

1. Answer in **one** or **two** sentences :- 20
- (a) How the scope of political Science include the study of State and Government ?
 - (b) What is an Association ? Why the state is known as a supreme association ?
 - (c) Can a state be formed without Territory ? Give reasons.
 - (d) What is Legal Sovereignty ? Can the Legal Sovereign function in an arbitrary manner ?
 - (e) What is the qualitative basis of Aristotle's classification of government ? When Monarchy changes to Tyranny ?
 - (f) What is Cumulative Vote ?
 - (g) What is the advisory function of the judiciary ?
 - (h) Define a unitary state.
 - (i) What is a Quasi Federal State ?
 - (j) Why the Federal Constitution is to be essentially rigid ?
2. Write short notes on any **four** :- 20
- (a) Bodin's contribution to the concept of Sovereignty
 - (b) Plato's perception of Philosopher Kings
 - (c) Austin's perception of the 'Determinate Human Superior'
 - (d) Features of Unitary Government.
 - (e) Government as the working machinery of the state
 - (f) Opposition to Female suffrage.
3. Answer any **two** :- 12
- (a) According to the provision of the Indian Constitution no discussion shall take place in the Union Legislature or in the Legislatures of the states with respect to the conduct of any judges of the Supreme Court or a High Court in discharge of duties except a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the judges.
 - (i) Which aspect of the Judiciary is ensured by the above constitutional provision ? Is there a need for balancing the power of judiciary with accountability in India especially in view of the rise in accusations of corruption in the judiciary.
 - (ii) What are the basic principles of Rule of Law ?

(b) According to this English thinker, customs and conventions are to be excluded from positive of man-made law. For they have been present in the society from time immemorial and the sovereign has nothing to do with their origin. With this view, this thinker regarded international Law as 'Positive International Morality'.

(i) Identify the thinker whose view is reflected in the given facts. Why he regarded international Law as not a pure law ?

(ii) Do Diplomatic immunity violate the feature of all comprehensiveness and universal attribute of sovereignty ?

(c) The primary responsibility of the state is to maintain order and discipline within the jurisdiction of the state, State, additionally carry on functions aiming at welfare of her citizens. To fulfill these objectives, laws are made, executed and adjudicated. The functioning of the three organs of the Government namely the executive, legislature and the judiciary makes the sovereign power of the state visible. This result in unique relationship between the state and her citizens.

(i) Identify and explain the relationship between the state and citizens.

(ii) Give 3 differences between state and society.

4. Answer any **four** :-

48

(a) What is the doctrine of Separation of Powers as given by Montesquie ? Explain the application of the doctrine in the US system.

(b) Explain the Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty.

(c) Discuss the different methods for appointment of judges.

(d) What is Proportional Representation ? Discuss the Hare plan or the Single transferable vote system.

(e) What are the principles for dividing power in a federation ? Why a Federal Government is known as an Expensive Government ?

(f) Make a comparative study of Parliamentary and Presidential Government.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

Q1 Answer in one or two sentences;

2x10=20

- a) What is Political Science? Why the scope of political science primarily revolve around the study of State and the Government?
- b) Name two differences between State and the Society.
- c) What is Collective Responsibility as feature of Parliamentary Government?
- d) Name two contributions made by Jean Bodin to the concept of Sovereignty.
- e) Why the Federal Legislature is to be essentially bicameral? Name one factor responsible for formation of Federation.
- f) Why Machiavelli advised the prudent prince not to touch the property rights of an individual?
- g) What is the quantitative basis of Aristotle's classification of Governments? When Aristotle regarded a form of Government as 'pure'?
- h) Name the division of society into classes as given by Plato.
- i) What is a Constituency? What is Single District Plan?
- j) Name one demerit of appointment of judges by the Legislature. Name a state following this method of appointment of judges.

Q2. Answer any four :

5x4=20.

- a) State and other Associations.
- b) Doctrine of Pluralism-the main characteristic principles.
- c) Federalism as a Dual Polity of co-ordinate authority.
- d) Universal Adult Franchise and modern Democracy.
- e) Demerits of Unitary Government.
- f) Functional Representation and it's defects.

Q3. Answer any two :

6x2=12

1. Recently the Central Legislature of the island state of Grassland passed an order taking away the power of the local units to make subsidiary legislation relating to irrigation and agriculture. With passing of this order, the regional units will have no say on these matters which are of local importance. The order came after alleged 'irregularities' committed by the local authorities in making subsidiary legislation. Analyst consider this move of the Central Legislature as a step to protect the supremacy of the Central Legislature.

- a) Identify and explain the form of Government as reflected in the given Facts.
- b) Why the Government is regarded as an essential element to constitute the State?

[TURN OVER

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in **one** or **two** sentences :— 20
- (a) What is the primary scope of political science? Can political science be treated as a pure science ?
 - (b) Name a characteristic principle of Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty ? Name a merit of Pluralism.
 - (c) What is Political Sovereignty ? Name two characteristics of Political Sovereignty.
 - (d) Why Machiavelli advised the prudent prince to combine the qualities of a lion and a fox ?
 - (e) Name three features of Plato's Ideal State.
 - (f) When Aristotle regarded a form of government as a 'perverted' (corrupt) one ? What is the term used by Aristotle for corrupt form of Aristocracy ?
 - (g) Give a definition of a Unitary Government. Why there is no scope for constitutional conflict between the Central government and the Local governments in a unitary state ?
 - (h) Why a Federation is formed ? Name two demerits of Federalism.
 - (i) Name two drawbacks of treating an elected Representative merely as a "delegate" of his Constituency.
 - (j) Name two arguments against women enfranchisement.
2. Write short notes on any **four** :— 20
- (a) State and Society- comparative analysis
 - (b) Thomas Hobbes Perception of Sovereignty
 - (c) Merits of Parliamentary form of Government
 - (d) A.V.Dicey's perception of Rule of Law
 - (e) Functional Representation and its defects
 - (f) The independence of the Legislature and the Executive as a specific feature of Presidential Government.
3. Answer any **two** :— 12
- (a) Recently the Union Home Ministry released a circular asking all foreign companies and organizations including NGO's that have offices in India to provide details of the employees including those doing liaison work for them in the country at regular intervals. The two -page form which all foreign entities are required to mandatorily fill also seek details of foreign nationals who had visited India from that firm. Though details of employees are provided when visas are sought, now this has to be updated at regular intervals.
 - (i) What enables the Government of India to issue the above mentioned circular ?
 - (ii) Why the State is regarded as a 'Community of Persons' ?

[TURN OVER

- (b) The doctrine of the Basic Structure of the Constitution was introduced in the Keshavananda Bharti case in 1973. Since then the amendment power of the Union Legislature is examined on the touch stone of Basic Structure Theory. There is no mention of the Basic Structure Concept in the whole of the Indian Constitution and it is undoubtedly a judicial invention.
 - (i) Can the Basic Structure Doctrine be treated as part of the "checks and balance"? Give reasons.
 - (ii) Name three provisions of the US Constitution applying the 'checks and balance' formula.
- (c) This concept allows the Judiciary in countries with written Constitutions to review statutes and executive actions to determine whether they conform to rules and principles laid down in the constitution.
 - (i) Identify and explain the power of the judiciary to scrutinize Legislation and Executive actions.
 - (ii) What is a Written Constitution? Give an example of a Written Constitution.

4. Answer any four :—

- (a) Evaluate John Austin Theory of Sovereignty.
- (b) Discuss the different methods to secure Minority Representation.
- (c) Why Territory is regarded as essential to constitute a State? Make a comparative study of State and other Associations.
- (d) What is meant by independence of the Judiciary? Discuss the different measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary.
- (e) Discuss the Prime Minister's role in a Parliamentary form of Government.
- (f) Discuss India as a Quasi Federal State.

—S—

Con. 9171-13.

VB-5398

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in **not** more than **two** sentences :—

- (a) Give two arguments against treating political science as a pure science. 2
- (b) What is an Association ? What is the most relevant difference between the state and other human associations? 2
- (c) Name one celebrated writing of Plato. ? Why Plato advocated communism of property for the guardian class ? 2
- (d) Why is the element of sovereignty regarded as Universal in nature ? What is the only exception to the attribute of Universality ? 2
- (e) Name two differences and relationship between the Legal and the Political sovereignty. 2
- (f) Why is 'Polity' regarded as the best form of government by Aristotle ? Name the perverted form of Polity as given by Aristotle. 2
- (g) Name two factors responsible for the Pluralists attack on state centric concept of sovereignty. 2
- (h) Which is the form of government characterized by the independence of executive and legislative powers ? Name a drawback of this form of government. 2
- (i) What is supreme in a Federal state ? Is there a division of sovereignty in a federal state ? 2
- (j) Name two disadvantages of appointment of judges by election by the people. 2

2. Answer any **four** :—

- (a) John Locke's contribution to the concept of sovereignty. 5
- (b) Machiavelli's advice to the prudent prince. 5
- (c) Drawbacks of the Pluralistic theory of sovereignty. 5
- (d) Features of a Unitary government. 5
- (e) US president as the solitary executive and application of checks and balance formula. 5
- (f) Role of the Representative. 5

3. Answer any **two** :—

- (a) Recently the Bombay High Court refused to stay a BMC circular banning the use of edible silver foil coating on sweets. A petition was filed by Shree Mumbai Mishtan Vyavasai Sahakari Ltd. challenging the circular to regulate the sale of sweets during Diwali. It was argued that business worth of crores would be lost and lakhs of employees would suffer thereby affecting their fundamental right to carry on trade and business. Hearing the petition the division bench said that interim relief cannot be granted to the petitioner as prima facie BMC has the power to act and safeguard public health through the sale of food articles through shops it issued licences to. 6
- Further it was also observed by the division bench that the fundamental right to carry out trade and business is subject to reasonable restrictions.
- (i) What is Public Interest Litigation ? Is PIL responsible for judicial activism ? Give one reason.
- (ii) What are the three principles of the Rule of Law doctrine as given by A. V. Dicey ?

[TURN OVER

Con. 9171-VB-5398-13.

2

- (b) In Republics with this type of government the head of the state usually titled as the presidents are mainly ceremonial and symbolic heads as opposed to the presidents in a presidential or semi-presidential system. 6
- (i) Identify the type of government as reflected in the given facts. Name a republic having this form of government.
- (ii) Why is the government important in the formation of the state? Give three reasons.
- (c) This form of Representation may be contrasted to the usual form of representation where a legislator is elected to represent a defined territorial unit and all the citizens residing within it. The advocates of this form of Representation argue that nobody can represent the will of others but one can represent their functions and functional problems. 6
- (i) Name the form of Representation as reflected in the given facts. Name two defects of this form of representation.
- (ii) What is Universal Adult Franchise?
4. Answer any **four** :—
- (a) Discuss the system of Territorial Representation and its merits in a modern state. Make a comparative study of state and government. 12
- (b) State the definition of sovereignty as given by John Austin. Explain Austin's perception of Positive Law and Positive Morality. 12
- (c) Why is a Federation formed? Make a comparative study Unitary and Federal government. 12
- (d) Discuss a Written and Rigid Constitution as a feature of a Federal state. Explain the unitary bias of the Indian constitution with its amendment process. 12
- (e) Discuss the special position of the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary form of government. Discuss the drawbacks of Parliamentary government. 12
- (f) What is 'Judge made Law'? Explain the concept of Judicial Review and its limitations in India. 12

168 : Con. No.-JP

Con. 6247-13.

