



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST- II (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.

Time: 3 Hours

SUBJECT: LEGAL STUDIES (CODE- 074)

F.M.80

General Instructions:

- The question paper contains four sections – A, B, C and D
- 1.1 Section A** – Q.1-Q.20 – Multiple choice questions
- 1.2. Section B** – Q.21 – Q.28 **2** Marks each. The answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- 1.3. Section C** – Q.29 – Q.36. **3** marks each. The answers should not exceed 100 words each.
- 1.4. Section D** – Q.37 – Q.40. **5** marks each. The answers should not exceed 140 words each.
- Internal choice is given in the paper. There is no overall choice.

SECTION A

- The Minangkabau is an indigenous tribe of the Sumatra region of Indonesia, which is made up of 4.2 million members. Ownership of land as well as the family name is passed from mother to daughter whereas men are involved in political matters. Identify the nature of the society of this tribe. 1
 - Patriarchal
 - Matriarchal
 - Kinship
 - Heterogeneous
- The Government of India Act, 1935 provided the base for the Constitution of India. This Act was the basis for the government and was in force in India from 1935 until 1950 when the Constitution of India was adopted. 1

Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act, 1935?

 - It provided for a parliamentary system but the ultimate power was kept with the British.
 - It included wide-ranging administrative aspects for the structure of the Government.
 - It created a centralized federal system and it provided for elections for the provincial legislature or assemblies.
 - It has provided for the structure of modern education in India.
- Match the following: 1

Articles	Provisions
i. Article 368	a) Gives power to the High Court to issue writs in case of fundamental Rights and other rights violation.
ii. Article 50	b) National Emergency can be declared in case of external aggression, war or armed rebellion.
iii. Article 352	c) Provides procedure for amending the Constitution.
iv. Article 226	d) Provides for separation of judiciary from the executive and maintains independence and impartiality of it.

Options:

- i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
- i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c
- i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

- 4 This form of democracy operated in Greek city-state, Athens during the 4th and the 5th century BC and in Rome during the early stages of the Roman polity, as an ideal system of popular participation. This form of democracy is not possible in the states having large population and territory. In contemporary times, this form of democracy is prevalent in the provinces of Switzerland. Identify the form of Democracy mentioned above. 1
- A) Parliamentary form of Democracy
B) Indirect Democracy
C) Direct Democracy
D) Limited Democracy
- 5 Article 12 defines the term 'State' which is used in Part-III of the Constitution while mentioning the application of the provisions of Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizen. As per the definition provided above, which of the following does not refer as a State? 1
- A) The Government and Parliament of India, i.e., Executive and Legislature at the Union level.
B) The Government and Legislature of each State, i.e., Executive and Legislature at the State level.
C) All local and other authorities within and outside the territory of India.
D) All local and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.
- 6 In the given question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A):** Dictatorship is the rule by a single person or a determined set of individuals.
Reason (R): A dictator obtains his position by inheritance.
- A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- 7 In the given question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A):** The President can declare a state emergency under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): During the emergency period the government acts as a unitary manner.
- A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- 8 Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty of an Indian Citizen? 1
- A) Defending the country and rendering national service when called upon to do so
B) To respect the Constitution and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
C) Upholding and protecting the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
D) To interpret the Constitution and safeguard the fundamental rights of the people.
- 9 Mr. Rao has been appointed as the Vice Chancellor of a National Law University, despite not possessing the required qualifications. A public group has filed a petition challenging his appointment. What legal remedy can the court use to determine the validity of Mr. Rao's appointment? 1
- A) Writ of Mandamus
B) Writ of Quo Warranto
C) Writ of Certiorari
D) Writ of Prohibition
- 10 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained that the use of the word 'Union' instead of 'Federation' has its significance. Which of the following is NOT one of the significance? 1
- A) The component units or states have no freedom to secede from the union so created.
B) The Indian Federation is the result of an agreement between the states.
C) The India Union is indestructible in nature.
D) It symbolizes the determination of the Constituent Assembly to maintain the unity of the country.

- 11 Analyse the two statements given below, and select the correct option: 1
Statement 1: The principle of checks and balances ensures that each organ of government can act beyond its permitted limits without consequences.
Statement 2: The system of checks and balances allows each organ of government to exercise control over the others, thereby preventing the encroachment of powers.
 A) Both Statements are correct.
 B) Both Statements are incorrect.
 C) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is not correct.
 D) Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct.
- 12 When the President can issue an ordinance? 1
 A) When the parliament is called for a session.
 B) When the parliament is not in session.
 C) When the parliament sits in joint session.
 D) When the parliament meets in the budget session.
- 13 The power of the President to grant pardon and to suspend or reduce punishments under certain circumstances is an example of _____. 1
 A) The judicial power of executive.
 B) The legislative power of the executive.
 C) The administrative power of the executive.
 D) The delegated legislation.
- 14 Which of the following statements is NOT considered a feature of the 'Basic Structure' of the Indian Constitution, as identified by the Supreme Court in various cases? 1
 A) The Supremacy of the Constitution ensures that no law passed by the Parliament can violate the provisions of the Constitution.
 B) Republic and democratic form of Government guarantees that the power shall always remain in the hands of the government.
 C) The Secular character of the Constitution does not favor any religion.
 D) Judicial Review and jurisdiction of courts allow the Supreme Court and High Courts to invalidate laws violating fundamental rights.
- 15 Which of the following is correct about the Presidential election? 1
 A) The President is chosen by the Prime Minister with the advice of the council of ministers.
 B) The President is chosen by the elected representatives of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 C) The President is chosen by the elected representatives of the State Assemblies.
 D) The President is elected by an electoral college, which is consisting of the elected members of both the houses of Parliament and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the state.
- 16 This branch of law creates and provides remedies for civil wrongs that do not arise out of contractual duties. Which of the following branches of law is mentioned here? 1
 A) Law of Tort
 B) Law of Contract
 C) Law of Property
 D) Criminal Law
- 17 In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the word 'democratic' signifies that 'India has a responsible parliamentary form of Government, which is accountable to the elected legislature'? 1
 A) S.R.Bommai Vs. U.O.I, 1994
 B) Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973
 C) Golaknath and Ors Vs. State of Punjab, 1967
 D) Raj Narain Vs. Indira Gandhi Case, 1975
- 18 Which of the following is NOT an example of Public Municipal Law? 1
 A) Transfer Of Property Act
 B) Indian Penal Code (IPC)
 C) Hindu Marriage Act
 D) Law of Torts

