional analysis.
OR
- What is political development? Describe the crises of political development.
10. Discuss the functions and role of political party.

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Philosophical method gives central importance to
 - a. value
 - b. power
 - c. law
 - d. all of the above
2. Which school engrossed more with scientific methods than other aspects of political science?
 - a. theoretical behaviouralists
 - b. positive behaviouralists
 - c. post-behaviouralists
 - d. trans-behaviouralists
3. The theme of general system theory is
 - a. departmentalization
 - b. categorization of sciences
 - c. unification of science
 - d. crystallization of sciences
4. Who has applied structural – functionalism in the study of political science?
 - a. David Easton
 - b. Hard Lasswell
 - c. Robert dahl
 - d. Gabriel Almond
5. Demand as a concept of input means
 - a. a mass of undifferentiated wants
 - b. articulation of recognizable demands
 - c. aggregation of interests in specific issues
 - d. all of the above
6. Lasswell's trilogy of values does not include
 - a. income
 - b. safety
 - c. skill
 - d. deference
7. Receptor as a concept of communication theory is related to
 - a. flows and processes
 - b. operating structure
 - c. output structure
 - d. feedback process
8. The process of induction into political culture is called
 - a. socialization
 - b. communication
 - c. democratization
 - d. secularization
9. Which is defined as 'patterns of individual attitudes and orientations towards politics'?
 - a. political participation
 - b. political culture
 - c. political socialization
 - d. political communication
10. According to Mosca, there is only one type of government which is
 - a. aristocracy
 - b. democracy
 - c. monarchy
 - d. oligarchy
11. Marxist ideology is based on
 - a. class struggle
 - b. class coordination
 - c. private property
 - d. all of the above
12. A political men are those who are
 - a. active in politics
 - b. interested to politics
 - c. indifferent to politics
 - d. deeply involved to politics
13. Liberal democracy always stresses on
 - a. party less system
 - b. single party
 - c. dual party system
 - d. multi party system
14. Military rule is superior in
 - a. maintaining law and order
 - b. promoting political participation
 - c. distributing goods and services
 - d. safe guarding individual liberty
15. Pressure groups are more interested in
 - a. interest aggregation
 - b. interest articulation
 - c. policy formulation
 - d. policy execution
16. Political socialization is a part of
 - a. input functions
 - b. output functions
 - c. conversion functions
 - d. capabilities functions
17. Nazism pleads for
 - a. monastic society
 - b. corporate society
 - c. limited monarchy
 - d. multiparty system
18. Which is an essential element of national integration?

- a. modernization
c. patriotism
19. The people with little or zero awareness of national political system are
a. subjects
c. participants
20. Fascism pleads for
a. monastic society
c. limited monarchy
- b. secularism
d. federalism
- b. power seekers
d. parochials
- b. corporate society
d. multi-party system.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[10×6 = 60]

- State the characteristics of legal approach of political science.
- Clarify the concepts of enfunction and dysfunction.
- What is the importance of feedback process in input-output analysis?
OR
Explain the concept of value as conceived in distributive analysis.
- Point out the concepts relating to flows and process of communication theory and explain any one.
- State the role of family in the process of socialization.
- What is political culture?

OR

What do you mean by political elite?

- Point out the reasons why some people are apolitical.

OR

What should be the constructive role of army in politics?

- What are the factors that promote national integration?
- State the determining factors of organizing political parties.
- Distinguish between the concepts of power and influence.

Group "C"

[2×10 = 20]

- Examine the functions and role of pressure groups.
- Define political system, and explain its characteristics.