NG-7561

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

2x10=20

Q1. Answer in not more than two sentences;

- What is the primary scope of Political Science? Give a reason for the widening scope of Political Science.
 - What is Territorial Sea? Does the coastal state have a sovereign claim over the Territorial Sea?
 - What is universal adult franchise? what is the usual form of representation in modern democracy?
 - In which form of government the position of the Head of the State and the Head of the Government is combined in one person. What is the relationship between the executive and the legislature in this form of government?
 - What is "General Will"? Write one feature of the General Will.
 - Name one drawback of the method of electing Judges. Give one example of a state following this method for appointment of Judges.
 - Give two arguments against treating political science as a science.
 - What is Representation? Which elections in India follow the Hare formula of Proportional Representation?
 - What is Plato's perception of Communism of family and Why he advocated Communism of Family?
- What is a Quasi Federal State? Can Indian federation be treated as a Quasi Federal state? Give a reason?

Answer any four :

4x5=20

- Locke's perception of State of Nature
- Drawbacks of the doctrine of Separation of Power
- Measures for ensuring Independence of the Judiciary
- Defects of Proportional Representation
- Relation between the Legal Sovereignty and Political Sovereignty
- Aristotle's classification of Government

Q3. Answer any two :

6x2=12

- i) Under the US Presidential system the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces is elected for a fixed period of term. However the US President cannot declare war, only conduct a war. The declaration of war is the prerogative of the Federal legislature. Though the US President is elected for a fixed term of office, he can be removed from office by impeachment procedure by the Congress.
- Is the above provision of the US Congress against the doctrine of Separation of Powers. Give reason.
 - Name two defects of the Presidential Government?

[TURN OVER

33 BUS

Political Science - I

May 2014

Sem - II

(3 Hours)

QP Code : CY-2531

[Total Marks : 100

- Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences 2x10=20
- What is Society? Name one differences between the State & Society?
 - Why is laboratory experiment not possible in the case of Political Science?
 - Name two sources of Political Conflict.
 - Name two patterns of Division of powers in a Federal system? To whom the Residuary Powers are given in India?
 - What is the relationship between the Legal and the Political Sovereign in a modern democracy?
 - What is Universal Adult Franchise? When India adopted Universal Adult Franchise?
 - Name three methods to ensure Independence of the Judiciary.
 - Is the change in Government affect the Sovereignty of the State? Give reason.
 - What is the relationship between the President and the members of his Cabinet in a Presidential Government?
 - What is Thomas Hobbes perception of the State of Nature?
- Q2 Write short notes on any four 5x4=20
- State & Government
 - Jean Bodin's contribution to the concept of Sovereignty
 - India as a Quasi - Federal State
 - Features of Limited & Cumulative vote system
 - Rousseau's perception of 'General Will'
 - Merits of the doctrine of Pluralistic theory of sovereignty
- Q3 Answer any two 6x2=12
- Under this system of Government the position of the Head of the State & the Head of the Government is combined in a 'Solitary Executive'. The President is the single executive exercising "Real Powers."
 - Identify the Government as reflected in the given facts. Name one State having this form of government.
 - What is the importance of Territory in constituting the state?
 - Article 14 Of the Indian Constitution provides Equality before the Law & Equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
 - Identify the judicial principle behind the above mentioned constitutional provisions. Who was the main advocate of this Judicial Principle?
 - What is "Judge-Made Laws"?
 - "The lion cannot protect himself from traps and the fox cannot defend himself from the wolves. One must therefore be a fox to recognize traps and a lion to frighten wolves."

[TURN OVER

Con. 10944-14.

Political Science - I

QP Code : 03156

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

1. Answer in not more than **two** sentences :-
- What is society ? Name two differences between the state and society. 2
 - Give two arguments against treating political science as a pure science. 2
 - What is Rousseau's perception of General Will ? 2
 - Give a definition of state. Why the nomadic tribes cannot form a state ? 2
 - What is the meaning of Inalienability as a feature of sovereignty ? 2
 - Name two limitations of judicial Review in India. 2
 - What is Thomas Hobbes perception of the State of Nature? Why was the social contract signed in Hobbes view ? 2
 - Why Aristotle regarded oligarchy as a perverted (corrupt) form of government ? 2
 - What is a Quasi federal state ? 2
 - What is Functional Representation? Name one defect of Functional Representation ? 2
2. Write short notes on any **four** :-
- Prime minister as the Real Executive in a Parliamentary form of Government. 5
 - Arguments against Women Suffrage. 5
 - The study of the state and government as the primary focus of political science. 5
 - The method of appointment of judges by the Executive. 5
 - The doctrine of Separation of Powers and its defects. 5
 - Representation in modern democracy and notion of popular sovereignty. 5
3. Answer any **two** :-
- The state is a political organization that exercises sovereignty over a definite territory and its inhabitants. A modern state thus has exclusive supremacy over her specific territory giving rise to the fundamental principle of Territorial Integrity. On the other hand the principle of national self determination from the French Revolution onwards asserts that the people should be free to choose their own state. This has resulted in an increase in the number of ethnic conflicts and secessionist demands, demanding division of existing states and formation of new states. 6
 - Will the secession of a territory of a state have an effect on the sovereignty of the state concerned ? Give reasons.
 - Name two differences between the Legal and the Political sovereignty.

[TURN OVER

- (b) Under the Quota voting system the quota is the minimum number of votes required for a party or a candidate to capture a seat. The quota system can be used in elections held under the Single Transferable Vote system in which a voter ranks candidates in order of preference. In this system a candidate who reaches the quota is elected while any votes a candidate receives above the quota are transferred to the remaining candidates till all the open seats are filled. **6**
- (i) Identify the thinker who first devised the quota system. How is the quota calculated ?
- (ii) What is Cumulative vote system ?
- (c) According to Machiavelli, the Italian diplomat and thinker, the prince must learn to act like two types of beasts-lions and foxes. **6**
- (i) Why Machiavelli advocated the prudent prince to have the qualities of both lions and foxes ?
- (ii) Name two features of Plato's Ideal State.

4. Answer any four :-

- (a) Write a note on the features of a Unitary Government. Discuss the merits of a Unitary Government. **12**
- (b) What are the demerits of a Presidential Government ? Write a note on the application of checks and balance in the US Constitution. **12**
- (c) What are the main propositions of John Austin's theory of sovereignty ? What are the reasons for the Pluralist thinkers to advocate the division of sovereignty ? **12**
- (d) Write a note on A. V. Dicey's perception of Rule of Law. Discuss the role of the Judiciary in a Federation. **12**
- (e) Write a note on the Government as the "living tool" of the state. Discuss the relation between the Executive and the Legislature in a Parliamentary Government. **12**
- (f) Discuss the division of powers as a feature of a federation. Write a note on the division of powers as given under the Indian constitution. **12**

Q.P. Code : 13115

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

1. Answer in not more than two sentences 20
- Give a definition of political science. Name one argument in favour of treating political science as a science.
 - What is the meaning of Indivisibility of sovereignty?
 - Why is the study of state and government regarded as the primary scope of political science?
 - Name two advices given to the prudent prince by Machiavelli?
 - What was Hugo Grotius contribution to the development of the concept of sovereignty?
 - Why Plato advocated the role of the Philosopher Kings? What is Communism of Property as given by Plato?
 - Why is bicameral legislature essential in a federation?
 - How is uniformity in administration made possible in a unitary system of government?
 - Why is the Parliamentary Government regarded as a Party Government?
 - What is Judicial Review? When and where is the concept of Judicial Review originated?
2. Answer any four 20
- The existence of Dual Executive as a feature of parliamentary government
 - Aristotle's classification of government
 - John Locke's perception of sovereignty
 - Merits of presidential government
 - The method of Appointment of judges by Election by the people
 - The system of Plural Voting
3. Answer any two 12
- Recently the government of India has frozen all 7 bank accounts for Green Peace India, alleging the group misrepresentation of foreign funds, it received that went to protest against coal, nuclear power projects and genetically modified foods. The Indian government has said that Green Peace India has 'prejudicially affected the economic interests of the state'. The government has now asked the environmental group to issue a show cause notice on why its registration should not be cancelled.
 - Identify and explain the aspect of sovereignty as reflected

in the given facts.

- (b) Name three differences between the State and other Associations.
- (ii) Judicial independence is the concept that judiciary needs to be kept away from the other organs of the government. That is courts should not be subject to improper influence from the other branches of the government or from private or partisan interests.
- (a) Name three measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary.
- (b) Is there a relation between PIL and Judicial Activism?
- (iii) Article 1 of the constitution of India declares that 'India that is Bharat shall be a union of states ". Yet the spirit of the constitution is unitary through the structure is federal. That is why many commentators regarded India as a Quasi federal state.
- (a) Name three unitary features of the Indian Constitution.
- (b) Give a definition of unitary government. Name two European states having this form of government.

4. Answer any four

48

- (a) Define sovereignty. What are the criticisms against the pluralist theory of sovereignty?
- (b) What is Montesquieu 's theory of separation of powers. Explain the impact of this theory in the case of the US political system.
- (c) What are the main features of Austin's theory of sovereignty? What is the relationship between the Legal sovereignty and Political sovereignty in modern democracy?
- (d) Make a comparative study of Unitary and Federal government. What are the demerits of a Federal government?
- (e) Explain the method of Hare Plan to ensure Proportional Representation? What are the main arguments against women enfranchisement?
- (f) Discuss the Administration of Justice as the primary function of the judiciary. Explain the special position of the judiciary in a Federal state.

QP Code : 23585

(3 Hours)

[100 Marks]

Q1 Answer in not more than two sentences

2x10=20

- a) Give a definition of state. What gives a state supremacy within the territorial limits of the state?
- b) What is the primary scope of political science? Is laboratory experiment possible in political science? Give reason.
- c) What is the nature of power exercised by the local units in a unitary form of government?
- d) Name two defects of appointment of judges by election by the legislature.
- e) Name one celebrated writing of Aristotle. What is the quantitative basis of Aristotle's classification of government?
- f) Why is the constitution of a federation be written and rigid?
- g) Why is the president regarded as a solitary executive in a presidential government?
- h) What is judicial review? When was the basic structure concept introduced?
- i) Name two demerits of parliamentary government.
- j) How is the quota determined in Hare plan of proportional representation?

Q2 Write short notes on any two

5x4=20

- a) Application of the doctrine of Separation of powers in the US system
- b) John Austin's perception of the 'determinate human superior'
- c) Measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary
- d) Plato's concept of communism of Family and property
- e) Role of the representative as a 'delegate' of his constituency
- f) Relationship between the legal sovereignty and political sovereignty in modern democracy

[Turn over

SQ-Con. : 4184-15.

MUPD15035 ASMITA COLLEGE OF LAW, VISHNUPUR, RAIPUR (JH) 2015-9-20-00 AM

Q3 Answer any two

6x2=12

- i) Recently a writ petition was filed by a human rights activist group against the president of the Republic of Eghizia. This was against the presidential order of 2015 excluding certain castes from reservation benefits. However the petition was dismissed by the apex court of Eghizia. The court noted that the president of Eghizia under the constitutional set up of the Republic occupies a ceremonial position and do not exercise real powers. Hence the president cannot be held liable for anything done in his name.
- Identify and explain the form of government as reflected in the given facts.
 - What is the importance of the Government as an essential element of the state?
- ii) The doctrine of Rule of Law is generally accepted maxim of democratic governance. Rule of law is nothing but security against arbitrary and discriminatory treatment.
- Who is the main advocate of the principle of Rule of law? Name three principles of Rule of Law as given by this advocate?
 - What is the main function of the judiciary?
- iii) A quasi federal state is neither purely federal nor purely unitary. Many commentators of the Indian constitution like Prof K.C. Wheare regard India as a quasi-federal state.
- Name three unitary features of the Indian Constitution
 - Give a definition of unitary government. Name one European state having this form of government.

