

Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Law
End Sem Examination Dec 2024
LW3AE05 Political Science -I

Programme: B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Branch/Specialisation: Law

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

| | | Marks | BL | PO | CO | PSO |
|-----|--|-------|----|----|----|-----|
| Q.1 | i. Which of the following is not a political ideology? | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| | (a) Liberalism (b) Socialism | | | | | |
| | (c) Communism (d) Industrialism | | | | | |
| | ii. Who among the following is considered a modern Indian political thinker? | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | |
| | (a) John Locke (b) Karl Marx | | | | | |
| | (c) Ram Mohan Roy (d) Rousseau | | | | | |
| | iii. Who proposed the concept of “Unlimited sovereignty”? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| | (a) J.S. Mill (b) Austin | | | | | |
| | (c) Isaiah Berlin (d) Hobbes | | | | | |
| | iv. Which theory of sovereignty emphasizes the will of the people? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| | (a) Pluralist (b) Legal | | | | | |
| | (c) Popular (d) Divine | | | | | |
| | v. Which type of democracy allows citizens to vote on every issue? | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| | (a) Representative (b) Direct | | | | | |
| | (c) Participatory (d) Deliberative | | | | | |
| | vi. Who defined liberty is a natural rights? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| | (a) J.S. Mill (b) Isaiah Berlin | | | | | |
| | (c) Hobbes (d) Locke | | | | | |

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|-------|--|----------|---|---|-----|
| vii. | What is a defining feature of a federal system of government? | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | (a) Single central authority | | | | |
| | (b) Division of powers between central and regional governments | | | | |
| | (c) Rule by the military | | | | |
| | (d) Monarchical system | | | | |
| viii. | Which political thinker advocated for a parliamentary system of government in India? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | (a) Kautilya | | | | |
| | (b) Gandhi | | | | |
| | (c) Ambedkar | | | | |
| | (d) Savarkar | | | | |
| ix. | Which of the following organizations is focused on regional cooperation in South Asia? | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | (a) ASEAN | | | | |
| | (b) SAARC | | | | |
| | (c) EU | | | | |
| | (d) NATO | | | | |
| x. | India's foreign policy is often described as: | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | (a) Pro-West | | | | |
| | (b) Non-aligned | | | | |
| | (c) Interventionist | | | | |
| | (d) Isolationist | | | | |
| Q.2 | i. Define the nature and scope of political science. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | ii. Explain the relationship between political science and geography. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | iii. Discuss Plato's concept of the ideal state. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| OR | iv. Compare the political ideologies of Liberalism and Marxism. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2.5 |
| Q.3 | i. Explain the concept of sovereignty. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | ii. Differentiate between internal and external sovereignty. | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| OR | iii. Discuss Austin's theory of legal sovereignty and its criticisms. | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Q.4 | i. Define civil liberties and explain their importance. | 3 | 2 | 3 | .3 |
| | ii. Critically evaluate J.S. Mill's theory of liberty. | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2.3 |
| OR | iii. Discuss the theories of democracy and their relevance in today's world. | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 |

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|-----|------|--|----------|---|---|---|
| Q.5 | i. | What are parliamentary and a presidential system of government? | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| | ii. | Discuss the key differences between a parliamentary and a presidential system of government. | 6 | 4 | 3 | |
| OR | iii. | Explain the concept of constitutionalism and its relevance in modern political systems. | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| Q.6 | | Attempt any two: | | | | |
| | i. | Analyze India's foreign policy with respect to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | ii. | Compare and contrast realism and liberalism in international relations. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| | iii. | Discuss the impact of global justice on climate change policies. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 |

Scheme of Marking

Political Science -I (LW3AE05)