OR

Define political development, and analyse its problems

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Philosophical approach of political science is characterised as
a. quantitative
c. normative
- David Easton stresses the relationship of system with its
a. environment
c. sub-system
- Structural substitutability means that a given function can be performed by
a. well defined structure
c. subordinate structure
- The concept of input includes both demands as well as
a. informations
c. outcomes
- The basic unit of analysis of the communication theory is
a. information flows
c. value allocation
- The most primary agency of socialization is
a. school
c. peer group
- 'Judgment of a political event' is related to
a. cognitive orientation
c. evaluative orientation
- According to Pye, which is not the characteristic of political development?
a. differentiation
- empirical
d. psychological
- structure
d. actors
- many different structures
d. none of the above
- channels
d. supports
- system maintenance
d. structural differentiation
- family
d. media
- affective orientation
d. all of the above
- political development?
b. capacity

- c. equality
9. Those persons are elites who
 a. belong to royal family
 c. possess wealth
10. Political parties always try to
 a. aggregate interests
 c. seek power
11. Military rule lacks
 a. discipline
 c. hierarchy
12. Which is the reflection of integration?
 a. solidarity
 c. federation
13. Post-behaviouralism is characterised as
 a. future oriented
 c. intellectual tendency
14. According to Almond and Powell, political system covers the entire area of
 a. civic relationship
 c. political activities
15. Replacement of one power elites by another one is termed as
 a. revolution
 c. change
16. The capacity to act in response to forecasts of future consequences is called as
 a. lead
 c. lag
17. Interest articulation function is mainly performed by
 a. pressure groups
 c. legislative body
18. Political culture is changed or maintained by the process of
 a. secularization
 c. democratization
19. In political development state - building problem is related to
 a. allocation of resources and values
 b. share in decision - making
 c. creation and differentiation of structures
 d. commitment and loyalty to the system
20. Extractive capability of political system is concerned with
 a. services
 c. behaviour
- d. liberty
 N
 b. rise at the top
 d. participate in politics
- b. educate citizens
 d. all of the above
- b. legitimacy
 d. recognition
- b. diversity
 d. conflict
- b. genuine revolution
 d. all of the above
- b. state affairs
 d. governance and administration
- b. circulation
 d. coup
- b. load
 d. gain
- b. political parties
 d. civil servants
- b. socialization
 d. communication
- b. norms
 d. resources

Full Marks: 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Time: 3hrs.

Group "B"

Analyse the characteristics of post - behavioural approach to the study of political science. 8*7=56

State the origin and growth of general system theory.

Explain the concept of structural substitutability.

OR

Explain the meaning of negative and goal-changing feedback.

What are the concepts relating to feedback process of communication theory?

OR

List the agents of socialization, and explain any one.

Clarify the meaning of political culture.

What are the problems of political development?

Describe the role of elite in democracy.

OR

Suggest the desirable role of military in politics.

Indicate the factors that promote integration.

9. Describe the meaning and characteristics of political system.
10. Discuss the various types of political culture.

OR

Explain the functions and role of political party.

(C) Comparative Government (Pol. Ed. 331)

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

- In England, Parliamentary supremacy was established by
 - Magna Carta
 - Glorious Revolution
 - Convention
 - Act of Settlement
- In India, the President does not appoint the
 - Judges of the Supreme Court
 - Governors of the State
 - Prime Minister
 - Speaker of the House of the People
- In France, the courts derive their powers from the
 - Constitution
 - President
 - Parliament
 - Prime minister
- What is the prerequisite to be the member of the Lok Sabha?
 - Natural born citizenship
 - 35 years of age
 - Loyalty of the conditions passed by Indian Parliament
 - all of the above
- Who chairs the House of Commons in Britain?
 - The Speaker
 - The Prime Minister
 - The Queen
 - none of the above
- In Americas, money bills originate in
 - Senate
 - House of Representative
 - Any of the two Houses
 - none of the two House
- In which country there is the provision of double citizenship?
 - The USA
 - The UK
 - India
 - France
- France is a
 - Unitary state
 - Federal state
 - Quasi federal state
 - none of the above
- In France, the power to dissolve the parliament belongs to
 - The president
 - The Prime Minister
 - Both the Prime Minister and President
 - none of the above
- The lower house of the France is called
 - National Assembly
 - House of Representative
 - House of Commons
 - House of the People
- Which is not the condition to be fulfilled by a candidate for the Presidency in the USA?
 - S/He must be a national born citizen
 - S/He must not be less than 35 years of age
 - S/He must have lived in the USA for 14 years
 - S/He must be a Christian
- The English constitution is
 - Written
 - Unwritten
 - Rigid
 - none of the above
- In the UK, the process of making law is the business of
 - House of Lords
 - the House of Commons
 - the Queen
 - The Parliament of a whole
- According to the constitution of the USA, who can declare war?
 - The President
 - Senator
 - Speaker of the House of Representative
 - Chief Justice
- Enforcement of the fundamental rights is the power of the Indian Supreme Court which comes under