Q4 Answer any four

12x4=48

- What is John Locke 's contribution to the concept of sovereignty? Explain 'inalienability' as an essential feature of sovereignty.
- What were the arguments against women suffrage? Write a note on the system of Plural Voting and its defects?
- What is the importance of territory as an essential element of the state? Make a comparative study of state and society.
- Write a note on the special position of the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary Government. Make a comparative study of Parliamentary government and Presidential government.
- What are the main defects of Montesquie's theory of separation of powers? Write a note on the supremacy of the central government as a feature of unitary government.
- What is the status of the judiciary in a Federation? Why is a Federal form of government regarded as an expensive government?

SQ-Con. : 4184-15.

Q.P.Code No. **25949**

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than **Two** sentences :

- What is the primary focus of the study of Political Science? Name one advocate of the power theory of politics.
- What is science? Give one argument in favour of treating Political Science as a pure science.
- Name two functional distinction between the state and the society?
- Give a definition of state.
- What is the meaning of Inalienability of sovereignty?
- What is Plural Voting? Name one thinker who supported the system of Plural Voting.
- What is the qualitative basis of Aristotle's classification of government? Name the perverted (corrupt) form of Monarchy?
- Name one celebrated writing of Machiavelli. Why Machiavelli advised the ruler to have the qualities of both fox & lion?
- What is the Centripetal distribution of powers? Name one Federation following this method of distribution of powers.
- What is Judicial Review? Name one limitation of Judicial Review in India.

2 Write short note on any **Four** :

- Territorial Representation & its merits
- Comparative study of Unitary government and Federal government
- Importance of Independence of the Judiciary
- Demerits of the Presidential government
- Hare plan of Proportional Representation
- Plato's concept of Philosopher Kings

3 Answer any **Two**:

- In view of the safety risks posed to manned aircraft like airline aircraft the DGA (Director General of Civil Aviation) banned the use of Drones (unmanned aircraft systems- UAS) in India in the year 2014. The ban will stay in place till the time the the regulator formulates rules and regulations for civil use of Drones. There have been several reports of Drone use in India like for weddings and movie making.

DB-Con.7434-16.**TURN OVER**

- a) Identify and explain the aspect of sovereignty as reflected in the given facts.
 - b) Name three importance of Territory as an constituent element of the state.
- ii) In August 2011, a special committee constituted by the Rajya Sabha Chairman Hamid Ansari had found charges of financial irregularities against the Calcutta HC Justice Soumitra Sen to be correct. The Rajya Sabha had found Justice Sen guilty of misappropriating funds as a receiver appointed by the Calcutta HC and of misrepresenting facts in this regard to the court. The upper House voted 189 to 17 in favour of Justice Sen's removal.
- a) Is the provision for impeachment of judges by the legislature as given in the Indian constitution contrary to the doctrine of Separation of powers? Give reason.
 - b) Name three demerits of the doctrine of separation of powers.
- iii) Article 326 of the Indian constitution provides for Universal Adult Suffrage. This provision made real the concept of political equality as given in the preamble to the constitution of India.
- a) What is Universal Adult Suffrage? Name two arguments given against women enfranchisement.
 - b) What is the Delegate theory (model) of Representation?

4 Answer any Four :

- a) What are the basic principles of Pluralistic theory of sovereignty? Discuss Thomas Hobbes perception of sovereignty.
- b) Discuss the supremacy of the central government and the central legislature in a Unitary state. Why is the Indian constitution described as Quasi-Federal?
- c) Write a note on the position of the judiciary in a Federation. What is A.V.Dicey's perception of Rule of Law?
- d) Write a note on the special position of the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary government. Discuss the close collaboration between the executive and the legislative as a feature of Parliamentary government.
- e) Write a note on John Austin's theory of sovereignty.
- f) Discuss the nature of the Federal constitution. Explain the application of checks and balance in the US constitution.

Q.P. Code : 302200

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than **Two** sentences :

20

- (a) Who was the first thinker to make use of the term Politics? What is a City State?
- (b) Name two arguments against treating Political Science as a pure science.
- (c) What is Jean Bodin's definition of sovereignty?
- (d) Name one demerit of the method of Appointment of judges by Election by the Legislature. Name one state following this method of Appointment of judges.
- (e) Name two features of Plato's Ideal State.
- (f) Name two advices given by Machiavelli to the prudent prince.
- (g) What is the formula to obtain the quota in the Hare Plan of Proportional Representation?
- (h) What is the nature of power exercised by the local units in a Unitary state? What is the name of Local subdivisions in the UK?
- (i) Why is the Presidential form of government regarded as politically stable?
- (j) What is the Centrifugal Division of powers? Name one Federation following this method of Division of powers.

2. Write short notes on any **Four** :

20

- (a) John Locke's perception of sovereignty
- (b) Aristotle's classification of government
- (c) Merits of Unitary state
- (d) Measures to ensure the Independence of the Judiciary
- (e) The system of Plural Voting
- (f) Special position of the Prime -Minister in a Parliamentary government

3. Answer any **Two** :

12

- (i) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) forms the basis for diplomatic immunity. According to the provision of the convention the premises of the Embassy cannot be entered without consent. In other words the premises of the embassy inviolable. Article 29 of the Vienna convention lays down that the

TURN OVER

person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. Thus the diplomatic agents are deemed not to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the state to which they have been accredited. And if they have done nothing to forfeit or to waive their privileges, they are for all judicial purposes remain within the jurisdiction of the sending states.

- (a) What is the meaning of All-Comprehensiveness as feature of sovereignty? Is the extra territorial jurisdiction of embassies contrary to the All-Comprehensiveness feature of sovereignty? Give reason.
- (b) What is the relationship between the Legal sovereignty and the Political sovereignty in modern Democracy
- (ii) In India Article 356 is invoked if there has been a failure of the constitutional machinery in any state of India. In the event that a state government is not able to function as per the constitution the state comes under the direct control of the central government. Subsequently, the executive authority is exercised through the centrally appointed Governor, who has the authority to appoint retired civilservent or other administrator to assist him.
- (a) Is the above mentioned provision of the Indian constitution contrary to the Federal principle? Name two provision of the Indian Constitution which are not in accordance with the pure Federal principle.
- (b) Why is a Federation formed?
- (iii) This doctrine is now a generally accepted maxim of modern democratic governance. Ordinarily this doctrine signifies the supremacy of law in government and administration.
- (a) Identify the doctrine as reflected in the given facts. Who was the main advocate of this doctrine? Name one provision of the Indian constitution based on this doctrine.
- (b) What is the primary function of the Judiciary? What is "judge made law"?

4. Answer any **Four** :

- (a) Why the advocates of Pluralistic theory of sovereignty wanted division of sovereignty? What are the differences between the State & other Associations?
- (b) Make a comparative study of Parliamentary government and Presidential government.
- (c) Discuss the application of Checks and Balance in the US political system. What are the Demerits of the doctrine of separation of powers?
- (d) Write a note on the nature of the Federal constitution. What is the status of the judiciary in a Federation?
- (e) Write a note on Territorial Representation & it's Merits? What are the Defects of Functional Representation?
- (f) Why is the state regarded as a politically organized society? What is the importance of the element of Territory to the state?

TURN OVER

Jan - 2017
MAY

BLS Sem - II

Q.P. Code : 18210

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

Q.1 Answer in not more than two or three sentences

- What is the indivisibility feature of Sovereignty? Is there a division of Sovereignty in a Federation? Give reason.
- Why is a Federation regarded as economically advantageous? Give two reasons.
- Name two advices given by Machiavelli to the prudent prince.
- Why is laboratory experiment not possible in political science?
- Why is the Head of the state in a Parliamentary Government regarded as a Nominal Executive? Name one Republic having a Parliamentary Government.
- Name two application of the doctrine of Separation of Powers in the Indian context.
- What is the nature of power exercised by the Federative Units in a Federation? What is the name of Federative Units in Switzerland?
- Why Plato advocated Communism of Family for the Guardian Class?
- Name one chief advocate for women suffrage. When Women were given the right to vote in the USA?
- Name two demerits of the method of appointment of judges by election by the legislature

Q.2 Write short notes on any Four

- State & Society – comparative study
- Political Homogeneity as a feature of the Parliamentary form of Government
- Aristotle's classification of Government
- John Austin's perception of the Determinate superior as the Sovereign
- Hare plan of Proportional Representation
- Sovereignty as soul of the state

Q.3 Answer any two

I On February 2017, a jet airways flight travelling to London from Mumbai, lost its contact with the German Air Traffic Control (ATC). This happened while the aircraft was flying over the German air space. It was presumed that the aircraft had been taken over by terrorists. The German air force deployed its aircraft to ensure the safety of the flight and its guests. Communication was safely restored within a few minutes and the flight subsequently landed at London without incident.

- Identify the constituent element of the state as reflected in the given facts. Name two importance of this element in constituting the State.
- Give a Definition of State.

II In September 2016, less than four months before leaving his office former US President Barack Obama suffered a unique political blow. The US Congress overturned Obamas veto of a bill that would allow relatives of the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks to sue the Saudi Government over its alleged support for the terrorists who carried out the attacks. Both the houses of the Congress voted overwhelmingly to override president's Obama's veto of legislation rejecting pleas from the White House to back the president.

- Is the overriding of presidential veto by the congress a violation of the doctrine of Separation of Powers? Give reason.

Q.P. Code :18210

b) Name three defects of the doctrine of Separation of Powers.

III In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court in April 2017 limited the applicability of section 295A of the IPC to deliberate and malicious acts. The judgment reiterates the constitutional protection of freedom of speech and expression, to prevent the rampant misuse of the penal provision. The judgment said that casual observations on religion or religious beliefs without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of that class of citizens do not come within the Section.

- a) What is the role of the judiciary in relation to the constitution?
- b) What is Judge –made Laws?

Q.4 Answer any Four

- a) What are the demerits of the Unitary Government? Write a note on India as a Quasi federal state?
- b) Write a note on Rousseau's perception of General will. What are the basic principles of the Pluralist theory of Sovereignty?
- c) Write a note on the principle of Rule of Law. What are the measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary?
- d) What is the importance of the Government as an essential element of the State? Write a note on the merits of the Presidential Government.
- e) Why is the Federal Constitution essentially written and rigid? Why is a Federal form of Government regarded as a weak Government?
- f) Write a note on the method of Limited Vote and the Cumulative Vote to ensure Minority Representation. What are the defects of Functional Representation?

Q.P. Code :23796

[Time:3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

NB: 1. All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than **Two** sentences

20

- a) What is the primary Scope of Political Science?
- b) Give a definition of the State.
- c) Name two importance of the element of Territory in constituting the State.
- d) Which theory advocated division of Sovereignty? Name any one argument given by the supporters of this theory for division of Sovereignty.
- e) Which political thinker advocated Communism of Family and Communism of Property and why?
- f) What is John Locke's perception of the human nature and human life in the State of Nature?
- g) What is a Quasi Federal State? Name any one Unitary feature of the Indian Constitution.
- h) Name any two features of the General Will as given by Rousseau .
- i) What is Political Homogeneity as a feature of the parliamentary government?
- j) Name any two arguments against Women enfranchisement?

