

AS-3023

B.A.LLB. (Third Semester) Examination, 2013

Modern Political Systems

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Section- A

**Answer 1.**

- (i) Britain
- (ii) Vice- President
- (iii) Swiss
- (iv) Ramsay Muir
- (v) It means 'all executive powers are vested in the president. The president is not constitutionally responsible to the congress in the manner in which the executive is responsible to the Legislature in England or in India.
- (vi) Separation of powers mean Legislative, Executive and Judicial function rests with independent institution or individuals.
- (vii) Gordon Brown
- (viii) USA and South Africa
- (ix) Initiative is an important tool in the hands of people whereby people with minimum consent of fixed numbers of people can initiate for any constitutional revision or amendments. Swiss constitution is the most appropriate example for this.
- (x) Rule of Law means, 'the supremacy or dominance of law, as distinguished from mere arbitrariness, or from some alternative mode, which is not law, of determining or disposing of the rights of individuals.
- (xi) Senate
- (xii) Britain
- (xiii) It supports the institutions of kingship, Church and property. They do believe in the philosophies of Edmund burke, Adam Smith, and David Hume.
- (xiv) Labour Party
- (xv) President

Section- B

**Answer. 2.** Students are expected to discuss the important point which gives advantages to direct democracy. Some of the points may be as following:

- (a) It upholds the sovereignty of the people
- (b) It stops tyranny
- (c) Imports political education
- (d) Moral authority behind laws

**Answer. 3.** First section must start with the discussion on general characteristics of American political system like federalism, separation of powers, judicial review etc.

Second part must be full of arguments that how American constitution has given president autonomy, like he is not responsible to the American Congress, his discretionary powers; impeachment cannot be initiated all the time, upper hand in all important appointments etc.

**Answer 4.** The most glaring examples of upper houses can be House of Lords (Britain), American senate, Australian Senate etc. You are expected to discuss why there is the need for second chamber in a democracy. An upper chamber enjoys powers in countries at varying degrees still they are representing the spirit of the nation and federal characteristics of the country. You should sum up with more positive debates on how to make these houses much more accommodative and relevant.

**Answer 5.** Australian Governor General is the fountainhead of rule of law and justice in the country. He is the man on whose name Australians are running their government. They are the top executive authority. Hence you are expected to discuss the important powers, functions and responsibilities which he enjoys. You should make a comparative study with that of the British Monarch and American President.

**Answer 6.** British monarch is the constitutional head in whole of Britain. In the light of various defining features of British political system, you are expected to deal with the powers which are enjoyed by the British Monarch. Relevance and role can be justified looking at the constitutional provisions of that particular institution or individual. At the last part a comparative study can be made with that of American president.

**Answer 7.** British parliament consists of monarch, House of Lords and House of Commons. After discussing various parliamentary features and advantages you should discuss the relationships between these three bodies.

**Answer 8.** Students are expected to discuss various defining features of Chinese communist regime like democratic centralism, one party system, guardianship etc. Briefly you should discuss various institutional (legislative, executive, judicial, political legal etc) setups of china. You sum up with how Chinese modal is different from the rest of the world.

### Section- C

**Answer 9.** You should write the constitutional position of American Congress. You are expected to discuss the relationships between American Congress with American Presidency and American Judiciary. Lastly you should sum up with a comparison between American Congress with British parliament.

**Answer 10.** Unlike question no 8 students are expected to deal in detail various Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Political, Legal structures of the Chinese political system. Here you should write the role of Chinese communist party and how communist ideologies are shaping these institutions.

**Answer 11.** Australian federal parliament consists of the crown represented by the governor general, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Hence students are expected to discuss separately about these three institutions, their powers, functions responsibilities etc. At last points must be raised how ultimately Australians electorate is supreme in decision making.