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction (b) Original jurisdiction
(c) Appellate jurisdiction (d) Reviewing jurisdiction
16. In the USA, who is ex-officio Chairman of the Senate?
(a) The President (b) The Vice President
(c) The Speaker of the House of the Representatives
(d) Chief justice
17. In India, who can declare the emergency?
(a) President
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Speaker of the House of the People
(d) Chairman of the Council of the State
18. Which of the following does come under the federal judiciary system of the USA?
(a) Supreme Court (b) Courts of Appeal
(c) District Court (d) all of the above
19. The Constitution of the USA is the
(a) Evolved constitution (b) Long constitution
(c) Rigid constitution (d) Unwritten constitution
20. What is the tenure of the House of the Commons of the UK?
(a) Four years (b) Five years
(c) Six years (d) Three years

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. What is constitutionalism?
2. State the origin and growth of the Constitution of the UK.
OR
List the features of the Constitution of the UK and explain any one of them.
3. What are the powers and functions of the Speakers of the UK?
4. Mention the electoral procedure of the President of the USA.
OR
List the features of the American Judicial system and explain any one of them.
5. What do you understand 'Judicial Review'?
6. State the functions of the House of Representatives of the USA.
OR
List the characteristics of French constitution and explain any one of them.
7. Mention the concept of the administrative law of France.
8. State the relation between the President and the Parliament of France.
Group "C"
9. Describe the salient features of the Indian constitution.
10. Explain the powers and functions of American President.
OR
Describe the role of political parties of the UK.

2×12=24

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. In which country the head of the state and head of the government is the same person?
a. the UK (b) the USA
c. India (d) none of the above
2. Who is the commander-in-chief of the army in the USA?
a. the Speaker (b) Defence Secretary
c. President (d) Vice-President
3. Who does receive the foreign Ambassadors and envoys in France?
a. Prime Minister (b) President
c. Foreign Minister (d) council of Minister
4. According to the constitution of the USA, who has power to call the emergency session of the Congress?
a. the President (b) the Speaker of the House of Representatives
c. Chairman of the Senate (d) None of the above

5. Which of the following is called as the guardian of the constitution of the USA?
 a. President
 b. Supreme Court
 c. Speaker of the House of Representative
 d. Vice President
6. Which of the following is the source of constitution of the UK?
 a. Great charters, petitions and statutes
 b. Judicial decisions
 c. Commentaries of the eminent writers
 d. all of the above
7. Which J the following is not the feature of the constitution of the UK?
 a. flexible constitution
 b. unitary constitution
 c. supremacy constitution
 d. presidential type of government
8. Which of the following is the real executive of the UK?
 a. the king
 b. the Cabinet
 c. the Speaker
 d. the House of Lords
9. Quasi Presidential political system is in
 a. India
 b. France
 c. the UK
 d. the USA
10. Provision for the system of the Constitutional Council is a feature of the
 a. French constitution
 b. Indian constitution
 c. British constitution
 d. American constitution
11. In France, the courts derive their powers from the
 a. Priament
 b. Constitution
 c. President
 d. Prime Minster
12. Who is the Commander-in chief of the army in France?
 a. President
 b. Prime Minister
 c. Chaiman of the National Assembly
 d. Defence Secretary
13. In India, the President does not appoint the
 a. Judges of the Supreme Court
 b. Governors of the states
 c. Frme Mim'ster
 d. Speaker of the House of people
14. In India, Money bill originates
 a. in the House of people only
 b. in any of the two Houses
 c. in the Raiya sabha only
 d. in none of the two Houses
15. Which is not the fundamental duty of the Indian citizen?
 a. to abide by the constitution
 b. to defend the country
 c. to uphold and protect the sovereignty
 d. to promote Hindu religion
16. What is the qualification to be the member of the House of the people of India?
 a. natural born citizenship
 b. 35 years of age
 c. loyalty to the conditions
 d. all of the above
17. Who chairs the House of Commons in Britain?
 a. the Speaker
 b. the Queen
 c. the prime Minister
 d. none of the above
18. The English constitution is
 a. written
 b. rigid
 c. unwritten
 d. none of the above
19. In the UK, the process of making law is the business of the
 a. House of Lords
 b. House of Commons
 c. the Queen
 d. all of the above
20. Both the republican and democate parties of the USA ar the supporter of
 a. rule of law
 b. republicanism
 c. democracy
 d. all of the above

