

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination May 2018

Program: B.Com & BBA., LLB
Subject (Course): Political Science (Elective)
Course Code : CLNL1026
No. of page/s: 2

Semester – **II**
Max. Marks : 100
Duration : 3 Hrs

Section A**Objective Type Questions/Definitions****10x1=10***This Section Attempt all Questions:*

1. Who said, "History without political science has no fruit: Political science without history has not root"?
2. The idea of sovereignty of general will is propagated by_____
3. According to the Aristotle's classification, 'the rule by the many for the interests of all' is known as:
4. The famous American case associated with Judicial Review.
5. The electoral districts are termed as;
6. In which famous Indian Supreme Court case stated that 'in a democratic society, the judicial review is the soul of the system because without it democracy and the rule of law cannot be maintained'?
7. Who was the famous social contractualist propounded concept of 'natural right'?
8. In India, _____paved the way to the three tier democratic decentralization process.
9. The tendency to repress and discourage all the local initiatives is important feature of;
10. Identify the country where there is no distinction between constitutional and ordinary law?

Section B**Short Answer Questions****4x5=20***Attempt any four questions:*

11. Describe the relation between political science and economics
12. Distinguish judicial review and judicial activism
13. Explain the working of Swiss direct democracy
14. Describe the importance of political obligation.
15. Discuss the methods of acquiring and loosing the citizenship
16. Define the concept justice.

Section C**Descriptive/Analytical Questions****2x10=20***Answer any Two*

17. "Political science is a historical investigation of what the state has been, an analytical study of what the state is, and a politico-ethical discussion on what the state should

- be.” Substantiate Gettell’s arguments while you discuss the nature, scope and importance of political science.
18. Explain the main characteristics, types and theories on sovereignty.
 19. With the help of case study compare the nature and functions of legislatures in parliamentary and presidential systems.
 20. “Genuine rights are the conditions of social welfare, and the various rights owe their validity to the functions they perform in the harmonious development of society”. On the basis of above statement discuss the main classification of rights and how it contributes the social welfare?

Section D

Application Bases/ Case Studies

50 marks

Attempt the questions from 21 – 25. Each question carries equal mark.

21. “All the three philosophers (contractualist) discussed the social contract is in a detailed way but when they regarded the condition existed in state of nature and factors led to the contract differently.” Describe the various explanations given by those philosophers the evolution of the state, analyse the importance of social contract theory in comparison to other theories of origin of state.
22. “In modern times the working of separation of powers should be analysed with institutional efficiency which is completely empty unless it is lined to more sustentative ends.” Consider both theoretical and practical dimensions of said statement.
23. “Constitution is a mirror reflecting the national soul, the identification of the ideals and aspirations of a nation; the articulation of the values binding its people and disciplining its government.” Reflect and evaluate the dynamic nature of this statement.
24. Examine the relation between the principle of liberty and equality. How do you conceptualise and model a society where these two ideas would converge?
25. Bryce stated that, “If the law be dishonestly administered, the salt has lost its flavour....if the lamp of justice goes out in darkness, how great is that darkness”. Discuss this announcement in relation between law and justice and also analyse the relevance of an independent judiciary.

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Section A**Objective Type Questions/Definitions****10x1=10***This Section Attempt all Questions:*

1. Ministerial responsibility towards legislature is one of the important features of;
2. The classical example for parliamentary sovereignty;
3. Differentiate the centripetal and centrifugal type of federation
4. The three tier democratic decentralization process in India is known as;
5. The 'jus sanguinis' rule means-----
6. Who is the author of 'Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation'?
7. In which famous Indian Supreme Court case stated that 'in a democratic society, the judicial review is the soul of the system because without it democracy and the rule of law cannot be maintained'?
8. In India, _____ paved the way to the three tier democratic decentralization process.
9. The fixed tenure is one of the important characteristics _____ system.
10. Theoretically, a true _____ suppose to allow the units to secede from the centre.

Section B**Short Answer Questions****4x5=20***Attempt any four questions:*

11. Explain the relation between political science and law
12. Evaluate the Aristotle's classification of government.
13. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of unicameral and bicameral legislatures.
14. Define the constitutional monarchy with examples.
15. Explain the positive and negative liberty
16. What are the bases of political obligation

Section C**Descriptive/Analytical Questions****2x10=20***Answer any Two*

17. "An over-rigid process of amendment may prevent or deter efforts to strengthen constitutional provisions. A 'weak' amendment procedure creates the danger of the document's whole sale amendment by an unscrupulous government intent on increasing executive power." Analyze the statement with the help of comparative constitutional law.

18. “A mere adoption of a good constitution would not culminate in the values of constitutionalism”, analyse this statement with the help of case studies.
19. Describe why and how the ‘Democracy is both a promise and a challenge’?
20. Evaluate the main functions of the state

Section D

Application Bases/ Case Studies

50 marks

Attempt the questions from 21 – 25. Each question carries equal mark.

21. What are the important features of federal form of government? In India, whether the state structure fulfilling the characteristics of a true federation?
22. With the help of case study compare the nature and functions of legislatures in parliamentary and presidential systems.
23. Why the ‘rights are inalienable’? Distinguish the legal and natural rights. Evaluate the important theories associated with rights.
24. The question of ‘origin of state is a hypothetical one’, why? Analyse the factors led to the popularity of social contract theory.
25. The study of political process necessitates an understanding of various social factors; if so discuss how the interdisciplinary approach becomes imperative? Illustrate your points while discussing the usefulness of political studies in relation with history, economics and law.