



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY,
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

MID TERM EXAMINATION

Odd Semester: 2018-19

Date: 22 October 2018

Course Code: BAL101

Time: 2 Hours

Course Name: Political Science

Max Marks: 60

Branch & Sem: B.A.,LL.B. (Hons.) I Sem

Weightage: 30%

Instructions:

- (i) *All parts of the question paper are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Each part carries 20 marks*
- (iii) *Read the questions carefully and answer to the point.*

Part A

Answer **all** the Questions in not more than three sentences. **Each** question carries **two** marks.

(2x10=20)

1. What do you understand by the term "Political Philosophy"?
2. Determine the relationship between Political science and history.
3. What does the force theory state?
4. What are the essential elements of the State?
5. What do you understand by "Internal sovereignty"?
6. What do you understand by the pluralistic view of sovereignty?
7. What are the salient features of monistic sovereignty?
8. According to the Evolutionary theory which are the important factors that have contributed in the evolution of the State?
9. Determine the difference between a method and an approach?
10. How is the Post-behavioural approach different from that of the behavioural approach?

Part B

Write a **short note** on **any four** out of **five** Questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks. (4x5=20)

11. Critically evaluate the Organic theory given by Herbert Spencer.
12. Justify the individualistic theory of the nature of State.
13. "State is an expansion of the smallest social unit i.e. the family, wherein the authority is was exercised by the eldest male member".
 - a. This is the underlying principle of which theory? Identify the same and who was the main advocate of this theory? (2 marks)
 - b. List down the features of the theory and also state its merits and the demerits. (3 marks)
14. Explain the difference between Government and State.
15. Compare and contrast the social contract theory of Hobbes and Rousseau.

Part C

Answer **both** the **Questions**. Question 1 carries **twelve** marks while question 2 carries **eight** marks.

(1x12=12)

16. Genovia is a small country situated in the continent of Africa, which comprises of 4 small constituent states namely, Gondwana, Baga, Kudle and Duke. Genovia has a written constitution called as the Constitution of Genovia (hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution") which provides for a federal structure wherein there are two levels of governments, one at the Centre and the other at the State level. The Constitution, further lays down a list of subjects known as the State List (hereinafter referred to as "the List") which specifies the matters on which the States are empowered to make laws. The List contains matters of regional importance such as sanitation, health, police, local taxes, etc. The Central government is empowered to make laws on all those matters which have not been expressly specified in the List and all matters of national importance such as defense, foreign policy, etc. Constitution also, empowers the Central Government to give directions to the State Governments, which the State governments are bound to follow.

The head of Genovia is a monarch, His Majesty Albert Smith, who according to the Constitution is responsible only for representing Genovia at the international level and negotiating international agreements with other countries of the world. The Constitution further provides for a Parliament at the Centre, which comprises of ministers that are directly elected by the people of Genovia. The Parliament is headed by the Prime Minister, who exercises substantial powers.

Furthermore, the Constitution provides that the amendment of the constitution can be carried out by the Parliament in the manner as is prescribed therein. Based on the aforementioned information answer the following questions:

- a. Whether Gondwana can be regarded as a State? Give reasons in support of your answer. (3 marks)
- b. In the aforementioned problem, identify the different types of sovereignty and in whom it is vested. Briefly state the reasons in support. (3 marks)
- c. Determine whether Genovia has direct or an indirect democracy. Give reasons in support of your answer. (3 marks)
- d. According to you would the monistic theory of sovereignty be applicable to Genovia. Give reasons in support of your answer. (3 marks)

17. Political science is an inexact science and an Art. Explain. (1x8=8)



Roll No.

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END TERM FINAL EXAMINATION

Odd Semester: 2018-19

Course Code: BAL 101

Course Name: Political Science

Programme & Sem: BA.LL.B.(Hons.) & I Sem

Date: 04 January 2019

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Weightage: 40%

Instructions:

- (i) **All questions are compulsory.**
- (ii) **Answer Part A is not more than 3 sentences.**
- (iii) **Keep your answers to the point.**

Part A

Answer **all** the Questions. **Each** question carries **two** marks.

(10Qx2M=20)

1. In which economic system is the ownership of means of production, distribution and exchange of wealth chiefly held by private individuals or corporations. Identify and list its essential features.
2. What do you understand by Socialism?
3. Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy as a form of Government.
4. In which form of Government there is a single central government which exercises all powers. Identify and state one merit and demerit of such a form of Government.
5. Which are the three branches of the Government?
6. What is meant by judicial review and what are its objects?
7. In India, who acts as the *ex officio* chairman of the Council of States?
8. In which form of Government are there two executives? State one merit and demerit of the same.
9. What are residuary powers and in India which Government has residuary powers?
10. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?

Part B

Answer **all** the Questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks.

(4Qx10M=40)

11. Critically analyze Marxism.
12. Differentiate between Parliamentary & Presidential forms of Government.
13. Write a note on independence of Judiciary.
14. "Nazism is a type of Fascism". Explain.

Part C

Answer **both** the Questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks.

(2Qx10M=20)

15. United States of Brexton (hereinafter referred to as "**Brexton**") is a sovereign State which has a written Constitution which is regarded as the supreme law of the land. The Constitution, *inter alia*, provides that Brexton shall comprise of 10 smaller constituent non-sovereign states (hereinafter referred to as "**constituent states**"). The Constitution further provides for the division of power between the Centre and the constituent States by providing for two lists namely, the Centre List and State List on the Central Government and the State Governments can make laws respectively. It further states that matters not specified in either of the two Lists shall be dealt with by the State Government.
- Identify which form of Government does Brexton have and list the essential features of that form of Government.
 - Based on your answer to the aforementioned question, determine whether India has a similar form of Government.
16. Honduras is a small independent sovereign State. It is divided into smaller parts for easy administration, however, the entire State is administered by the Central Government. The Legislature consists of two Houses a Lower house and an Upper House. The executive on the other hand consists of the President and other members who are appointed by the President himself. The President is not the member of the legislature and does not have power to introduce bills.
- Based on the above, determine what form of legislature is there in Honduras. Does India have the same form?
 - Which form of Government/s exists in Honduras. Give reasons for your answer.