



Delhi Public School, Howrah
PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-1 (2024-2025)
Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: LEGAL STUDIES (CODE- 074)

TIME ALLOWED- 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS-80

General Instructions: -

1. The question paper contains 4 sections - A, B, C and D.

1.1. Section A - Multiple choice questions.

1.2. Section B - 2 marks.

1.3. Section C - 3 marks.

1.4. Section D - 5 marks.

2. There is no internal /overall choice.

Q. NO.	SECTION A	
1	The form of democracy operated in Greek city state Athens during 4 th and 5 th century BC and in Rome during the early stages of the Roman polity in which the citizens used to assemble and take part in the decision making process was an example of _____. a) Aristocracy b) Representative democracy c) Direct democracy d) Indirect democracy	1
2	Assertion (A): The Directive Principles put an obligation on the state to take positive action in order to promote the welfare of the people. Reason (R): Article 37 of the Constitution of India states that the Directive Principles shall not be enforceable by any court. a) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	1
3	The Government of India has issued an order in which PUC has been made mandatory for all vehicles, which are older than 5 years or more. This order has been issued to make a recent law, that is passed by the legislature to protect the environment, effective. Under which of the following category does this order fall? a) Ordinance. b) Delegated Legislation. c) Public Interest Litigation. d) Presidential order.	1
4	Assertion (A): A developmental state is a state that is focused on economic development and takes necessary policy measures to accomplish that objective. Reason (R): A developmental state is characterized by having strong state intervention, as well as extensive regulation and planning. a) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	1

5	<p>In People's Republic of China the state undertakes the control of economic life, by bringing common ownership of all economic resources under their own control for the welfare of all. It takes care of the economic needs of its citizens i.e. provides food, shelter, employment to them and the citizens must not act against the government policies. China is an example of a _____.</p> <p>a) Welfare state. b) Social-Democratic state. c) Collectivized state. d) Totalitarian state.</p>	1
6	<p>West Bengal has a definite boundary, a sizable population, and an elected government. Still it is not considered as an independent State or country. Which of the following statements is the most suitable and justifiable reason for that?</p> <p>a) It does not have a definite territory. b) It does not have the sovereign power and international recognition. c) It cannot be separated from India. d) Indian Government would not permit West Bengal to be separated from India.</p>	1
7	<p>Statement I: The United States of America has a Presidential form of Government. Statement II: In a Presidential form of government all the legislative, executive and judicial powers are concentrated in the hands of the President.</p> <p>a) Both I and II are true. b) Both I and II are false. c) I is true but II is false. d) I is false but II is true.</p>	1
8	<p>"In its widest sense, any government in which the supreme and final authority is in the hands of a single person is a monarchy, without regard to the source of his election or the nature and duration of his tenure..."</p> <p>Which of the following political philosophers has the above opinion about monarchy?</p> <p>a) Jeremy Bentham. b) John Locke. c) J.W. Garner d) Baron De Montesquieu</p>	1
9	<p>Rahul, a citizen of India, feels that his Fundamental Right to freedom of speech and expression has been violated by a state government. He believes that a recent law passed by the state government restricts his ability to express his opinions freely. Rahul decides to take legal action to challenge the constitutionality of this law. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides him with this right?</p> <p>a) Article 19 b) Article 21 c) Article 25 d) Article 32</p>	1
10	<p>For the process of enactments of a law in India, identify the correct sequence in the ascending order-</p> <p>i. The bill is passed by majority of votes in both the houses of the Parliament. ii. The bill is introduced in any one house of the Parliament. iii. The Bill goes to the President for his/her assent. iv. Discussion and debates take place on the bill by the members of the house.</p> <p>a) i, iii, ii, iv b) ii, iv, iii, i c) ii, iv, i, iii d) iii, i, ii, iv</p>	1
11	<p>According to Article 72 of the Constitution, the power to grant pardon, reprieve or remit the punishment or commute death sentence is vested on which of the following persons?</p> <p>a) The President b) The Governor c) The Prime Minister d) Chief Justice of India</p>	1

12	<p>Which of the following statement about Fundamental Duties is correct?</p> <p>a) Promote international peace and security. b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle. c) Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. d) Promote educational and economic interest of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and other weaker sections.</p>	1										
13	<p>Assertion (A): Extreme separation of powers prevents smooth and efficient functioning of the government. Reason (R): Separation of powers is in itself a protest against power.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1										
14	<p>Which of the following statement about the US Congress is NOT true-</p> <p>a) The law making power is vested in the Congress. b) The Congress is elected by the people. c) The members of the Senate sit for 6 years. d) The members of the House of Representatives sit for 4 years.</p>	1										
15	<p>Identify the philosopher who supported and held that the state must have absolute powers and individuals have no rights against the state?</p> <p>a) Aristotle b) Hegel c) Montesquieu d) Maclver</p>	1										
16	<p>Match Column A with Column B.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="183 981 1433 1417"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="183 981 810 1021">Column A</th> <th data-bbox="810 981 1433 1021">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="183 1021 810 1167">1. Deliberative functions of legislature</td> <td data-bbox="810 1021 1433 1167">A. Elected members of both the houses of the Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states form an electoral college to elect the President.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="183 1167 810 1238">2. Financial function of legislature</td> <td data-bbox="810 1167 1433 1238">B. Legislature supervises and controls the actions of the Executive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="183 1238 810 1310">3. Electoral function of legislature</td> <td data-bbox="810 1238 1433 1310">C. The legislature deliberates or discusses the bills before they become laws.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="183 1310 810 1417">4. Administrative function of legislature</td> <td data-bbox="810 1310 1433 1417">D. Money or taxes can neither be collected nor spent by the government without the approval of the legislature.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4- C b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A d) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C,4-B</p>	Column A	Column B	1. Deliberative functions of legislature	A. Elected members of both the houses of the Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states form an electoral college to elect the President.	2. Financial function of legislature	B. Legislature supervises and controls the actions of the Executive.	3. Electoral function of legislature	C. The legislature deliberates or discusses the bills before they become laws.	4. Administrative function of legislature	D. Money or taxes can neither be collected nor spent by the government without the approval of the legislature.	1
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17	<p>It is issued by a superior court to an inferior court in order to prevent the inferior court from dealing with a matter over which it has no jurisdiction. The aim of this writ is to keep the inferior courts within the limits of their jurisdiction. Identify the writ from the following options.</p> <p>a) Writ of Certiorari b) Writ of Quo-warranto c) Writ of Prohibition d) Writ of Mandamus</p>	1										
18	<p>Which of the following matters is incorporated in concurrent list?</p> <p>a) Posts and telegraph b) Police c) Education d) Agriculture</p>	1										