Attempt all the questions.

Group "A"

8x7=56

1. Define constitutionalism
2. Give reasons in favour of the parliamentary dictatorship in Britain.

OR

3. Compare the position and powers of the British Queen and Indian President.
4. List the features of the English judicial system and explain any one of them.
4. Mention the power of judicial review of the Supreme Court of the USA.

- OR
5. State the relation between the Congress and the President of the USA.
List the features of the French; judicial system and explain any one of them.
6. State the relation between the Union government and state government of India.

- OR
7. What are the functions of the French Parliament?
"In America the Senate is powerful than the House of Representative." Give your arguments.
8. What are the functions of the Constitutional Council of France?
Group "C"

9. Discuss the role of political parties in the American political system.
10. Explain the power and functions of the British prime Minister.
Group "A"

- OR
10. Explain the power and functions of the French president.
Group "A"

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which is not the feature of American Constitution?
a. Principle of double citizenship
b. Supremacy of the Constitution
c. A republican Constitution
d. Supremacy of Parliament
2. In India who elects the Speaker of the House of People?
a. Lok-Sabha
b. President
c. Parliament
d. Prime Minister
3. The lower house of France is called
a. National Assembly
b. House of the People
c. House of Commons
d. House of Representatives
4. In France, who has the power to pardon?
a. President
b. Prime Minister
c. French Cabinet
d. Senate
5. Who appoints the Chief Justice of America?
a. President with the recommendation of Congress
b. Vice President with the recommendation of Senate
c. Chairman of the Senate
d. Speaker of the House of Representatives
6. In the UK, a bill becomes an act after
a. reading three times in the House of Commons
b. reading three times in the House of Lords
c. receiving the Prime Minister's assent
d. receiving the King's assent
7. Both the Republican and Democratic parties of the USA are the supporter of
a. rule of law
b. democracy
c. republicanism
d. all of the above
8. Which of the following is the source of British Constitution?
a. Convention
b. Judicial decisions
c. Charters
d. All of the above
9. Which of the following is called the guardian of the US Constitution?
a. Supreme Court
b. President
c. Speaker
d. Vice President
10. The tenure of the President of India is
a. four years
b. five years
c. six years
d. seven years
11. The provision of double citizenship is in the Constitution of
a. the USA
b. the UK
c. India
d. France
12. According to Constitution of the Fifth Republic of France, it is a
a. unitary state
b. federal state
c. quasi federal state
d. none of the above
13. In India, who is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya - Sabha?

2×12=24

[20]

- a. Vice President
- c. President
- 14. The upper house of the parliament of India is called
 - a. House of the people
 - b. Speaker of the House of the People
 - c. House of Lords
 - d. Chief Justice
- 15. Which of the following does not come under the composition of federal judiciary of the USA?
 - a. Supreme Court
 - b. Council of State
 - c. District Court
 - d. House of Representatives
- 16. The tenure of American President is
 - a. three years
 - b. four year
 - c. five years
 - d. six years
- 17. Which is the characteristic of the Constitution of the UK?
 - a. long
 - b. brief
 - c. rigid
 - d. unwritten
- 18. Who is the guarantor of the independence of judiciary in France?
 - a. the Prime Minister
 - b. the President
 - c. the Court of Cassation
 - d. the French Parliament
- 19. The President of India may be impeached on the charge of
 - a. rejecting a money bill
 - b. overruling judicial decision
 - c. dissolving parliament
 - d. violating constitution
- 20. In America, the Senate is stronger than the House of Representatives because of the
 - a. Senate is a directly elected body
 - b. President is not responsible to the House of Representatives
 - c. Senate is a permanent chamber
 - d. All of the above