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---|---|
| Q.1 | i) | d) Industrialism | 1 |
| | ii) | c) Ram Mohan Roy | 1 |
| | iii) | b) Austin | 1 |
| | iv) | c) Popular | 1 |
| | v) | b) Direct | 1 |
| | vi) | d) Locke | 1 |
| | vii) | b) Division of powers between central and regional governments | 1 |
| | viii) | c) Ambedkar | 1 |
| | ix) | b) SAARC | 1 |
| | x) | b) Non-aligned | 1 |
| Q.2 | i. | Define the nature and scope of political science. | 2 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of Political Science (1 mark) Scope: study of governance, political systems, and analysis of political activities (1 mark) | |
| | ii. | Explain the relationship between political science and Geography. | 3 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography studies society, Description of Geography (1 mark) Political science deals with the governance of societies (1 mark) Intersection: political boundaries, Geographical strategies, territorial dispute, natural resources distribution (1 mark) | |
| OR | iii. | Discuss Plato's concept of the ideal state. | 5 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Plato's philosophy (1 mark) Three classes: rulers (philosopher-kings), warriors, and producers (1 mark) Concept of justice: each class performing its role (1 mark) Role of philosopher-kings: wisdom and governance (1 mark) Criticism and relevance in modern contexts (1 mark) | |
| | iv. | Compare Liberalism and Marxism. | 5 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of Liberalism: individual rights, freedom (1 mark) Marxism: class struggle, collective ownership (1 mark) | |

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| Q.3 | i. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key differences in economic and political systems (2 marks) Impact on modern political ideologies (1 mark) | |
| | | Explain the concept of sovereignty | 2 |
| | | Definition of sovereignty: supreme power or authority (2 marks) | |
| | | Differentiate between Internal and External sovereignty. | 8 |
| OR | ii. | Internal sovereignty: Strategies authority over its territory, citizen & institution (3 marks) | |
| | | External sovereignty: Recognition by states of a country independence. (3 marks) | |
| | | Examples: Internal sovereignty, External sovereignty (2 marks) | |
| | | Discuss Austin's theory of legal sovereignty and its criticisms. | 8 |
| Q.4 | i. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austin's definition of legal sovereignty: command of the sovereign backed by sanctions (2 marks) Legal positivism: law as separate from morality (2 marks) Criticisms: overlooks pluralism, democratic participation (2 marks) Modern perspectives on sovereignty: emphasis on popular sovereignty (2 marks) | |
| | | Define civil liberties and explain their importance. | 3 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition: freedoms that protect individuals from government overreach (1 mark) Examples: freedom of speech, religion, and assembly (1 mark) Importance: ensures a democratic society where citizens can challenge authority (1 mark) | |
| | | Critically evaluate J.S. Mill's theory of liberty. | 7 |
| OR | ii. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of liberty: absence of harm to others (2 marks) Mill's "Harm Principle": limits on state intervention (2 marks) Importance of individual freedom for social progress (2 marks) Criticism: too individualistic, lacks focus on collective welfare (1 mark) | |
| | | Discuss theories of democracy and their relevance today. | 7 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classical Liberal theory: focus on individual rights and rule of law (2 marks) | |

- Elite theory: power held by a small, dominant class (2 marks)
- Relevance: both theories explain modern democratic structures and inequalities (2 marks)
- Critical evaluation: merits and challenges of each theory in practice (1 mark)

Q.5 i. **What are parliamentary and a presidential system of government?** 4

- Definition of parliamentary system: executive derived from legislature (2 marks)
- Definition of presidential system: executive separate from legislature (2 marks)

ii. **Key differences between parliamentary and presidential systems of government.** 6

- Key differences: separation of powers, stability, speed of decision-making (4 marks)
- Examples: UK (parliamentary), USA (presidential) (2 marks)

OR iii. **Explain constitutionalism and its relevance today.** 6

- Definition of constitutionalism: governance based on a constitution (1 mark)
- Importance: limits on government power, rule of law (2 marks)
- Modern relevance: protects against authoritarianism, ensures democratic governance (2 marks)
- Challenges: adapting constitutional principles to contemporary issues (2 mark)

Q.6

i. **Analyze India's foreign policy with respect to NAM. (5 marks)**

- Non-aligned movement: avoiding alliance with major power blocs (2 marks)
- Historical context: Cold War era (1 mark)
- India's position: strategic independence and peaceful coexistence (2 marks)

ii. **Compare realism and liberalism in international relations. (5 marks)**

- Realism: focus on state power, national interest (2 marks)

- Liberalism: cooperation, institutions like the UN, global governance (2 marks)
- Examples and application: Iraq war (realism), climate change agreements (liberalism) (1 mark)

iii. **Discuss the impact of global justice on climate change policies. (5 marks)**

- Definition of global justice: fairness in the distribution of resources and responsibilities (2 marks)
- Climate change: disproportionate impact on developing nations (2 marks)
- Policies: role of international agreements like the Paris Accord (1 mark)
