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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Five Years Degree Course

Second Year – Third Semester Examination, 2026

QUESTION BANK

Model Question Papers – 5 Sets (Set A – Set E)

POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : LB-301 (CORE)

Time : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 75

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

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Unit	Topic Coverage
I	Legal Order and Functions of Law - Definition of Law; Functions of Law; Law, Justice and Morality; Classification of Laws: Public and Private Law, Substantive and Procedural Law, Municipal and International Law, Civil Law and Criminal Law
II	Sources of Law - Custom; Precedent; Legislation
III	Indian Federal System - Common Law Foundations; Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Principle of Natural Justice and Rule of Equity; Indian Constitution: Salient Features; Judicial System in India: Hierarchy of Courts, Jurisdiction of the Courts
IV	International Political Order - United Nations: Agencies and Functions; International Organisations; Regional Organisations; Balance of Power, International Terrorism, Peace and Security

This question bank contains five model question papers (Set A to Set E), each with ten unified 15-mark questions balanced across all four units of the syllabus, prepared for practice ahead of the University of Lucknow B.A. LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year, Third Semester Examination.

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year
Third Semester Examination, 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : LB-301 (CORE)

[SET – A]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Define law and discuss the various definitions of law given by eminent jurists, bringing out the essential elements common to them. **[15]**

Q.2. Discuss the functions of law in a modern society, bringing out its role in maintaining social order, resolving disputes and securing justice. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss custom as a source of law, and examine the essential conditions that a custom must satisfy in order to be recognised and enforced as law. **[15]**

Q.4. Distinguish between legal custom and conventional custom, and discuss the difference between general customs and local customs. **[15]**

Q.5. Examine the role played by custom in the development of legal systems, with special reference to its place in the Hindu and English legal systems. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the essential features of the Common Law system, and examine its influence on the development of the Indian legal system. **[15]**

Q.7. Explain the concept of the Rule of Law as propounded by A.V. Dicey, and discuss the extent to which it is reflected in the Constitution of India. **[15]**

Q.8. Discuss the doctrine of Separation of Powers, and examine the extent to which this doctrine has been adopted under the Indian Constitution. **[15]**

Q.9. Discuss the origin, objectives and organisational structure of the United Nations, and examine the functions performed by its principal organs. **[15]**

Q.10. Examine the composition, powers and functions of the Security Council of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year
Third Semester Examination, 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : LB-301 (CORE)

[SET – B]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Examine the relationship between law, justice and morality, and discuss whether law can be divorced from ethical considerations. **[15]**

Q.2. Distinguish between public law and private law, bringing out the branches falling under each with suitable illustrations. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss the merits and demerits of custom as a source of law, and examine why its importance as a source of law has declined in modern times. **[15]**

Q.4. Explain the doctrine of judicial precedent and discuss the theories that have been advanced to explain why precedents are treated as a source of law. **[15]**

Q.5. Distinguish between the ratio decidendi and obiter dicta of a judicial decision, and discuss the binding force attached to each. **[15]**

Q.6. Explain the principles of natural justice, and discuss their significance in ensuring fairness in administrative and judicial proceedings. **[15]**

Q.7. Discuss the maxims 'nemo judex in causa sua' and 'audi alteram partem' as the two pillars of natural justice, with the help of decided cases. **[15]**

Q.8. Explain the meaning and scope of the Rule of Equity, and discuss the maxims of equity that guide courts in the exercise of equitable jurisdiction. **[15]**

Q.9. Discuss the role and functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of cooperation among nations. **[15]**

Q.10. Examine the functions of any two specialised agencies of the United Nations, such as UNESCO, WHO or ILO, in promoting international cooperation. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year
Third Semester Examination, 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III
Paper : LB-301 (CORE)
[SET – C]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Distinguish between substantive law and procedural law, and discuss the significance of this classification in the administration of justice. **[15]**

Q.2. Distinguish between municipal law and international law, bringing out the differences in their sources, sanctions and enforcement. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss the doctrine of stare decisis and examine its application in the Indian judicial system with reference to the hierarchy of courts. **[15]**

Q.4. Examine the various kinds of precedents, distinguishing between authoritative and persuasive precedents, and between original and declaratory precedents. **[15]**

Q.5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of case law (precedent) as a source of law. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of India, bringing out its written, federal and rigid-cum-flexible character. **[15]**

Q.7. Examine the federal features of the Indian Constitution, and discuss the respects in which the Indian federal system differs from a classical federation such as the United States. **[15]**

Q.8. Discuss the unitary features of the Indian Constitution, and examine why India is often described as a quasi-federal state. **[15]**

Q.9. Discuss the meaning and significance of international organisations, and examine the role played by them in the conduct of international relations. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the meaning, objectives and functions of regional organisations, with special reference to any one regional organisation such as SAARC or ASEAN. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year
Third Semester Examination, 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : LB-301 (CORE)

[SET – D]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Distinguish between civil law and criminal law, bringing out the differences in their nature, procedure and remedies. **[15]**

Q.2. "Law is the command of the sovereign backed by sanction." Critically examine this definition of law given by John Austin. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the meaning of legislation as a source of law, and distinguish between supreme legislation and subordinate legislation. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the various kinds of subordinate legislation, such as executive, judicial, municipal, autonomous and colonial legislation, with suitable examples. **[15]**

Q.5. Compare legislation with precedent as sources of law, and examine why legislation is regarded as the most important source of law in modern times. **[15]**

Q.6. Explain the hierarchy of courts in India, and discuss the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India. **[15]**

Q.7. Discuss the jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts in India, and examine their relationship with the Supreme Court under the Indian judicial system. **[15]**

Q.8. Explain the hierarchy and jurisdiction of subordinate civil and criminal courts in India, and discuss their role in the administration of justice at the district level. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the concept of balance of power in international politics, and discuss the various methods by which it is maintained among nations. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the meaning, causes and forms of international terrorism, and examine its impact on international peace and security. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year
Third Semester Examination, 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Paper : LB-301 (CORE)

[SET – E]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Discuss the various purposes that law seeks to achieve in society, and examine whether law can be an effective instrument of social change. **[15]**

Q.2. Examine the different bases on which laws may be classified, and discuss the practical significance of such classification for a student of law. **[15]**

Q.3. Compare legislation with custom as sources of law, and discuss the circumstances in which legislation may override an established custom. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the doctrine of delegated legislation, and examine the safeguards that exist to control the exercise of delegated legislative power. **[15]**

Q.5. Examine the relative merits and demerits of custom, precedent and legislation as sources of law, and discuss which of these sources is best suited to a rapidly changing society. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the concept of judicial review in India, and examine its significance in upholding the Rule of Law and the supremacy of the Constitution. **[15]**

Q.7. Examine the doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution, and discuss its significance in preserving the fundamental character of the Indian Constitution. **[15]**

Q.8. Discuss the concept of an independent judiciary, and examine the constitutional provisions that safeguard the independence of the judiciary in India. **[15]**

Q.9. Examine the various measures adopted by the international community, including the United Nations, to combat international terrorism and promote global peace. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and examine the challenges it faces in achieving this objective. **[15]**