

D 112110

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024**

Political Science

POL 3B 02—WORLD CONSTITUTIONS : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(2019—2023 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer all questions.
Each answer carries 2 marks*

1. Constitutionalism.
2. Political Activity.
3. Privy Council.
4. Constitution.
5. Senatorial Courtesy.
6. Democratic Centralism.
7. Evolved constitution.
8. Gerrymandering.
9. Plural Executive.
10. Pocket veto.
11. Unitarian Federalism.
12. Dual citizenship.
13. Central military commission.
14. Checks and Balances.
15. Administrative Law.

(Ceiling of marks-25)

Turn over

Part B

*Answer all questions.
Each answer carries 5 marks.*

16. Critically analyse the nature and scope of Comparative Politics ?
17. What are the important Characteristics of Unitary Government ?
18. Bring out the structure and functions of The American Congress ?
19. Describe the meaning of Constitution? Write a note on Classification of Constitutions ?
20. Examine the major features of constitution of Switzerland ?
21. What are the Powers and functions of the French President ?
22. Critically examine the powers of the British Crown ?
23. Explain the key features of French constitution ?

(Ceiling of marks-35)

Part C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.
Each answer carries 10 marks.*

24. Define Comparative Politics. Distinguish between traditional and modern comparative Politics ?
25. What do you mean by federalism ? Discuss the essential features federalism ?
26. Explain the functions of National People's Congress in China ?
27. Elaborate the core features of the Constitutions of UK ?

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 112110–A

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024**

Political Science

POL 3B 02—WORLD CONSTITUTIONS : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(2019—2023 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.

POL 3B 02—WORLD CONSTITUTIONS : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which one of the following is not a feature of the British constitution ?
 - (A) Written constitution.
 - (B) Unwritten constitution.
 - (C) Flexible constitution.
 - (D) Parliamentary government.
2. The co-equal powers of the House of Lords with House of Commons has been diminished by the Parliamentary Act of _____.
 - (A) 1911.
 - (B) 1905.
 - (C) 1919.
 - (D) 1947.
3. The most powerful lower chamber in the world is :
 - (A) Lok Sabha.
 - (B) Senate of USA
 - (C) House of Representatives.
 - (D) National Assembly.
4. Which of the following is not a character of Comparative Politics.
 - (A) Comparative politics is the modern way of studying politics.
 - (B) Comparative Politics has a very wide and comprehensive scope.
 - (C) Comparative Politics depends upon scientific- empirical methods of study.
 - (D) Comparative politics has a very narrow scope.
5. Glorious revolution was in the year _____.
 - (A) 1688.
 - (B) 1866.
 - (C) 1868.
 - (D) 1658.
6. 'Shadow cabinet' is :
 - (A) A cabinet organized by the opposition leader.
 - (B) An immediate past cabinet.
 - (C) A secondary cabinet.
 - (D) None of the other.

7. 'Ministerial responsibility' implies :
- (A) Responsibility of ministers towards the King.
 - (B) Individual responsibility of every minister before the parliament.
 - (C) Collective responsibility of the ministry before the House of Commons.
 - (D) All of these.
8. Which of the following is not related with the British Prime Minister ?
- (A) Formation of the cabinet.
 - (B) Distribution of portfolios.
 - (C) Chairman of the Cabinet.
 - (D) Formation of 'shadow cabinet'.
9. Margaret Thatcher, the first lady Prime Minister of Great Britain, belongs to :
- (A) Conservative party.
 - (B) Labour party.
 - (C) Liberal party.
 - (D) Socialist party.
10. 'Kangaroo- closure' means :
- (A) The power of the speaker to select the most important bills for discussion.
 - (B) The power of the speaker to declare, all bills passed without discussion.
 - (C) The power of the speaker to select appropriate questions submitted to him.
 - (D) A meaning less statement associated with the speaker of Great Britain..
11. The Prime Minister of Great Britain when India got Independence in 1947 ?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (B) Clement Alley.
 - (C) Lord Mount Batten.
 - (D) Winston Churchill.
12. Policy determination is mainly a function of :
- (A) The Cabinet.
 - (B) The Prime Minister.
 - (C) The King.
 - (D) The Opposition Leader.
13. The forerunner of the constitution of USA :
- (A) British constitution.
 - (B) Magna Carta.
 - (C) Bill of rights.
 - (D) Articles of Confederation.

Turn over

14. Who was the Chairman of the famous Philadelphia Convention of 1787 ?
- (A) James Madison. (B) Alexander Hamilton.
(C) Benjamin Franklin. (D) George Washington.
15. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of USA ?
- (A) Popular sovereignty. (B) A federal system.
(C) Check and balance system. (D) Unwritten nature.
16. In USA, the residuary powers rest with _____.
- (A) The National Government.
(B) The state governments.
(C) Both central government and state governments.
(D) None of these.
17. The theory of separation of powers' is mainly associated with _____.
- (A) Montesquieu. (B) John Locke.
(C) Blackstone. (D) James Madison.
18. Name of the American president, who was elected four times to American Presidency.
- (A) George Washington. (B) Calvin Coolidge.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) Franklin Roosevelt.
19. "Gerrymandering" in USA means :
- (A) The adjustment of districts in such a way that the interests of the dominant party will be served.
(B) The adjustments of districts in such a way that the interest of the opposition party will be served.
(C) The adjustment of seats to Senate in such a way that the interests of the dominant party will be served.
(D) None of these.
20. The lower house of the French parliament :
- (A) National Assembly. (B) Lok-Sabha.
(C) House of Commons. (D) Senate.