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7 = 56]

1. Write about the development of constitutionalism.
2. Mention the powers and functions of French Senate.
 - OR
 - State the relation between the two houses of France.
3. Mention the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers of India.
4. State the election procedure of the Indian President.
 - OR
 - List the Features of the Indian Judicial system and explain any one of them.
5. Mention the role of pressure group in Indian Politics.
6. State the power of the Supreme Court of the USA.
 - OR
 - State the relation between the President and the Congress of the USA.
7. Mention the election procedure of the President of the USA.
8. List the features of the US Constitution and explain any one of them.
 - Group "C"
9. Describe the individual rights of the people of the UK.
10. Describe the powers and functions of the prime Minister of India.
 - OR
 - Describe the role of political parties of the USA.

[2×12 = 24]

Exam 2071
Group "A"

20

- Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.
1. The king can do no wrong in the British political system, because
 - a. he bears no responsibility
 - b. he is above all
 - c. the ministers-in charge is legally responsible
 - d. all of the above
 2. In the U.K., the process of making law is the business of
 - a. the House of Lords
 - b. the House of Commons
 - c. the King
 - d. the parliament of a whole

3. According to the Constitution, who is the commander in chief of the army in the USA?
 a. President
 b. Vice- President
 c. the Speaker
 d. Defence Secretary
4. In France, who could dissolve the parliament
 a. the Prime Minister
 b. the President
 c. Defence Minister
 d. none of the above
5. In India, the President does not appoint
 a. the Judges of the Supreme Court
 b. the Governors of the State
 c. the Prime Minister
 d. the Speaker of the House of People
6. In France, the courts derive their power from
 a. the Constitution
 b. the President
 c. the Prime Minister
 d. Parliament
7. Who is the guarantor of the independence of judiciary in France?
 a. the Prime Minister
 b. the President
 c. the Court of Cassation
 d. the French Parliament
8. In France, who has the power to pardon and reduce of punishment?
 a. the President
 b. the Prime Minister
 c. French Cabinet
 d. Senate
9. Both the political parties (Republican and Democratic) of the USA are the supporter of
 a. free market economy
 b. socialistic economy
 c. mixed economy
 d. none of the above
10. Which is the characteristics of the cabinet system of government?
 a. leadership of PM
 b. PM as the head of government
 c. weak head of the state
 d. all of the above
11. The President of India may be impeached on the charge of
 a. rejecting a money bill
 b. over ruling judicial decision
 c. dissolving parliament
 d. violating Constitution
12. Which of the following is the feature of Indian Constitution?
 a. India is a secular state
 b. India is a Hindu state
 c. India is a non-secular state
 d. India is a Islamic state
13. The lower house of the France is called
 a. National Assembly
 b. House of Representative
 c. House of Commons
 d. House of the People of Congress
14. Which of the country's court has the power of judicial review?
 a. the UK
 b. the USA
 c. France
 d. none of the above
15. In the USA, money bills originate in
 a. Senate
 b. House of Representative
 c. any of the two houses
 d. none of the above
16. In the USA, Constitution has provided the power of war declaration to
 a. the President
 b. Senator
 c. Chief Justice
 d. Speaker of the House of Representative
17. The Constitution of the UK is the
 a. evolving constitution
 b. rigid constitution
 c. written constitution
 d. brief constitution
18. The Indian Constitution is the
 a. longest constitution
 b. shortest constitution
 c. unwritten constitution
 d. rigid constitution
19. The English Constitution is
 a. the product of convention
 b. made by the Constitutional Assembly
 c. the result of the international conference
 d. gift of the king
20. Which of the following is a source of British Constitution?

