

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Q1. Answer the following questions in two sentences (Any six) 12
- State two advices given by Machiavelli to the Prince.
 - State Hugo Grotius's views on Sovereignty
 - What is Universal Adult Suffrage?
 - State two differences between State and Associations
 - Define Political Science
 - State any two challenges to women representation.
 - What is General Will as explained by Rousseau?
 - What is Functional Representation?
- Q2. Write Short Notes (Any two) 12
- State and Government- comparative study
 - Method of appointment of judges by election
 - Features of Sovereignty
 - Election Commission of India's (ECI) scrutiny on Social Media
- Q3. Attempt any two of the following 12
- 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.
 - Name the philosopher described above. What were the quantitative and qualitative parameters of his classification of governments?
 - Discuss the ideal and perverted form of government which is ruled by many.
 - 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. In case of the Judicial powers with regards to interventions, India is similar to the USA.
 - 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?
 - 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**)

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- 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.