Q2 Write short notes on any **Four**

20

- a) State & Society – comparative study
- b) Administration of justice as the main function of the judiciary
- c) Aristotle's classification of government
- d) The system of Plural Voting

Q.P. Code :23796

- e) The Method of appointment of the judges by election by people & it's defects
- f) Methods for distribution of powers in a Federation

Q3 Answer any Two

12

i) In a move to protect the private data of the consumers, the government has proposed that sharing of any personal details of consumers for commercial purpose by companies will be treated as unfair practice. According to the government sources people will have the right to take such unfair practice to consumer court and the proposed central consumer authority will be empowered to take actions . The government has proposed these strict measures in the consumer protection bill amid increasing reports that e – commerce companies might be selling for commercial gain the personal details of their clients shared with them while doing transactions through e- commerce.

a) Identify and explain the aspect of sovereignty as reflected in the above facts.

b) What is the Inalienability feature of sovereignty?

ii) The Supreme Court has referred all Aadhaar cases to a Five – Judge constitutional bench to be formed by the end of November, 2017. The legal basis of Aadhaar as well as the various challenges like the mandatory linking of PAN card with the Aadhaar card, safety of data collected under Aadhaar etc. raised against the Aadhaar will now be reviewed by the SC. The petitioner have termed the Aadhaar Act of 2016 as unconstitutional .The Judicial Review of executive is an essential aspect of the system of Checks and Balances in a constitutional democracy.

a) What is Judicial Review? Name any two limitations of Judicial Review in India.

b) What is Rule of Law as given by A.V. Dicey?

iii) The Counties of the United Kingdom are subnational local division of the UK, used for the purpose of administrative, geographical and political demarcations.

a) What is the status of the local governing units in a Unitary system like UK?

b) Name any three merits of a Unitary Government.

Nov-2017

Q.P. Code :23796

Q4 Answer any Four

48

- a) Discuss the importance of the Government as a constituent element of the state. Discuss the close relation between the Executive and the Legislature in a Parliamentary Government.
- b) Write a note on the doctrine of Separation of Powers as given by Montesquieu? What are the defects of the doctrine of Separation of Powers?
- c) What are the main features of Legal Sovereignty? Write a note on John Austin's perception of the Determinate Human Superior as the sovereign and the difficulty in locating a Determinate Superior.
- d) What is Proportional Representation and its defects? Discuss the Hare Formula of Proportional Representation.
- e) Discuss the importance of the Independence of the Judiciary? What are the measure to ensure the Independence of the Judiciary?
- f) Discuss the merits and demerits of a Presidential Government.

Q.P. Code :18209

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

Q.1 Answer in not more than two or three sentences

- a) What is the definition of State as given by Aristotle?
- b) Name the form of government characterized by the existence of Dual Executives? Name one distinction between them.
- c) What is Cumulative Vote?
- d) Name any two defects of Proportional Representation
- e) What is the most relevant distinction between the State & other Associations? Name one difference between the state and other associations in terms of Membership.
- f) Name two advices given by Machiavelli to the prudent prince.
- g) What is the relation between the president and members of the presidential cabinet in a presidential government?
- h) When does a government becomes 'Corrupt' (Pervert) according to Aristotle? What is the corrupt form of Monarchy as given by Aristotle?
- i) Why Plato advocates the Ideal State to be ruled by Philosopher Kings?
- j) Name two defects of Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty.

20

Q.2 Write short notes on any Four

- a) Method of appointment of judges by election by people
- b) Delegate Theory of the role of Representative in the Modern Democracy
- c) Limitations of Judicial Review in India
- d) Arguments against treating Political Science as a Science
- e) Government as the working machinery of the State
- f) Universal Suffrage

20

Q.3 Answer any Two

I Recently the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) informed the Bombay High Court that 112 buildings within the radius of four km of the domestic and international airports in Mumbai have violated aviation safety rules. This was told to the HC during the hearing on a Public Interest Litigation which has alleged threat to the passenger safety due to illegal structures around the two airports. The court asked the DGCA to serve notices to these 112 buildings and take further action.

12

- a) Identify and explain the aspect of Sovereignty as reflected in the given facts
- b) What is the relationship between the Legal Sovereignty and the Political Sovereignty?

II In the absence of domestic laws in India to deal with complaints of sexual harassment against women at workplace, the judiciary took a milestone step in the year 1997. The Supreme Court in Vishaka VS Rajasthan formulated guidelines to deal with such issues with the help of judicial legislation.

- a) What is the primary function of the judiciary? Is quasi legislative function performed by the judiciary against the doctrine of Separation of Powers? Give reason.
- b) Write three measures to ensure the Independence of the Judiciary.

III Under Article 61 of the constitution of India the president of India can be removed from the office by a process of impeachment for the violation of the constitution by the union legislature. The process of impeachment can begin either in the Lok Sabha or the Rajaya Sabha.

- a) Is the above provision of the Indian Constitution against the doctrine of Separation of Powers? Give reason.
- b) Why Montesquieu advocated Separation of Powers? Name the celebrated work in which he advocated the doctrine of Separation of Powers.

Q.4 Answer any Four

- a) What is the status of the Central Government and the Central Legislature in a Unitary State? Write a note on the relationship between the Executive & the Legislature in a Presidential government.
- b) Make a comparative study of Unitary Government & Federal Government. What are the unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?
- c) Discuss the criticisms against John Austin's theory of Sovereignty.
- d) Write a note on Thomas Hobbes perception of the State of Nature and Sovereignty. Discuss the importance of Territory as an essential element of the state.
- e) Make an evaluation of the theory of separation of powers as given by Montesquieu. Make a note on the position of the judiciary in a Federation.
- f) Discuss the position of the PM in a Parliamentary Government. What are the merits of a Parliamentary Government

Q.P. Code :18209

मराठी रुपांतर

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.
- अ) ऑरिस्टॉटल ने राज्याची केलेली व्याख्या लिहा.
- ब) द्वी कार्यकारी मंडळ वैशिष्ट्य असलेल्या शासन प्रकारचे नाव लिहा. एक फरक लिहा.
- क) एकत्रित मतदान पद्धती काय आहे.
- ड) प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधी याचे दोन दोष लिहा.
- इ) राज्य आणि संस्था यांतील महत्त्वपूर्ण फरक काय आहे? सदस्यत्वाबाबत राज्य आणि संस्था यांमध्ये काय फरक आहे?
- फ) सामर्थ्यवान राजा साठी मॅकीयाव्हेलीने दिलेले दोन सल्ले लिहा.
- ग) अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धतीत अध्यक्ष आणि अध्यक्षीय मंत्रीमंडळातील सदस्य यांच्यात काय संबंध असतो?
- ह) ऑरिस्टॉटलच्या मते शासन भ्रष्ट केव्हा होते? त्याच्या मते राजेशाहीचा भ्रष्ट प्रकार कोणता?
- ई) प्लेटो आदर्श राज्य तत्त्वज्ञानी राजाने चालविण्याचे समर्थन का करतो?
- ज) अनेकत्ववादी सार्वभौमत्वाचे दोन दोष लिहा.

(२०)

प्र.२ टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) लोक निवडणुकीतून न्यायाधीशांची नियुक्ती
- ब) अधुनिक लोकशाहीत प्रतिनिधीच्या भूमिकेचा डेलीगेट सिद्धांत
- क) भारतातील न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकनाच्या मर्यादा
- ड) राज्यशास्त्र हे शास्त्र आहे या विरोधातील युक्तिवाद
- इ) शासन राज्याची कार्य करणारी यंत्रणा
- फ) सार्वत्रिक प्रोढ मताधिकार

(२०)

प्र.३ कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा

१. अलिकडेच सीव्ही एव्हीएशनच्या डायरेक्टर जनरल ने मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयाला अशी माहिती दिली की मुंबईतील राष्ट्रीय तसेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानतळाच्या चार किलोमीटर परिसरात ११२ इमारतीनी सुरक्षा नियमाचे उल्लंघन केले आहे. एका जनहित याचिकेद्वारे प्रवाशांच्या सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने विमानतळ परिसरात बेकायदेशीर बांधकामाबाबत उच्च न्यायालयाला कळवले होते. उच्च न्यायालयाने DGCA ला पुढील कारवाईसाठी ११२ इमारतींना नोटीसा देण्यास सांगितला.

(१२)

- अ) वरील उताऱ्या व्यक्त होणाऱ्या सर्वभौमाचा प्रकार ओळखा आणि स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) वैधानिक आणि राजकीय सर्वभौमत्वातील संबंध लिहा.

२. भारतात कामाच्या ठिकाणी स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या लैंगिक अत्याचारासाठी कायदा नसताना १९९७ मध्ये न्यायालयाने विशाखा केंस मध्ये महत्त्वाचा टप्पा पर केला. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने कायदेमंडळाच्या सहायाने काही मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे सुचीत केली.
- अ) न्यायमंडळाचे प्राथमिक कार्य काय आहे? न्यायमंडळाचे प्रतीकायदे मंडळाचे कार्य सत्ता विभाजनाच्या विरोधी आहे का? कारण लिहा.
- ब) न्यायमंडळाच्या स्वातंत्र्याचे तीन उपाय लिहा.
३. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील ६१ व्या कलमा प्रमाणे राष्ट्रपतींना घटना विरोधी कृत्यासाठी महाभियोगाने कायदे मंडळ पदच्युत करू शकते. महाभियोग प्रक्रिया लोकसभा किंवा राज्य सभेमध्ये करता येते.
- अ) या उतान्यातील घटनेतील तरतूद सत्ता विभाजनाच्या विरोधात आहे का? कारण लिहा.
- ब) सत्ता विभाजनाचा पुरस्कार मॉन्टेस्क्यू का करते? सत्ता विभाजनाचे तत्त्व स्पष्ट केलेले मॉन्टेस्क्यू चे लोकप्रिय पुस्तकाचे नाव लिहा.

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) केंद्रीय शासन आणि कायदे मंडळाचे एकात्म शासन पद्धतीत काय स्थान असते. अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धतीत कार्यकारी मंडळ आणि कायदे मंडळ यांच्यातील संबंध लिहा.
- ब) एकात्म आणि संघराज्यात्मक शासनपद्धती तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करा. भारतीय राज्यघटनेची एकात्म वैशिष्ट्ये काय आहेत.
- क) जॉन अॅस्टीनच्या सार्वभौमत्वाच्या सिद्धांतावर टीकात्मक चर्चा करा.
- ड) राज्याचे स्वरूप आणि सार्वभौमत्व याबाबत थॉमस हॉब्स चे मत लिहा. भूप्रदेश राज्याच्या महत्त्वाचा आवश्यक घटक चर्चा करा.
- इ) मॉन्टेस्क्यूच्या सत्ताविभाजनाच्या सिद्धांताचे मूल्यमापन करा. संघराज्य न्यायमंडळाचे स्थान चर्चा करा.
- फ) संसदीय शासन पद्धतीत पंतप्रधानाचे स्थान चर्चा करा. संसदीय शासन पद्धतीचे गुण काय आहेत?

512118

Paper / Subject Code: 38101 / Paper II - Political Science - I.

BLS Sem-II

Q.P. Code : 23798

[Time:3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Q1 Answer in not more than Two

20

- Give a definition of Political Science?
- What is the primary focus of Political Science?
- Why is the State regarded as a politically organised Society?
- Name two differences between the State and other Associations.
- Which political thinker advocated the role of Philosopher Kings and why?
- What is the qualitative basis of Aristotle's classification of Government? What is the corrupt form of Rule of Few as given by Aristotle?
- Name two advices given by Machiavelli to the prudent Prince.
- What is the Hare formula of Proportional Representation?
- Name two subjects under the Union List as given in the constitution of India.
- Name any two features of Rule of Law as given by A.V. Dicey.