- a. convention
c. charters

- b. judicial decisions
d. all of the above

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is constitutionalism?
2. What are the powers and functions of Indian President?
OR
Mention the functions of the Court of Cassation in France.
3. List the features of the Constitution of the UK and explain any one of them.
4. State the relation between the Congress and President of the USA.
OR
Mention the election procedure of the French President.
5. What are the functions of French Parliament?
6. What are the fundamental duties of an Indian citizen?
OR
Show the relationship between the two Houses of the Legislature of the UK.
7. Mention the functions of the American Congress.
8. List the rights of man in France and explain any one of them.
Group "C" 2×12=24
9. Examine the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.
10. Explain the features of the American Judicial system.
OR
Discuss the role of political parties in the British political system.

Exam 2072

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

10×6=60

1. State the origin and growth of the Constitution of the UK.
2. Mention the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of the UK.
OR
List the features of the constitution of the UK and explain any one of them.
3. Discuss on the power of the President of the USA.
4. List the features of the American Judicial system and explain any one of them.
OR
Mention the functions of the President of India.
5. List the rights of man under the Constitution of France and explain any one of them.
6. What are the powers of the Court of Cassation of France?
OR
Illustrate the role of pressure group in France.
7. Mention the power of the Supreme Court of India.
8. List the features of the British Constitution and explain any one of them.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the role of political parties of India.
10. How is the President elected in the USA? Mention its powers.
OR
Examine the concept of the parliamentary supremacy in the UK.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. In France, the court derive powers from the
a. Constitution b. President
c. Parliament d. Prime Minister
2. To be the member of the House of People of India an individual must
a. natural born citizen of India
b. completed thirty five years of age
c. follow the conditions passed by Indian Parliament
d. all of the above
3. The President of India may be imposed on the charge of

- a. rejecting a money bill b. dissolving Parliament
c. overruling judicial decision d. violating constitution
4. In the USA, money bills originate in
a. Senate b. House of Representative
c. any of the two Houses d. none of the above
5. According to the provision of the USA constitution, war can be declared by
a. the President b. Senator
c. Chief Justice d. Speaker of the House of Representative
6. Which of the following does not come under the federal judiciary system of the USA?
a. Supreme Court b. Court of Appeal
c. District Court d. Zonal Court
7. The Indian Constitution is the
a. longest constitution of the world b. shortest constitution of the world
c. unwritten constitution d. rigid constitution
8. The Speaker of the House of People of India is elected by
a. majority members of the House of People (Lok Sabha)
b. majority members of the Rajya Sabha
c. common people of India
d. the two third members of the Parliament
9. The Lower House of France is called
a. National Assembly b. House of Representative
c. House of Commons d. House of the People
10. In France, which of the following does come under the department of the Court of Cassation?
a. chamber of request b. civil department
c. criminal department d. all of the above
11. In the UK, who could elect the Speaker of the House of Commons?
a. majority members of the House of Commons
b. two third members of the House of Commons
c. all members of the House of Commons
d. none of the above
12. The constitution of the UK is the
a. evolving constitution b. brief constitution of the world
c. rigid constitution d. written constitution
13. Which of the following is not the feature of the constitution of the USA?
a. Principle of double citizenship b. Supremacy of the Constitution
c. A Republican Constitution d. Supremacy of the Parliament
14. Which of the following is a source of the Constitution of the UK?
a. convention b. judicial decisions
c. charters d. all of the above
15. In France, who has the power to pardon and reduce of punishment?
a. The President b. The Prime Minister
c. The French Cabinet d. Senate
16. Both the political parties (Republican and Democratic) of the USA are the supporter of
a. free market economy b. socialistic economy
c. mixed economy d. none of the above
17. According to the Constitution of India, the tenure of the President is
a. three years b. four years c. five years d. six years
18. Which of the following is not the role of the Supreme Court of the USA?
a. the court is the protector of the US federalism
b. the court is as the developer of the US Constitution
c. the court is the highest Court of the US legislature
d. the court is the demoralizer of the US legislature
19. According to the Constitution, India is a
a. secular state b. Hindu state c. Islamic state d. none of the above
20. Which is not the feature of Indian Constitution?
a. written and enacted constitution b. sovereign democratic republic
c. provision of fundamental rights d. unitary forms of government