

Roll No: -----



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

### End Semester Examination, May 2018

**Program:** B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) with specialization in  
Energy Laws/Criminal Laws/labor laws.

**Subject (Course):** Political Science

**Course Code :** LLBG112

**No. of page/s:** 2

**Semester :** II

**Max. Marks :** 100

**Duration :** 3 Hrs.

### Section A-

Objective Questions (2x5= 10 marks)

1. Which set is related to Panchayati Raj system?
  - a) Ashok Mehta committee report, Balwant Rai committee, National Development council.
  - b) Uday Kota committee report, Balwant Rai committee, National Development council.
  - c) Ashok Dalwai Committee, Uday Kota committee report, Balwant Rai committee.
2. State Election commissioner is removed by the same process as high court of judge. True/False
3. Which of the following features of Great Britain's parliamentary democracy is most different from the presidential democracy of the United States?
  - a) the powers of the legislative branch of government
  - b) the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government
  - c) the powers of the executive branch of government
  - d) the relationship between the legislative and judicial branches of government
4. Who among the following in the Parliament decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?
  - a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - d) Leader of Majority party
5. Which is the example of Plural executive?
  - a) France
  - b) UK
  - c) Switzerland
  - d) China

### Section B-

Short answer type (5x4= 20 marks)

1. Briefly explain Independence of judiciary in India.
2. Brief Note on Balwant Rai Mehta committee report.
3. Brief Note on Check and Balance, explain with example.
4. Explain Private membership Bill.

### **Section C-**

Analytical questions (10x2= 20 marks)

1. Analyze the status of federalism in context to India.
2. Examine the applicability of rule of law in India.

### **Section D –**

Case study

Laws begin as ideas. First, a representative sponsors a bill. The bill is then assigned to a committee for study. If released by the committee, the bill is put on a calendar to be voted on, debated or amended. If the bill passes by simple majority (218 of 435), the bill moves to the Senate. In the Senate, the bill is assigned to another committee and, if released, debated and voted on. Again, a simple majority (51 of 100) passes the bill. Finally, a conference committee made of House and Senate members works out any differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The resulting bill returns to the House and Senate for final approval. The Government Printing Office prints the revised bill in a process called enrolling. The President has 10 days to sign or veto the enrolled bill.

1. Above paragraph depicts *which* nation's law making procedure. Explain meaning of bicameral legislature and the demerits. (10 marks)
2. Explain the law making process in India.(20 marks)
3. What do you understand by veto? Can the veto be over-ridden in India, explain? (10 marks)
4. Explain constitutional amendment process in USA and India. (10 marks)

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### Section A-

Objective Questions (2x5= 10 marks)

1. What is the rule of law?
  - a)The idea of a limited government
  - b)Police obeying the law
  - c)The suspension of UK acts because of conflicting EU law
  - d)The basic attributes of the law and the idea that the government is under the law
  - e)The idea that Parliament is the ultimate source of authority
  
2. In what situation could you have a constitution without constitutionalism?
  - a)Where you have a truly equal system
  - b)Where you have a codified constitution
  - c)Where a constitution talks about limiting power
  - d)In a monarchy
  - e)Where all power is limited in one person and the constitution talks about facilitating no limiting power
  
3. In which of the following are public and private administrations not common ?
  - a)Appointment
  - b)Managerial techniques
  - c)Scope and complexity and motive
  - d)Accounting
  
4. Which state has the largest Legislative Assembly in terms of capacity?
  - a) Bihar
  - b) Madhya Pradesh

- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttar Pradesh

5. The impeachment of the President is carried by which one of the following?
- a) Attorney general
  - b) Members of the legislative
  - c) Parliament
  - d) Prime minister

### **Section B-**

Short answer type (5x4=20 marks)

1. Briefly explain Judicial review and activism.
2. Brief Note on 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment.
3. Explain types of pressure group.
4. Explain Private membership Bill.

### **Section C-**

Analytical questions (10x2= 20 marks)

1. Critically examine the media as a pressure group in India.
2. Analyze the Independence of Judiciary in India.

### **Section D –**

Case study

Public policy is a process about selecting strategies and making choices. Public policy making include some steps –getting of agenda, policy formulation, policy adoptions, policy implementation. It must be also evaluated to see the intended results, to revise existing and future public programs and projects. Public policy can be studied as producing three types of policies (distributive, regulatory and re-distributive) related with decision making process. Public administration is the set of processes, structures, functions, methods and procedures. Public administration is the formulation and particularly implementation of public policy and the examination of the strategies and choices associated with that process. Public administration also can be defined as public programs and projects, profession and as academic field of study. There is no clear separation between administration and politics in the development of government policy and public administration. Administrators engage in political acts by recommending legislation as much as by making policy decisions in carrying out the laws. The administrators understanding of managerial issues and policies places them in a position of substantial expertise, while their knowledge of administrative and legal procedures helps them by suggesting ways of managing and enforcing the laws. The most modern forms of governance, administrative innovations allow us to assume that legislative and implementing contents of institutional activity today acquires new specific features. Executive bureaucratic structures using expert-consultation services, get more and more possibilities to really influence not only the implementation of policy and the estimation of activities, but also to directly influence the preparation of public sector directions and strategy.

1. What do you understand by Public administration, explain the POSDCORB view? (15 marks)
2. Examine the role of civil servants in India.(15 marks)
3. Explain Public policy and the law making process in India. (20 marks)