19	<p>Statement I: The Indian Constitution Is one of the lengthiest constitutions in the world.</p> <p>Statement II: Originally, it had 448 Articles and 12 schedules.</p> <p>a) Both I and II are true b) Both I and II are false c) I is true but II is false d) I is false but II is true</p>	1
20	<p>In which of the following countries the legislature is known as Grand National Assembly?</p> <p>a) Nepal b) Bangladesh c) Turkey d) Ghana</p>	1
SECTION-B		
21	<p>The terms “state” and “government” are often used interchangeably in political discourse, but they can also refer to very different entities.</p> <p>According to the above statement state two major differences between a state and government.</p>	2
22	<p>“When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner.”</p> <p>-----Charles de Montesquieu.</p> <p>On the basis of the above statement identify any two basic features of the doctrine of separation of powers as mentioned by Montesquieu.</p>	2
23	<p>a) Unlike the other Government of India Acts, the Act of 1935 referred to India as a federation of Provinces and Indian States. Autonomy to provinces was given effect by dividing legislative and executive powers between the Provinces and the Centre.</p> <p>i. Who was the executive head of the provinces? ii. How was the administrative power distributed in the provinces according to the Government of India Act, 1935?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) Article 1(1) declares that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained the use of the word ‘Union’ instead of ‘Federation’.</p> <p>Discuss two significant arguments for describing India as an ‘Union of States’ instead of ‘Federation’.</p>	2
24	<p>“According to Prof. M.P. Jain, the principle of collective responsibility is an important principle of the Parliamentary form of government.” What do you understand by collective responsibility? Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the collective responsibility of the ministers?</p>	2
25	<p>Discuss the process of the appointment of the President of India.</p>	2
26	<p>The Punjab Assembly passed a resolution and rejected the recent farm ordinances and Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2020. The ordinances include Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020, Farmers’ (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services ordinance, 2020, Essential Commodities(Amendment) Ordinance,2020.</p> <p>i. What is an ordinance? ii. Highlight the Constitutional provision and procedure for issuing an ordinance.</p>	2
27	<p>Every year the Annual Financial Statement is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister of India.</p> <p>i. What do you understand by Annual Financial Statement? ii. What procedures need to be followed to introduce this bill?</p>	2
28	<p>According to this theory, the eldest male descendant of the family(patria potestas) had an important role in the origin and development of the State.</p> <p>i. Name the theory. ii. Elucidate any two criticism of this theory.</p>	2

SECTION-C		
29	The Objectives Resolution adopted in the December 1946 Assembly session is considered to be one of the major sources of Indian Constitution. The Constitution derived its spirit from this source. The Objectives Resolution laid down the philosophy and the Constitution expressed it through its many lengthy and detailed provisions. Summarize three salient features of the objective Resolution.	3
30	a) According to this theory family is the unit of the society and state. Identify the theory. State the major assumption of this theory. OR b) Article 12 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'State' which is used in Part iii of the Constitution of India in relation with the application of Fundamental Rights of the citizen of India. What does the State include, according to Article 12 of the Indian Constitution?	3
31	How was the Constituent Assembly formed? What was its purpose?	3
32	Write the major differences between unitary and federal form of government. How is the power distributed between the union and regional government in a federal system?	3
33	"The members of Constituent Assembly has incorporated various articles by taking inspiration from various Constitutions around the world." Justify the above statement with three such examples.	3
34	a) Discuss the impact of The Constitutional Reform Act, 2005 and the changes it has brought in the British Governing System. OR b) "An independent judiciary is the backbone of a democratic state." Examine the relevance of the above statement in reference to the Indian judiciary.	3
35	This theory about the role of the State was propounded by classical liberals like Jeremy Bentham, J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer and it is said to be based on the principle of "laissez-faire". i. Identify the theory and define the term 'laissez faire'. ii. State two major facets of this theory.	3
36	The Constitution makers fore-saw that there could be such situations when the country could not be run as in ordinary times. Elaborate the kinds of provisions suggested by the Constitution to deal with such situation.	3
SECTION: D		
37	a) Compare and contrast Social Contract Theory forwarded by Hobbs, Locke and Rousseau on the basis of the following concepts— i) State of nature ii) Origin of state and society iii) Forms of government OR b) Analyse the pre societal condition and the emergence of state as described by Hobbs.	5
38	Compare and contrast the power and functions of the President of the United States of America with that of the President of India.	5
39	a) On the question of interrelationship between Fundamental rights and Directive Principles, the Supreme court in a landmark judgment held that 'Fundamental rights and Directive Principles constitute the conscience of the Constitution'. On the view of the above statement explain the interrelationship of the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policies. OR b) Distinguish between the Directive Principles of State policies and the Fundamental Rights.	5
40	a) Evaluate the doctrine of separation of powers as propogated by Montesquieu. OR b) Elaborate what role the judiciary plays in India.	5