Q2 Write short notes on any Four

20

- State & Government – comparative study
- Role of the PM in a Parliamentary government
- Functional Representation & its defects
- Demerits of a Unitary Government
- Sovereignty as soul of the state
- Three Methods for appointment of the Judges

Q3 Answer any Two

12

- Recently the Supreme Court in a landmark judgment declared the practice of triple talaq (Talaq-e-biddat, 3 pronouncement of Talaq at one and same time) as unconstitutional. The

SC decision has established the supremacy of rule of law , gender equality as given in the Constitution of India .

a) Identify and explain the role of the judiciary in relation to the constitution on the basis of the given facts.

b) What is Judge –made laws? Give one example of Judge –made laws from India.

ii) On October 1st, 2017 , Catalonia, a prosperous region in Spain with it's own language and culture conducted an independence referendum .In this referendum a majority of the Catalan voters voted to secede from Spain. The Central government in Madrid responded by dismissing the Catalan provincial government and imposed direct rule over Catalonia.

a) What will be the impact on the sovereignty of the Spanish state if the secession bid by Catalonia is successful?

b) What is Thomas Hobbes perception of the human life in the State of Nature? What is the nature of Sovereign power as given by Hobbes?

iii) In October 2017, the apex court in India revisited an earlier SC order on playing the national anthem in cinema halls before the screening of films. The SC court asked the central government to decide on this matter and if they want to bring in a rule as this issue falls under the purview of the government. Thus judiciary sticking to it's role of interpreting the law, rather than writing new law against the spirit of the doctrine of the separation of powers as given in the Indian Constitution.

a) Who is the chief advocate of the doctrine of Separation of Powers? Name two reasons for the need of Separation of Powers in a constitutional democracy.

b) Name three defects of the doctrine of the Separation of Powers.

Q4. Answer any Four

a) Explain John Austin theory of Sovereignty.

b) What is the importance of Territory as a constituent element of the State .Discuss the demerits of the Presidential Government .

Q.P. Code : 23798

- c) Discuss the pattern of the distribution of powers in a federation. Write a note on India as a quasi Federal state.
- d) Discuss the different methods to ensure Minority Representation.
- e) Discuss the application of the doctrine of Separation of Powers in the US political system.
- f) Why is the federal constitution essentially written and rigid? Discuss the position of the judiciary in a federation.

मराठी रूपांतर

[वेळ : तीन तास]

[Marks: १००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B:

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन वाक्यात लिहा.

- राज्यशाखाची व्याख्या लिहा.
- राज्यशास्त्र प्रामुख्याने कोणत्या घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकते?
- राज्याला राजकीयदृष्ट्या संघटीत झालेला समाज का मानले जाते?
- राज्य आणि संघटना यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
- कोणत्या विचारवंताने तत्वज्ञानी राज्याच्या शासनाचे समर्थन केले? का?
- ऑरिस्टॉलच्या शासनसंस्थेच्या वर्गीकरणाचा गुणात्मक आधार काय आहे? ऑरिस्टॉलने सांगितलेला समूहाच्या सत्तेचा भ्रष्ट प्रकार कोणता?
- सामर्थ्यवान राजाला मॅकीयाव्हॅलीने दिलेले दोन सल्ले लिहा.
- प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधित्वाचा हेर फर्मूला काय आहे?
- ए. व्ही. डायसी यांनी सांगितलेल्या कायद्याच्या राज्याची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

२०

प्र.२ टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

- राज्य आणि शासनसंस्था तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
- संसदीय शासन पद्धतीत पंतप्रधानांची भूमिका
- व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधित्व आणि त्याचे दोष
- एकात्म शासनसंस्थेचे दोष
- सार्वभौमत्व राज्याचा आत्मा आहे.
- न्यायाधीशांच्या नेमणुकीच्या तीन पद्धती

२०

प्र.३ खालीलपैकी कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

- अलीकडचे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने तीहेरी तलाक हा घटना विरोधी आहे असा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय दिला. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या या निर्णयाने कायद्याच्या राज्याची सर्वोच्चता प्रस्थापीत केली. यासाठी न्यायालयाने घटनेतील लैंगिक समतेचा आधार दिला.

१२

Q.P. Code : 23798

- अ) देलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे घटनेच्या संदर्भात न्यायालयाची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
ब) न्यायालयीन निर्णयाचे कायदे म्हणजे काय? एक उदाहरण द्या.
- II १ ऑक्टोबर २०१७ रोजी कॅटलॉनीया या स्पेन मधील समृद्ध प्रांताने सामाईक भाषा आणि संस्कृतीच्या आधारावर सर्वानुमते स्वातंत्र्य घोषित केले. बहुसंख्य नागरिकांनी स्पेन पासून वेगळे होण्याच्या बाजूने मतदान केले. स्पेनच्या केंद्र सरकारने कॅटलॉनीयन राज्य शासन बरखास्त करून तो प्रांत केंद्र सरकारच्या अंमलाखाली आणला.
अ) जर कॅटलॉनीयन यशस्वी झाले असते तर स्पेन राज्याच्या सर्वभौमत्वावर काय परिणाम झाला असता?
ब) थॉमस हॉब्स ने वर्णन केलेले राज्यातील मानवी जीवन कसे होते?
- III ऑक्टोबर २०१७ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने यापूर्वी सिनेमायुहात राष्ट्रगीत प्रदर्शित करण्याचा देलेला आदेश मागे घेतला. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने ही बाब केंद्रशासनाच्या अधिकार क्षेत्र येत असल्याने केंद्राने याबाबत निर्णय घ्यावा असे सांगितले. न्यायमंडळ केवळ कायद्याचे स्पष्टीकरण करते कारण नाहीतर ते घटनेतील सत्ता विभाजनाच्या तरतुदी विरोधी होईल.
अ) सत्ता विभाजनाचा सिद्धांत कोणी सांडला? घटनात्मक लोकशाहीत सत्ता विभाजनाची गरज काय आहे?
ब) सत्ता विभाजनाचे तीन दोष लिहा.
- प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे संविस्तर लिहा (कोणतेही चार)
अ) जॉन ऑस्टीनचा सर्वभौमत्वाचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.
ब) राज्याचे मुलभूत घटक म्हणून भूप्रदेशाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धतीचे दोष स्पष्ट करा.
क) संघराज्यात अधिकाराचे विभाजन चर्चा करा.
ड) अल्पसंख्याकांच्या प्रतिनिधीत्वाच्या निरनिराळ्या पद्धतीवर चर्चा करा.
इ) अमेरिकेतील सत्ता विभाजनाची उपयुक्त चर्चा करा.
फ) संघराज्यात्मक राज्यघटना लिखित आणि तोडर का असावी? संघराज्यात न्यायमंडळाचे स्थान यावर चर्चा करा.

14/6/19 BLS sem II

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100]

N.B.: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than Two sentences

20

- Give two arguments in favour of treating political science as pure science.
- Which philosopher advised the Prince to be both strong and cunning? Why he advised so?
- Name any two Demerits of the method of appointment of judges by Election by the Legislature.
- Give the definition of Sovereignty as given by Jean Bodin.
- Who is the Chief advocate of the notion of Popular Sovereignty? Which part of the preamble to the Indian Constitution uphold the notion of Popular Sovereignty?
- Name any two principles of the doctrine of Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty.
- What is Legal Sovereignty? Name one main advocate of the concept of Legal Sovereignty.
- What is the Quantitative and the Qualitative basis of classification of Government as given by Aristotle?
- What is the most relevant distinction between the State and other Associations?
- Whom Plato wanted to be the rulers of the Ideal State and why?

Q2. Write short notes on any Four

20

- India as a Quasi Federal State
- Thomas Hobbes perception of State of Nature and Sovereignty
- State and Society – comparative study
- Demerits of Parliamentary Government
- Reasons for forming a Federation
- Rule of Law as given by A. V. Dicey.

Q3. Answer any Two

12

I. The ongoing technological warfare between USA and Peoples Republic of China has it's impact on Huawei, the Chinese Mobile Smartphone maker. Following the US President Donald Trump order Google has began to limit the software services it provides to Huawei. A White House order has restricted Chinese companies access to American technology.

- Identify and explain the aspect of Sovereignty as reflected in the given facts.
- What do you understand by the Indivisibility feature of Sovereignty? Is there a division of Sovereignty in a Federation? Give reason for your answer.

II. On 28th September 2016, the US Congress voted to override a veto by the then US President Barack Obama. The 97-to-1 vote in the Senate and the 348-to-77 vote in the House of Representatives passed a bill that would allow the families of those killed in the terror attack on September 2011 to sue the Saudi Arabia Government for any role in the terror attack.

- Is the override of Presidential veto by the US Congress against the doctrine of Separation of Powers? Give reason for your answer.
- Give two reasons as given by Montesquieu for advocating the doctrine of Separation of Powers.

II 202 212

III. In many countries with written constitutions, there prevails the doctrine of Judicial Review. India with a written Constitution has adopted judicial Review. In fact Judicial Review is one of the chief features of the Indian Constitution.

- a) What is Judicial Review? What is the Basic Structure case?
- b) What is the primary function of the Judiciary?

48

Q4 Answer any Four

- a) Discuss the importance of the independence of the judiciary. Explain the position of the judiciary in a Federation.
- b) Make a comparative study of Unitary and Federal form of Government.
- c) Evaluate John Austin Theory of Sovereignty.
- d) Distinguish between the Nominal and Real Executives in a Parliamentary form of Government. Discuss the position of the President in a Presidential form of Government.
- e) Discuss the status of Local Governments in a Unitary Government. What are the Merits of a Unitary Government.
- f) What is the importance of Territory as a constituent element of the State? Discuss the Government as the living tool of the State.

(मराठी भाषांतर)

(३ तास)

(एकूण गुण : १००)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.

१. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन वाक्यात लिहा.

- अ) राज्यशास्त्र हे शुद्धशास्त्र आहे याच्या समर्थनाचे दोन युक्तीवाद लिहा.
- ब) कोणत्या विचारवंताने राजा धूर्त आणि सामर्थ्यशाली असला पाहिजे असे सांगितले? का?
- क) कायदे मंडळाने न्यायाधीशांची निवड करून त्यांची नियुक्ती करण्याच्या पद्धतीतील दोन दोष लिहा.
- ड) जीन बोडीत ने सार्वभौमत्वाची केलेली व्याख्या लिहा.
- ई) लोकप्रिय सार्वभौमत्वाच्या संकल्पनेचा मुख्य समर्थक कोण होता? भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या प्रस्तावनेतील कोणता भाग लोकप्रिय सार्वभौमत्वाची संकल्पना व्यक्त करतो.
- फ) सार्वभौमत्वाच्या अनेकत्ववादी सिद्धांताची दोन तत्वे लिहा.
- ग) वैधानिक सार्वभौमत्व म्हणजे काय? वैधानिक सार्वभौमत्वाचे समर्थन करण्याच्या एका विचारवंताचे नाव लिहा.
- ह) ऑरिस्टॉटलने शासनसंस्थेच्या वर्गीकरणासाठी सांगितलेला सख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक आधार काय आहे?
- ड) राज्य आणि शासन संस्था यातील सर्वात महत्वाचा फरक काय आहे.
- ज) प्लेटोच्या मते आदर्शराज्यात कोण राज्यकर्ता असावा? का?

२. टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) भारत एक अर्धसंघराज्य
- ब) निसर्गावस्तेतील राज्य आणि सार्वभौमत्व याबाबत हॉब्स चे मत
- क) राज्य आणि समाज तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
- ड) संसदीय शासन पद्धतीचे दोष
- इ) संघराज्य निर्मितीची कारणे
- फ) ए.व्ही. डायसी ने सांगितलेले कायद्याचे राज्य

३. कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

(१२)

I) अमेरिका आणि चीन यांच्यात चालू असलेल्या तांत्रिक युद्धाचा स्मार्ट फोन बंदवीणारी व्हायवेई या चायनिज कंपनीवर परिणाम होत आहे. अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्षांच्या आदेशावरून गूगलने व्हायवेई कंपनीला देत असलेल्या सेवा कमी केल्या. अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्षांनी चायनीज कंपनीना अमेरिकन तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यावर प्रतिबंध लावण्याचे आदेश दिले.

अ) वरिल उताऱ्यात व्यक्त होणारे सार्वभौमत्व ओळखून स्पष्ट करा.

ब) सार्वभौमत्वाचे अविभाज्यतेचे वैशिष्ट्य काय आहे? संघराज्यात सार्वभौमत्वाचे विभाजन होते का? कारण लिहा.

II) २८ सप्टेंबर, २०१६ मध्ये अमेरिकन काँग्रेसने राष्ट्राध्यक्ष बराक ओबामा यांनी वापरलेल्या नकाराधीकाराच्या विरोधी मतदान केले. २०११ च्या दहशतवादी हल्ल्यात मरण पावलेल्यांच्या त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांना सौदी अरेबीया सरकार विरोधात दावा दाखल करण्यास मंजूरी देणारे विधेयक दोन्ही सभागृहांनी ९७ वी. १ आणि ३४८ वि. ७७ अशा बहुमताने संमत केले.

अ) अमेरिकन कायदे मंडळाने (काँग्रेसने) राष्ट्राध्यक्षांच्या नकाराधीकाराची केलेली पायमल्ली सत्ता विभाजन तत्त्वाच्या विरोधात आहे का? कारण लिहा.

ब) मॉन्टेस्क्यूच्या सत्ता विभाजनाच्या समर्थनाची कारणे लिहा.

III) लिखित राज्यघटना असणाऱ्या अनेक देशात न्यायीक पुनर्विलोकनाचे तत्त्व आहे. भारतात न्यायीक पुनर्विलोकनाचा स्विकार केलेला आहे. भारतीय राज्य घटनेचे ते मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य आहे.

अ) न्यायीक पुनर्विलोकन म्हणजे काय? बेसीक स्ट्रक्चर केस काय आहे?

ब) न्याय मंडळाची प्राथमिक कार्ये कोणती आहेत?

४. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा (कोणतेही चार).

(४८)

अ) न्याय मंडळाच्या स्वातंत्र्याचे महत्त्व चर्चा करा. संघराज्यातील न्याय मंडळाचे स्थान स्पष्ट करा.

ब) एकात्म शासन आणि संघराज्यात्मक शासन तुलना करा.

क) जॉन ऑस्टीनच्या सर्व भौमत्वाच्या सिध्दांताचे मूल्यमापन करा.

ड) संसदीय शासन पध्दतीतील नामधारी कार्यकारी आणि वास्तव कार्यकारी यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.

इ) एकात्म शासन पध्दतीतील स्थानिक शासनाचे स्थान स्पष्ट करा. एकात्म शासन पध्दतीचे गुण लिहा.

फ) राज्याचा मुख्य घटक म्हणून भूप्रदेशाचे महत्त्व काय आहे? राज्याची कार्य करणारी यंत्रणा म्हणजे शासन संस्था होय चर्चा करा?

Date :- 13/10/22

Q.P. :- 92018

BLS - Sem - II

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

Question 1. Select the correct option given below the questions Marks 30

- 1) The state is a political -----.
a) association b) Party c) Government d) pressure group
- 2) In ----- Sovereignty, Supreme Power is only in name and not in reality.
a) Real b) Titular c) Legal d) Political
- 3) Monastic theory of sovereignty is connected with ----- theory of sovereignty.
a) Austin b) Pluralist c) Traditional d) Modern
- 4) ----- is not restricted by territorial frontiers
a) Association b) State c) Government d) Parliament
- 5) Plato did not allow the governing class to have a family, The idea is called -----.
a) communism of wealth b) communism of family c) communism of Marx d) communism of Stalin
- 6) The method of appointment of judges by executive results in -----.
a) populist decisions b) violation of separation of powers c) centralization d) decentralisation
- 7) in unitary form of government, the local governments exercise ----- power
a) original b) delegated c) residuary d) primary
- 8) Classification of government in federal and Unitary is based on -----.
a) Functional Division b) Territorial Division c) Executive Division d) Parliamentary Division
- 9) In Canada regional government are called -----.
a) States b) Cantons c) Counties d) Provinces
- 10) In ----- pattern of distribution of powers residuary power is vested in the centre.
a) Centripetal b) Centrifugal c) Union d) Association
- 11) ----- is real Executive in parliamentary form of government.
a) Head of Government b) President c) Chief Minister d) Chief Justice
- 12) ----- is merit of presidential form of government.
a) Dictatorial Power b) Rigidity c) Harmonious working is difficult d) Continuity of policy
- 13) Indian Constitution is called -----.
a) Pure Federal b) Pure Unitary c) Quasi Federal d) Socialist
- 14) ----- is not an essential condition for Independent Judiciary.
a) Appointment of judges by political parties b) Minimum salary c) Separation of power d) Security of tenure
- 15) Today's Democracy is called ----- Democracy.

13/10/22

QP:- 92018

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

a) Representative b) Direct c) Real d) Nominal

16) In India, the Scheme for federal form of government for the first time laid down by -----

a) Government of India Act 1858 b) Government of India Act 1919 c) Government of India Act 1935
d) Indian independent Act

17) ----- supported Female enfranchisement.

a) Jeremy Bentham b) J.S.Mill c) C.W.Mills d) Sir Henry Maine

18) Single transferable vote system is used in ----- constituency.

a) Single member b) Multi member c) Territorial d) Regional

19) The law-making power of the Federal Congress in the USA is checked by the Veto power of the

a) president b) Prime minister c) governor d) chief justice of the US Supreme court

20) According to the Montevideo convention ----- is not an essential element of state.

a) Territory b) Government c) Sovereignty d) Law

2/10/22

Q.P. in 92018

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

Marks 30

- 1) Write three difference between state and Association.
- 2) What is 'Police State'?
- 3) What is Sovereignty?
- 4) State any three advice given by Machiavelli to the prudent prince.
- 5) What is Judicial Review?
- 6) Write any three features of parliamentary government?
- 7) Write the drawbacks of Unitary government.
- 8) What is cumulative vote system?
- 9) State Aristotle's classification of government.
- 10) Name any three pure federal features of the Indian Constitution.

0/22

QP:- 92018

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

प्र.१ योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

माक्स ३०

१) राज्य हि एक राजकीय ----- आहे.

अ) संघटना ब) पक्ष क) शासन संस्था ड) दबाव गट

२) ----- सार्वभौम प्रकारात सर्वोच्च सत्ता हि केवळ नावात असते प्रत्यक्षात नसते.

अ) वास्तव ब) नाममात्र क) कायदेशीर ड) राजकीय

३) सार्वभौमत्वाचा राजेशाही सिद्धांत ----- सिद्धांताशी संबंधित आहे.

अ) ऑस्टीन ब) अनेकत्व वादी क) पारंपारिक ड) आधुनिक

४) ----- ला भौगोलिक मर्यादा नसते.

अ) संघटना ब) राज्य क) शासन ड) संसद

५) प्लेटो शासक वर्गाला कुटुंबाची मान्यता देत नाही. या कल्पनेला ----- म्हणतात.

अ) संपत्तीचा साम्यावाद ब) कुटुंबाचा साम्यवाद क) मार्क्स चा साम्यवाद ड) स्टॅलीनचा साम्यवाद

६) कार्यकारीमंडळा कडून न्यायाधीशांची नियुक्ती केल्यास त्याचा पुढील परिणाम होतो. -----

अ) लोकप्रिय निर्णय ब) सत्ता विभाजनाचे उल्लंघन क) केंद्रीकरण ड) विकेंद्रीकरण

७) एकात्म शासन पद्धतीत स्थानिक शासन ----- प्रकारची सत्ता वापरतात.

अ) मुलभूत ब) प्रत्यायुक्त क) उर्वरित ड) प्राथमिक

८) संघराज्य आणि एकात्म राज्य हे शासन संस्थेचे वर्गिकरण ----- यां वर आधारित आहे.

अ) कार्याचे विभाजन ब) प्रादेशिक विभाजन क) कार्यकारीमंडळाचे विभाजन ड) संसदेचे विभाजन

९) कॅनडा मध्ये प्रादेशिक शासनाला ----- म्हणतात.

अ) राज्य ब) कॅन्टोन्स क) कौंटी ड) प्रोविन्स

१०) ----- प्रकारच्या अधिकार वितरणात उर्वरित अधिकार केंद्राकडे असतात.

अ) केंद्राकाशी ब) केंद्रोत्सारी क) संघात्मक ड) संघटनात्मक

११) संसदीय शासन पद्धतीत ----- हा वास्तव कार्यकारी प्रमुख असतो.

अ) शासनाचा प्रमुख ब) अध्यक्ष क) मुख्य मंत्री ड) मुख्य न्यायाधीश

१२) ----- हा अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धतीचा गुण आहे.

4

13/10/22

(V) P: - 92018

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

अ) हुकुमशाही सत्ता ब) ताठरता क) कामकाजातील सुसंवाद अंघड ड) धोरणातील सातत्य

१३) भारतीय राज्यघटना ----- मानली जाते.

अ) शुद्ध संघराज्य ब) शुद्ध एकात्म क) अर्ध संघराज्य ड) समाजवादी

१४) न्यायालयीन स्वातंत्र्यासाठी ----- हि आवश्यक अट नाही.

अ) राजकीय पक्षाकडून न्यायाधीशांची नियुक्ती ब) कमीत कमी वेतन क) सत्ता विभाजन ड) कार्यकालाची सुरक्षितता.

१५) आजची लोकशाही ----- लोकशाही मानली जाते.

अ) प्रातिनिधिक ब) प्रत्यक्ष क) वास्तव ड) नाकमात्र

१६) ----- अन्वये भारतात प्रथम संघराज्यीय शासन पद्धती लागू करण्यात आली.

अ) भारतीय प्रशासन कायदा १८५८ ब) भारतीय प्रशासन कायदा १९१९ क) भारतीय प्रशासन कायदा १९३५
ड) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य कायदा

१७) ----- ने स्त्री माताधिकाराचे समर्थन केले.

अ) जेम्मी बेंथम ब) जे. एस. मिल क) सी.डब्लू. मिल ड) सर हेन्री माईने

१८) एक क्रमदेय मतदान पद्धती ----- मतदार संघात वापरली जाते.

अ) एक प्रतिनिधी ब) बहु प्रतिनिधी क) भूप्रदेशीय ड) प्रांतीय

१९) संघीय कायदेमंडळाचा कायदे करण्याचा अधिकार ----- हा आपला नकाराधिकार वापरून तपासू शकतो.

अ) राष्ट्रपती ब) पंतप्रधान क) राज्यपाल ड) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे सर न्यायाधीश

२०) मॉटेव्हिडीओ अधिवेशाना प्रमाणे ----- राज्याचा मुलभूत आवश्यक घटक नाही.

अ) भूप्रदेश ब) शासन संस्था क) सार्वभौमत्व ड) कायदा

10/22

QP:- 92018

Paper / Subject Code: 38112 / Political Science-I

प्र. २ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन ते तीन ओळीत लिहा.

३० मार्क्स

- १) राज्य आणि संघटना यातील तीन फरक लिहा.
- २) पोलीस राज्य म्हणजे काय?
- ३) सार्वभौमत्व म्हजे काय?
- ४) मॅकियावेलीने सामर्थ्यशाली राजाला दिलेले तीन सल्ले लिहा.
- ५) न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन म्हणजे काय?
- ६) संसदिय शासन पद्धतीची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- ७) एकात्म शासन पद्धतीचे दोष लिहा.
- ८) एकत्रित मातादन पद्धती म्हणजे काय?
- ९) अँरीस्टॉटलचे शासन संस्थेचे वर्गिकरण लिहा.
- १०) भारतीय राज्यघटनेची शुद्ध संघराज्याची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

01/12/22

QP: 16625

[Time: 2 Hours]

[Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Answer any Six

12

- a) What is Communism of Family as advocated by Plato?
- b) Why is the Government regarded as the living tool of the State?
- c) Name any two advices given by Machiavelli to the Prudent Prince.
- d) What is Internal Sovereignty? Who exercise the Sovereignty of the State?
- e) What is Functional Representation? Name one advantage of this method of Representation.
- f) What is the Hare Formula of Proportional Representation?
- g) Who is a sovereign according to John Austin? What is Law according to Austin.
- h) What is A.V.Diceys perception of Rule of Law. Which provision of the Indian constitution uphold this doctrine
- i) What is the centripetal distribution of powers in a federation? What is the status of federative units in a federation?
- j) What is the significance of the Independence of Judiciary?

