

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER
COMPARATIVE POLITICS
MPS-203

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

{ Part : A (Objective) = 20 }
{ Part : B (Descriptive) = 50 }

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is comparative politics? Discuss nature and scope of comparative politics. (2+8=10)
2. Explain the concept and meaning of political socialization. Mention the various agents of political socialization (5+5=10)
3. What is political modernization? Describe its characteristics. (5+5=10)
4. Explain the concept and meaning of political culture. What are the different types of orientations and objects of political culture? (5+5=10)
5. "A political party is an organized group of citizens who profess and share the same political views and who by acting as a political unit try to control the government" _ *Gilchrist*. In the light of the above statement discuss the nature and characteristics of a political party. (10)
6. Explain Almond's Structural Functional Analysis. (10)
7. What is constitutionalism? Describe the factors that limit the scope of constitutionalism. (5+5=10)
8. Explain the concept of Liberal Democratic State. What are the characteristic features of a liberal democratic state? (6+4=10)

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Group theory means:
 - a. Political process in the state takes place through group interactions
 - b. A particular group seeks specific policy goals suited to their interest
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
2. Who said "It is not the people but the few who ruled with the consent of the majority"?
 - a. Schumpeter
 - b. W.F. Pareto
 - c. G.A. Almond
 - d. None of the above
3. Bi-party system means:
 - a. Existence of two political parties only
 - b. Existence of two main parties with other small parties
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
4. A workers union is a:
 - a. Pressure group
 - b. Interest group
 - c. Ruling group
 - d. None of the above
5. Political participation means:
 - a. Casting vote in election
 - b. Taking part in election campaign
 - c. Contesting in election
 - d. All of them
6. Political culture means attitude, belief and orientation of the:
 - a. Political parties
 - b. Leaders of the parties
 - c. The government
 - d. People towards their political system
7. The concept of political culture was its origin to:
 - a. G.A. Almond
 - b. Harold Laski
 - c. David Easton
 - d. None of the above
8. The types of political culture according to Almond and Verba, includes:
 - a. Parochial Political culture
 - b. Subject political culture
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Both of them
9. Who defined Political as "The process by which political cultures are maintained and changed"?
 - a. Almond and Verba
 - b. David Easton
 - c. Allan R. Ball
 - d. None of them
10. The characteristics of political modernization include:
 - a. Equality in all spheres of political and administrative affairs
 - b. Growth of political capacity
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
11. Comparative politics covers a study of:
 - a. Formal institutions only
 - b. Informal institutions only
 - c. All that comes under comparative government as well as non state politics
 - d. None of the above
12. Identify the false statement/statements:
 - a. UNCTAD refers United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
 - b. ECLA refers Economic Commission for Latin America
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
13. David Easton provides the term "Volume Stress" in his Input-Output Analysis to indicate:
 - a. burden of qualitative elements
 - b. burden of quantitative elements
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
14. Who defined system as "a set of elements standing in interactions"?
 - a. David Easton
 - b. L.V. Bertalanfy
 - c. Sydney Verba
 - d. G.A. Almond



15. Who wrote "A System of Political Life (1965)"?

- a. David Easton
- b. G.A. Almond
- c. Adam Smith
- d. None of the above

16. Which of the following is true about constitutionalism?

- a. It is a means only.
- b. It is an end only.
- c. It is both a means and an end.
- d. It is neither a means nor an end.

17. Which of the following is a necessary condition of a Constitutional State?

- a. Written Constitution
- b. Rigid Constitution
- c. Flexible Constitution
- d. Limited Government

18. For Liberal Democracy:

- a. Government is a means.
- b. Government is an end.
- c. Government is a means as well as an end.
- d. None of the above.

19. According to Ball, a liberal democratic state must have:

- a. no political party.
- b. only one political party.
- c. more than one political parties.
- d. either one or more than one political parties.

20. Which of the following is not an advantage of the federal system?

- a. Combines national unity and state autonomy.
- b. Measures for development can be taken based on local conditions.
- c. Central government can devote more attention to issues of national importance.
- d. There is no possibility of conflict between central and state governments.

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Course :

Semester : Roll No :

Enrollment No : Course code :

Course Title :

Session : 2016-17 Date :

Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- The student shall write the answer in the box where it is provided.
- The student shall not overwrite / erase any answer and no mark shall be given for such act.
- Hand over the question paper cum answer sheet (Objective) within the allotted time (20 minutes / 10 minutes) to the invigilator.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
20		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature