

**AU-7067**  
**B.A.LLB. (First Semester)**  
**Examination -2014**  
**Political Science -III**  
**(Indian Political System)**  
**Model Answer**  
**Prepared by: Shamshad Ansari (Asst. Professor)**

**SECTION-A**

- 1 (i) a USA
- (ii) b Judicial Review
- (iii) a 4 Years
- (iv) a 5 years
- (v) a H. J. Laski

(vi) Government - A group of people that govern a community or unit. It sets and administers public policy and exercise executive, political and sovereign power through customs, and laws within a state. A government can be classified into many types- democracy, republic, monarchy, aristocracy and dictatorship are just a few.

(vii) Example of Parliamentary forms of Government 1. Britain

2. India

(viii) Federalism – Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between the national and provincial / State governments, creating what is often called a federalism.

(ix) Parliamentary system – It is a system of government in which the ministers or the executive get their democratic legitimacy from the legislative arms of the government. The members of parliament in turn, are elected by the electorate. This form of government is characterized by a distinct separation of power between the executive and the legislative branches.

(xiii) Present Chinese President – Xi Jinping

(xiv) Referendum- Referendum Means “refers to the people” it is an instrument of negative action. It rectifies the act of commission of the legislature by enabling the electorates to approve or reject a legislative measure proposed or already passed by the legislature.

There are two kinds of Referendum

- 1. Optional
- 2. Obligatory

(xv) Strength of British House of Lords- 738

**SECTION-B**

Answer 2.

Introduction

The Old Confederation

The Constitution of 1848

The Constitution of 1874

Liberalism

A Dynamic Constitution

Answer-3

Role of Standing Committee of Chinese National People's Congress -

I. Introduction of standing Committee

II. Organization of Standing Committee

III. Role of Standing Committee- Apparently the role of the standing committee seems very imposing and unique. It enjoys some of the functions of the head of the state as well. Following the roles of the standing committee are as follows-

1. Elective function
2. Executive function
3. Judicial function
4. Financial Function

Answer -4

Current challenges of British Constitution-

Introduction of British Constitution

Current Challenges

- a. Unwritten Constitution
- b. Scotland Independent
- c. Lack of Independent Judiciary

Answer -5

Introduction of British Political System

Role of British Prime Minister-

1. Formation of the Cabinet
2. Distribution of Portfolios
3. To Shuffle the Ministers
4. Chairman of the Cabinet

5. As Coordinator
6. Power of Dissolution
7. Channel of Communication
8. Chief Advisor of the King
9. Representation of the Nation

Compare with President of America

Conclusion

Answer-6

Introduction to Political System of China

Judicial Branches of China

1. Supreme People of China
2. Local People Court
  - a. Basic People Court
  - b. Intermediate People Court
  - d. Higher People Court
3. Special People Court

7. Introduction

Define separation of Power

Federalism and Judicial Review

Features of American Constitution

- a. Written Constitution
- b. Rigidity
- c. Federal Character
- d. Supremacy of power
- e. Separation of powers
- f. Check and Balance
- g. Bill of Rights

Conclusion

## SECTION C

Answer -9

Introduction

Meaning of Parliamentary form of the Government

Meaning of Presidential forms of the Government

Power, function and Role of Prime Minister.

Power, function and role of President.

Compare between Presidential forms and Parliamentary forms of the Government. Conclusions

Answer-10

Introduction to Communist Political Party System

Important Feature of Communist Political System –

National People congress

The President of China

Executive, Legislature power of President of China

The Communist Party of China.

Conclusion

Answer-11

Introduction

Election procedure for the post of American President

Powers of President

Executive powers

Legislative powers

Judicial powers

Position of the American President

Conclusion

