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Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2024/B.A. LL.B.-2025

Course Name – Political Science II

Course Code - BALLB201

(Semester II)

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 two principles on which Aristotle based his classification of governments (states).
 - a) number and wealth
 - b) religion and power
 - c) population and wealth
 - d) population and nature of rule
- (ii) Show on the basis of which principle governments are classified as unitary or federal.
 - a) relationship between the legislatures
 - b) relationship between the Centre and states and division of powers
 - c) relationship between executive and judiciary
 - d) relationship between legislature and judiciary
- (iii) Identify one of the chief defects of unitary government.
 - a) it crushes local initiative
 - b) it is very expensive
 - c) it encourages conflict of jurisdiction between the centre and state
- (iv) Select the type of powers enjoyed by the state in a federal government.
 - a) Original powers
 - b) Powers delegated by centre
 - c) Powers given by the constitution
 - d) Powers given by the people
- (v) Choose the correct match with the parliamentary form of government.
 - a) The legislature is responsible to judiciary
 - b) The legislature is responsible to the executive
 - c) The executive is responsible to the legislature
 - d) The judiciary is responsible to the legislature
- (vi) Select the basis on which political parties are generally formed.
 - a) Common interests
 - b) Common economic and political principles
 - c) Common group interests
 - d) all of these
- (vii) Select one of the means exercised by President to check the power of the judicial branch.

- a) Impeaching Judges
c) Appointing judges
(viii) Select one of the chief merits of multi-party system.
- a) It leads to formation of stable governments
c) It is convenient for voters to elect their own representatives
- (ix) Identify one of the chief merits of functional representation.
- a) It encourages people to think in terms of their class interest
c) It promotes national unity
- b) Vetoing judicial decisions
d) Approving judges
b) Change in government is very convenient
d) People have wider choice in the selection of their representatives
- b) It ensures equitable representation to the various professions
d) It secures representation to various interests and makes the Parliament a truly representative body
- (x) Relate the term 'permanent executive' with one of the following.
- a) the President
c) the bureaucracy
(xi) Identify the two basic principles of liberal theory of democracy as emphasized by Locke.
- a) Universal adult franchise and right to property
c) Popular sovereignty and constitutional government
- b) the popularly elected executive
d) none of these
b) Woman suffrage and secret ballot
d) Natural rights and representative government
- (xii) Select the number of preferences that each voter can indicate under single transferable vote system.
- a) Indicate only two preferences
c) Indicate one preference less than the seats to be filled up
- b) Indicate only one preference
d) Indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected
- (xiii) Identify the powers to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with whom.
- a) the speaker
c) the prime minister
- b) the president
d) vice president
- (xiv) Identify the feature which is characteristic of Presidential form of government.
- a) Instability
c) Inalienability
- b) Irresponsibility
d) Stability
- (xv) Identify the source of real executive authority in Britain.
- a) the Cabinet
c) the Speaker
- b) the Crown
d) none of these

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Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. A civil society group organizes nationwide protests demanding stronger environmental regulations. Identify the role of pressure groups in influencing government decisions. (3)
3. Identify three types of legislative control over the executive. (3)
4. A small country with a uniform population and limited administrative divisions seeks quick policy implementation and strong central leadership. Explain which form of government is more appropriate and why. (3)
5. Explain the Gratitude theory of political obligation. (3)
6. In response to an external security threat, the U.S. President orders limited military action without a formal declaration of war by Congress. Analyze the military powers of the Chief Executive in a presidential system. Examine whether the President is empowered to take such action. (3)

OR

Examine three main functions of the bureaucracy.

(3)

Group-C

7. Explain the differences between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government with examples. (5)
8. Identify the functions of Judiciary with specific reference to India. (5)
9. Interpret the principle of Rule of Law and its limits. (5)
10. In a state, political parties are banned, the media is state-controlled, and citizens have no role in policy-making. However, the government claims it ensures stability and economic growth. Critically evaluate the role of popular participation in distinguishing democracy from dictatorship. (5)
11. During India's presidency of the G-20, the Prime Minister took the lead in setting the agenda, engaging in summit diplomacy, and building consensus among member states on issues such as climate change, global economic recovery, and development of the Global South. Major foreign policy initiatives and declarations emerged from these engagements, even though the Constitution formally vests executive power in the President. Identify the role of the Prime Minister as the Chief Executive in India's foreign policy. In the context of global groupings such as the G-20, construct a note on the exercise of executive authority by the Prime Minister within the parliamentary system. (5)
12. Distinguish between Territorial and Functional Representation and examine their merits and demerits. (5)

OR

- Classify the sources and agencies of public opinion. (5)

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