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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

Date: 07-10-2025

Time: 02.00pm to 03.30pm

School: SOL	Program: BA LLB	
Course Code: BAL1001	Course Name: Introduction to political science	
Semester: I	Max Marks: 50	Weightage: 25%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	20	30			

Instructions:

- (i) *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
- (ii) *Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1	How is politics defined as an activity?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	What is the philosophical method?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3	What is the traditional definition of politics?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
4	Define 'environment' in systems theory.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
5	What is the key contribution of ancient Greek to political theory?	2 Marks	L1	CO1

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 40M

6.	Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of using quantitative methods in political science.	10 Marks	L1	CO1
Or				
7.	Define David Easton's input-output model. Present a diagrammatic representation of his model of decision-making within the political system.	10 Marks	L1	CO1

8.	Elucidate the complex relationship between law and politics, considering their mutual influences and areas of intersection.	10 Marks	L2	CO2
Or				
9.	Discuss the definition and conceptualization of the state and its elements.	10 Marks	L2	CO2
10.	<p>In July 2024, several Indian states—Assam, Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar—experienced unprecedented floods due to rapid climate change. Thousands were displaced, infrastructure was destroyed, and relief measures lagged behind. Civil society organizations accused the government of weak disaster preparedness and demanded a stronger national disaster management framework.</p> <p>Using David Easton's Input-Output Model, trace how this environmental crisis becomes an input for the government. How can the legislature and the executive process this problem? What could be the possible outcomes of policy action or inaction, and how might public feedback shape future government responses?</p>	10 Marks (2+3+5)	L3	CO2
Or				
11.	<p>Imagine a situation where the Supreme Court of India expands the scope of Article 21 and declares that free and compulsory health care is a fundamental right for all citizens. Following this decision, trade unions, NGOs, and medical associations launch nationwide campaigns pressing the government to implement a universal health care system. The Ministry of Health and Parliament now face the challenge of translating this judgment into practical policy.</p> <p>Applying Gabriel Almond's Systems Approach, answer the following:</p> <p>a) Who were the interest articulation actors in this case, and how did they voice their demands?</p> <p>b) How was the demand aggregated before entering the political system?</p> <p>c) How did the judicial decision transform into outputs (laws, schemes, institutions), and what feedback cycle followed from society in response to implementation challenges?</p>	10 Marks (4+2+2+2)	L3	CO2
12.	Exponent on the conceptualization of politics as conflict resolution. Subsequently, analyze the implications this definition has for our understanding and interpretation of political phenomena.	10 Marks	L4	CO1
Or				
13.	Analyze the philosophical perspective that frames political science as an art of government, exploring its underlying assumptions and potential contributions to the field.	10 Marks	L4	CO1