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(NEP—2020)

(2nd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR/MINOR)

(Forms of Government)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Judicial Review refers to the power enjoyed by the

- (a) Executive ()
- (b) Legislature ()
- (c) Judiciary ()
- (d) President ()

2. When no party secures majority in the Lok Sabha, it is known as

- (a) hung Parliament ()
- (b) zero Parliament ()
- (c) null Parliament ()
- (d) non-functional Parliament ()

3. A unitary system of government is best described as

- (a) capitalistic ()
- (b) centralized ()
- (c) socialistic ()
- (d) decentralized ()

4. The United States is an example of which system of government?
- (a) Unitary ()
 - (b) Presidential ()
 - (c) Monarchical ()
 - (d) Parliamentary ()
5. Who among the following defined democracy as 'a Government of the people, by the people and for the people'?
- (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) Barker ()
 - (c) Abraham Lincoln ()
 - (d) Dicey ()
6. Government can be classified as parliamentary and presidential on the basis of
- (a) relations between politicians and civil servants ()
 - (b) relations between Legislature and Executive ()
 - (c) written and unwritten Constitutions ()
 - (d) rigid and flexible Constitutions ()
7. In a parliamentary form of government
- (a) the Judiciary is accountable to the Legislature ()
 - (b) the Legislature is accountable to the Executive ()
 - (c) the Executive is accountable to the Legislature ()
 - (d) the Executive is accountable to the Judiciary ()
8. In an authoritarian regime, who typically holds the most political power?
- (a) The legislative branch ()
 - (b) The judiciary ()
 - (c) The general public ()
 - (d) A single leader or small elite group ()
9. Which of the following is a key characteristic of an authoritarian government?
- (a) Strong emphasis on individual liberties ()
 - (b) Limited political participation by citizens ()
 - (c) Frequent free and fair elections ()
 - (d) Robust checks and balances on power ()
10. From which word is the term 'democracy' derived?
- (a) Latin ()
 - (b) Greek ()
 - (c) Roman ()
 - (d) French ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Write a short note on the meaning and functions of the Executive.
2. What is the difference between a Nominal and a Real Executive?

UNIT—II

3. Explain the meaning of federal form of government. Give examples.
4. Write any three merits of unitary form of government.

UNIT—III

5. What is the meaning of the parliamentary form of government?
6. Write any three advantages of the presidential form of government.

UNIT—IV

7. Briefly explain the meaning of Referendum.
8. What do you mean by Dictatorship?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What do you mean by Legislature? Describe its functions.
2. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Judiciary.

UNIT—II

3. Define a unitary government and explain its characteristics.
4. Explain the different characteristics of federal form of government.

UNIT—III

5. What is a presidential form of government? Explain its different characteristics.
6. Discuss the characteristics of the parliamentary form of government.

UNIT—IV

7. Explain the meaning of democracy. Mention the merits and demerits of direct democracy.
8. What is authoritarianism? Discuss the different types of authoritarianism.