Q 2. Write short notes on any Two

12

- a) Philosopher kings as given by Plato
- b) Social contract theory of origin of the state
- c) Comparative study of parliamentary and presidential form of government
- d) Methods for Minority Representation

Q 3. Answer any Two

12

- a) This French jurist defined sovereignty as "supreme power over citizens and subjects, unrestrained by law".
 - i) Identify the thinker and explain his views as reflected in the given definition.
 - ii) Write two differences between legal and political sovereignty
- b) The President of the United States of America has the power of the veto, which means he can stop legislation from becoming law.
 - i) Is the above provision of the American Constitution against the doctrine of separation of powers? Give reason.
 - ii) Name three merits of the doctrine of separation of powers.

18/12/20

FYBLS Sem II (old)

Paper / Subject Code: 38101 / Paper II - Political Science - I.

QP: 16625

- c) According to Aristotle, in every government, changes goes on cycle of rotation. Aristocracy is the rule of the few but it degenerates into oligarchy.
- When according to Aristotle, Aristocracy transforms to Oligarchy? What is the quantitative basis of Aristotle's classification of government.
 - What is a City State?
- d) This Italian philosopher believed that a successful Prince should appear to display the characteristics exhibited by both a 'lion' and a 'fox'.
- Identify the thinker as reflected in the given facts. Why he said so?
 - Why is the state regarded as a politically organised society

Q4. Answer any Two

24

- Discuss the functions of Judiciary in a Modern Democratic State.
 - What is sovereignty? Explain the pluralist theory of sovereignty.
 - Discuss the pattern of distribution of powers in a federation. Write a note on India as a Quasi Federal State.
 - Discuss the special position of the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary form of Government. Discuss the drawbacks of the Presidential form of Government.
-

[वेळ: २ तास]

[मार्क्स: ६०]

प्र. १ खालील प्रश्नांची दोन ते तीन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही सहा)

१२

- अ) प्लेटोने सांगितलेला कुटुंबाचा साम्यवाद म्हणजे काय?
- ब) शासन संस्थेला राज्याचे एक सजीव साधन का मानले आहे?
- क) सामर्थ्यशाली राजाला मॅकियाव्हेलीने दिलेले दोन सल्ले लिहा.
- ड) अंतर्गत सार्वभौमत्व म्हणजे काय? राज्याची सार्वभौम सत्ता कोण वापरते?
- इ) व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधित्व म्हणजे काय? या प्रकारच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाचा एक फायदा लिहा.
- फ) प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधित्वाची हरे पद्धत काय आहे?
- ग) ऑस्टीन च्या मते सार्वभौम कोण असते? ऑस्टीन च्या मते कायदा म्हणजे काय?
- ह) कायद्याचे राज्य या बाबत प्रा.ए. व्ही. डायसी यांचा विचार काय आहे? या तत्वाचे प्रकटीकरण घटनेच्या कोणत्या तरतुदी मध्ये झाले आहे?
- ई) संघराज्यात सत्तेचे केंद्राकशी विभाजन म्हणजे काय? संघराज्यात संघ घटकाचे स्थान काय असते?
- ज) न्यायमंडळाच्या स्वातंत्र्याचे महत्त्व काय आहे?

प्र. २ टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

१२

- अ) प्लेटोचा तत्वज्ञानी राजा.
- ब) राज्याच्या उदयाचा सामाजिक कराराचा सिद्धांत.
- क) संसदीय आणि अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धती तुलनात्मक अभ्यास.
- ड) अल्प संख्यांकाच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाची पद्धत.

प्र. ३ प्रश्न सोडवा (कोणतेही दोन)

१२

अ) फ्रेंच विधीज्ञ जीन बोदिन ने सार्वभौमत्वाची व्याख्या केली. या नुसार सार्वभौमत्व म्हणजे कायद्याने प्रतिबंधित न केलेली जनतेवरील आणि नागरिकांवरील सर्वोच्च सत्ता होय.

- १) वरील व्याख्येतून व्यक्त होणारा बोदिन चा विचार स्पष्ट करा.
- २) वैधानिक सार्वभौमत्व आणि राजकीय सार्वभौमत्व यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.

16/12/22

F4BLS Sem II (Cold)

Paper / Subject Code: 38101 / Paper II - Political Science - I.

QP: 16625

ब) अमेरिकेच्या अध्यक्षांना नकाराधिकार असतो. याचा अर्थ ते विधीमंडळाला कायदे करण्यापासून थांबवू शकतात.

१) अमेरिकन राज्यघटनेतील वरील तरतूद सत्ता विभाजनाच्या तत्वा विरुद्ध आहे का? करणे द्या.

२) सत्ता विभाजनाच्या सिद्धांताचा मुख्य प्रवर्तक कोण होता? सत्ता विभाजनाच्या तत्वाचे दोन गुण लिहा.

क) अॅरीस्टॉटलच्या मते कोणत्याही शासन पद्धतीत चक्रीय पद्धतिने बदल होत असतो. संरंजामशाही हा काही जणांच्या सत्तेचा शासन प्रकार असून त्याचेच पुढे अल्पजनशाहीत रुपांतर होते.

१) अॅरीस्टॉटलच्या मते संरंजामशाही चे अल्पजनशाहीत केंव्हा रुपांतर होते. अॅरीस्टॉटलच्या शासन प्रकाराच्या वर्गीकरणाचा संख्यात्मक आधार काय आहे?

२) नगर राज्ये म्हणजे काय?

ड) या इटालियन तत्ववेत्त्याच्या मते यशस्वी राजपुत्रा कडे सिंह आणि कोल्हा या दोघांचेही गुण असले पाहिजे.

१) वरील उपदेश कोणत्या विचारवंताने केला आहे? का?

२) राज्याला राजकीयदृष्ट्या संघटीत समाज का मानले जाते?

प्र. ४ खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

२४

अ) आधुनिक लोकशाही राज्यात न्यायमंडळाची कार्ये चर्चा करा.

ब) सार्वभौमत्व म्हणजे काय? सर्वभौमात्वाचा अनेकत्ववादी सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

क) संघ राज्यातील अधिकारांच्या वितरणाची पद्धत चर्चा करा. भारताच्या अर्धसंघराज्यावर टीप लिहा.

ड) संसदीय शासन प्रकारात पंतप्रधानांचे विशेष स्थान चर्चा करा. अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धतीतील दोष चर्चा करा.

5/8/2023

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Q1. Answer the following questions in two sentences (Any six)

12

- a. State two advices given by Machiavelli to the Prince.
- b. State Hugo Grotius's views on Sovereignty
- c. What is Universal Adult Suffrage?
- d. State two differences between State and Associations
- e. Define Political Science
- f. State any two challenges to women representation.
- g. What is General Will as explained by Rousseau?
- h. What is Functional Representation?

Q2. Write Short Notes (Any two)

12

- a. State and Government- comparative study
- b. Method of appointment of judges by election
- c. Features of Sovereignty
- d. Election Commission of India's (ECI) scrutiny on Social Media

Q3. Attempt any two of the following

12

- a. This Greek philosopher studied various City states in a systematic way earning him the title of 'Father of Political Science'. He classified governments into various categories by undertaking a quantitative and qualitative analysis. One of the primary objectives of his study was to bring in some stability to the Greek City states.
 - i Name the philosopher described above. What were the quantitative and qualitative parameters of his classification of governments?
 - ii Discuss the ideal and perverted form of government which is ruled by many.
- b. India and UK have a similar political system wherein both the countries have a Parliamentary System where two executives are present- nominal and real. However the difference lies in the power of the Parliament and most importantly the role played by the Judiciary. Incase of the Judicial powers with regards to interventions, India is similar to the USA.
 - i What is this power of Judiciary in India and USA to intervene and test the validity of a law in line with the constitutional provisions called?
 - ii Discuss Parliamentary Sovereignty as applicable in the UK.

- c. In the USA, each wing i.e. the legislature, executive and the judiciary perform their respective functions within their domain. The separation of powers is aimed at protecting individual liberty. This separation of functions is not necessarily maintained in a watertight manner as there are times when one of these agencies encroaches upon the functions of another.
- State the thinker who proposed this theory of separation of powers. What is the checks and balances system?
 - What is the fusion of powers as seen in the Parliamentary system?
- d. This was one of the landmark cases in Indian judicial history, where the issue of whether Parliament has the right to amend Fundamental Rights or not. Judiciary took a stand stating that Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct and cannot be amended by the Parliament.
- Which case is discussed above? Discuss the background of this case law
 - Which case overturned the above judgment in the year 1973? Discuss the theory proposed in this case law.

Q4. Answer the following in detail (Any three)

39

- Discuss the demerits of a Federal Government. Why is India regarded as Quasi-federal in nature?
- Discuss the position of Prime Minister in a Parliamentary System. What are the demerits of the Presidential System?
- Discuss the main features of Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala briefly touching upon the background, arguments from both sides and the judgment..
- Discuss the role and functions of Judiciary. State the measures to ensure independence of the Judiciary.
- Discuss the Hare plan of proportional representation. Briefly discuss the arguments against John Austin's theory on Sovereignty.

वेळ: २:३० तास

गुण: ७५

- प्र. १ खालील प्रश्नाचे दोन वाक्य (कोणतेही सहा) १२
- अ) मॅकियावेलीने प्रिन्सला दिलेले दोन सल्ले सांगा.
ब) ह्यूगो ग्रीहियसचे राज्य सार्वभौमत्वावरचे मत सांगा.
क) सार्वत्रिक प्रौढ मताधिकार म्हणजे काय?
ड) राज्य आणि संघटना मधील दोन फरक सांगा?
इ) राज्यशास्त्राची व्याख्या करा.
फ) महिला प्रतिनिधीत्वा समोरील कोणतीही दोन आव्हाने सांगा.
ग) रूसोने स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे जनरल विल म्हणजे काय?
ह) कार्यात्मक प्रतिनिधित्व म्हणजे काय?
- प्र. २ कोणत्याही दोन वर एक छोटी टीप लिहा १२
- अ) राज्य आणि सरकार – तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
ब) निवडणूकीद्वारे न्यायाधीशांच्या नियुक्तीची पद्धत
क) सार्वभौमत्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये
ड) सोशल मीडियावर भारतीय निवडणूक आयोगाची छाननी
- प्र. ३ कोणत्याही दोनची उत्तरे लिहा १२
- अ) या ग्रीक तत्ववेत्त्याने शहराच्या विविध राज्यांच्या पद्धतशीरपणे अभ्यास केला आणि त्यांना “राज्यशास्त्राचे जनक” ही पदवी मिळाली. परिमाणात्मक आणि गुणात्मक विश्लेषण करून त्यांनी सरकारांचे विविध श्रेणीमध्ये वर्गीकरण केले. ग्रीक शहरातील राज्यांमध्ये काही स्थिरता आणणे हा त्यांच्या अभ्यासाचा एक प्राथमिक उद्देश होता.
i) मी वर वर्णन केलेल्या तत्वज्ञानाचे नव देतो. त्यांच्या सरकारच्या वर्गीकरणाचे परिमाणवाचक आणि मुणात्मक मापदंड काय होते?
ii) अनेकांनी शासित असलेल्या शासनाच्या आदर्श आणि विकृत स्वरूपाची चर्चा करा.
- ब) भारत आणि ब्रिटनमध्ये समान राजकीय प्रणाली आहे जिथे दोन्ही देशांमध्ये संसदीय प्रणाली आहे, जिथे दोन अधिकारी उपस्थित आहेत. नाममात्र आणि वास्तविक. तथापि, फरक संसदेच्या न्याय पालिकेने बचावलेली भूमिका हस्तक्षेपांच्या संदर्भात न्यायिक अधिकारांच्या बाबतीत, भारत अमेरिके सारखाच आहे.
i) घटनात्मक तरतुदींच्या अनुषंगाने हस्तक्षेप करून कायद्याची वैधता तपासण्याची भारत आणि अमेरिकेमधील न्यायपालिकेची हही शक्ती काय आहे?
ii) ब्रिटनमध्ये लागू असलेल्या संसदीय सार्वभौमत्वावर चर्चा करा.

