



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-I (2025-2026)

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: -

The Question Paper contains 4 sections – A, B, C and D.

1.1 Section A contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions for 20 marks.

1.2 Section B contains 8 short answer type questions for 2 marks each.

1.3 Section C contains 8 questions for 3 marks each.

1.4 Section D contains 4 long answer type questions for 5 marks each.

Internal Choice is given in the Paper. There is no overall choice.

Q.NO	SECTION A	
1	Which of the following countries still practices the form of democracy in which the citizens assemble and take part in the decision making process? A. Belgium B. Monaco C. Switzerland D. Germany	1
2	In the following question, there are two statements as assertion and reason. Read the statements and choose the correct option from the choices given below. Assertion (A): Judiciary is required to be independent from the political influence or interference. Reason (R): Impartial and time bound justice delivery is an essential requirement for the Judiciary. 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 process in which the Parliament empowers and authorises the executive to make laws and guidelines to integrate more details to an Act of Parliament through essential enactments, which carry equal force of law if framed within the sphere and policy of the parent legislation, is known as _____. A. Ordinance. B. Delegated Legislation. C. Public Interest Litigation. D. Presidential order.	1
4	In the following question, there are two statements as assertion and reason. Read the statements and choose the correct option from the choices given below. 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	In China, the state undertakes the control of the economic life of its people, by bringing common ownership of all economic resources under the state's control and it takes care of the economic needs of its citizens by providing food, shelter, employment to them but the citizens must not act against the government policies. Which type of a state China is? A. Developmental state B. Social Democratic state C. Collectivized state D. Minimal state	1
6	Which of the following statements best describes a social-democratic state? A. They undertake the control of economic life, by bringing common ownership of all economic resources. B. The state functions on the principle of fairness, equality and equal distribution of wealth. C. The state must have absolute powers and individuals have no right against the state. D. The state is characterized by having strong state intervention, as well as extensive regulation and planning.	1
7	Read the following statements and choose the correct options given below. 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. 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.	1
8	"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..." Which of the following political philosophers have stated the above opinion about monarchy? A. Jeremy Bentham. B. John Locke. C. J.W. Garner. D. Baron De Montesquieu.	1
9	Patria is a country where all the power of the government is concentrated in the hands of an organ called Consortium, which mainly consists of a small group of wealthy people. Which form of government does Patria have? A. Dictatorship B. Democracy C. Aristocracy D. Monarchy	1
10	Choose the correct sequence, which clearly demonstrates the process of enactments of a law in India. 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. A. i, iii, ii, iv B. ii, iv, iii, i C. ii, iv, i, iii D. iii, i, ii, iv	1
11	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? A. The President B. The Governor C. The Prime Minister D. Chief Justice of India	1

12	Identify the philosopher who supported and held that the state must have absolute power and individuals have no rights against the state? A. Aristotle B. Hegel C. Montesquieu D. MacIver	1										
13	In the following question, there are two statements as assertion and reason. Read the statements and choose the correct option from the options given below. 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. 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										
14	Which of the following statements about the US Congress is NOT true? 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.	1										
15	In a country named Chad, a military leader has seized power and established himself as the ruler of the country. The leader has suspended the constitution, restricted freedom of speech and assembly, and ruled through decrees. Which type of government is indicated above? A. Democratic government B. Dictatorial government C. Monarchical government D. Aristocratic government	1										
16	Match Column A with Column B. <table><tr><th>Philosophers</th><th>Theory propagated</th></tr><tr><td>1. Sir Robert Filmer</td><td>a. Patriarchal Theory</td></tr><tr><td>2. Edward Jenks</td><td>b. Theory of Separation of Powers</td></tr><tr><td>3. Sir Henry Maine</td><td>c. Matriarchal Theory</td></tr><tr><td>4. Montesquieu</td><td>d. Divine Theory</td></tr></table> A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4- c B. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b C. 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c,4-b	Philosophers	Theory propagated	1. Sir Robert Filmer	a. Patriarchal Theory	2. Edward Jenks	b. Theory of Separation of Powers	3. Sir Henry Maine	c. Matriarchal Theory	4. Montesquieu	d. Divine Theory	1
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17	_____ is the process through which the bill passed by the legislature is forwarded to the voters for final ratification. A. Consent B. Referendum C. Plebiscite D. Enforcement	1										
18	PIL, often seen as a mechanism of judicial activism, is developed by the Supreme Court to ensure justice for _____. A. women B. under-privileged and the marginalized C. religious minorities D. children	1										