- 19 What distinguishes substantive laws from procedural laws? 1
 A) Substantive laws are unchangeable, while procedural laws are flexible.
 B) Substantive laws are international, while procedural laws are municipal.
 C) Substantive laws apply only to criminal cases.
 D) Substantive laws define rights, while procedural laws outline enforcement methods.
- 20 Which of the following is an example of "Quasi-judicial action"? 1
 A) A Minister passing a new tax law.
 B) A Tribunal deciding on employee rights.
 C) A University opening a bank account as mandated.
 D) A Government official issuing a routine notice.

SECTION B

- 21 A. Explain the significance of the term 'Union of States' in Article 1 of Indian Constitution. 2
 OR
 B. Why is the Indian constitution termed as a "living document"?
- 22 The U.S. Constitution has adopted a Presidential form of Government in which three organs of the Government are distributed with distinctive powers. It is said that the theory of separation of powers finds its best expression in the United States of America. 2
 In view of the above statement elaborate how the US Congress keeps a check on powers and functions of the President?
- 23 A. Justice Bhagwati called the principles of natural justice as fair play in action. On the basis of this statement highlight two major principles of Natural Justice. 2
 OR
 B. In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, why was the confiscation of her passport challenged?
- 24 In the Preamble of the Constitution, India is described as a republic. Does India fulfill the requirements to be considered as a republic? Justify. 2
- 25 A. Enumerate two criticisms of Social Contract Theory on the origin of the State. 2
 OR
 B. Explain two key tenets of the Divine Right Theory and how it justifies absolute monarchy.
- 26 In a country named Eritrea, the government is formed by the majority party in the Parliament and it is accountable to the parliament. Identify the form of government established there and state its important features. 2
- 27 Many modern countries like India have adopted bi-cameral legislative system. Highlight one advantage and one disadvantage of this system. 2
- 28 What do understand by contract? Explain with a suitable example. 2

SECTION C

- 29 A. India's Constitution was prepared through the unique composition of scholars from different fields of study and expertise in the Constituent Assembly. Write a short note on formation of the Constituent Assembly. 3
 OR
 B. Indian Union is described to be 'Federal in Form and Unitary in Character.' Elaborate.
- 30 In the late eighteenth century, when Napoleon took over the power of French administration, he introduced a new judicial system. What this new system is called? Discuss the system in brief. 3
- 31 A. Do you consider India as a social democratic state? Elaborate your answer with suitable reasons as envisaged in our constitution. 3
 OR
 B. Discuss in details about that essential element of a State, which separates it from other organizations.

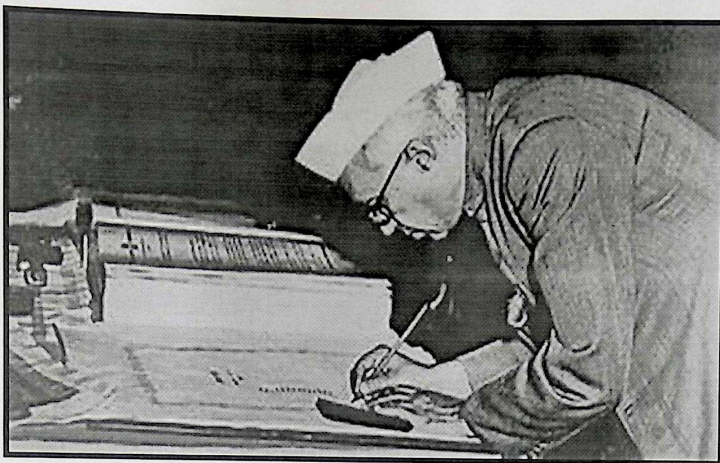
- 32 Rohan, a Bangladeshi national, migrated to West Bengal in 1968. He has been residing in West Bengal since then and has been detected as a foreigner. Would Rohan be able to get Indian citizenship? Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, discuss the ways in which a person can get citizenship of India. 3
- 33 A. Highlight some of the provisions in Indian Constitution, which help a person to become a responsible citizen of India. 3

OR

B. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies.

34

3



- i. Identify and explain the above picture.
ii. What was the vision of the person seen in the picture about India as an independent nation?
- 35 Elaborate the provisions of distribution of law making powers, as laid down by the Indian Constitution, among the central and state legislative units. 3
- 36 What is a bill? Discuss about various types of bills. 3

SECTION D

- 37 A. Evaluate the doctrine of separation of powers propagated by Montesquieu by stating few of its advantages and defects as highlighted by critics. 5
- OR
- B. "The Judiciary plays a vital role in the governance of a state". Justify the statement highlighting the role of the judiciary in India.
- 38 A. Classify and explain two important branches of Municipal Law. 5
- OR
- B. Distinguish between civil law and criminal law with suitable examples.
- 39 Discuss general functions of legislature as an organ of the government. 5
- 40 According to principles of natural justice the judiciary must be free from bias and should deliver pure and imperial justice. 5
- In the light of above statement elaborate the kinds of bias and state how can they affect the justice delivery system?