- क) अमेरिकेमध्ये, प्रत्येक शाखा म्हणजे कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी आणि न्यायपालिका आपापल्या कार्य क्षेत्रात आपापली कार्ये पार पडतात. अधिकारांचे पृथक्करण ही वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्याचे रक्षण करण्याच्या उद्देश्याने आहे. कार्याचे हे पृथक्करण कठोर पद्धतीने राखले जाणे आवश्यक नाही कारण असे काही वेळा असते. जेव्हा यापैकी एक एजन्सी दुसऱ्याच्या कार्यावर अतिक्रमण करते.
- i) सत्तेच्या पृथक्करणाचा हा सिद्धांत मांडणारा विचारवंत सांगा. चेक आणि बॅलन्स सिस्टम काय आहे?
- ii) संसदीय व्यवस्थेत अधिकारांचे मिश्रण काय आहे?
- ड) ही भारतीय न्यायालयीन इतिहासातील ऐतहासिक प्रकरणापैकी एक होते, जिथे संसदेला मुलभूत अधिकारांमध्ये सुधारणा करण्याचा अधिकार आहे की नाही हा मुद्दा उपस्थित झाला होता. मुलभूत हक्क ही पवित्र आहेत आणि संसदेद्वारे त्यात सुधारणा करता येणार नाही, अशी भूमिका न्यायपालिकेने घेतली.
- i) कोणत्या प्रकरणाची वर चर्चा केली आहे? या केस कायद्याच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर चर्चा करा.
- ii) १९७३ साली कोणत्या खटल्याने वरील निर्णय रद्द केला? या केस कायद्यात मांडलेल्या सिद्धांताची चर्चा करा.

प्र. ४ खालील तपशीलवार उत्तर द्या. (कोणतीही तीन)

३९

- अ) फेडरल सरकारच्या अवगुणांची चर्चा करा. भारत हा नैसर्गिक अर्ध-संधीय का मानला जातो?
- ब) संसदीय व्यवस्थेत पंतप्रधान पदाची चर्चा करा. अध्यक्षीय (राष्ट्रपती) पद्धतीचे तोटे काय आहेत?
- क) केशवानंद भारती विरुद्ध केरळ राज्यच्या मुख्य वैशिष्ट्यांची पार्श्वभूमी, दोन्ही बाजूंचे युक्तिवाद आणि निकाल यावर थोडक्यात चर्चा करा.
- ड) न्यायपालिकेचे स्वातंत्र्य सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी उपाय योजना सांगा.
- इ) आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्वाच्या हरे योजनेची चर्चा करा. जॉन ऑस्टिनच्या सार्वभौमत्वाच्या सिद्धांता विरुद्धच्या युक्तिवादांची थोडक्यात चर्चा करा.

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

N.B.: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than Two sentences

- a) What is the Greek derivative word of the English term Politics? Give the definition of Political Science as given by R. G. Gettle.
- b) Name any two differences between State and other Associations.
- c) For whom Plat advocated Communism of Family and why?
- d) What is the relationship between Legal and Political Sovereignty?
- e) What is General Will as given by Rousseau? Name any one feature of General Will.
- f) What is Universal Adult Suffrage? When India adopted Universal Adult Franchise?
- g) What is Judge-made Law?
- h) What is the Model of creating Local Self Government bodies in Great Britain? What is the name of the local Government bodies in Great Britain?
- i) Name two arguments against Female Enfranchisement?
- j) What is the centripetal distribution of powers in a Federation?

20

Q2 Write Short Notes on any Four

- a) Differences between Hobbes and Locke's perception of the state of Nature and Sovereignty
- b) Classification of Governments as given by Aristotle
- c) Limited Vote and Cumulative vote as methods to secure Minority Representation
- d) Federal form of Government as a weak Government
- e) Demerits of Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty
- f) The Doctrine of Rule of Law

20

Q3 Answer any Two

- I. On April 3rd, 2019, the Madras High Court directed the Centre to ban the downloading of China owned TIK TOK Video App because of inappropriate content. Accordingly by a Government order TIK TOK was blocked in India on the App store and Google.
 - a) Identify and explain the aspect of Sovereignty as reflected in the given facts.
 - b) What do you mean by Inalienability feature of Sovereignty?
- II. Recently the Central Government in the state of IKIA allowed the Local Governments to administer Public Land and play an increasing role in local economic development. Supervision by the Central Government has been markedly reduced, allowing the Local Governments to set up Public Undertakings also.
 - a) On the basis of the given facts identify the form of Government. Name two states having this form of Government.
 - b) Why is the Government regarded as the working machinery of the State?
- III. After the massive Election victory of the BJP-led NDA in the recently concluded Lok Sabha Elections, exercising powers vested in him under Article 75 (1) of the constitution of India, President Ram Nath Kovind appointed Narendra Mody to the office of the PM of India. The President requested Mr. Mody to indicate the date and time of the swearing-in ceremony.
 - a) What is the role of the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary form of Government?
 - b) Why is the Parliamentary Government regarded as a "Responsible" Government?

12

Q4 Answer any Four

- a) Discuss the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty? What are the main arguments against John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty?
- b) Make a comparative study of Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government.
- c) Discuss the special position of the judiciary in a Federation. Explain the measures to ensure the Independence of the Judiciary.
- d) Discuss the Hare Plan of Proportional Representation. Explain Functional Representation and Its Defects.
- e) What is the importance of Territory as a constituent element of the State? Make a comparative study of the State and the Society.
- f) What are the Demerits of a Unitary Government? Why is India regarded as Quasi Federal in nature?

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- सूचना: १. सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.
२. प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला १० अंक आहेत.
३. प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला आंतरिक विकल्प आहेत.

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दोन वाक्यात लिहा .

- अ) 'पॉलिटिक्स' हि इंग्रजी संज्ञा कोणत्या ग्रीक शब्दातून आली. गेटेल यांनी राज्यशाखाची केलेली व्याख्या लिहा.
ब) राज्य आणि संघटना यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
क) प्लेटोने कौटुंबिक साम्यवादाचे समर्थन कोणासाठी व का केले?
ड) कायदेशीर आणि राजकीय सार्वभौमत्वाचा संबंध काय आहे?
इ) रुसोने सांगितलेली सामुहिक ईहा काय आहे? सामुहिक इहेचे एक वैशिष्ट्य लिहा?
फ) सार्वत्रिक प्रौढ मताधिकार म्हणजे काय? भारताने याचा केव्हा स्वीकार केला?
ग) न्यायाधीयांनी केलेले कायदे म्हणजे काय?
ह) ग्रेट ब्रीटन मध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था स्थापत्याची पद्धत काय आहे? ग्रेट ब्रीटन मध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना काय म्हणतात?
ई) स्त्रीयांच्या मताधिकारा विरोधात दोन युक्तिवाद लिहा.
ज) संघराज्यातील केंद्राकर्षी सत्ता विभाजन म्हणजे काय?

२०

प्र.२ टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) निसर्गावस्तेतील राज्य आणि सार्वभौमत्व याबाबत हॉब्स आणि लॉक यांच्या विचारातील फरक,
ब) ऑरिस्टॉटलने केलेले शासन संस्थेचे वर्गीकरण,
क) अल्प संख्याकांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाच्या रक्षणासाठी मर्यादित आणि एकत्रित मतदान पद्धती,
ड) संघराज्यात्मक शासन पद्धती एक कमकुवत शासन पद्धती,
इ) सार्वभौमत्वाच्या अनेकत्ववादी सिद्धांताचे दोष
फ) कायद्याचे राज्य.

१२

प्र.३ खालील पैकी दोन प्रश्न सोडवा .

- १) चीनच्या मालकीच्या असलेला टिक टॉक व्हिडिओ अयोग्य असल्याच्या कारणावरून केंद्राने त्यावर बंदी आणायची अशी सूचना ३ एप्रिल २०१९ रोजी मद्रास उच्च न्यायालयाने दिली. त्यानुसार शासनाने त्यावर बंदी आणली.
अ) वरील उताऱ्यात सार्वभौमत्वाचा कोणता दृष्टीकोन व्यक्त होतो.
ब) सार्वभौमत्वाचे अदेयत्व म्हणजे काय?

- २) अलिकडेच इकीयाच्या केंद्र सरकारने स्थानिक शासन संस्थांना सार्वजनिक भूमीवर प्रशासन करण्याची आणि स्थानिक आर्थिक विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावण्याची परवानगी दिली. केंद्र सरकारने पर्यवेक्षणाचे कार्य कमी करून स्थानिक शासनाला सार्वजनिक उद्योग उभे करण्यास परवानगी दिली.

- अ) वरील उताऱ्यात शासन प्रकार ओळखा या प्रकारची शासन पद्धती असलेला दोन देशांची नावे लिहा.
ब) शासन संस्था राज्याची कार्य करणारी यंत्रणा का मनाली जाते?

३) बी.जे .पी नेतृत्वात राष्ट्रीय लोकशाही आघाडीने अलिकडेच लोकसभा निवडणुकीत मोठे यश संपादन केल्यानंतर राज्यघटनेच्या कलम ७५ (१) मधील अधिकाराने राष्ट्रपती रामनाथ कोविंद यांनी नरेंद्र मोदी यांची पंतप्रधान म्हणून नियुक्ती केली. राष्ट्रपतींनी पंतप्रधान मोदी यांना शपथ विधी सोहळ्यासाठी तारीख आणि वेळ सांगण्याची विनंती केली.

- अ) संसदीय शासन पद्धतीत पंतप्रधानांची भूमिका काय असते?
ब) संसदीय शासन पद्धती जबाबदार शासन पद्धती का समजली जाते?

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा (कोणतेही चार)

४८

- अ) सार्वभौमत्वाच्या अनेकत्ववादी सिद्धांतावर चर्चा करा. जॉन ऑस्टीन च्या सार्वभौमत्व सिद्धांता विरोधातील मुख्य युक्तिवाद काय आहे?
ब) संसदीय शासन पद्धती आणि अध्यक्षीय शासन पद्धती यांच्यात तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करा.
क) संघराज्यातील न्यायमंडळाचे विशेष स्थान स्पष्ट करा. न्यायमंडळाच्या स्वातंत्र्याची हमी देणारे उपाय स्पष्ट करा.
ड) प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधित्वाची हरे पद्धत स्पष्ट करा. व्यवसायिक प्रतिनिधित्वाची पद्धत स्पष्ट करून त्यातील त्रुटी लिहा.
इ) राज्याचा मुलभूत घटक म्हणून भूप्रदेशाचे महत्व काय आहे? राज्य आणि समाज तुलना करा.
फ) एकात्म शासन पद्धतीचे दोष लिहा. भारतीय शासन अर्थसंघराज्य का मानले जाते?