19	Complete the following sentence: Article 32 of the Constitution of India_____. A. gives power to the court of Judicial Review B. divides the power between the union and the state C. abolishes child labour. D. deals with Right Against Exploitation	1
20	In which of the following countries, the legislature is known as Grand National Assembly? A. Nepal B. Bangladesh C. Turkey D. Ghana	1
SECTION-B		
21	A. According to this theory family is a unit of the society and of the state. Identify this theory. State the major assumption of this theory. OR B. Anthropologists have long debated about the origins of societal structures, with some arguing that early human societies were matriarchal, while others contend they were patriarchal. On the basis of this notion state the major differences between the patriarchal and matriarchal societies.	2
22	Compare between a developmental State and a collectivized State with suitable examples.	2
23	A. What do you understand by a Parliamentary form of the government? Give two examples where Parliamentary form of government exists. OR B. In India which type of democracy is prevailing? Mention any two features of this type of democracy.	2
24	A. "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? OR B. Discuss the administrative functions performed by the legislature in India.	2
25	Discuss the process of the appointment of the President of India.	2
26	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. In context of the above scenario answer the following questions. i. What is an ordinance? ii. Highlight the Constitutional provision and procedure for issuing an ordinance.	2
27	Read the statement carefully and answer the following: Every year the Annual Financial Statement is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister of India. i. What do you understand by Annual Financial Statement? ii. What constitutional provisions and procedures are to be followed to introduce this bill?	2
28	What is the significance of Article 368 of the Indian Constitution? What opinion was given by the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharti case for implementation of this Article?	2
SECTION-C		
29	A. The Judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution. It is vested with the duty to uphold the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land. (i) List two most important functions of the Judiciary? (ii) How does the Judiciary protect the rights of the people? OR B. Distinguish between a unitary and federal form of government.	3
30	A. "The terms "state" and "government" are often used interchangeably in political discourse, but they are very different entities." Based on the above statement highlight two major differences between a state and a government.	3

	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?	
31	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Rahul, a member of the legislative assembly, introduces a bill to increase the minimum wage for workers in the state. The bill proposes to amend the existing Minimum Wages Act. On the basis of the above scenario answer the following questions- (i) Into how many types can a bill be categorized? (ii) State in which category the bill introduced by Rahul can be classified?	3
32	Elaborate 'sovereignty' as an essential element of a state.	3
33	A. "In a democracy we find two types of legislature-unicameral and bicameral" In lieu of the above statement discuss the composition of a bicameral legislature taking the example of India. 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
34	Discuss the relation between the State and the Society. Do you think that State has emerged from the society? Give reasons for your answer.	3
35	This theory about the role of the State was propounded by classical liberals like Jeremy Bentham, J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer and based on the principle of "laissez-faire". i. Identify the theory and define the term 'laissez faire'. ii. State two major assumptions of this theory.	3
36	The Constitution makers foresaw that there could be situations when the country could not be run as in ordinary times. Elaborate what kinds of provisions were suggested by the Constitution to deal with such a situation.	3
	SECTION: D	
37	A. Compare and contrast the 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 conditions and the emergence of state as described by Hobbs.	5
38	A. Compare and contrast the power and functions of the President of the United States of America with that of the President of India. OR B. Explain why is America considered the best example of separation of powers?	5
39	How did the Constitutional Reform Act bring a change in the separation of powers in Britain? Discuss in details.	5
40	Evaluate the doctrine of separation of powers forwarded by Montesquieu.	5