

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					



		[2]				[3]					
vii.	What is a defining feature of a federal system of government?	1	2	1	2	Q.5	i.	What are parliamentary and a presidential system of government?	4	3	3
	(a) Single central authority					ii.	Discuss the key differences between a parliamentary and a presidential system of government.	6	4	3	
	(b) Division of powers between central and regional governments					OR	iii. Explain the concept of constitutionalism and its relevance in modern political systems.	6	3	3	
	(c) Rule by the military					Q.6	Attempt any two:				
	(d) Monarchical system					i.	Analyze India's foreign policy with respect to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).	5	4	3	4
viii.	Which political thinker advocated for a parliamentary system of government in India?	1	1	1	5	ii.	Compare and contrast realism and liberalism in international relations.	5	4	1	4
	(a) Kautilya	(b) Gandhi				iii.	Discuss the impact of global justice on climate change policies.	5	4	1	4
	(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						

Scheme of Marking Political Science -I (LW3AE05)

Q.1	i) d) Industrialism ii) c) Ram Mohan Roy iii) b) Austin iv) c) Popular v) b) Direct vi) d) Locke vii) b) Division of powers between central and regional governments viii) c) Ambedkar ix) b) SAARC x) b) Non-aligned	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Q.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<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 Definition of sovereignty: supreme power or authority (2 marks) Differentiate between Internal and External sovereignty. 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. <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) 	2 8 8 8
Q.2	i. Define the nature and scope of political science. <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) 	2	Q.4	1 3 5 5	Define civil liberties and explain their importance. <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) 	3	
OR	ii. Explain the relationship between political science and Geography. <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) 	3	ii. Critically evaluate J.S. Mill's theory of liberty. <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) 	7			
OR	iii. Discuss Plato's concept of the ideal state. <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) 	5	iii. Discuss theories of democracy and their relevance today. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Liberal theory: focus on individual rights and rule of law (2 marks) 	7			
OR	iv. Compare Liberalism and Marxism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Liberalism: individual rights, freedom (1 mark) • Marxism: class struggle, collective ownership (1 mark) 	5					

- 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)
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