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398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2024

Course Name – Political Science III

Course Code - BALLB301

(Semester III)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify the members of the electoral college which elects the President of India.
- a) Members of the Lok Sabha
b) Members of the Rajya Sabha
c) Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
d) All of these
- (ii) Select the Article which mentions collective responsibility and individual responsibility of the Council of Ministers.
- a) Article 75
b) Article 52
c) Article 86
d) Article 356
- (iii) Select the jurisdiction which allows a High Court to provide its opinion on a legal question referred to it by the President of India.
- a) Appellate jurisdiction
b) Advisory jurisdiction
c) Writ jurisdiction
d) Revisional jurisdiction
- (iv) Select the minimum gap between two sessions of Parliament which cannot be exceeded.
- a) 1 month
b) 2 months
c) 6 months
d) 4 months
- (v) Choose the bill(s) which requires the prior approval of the President before it can be introduced in the Parliament.
- a) Money Bill
b) Financial Bill Category I
c) Ordinary Bill
d) Both i and ii
- (vi) Identify the type of Financial Bill which is required for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of a country.
- a) Money Bill
b) Appropriation Bill
c) Supplementary Bill
d) Revenue Bill

- (vii) Select the correct term to signify the process when the President refuses to sign a bill and returns it to the legislature.
- a) Veto
b) Approval
c) Override
d) Ratification
- (viii) Show the main provision of the Morley-Minto Act, 1909 regarding legislative councils in India.
- a) Expanding the size of the councils
b) Abolishing legislative councils
c) Introducing direct elections
d) Granting veto power to the Governor-General
- (ix) Show the correct answer: The Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909 increased the number of members in the Imperial or Central Legislative Council from ____ to ____.
- a) 20 to 40
b) 30 to 60
c) 16 to 60
d) 100 to 150
- (x) Show the primary purpose of the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- a) To expand Indian representation in the British Parliament
b) To increase the power of the British viceroy in India
c) To introduce democratic elections in India
d) To allow Indians to participate in local governance
- (xi) Show the article of the Indian Constitution which divides powers between the Union (central) and state governments.
- a) Article 356
b) Article 370
c) Article 245
d) Article 370A
- (xii) Show the level of government responsible for issues like national defense and foreign policy in a federal system.
- a) Central government
b) State government
c) Local government
d) None of these
- (xiii) Choose from the following which is a Directive Principle of State Policy.
- a) Right to Education
b) Freedom of Speech
c) Right to Equality
d) Promotion of Cottage Industries
- (xiv) Choose the correct Article that outlines the Directive Principle which emphasizes the organization of village panchayats.
- a) Article 39A
b) Article 40
c) Article 42
d) Article 44
- (xv) Show the Act which introduced bicameral legislature at the central level in India.
- a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
b) The Government of India Act, 1919
c) The Government of India Act, 1935
d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the judicial powers of the President of India and its limitations with a case law. (3)
3. Explain three basic features of the Constitution of India. (3)
4. Interpret the meaning of Collective Responsibility. (3)
5. Identify three key provisions of the Government of India Act 1935. (3)
6. Evaluate three significant contributions of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts. (3)

OR

Determine three functions of the Election Commission. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Interpret the meaning of quasi-federalism with reference to its working in India. (5)
8. Interpret the significance of the Government of India Act, 1919 in India's Constitutional development. (5)
9. Construct a note on Money Bill and Financial Bill, and identify the key differences between them. (5)
10. Identify the immunities and privileges of the Members of the Parliament. (5)
11. Analyze the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. (5)
12. Explain the Union-State Relations in Financial matters and determine the functions of the Finance Commission. (5)

OR

Explain the nature of the Union-State relations in administrative matters and infer the role of Inter-State Council. (5)

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