

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION 2025-26**  
**GRADE:11 SUBJECT: LEGAL STUDIES (074)**

**DAY & DATE: MONDAY- FEBRUARY 09, 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

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**General Instructions:**

1. The Question Paper contains 4 sections – A, B, C and D.
2. Section A contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions for 20 marks.
3. Section B contains 8 short answer type questions for 2 marks each.
4. Section C contains 8 questions for 3 marks each.
5. Section D contains 4 long answer type questions for 5 marks each.
6. Internal Choice is given in the Paper. There is no overall choice.

**SECTION-A**

- Q1.** The customary practice of Saptapadi has been incorporated in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **(1)**
- a) 4
  - b) 6
  - c) 7
  - d) 9
- Q2.** “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.” Who said the above lines? **(1)**
- a) Montesquieu
  - b) Wade and Philpis
  - c) James Madison
  - d) Jean Bodin
- Q3.** Which of the following is the definition of initiative? **(1)**
- a) a specified number of voters prepare a bill for acceptance or approval by legislature or general public. If approved, it becomes a law.
  - b) when the bill passed by the legislature is forwarded to the voters for final ratification.
  - c) when an important issue could not be decided by the government, and is decided by the votes of the people.
  - d) voters recall their elected representatives when they are not satisfied by their conduct
- Q4.** The legislature of which of the following countries is known as Grand National Assembly? **(1)**
- a) Bangladesh
  - b) Turkey

c) Libya

- Q5.** Which of the played a crucial role in improving the civil and criminal Justice system in pre-independent India? (1)  
a) William Bentinck  
b) Warren Hastings  
c) Cornwallis  
d) Thomas Macaulay
- Q6.** The reform of electoral laws was the subject of which law commission? (1)  
a) 15th law commission, 1999  
b) 13th law commission, 1994  
c) 11th law commission, 1988
- Q7.** In the case of Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain (AIR 1975 SC 2299) the following was declared to constitute the basic structure of the constitution. (1)  
a) Right to contest elections  
b) Socialism  
c) Right to free and fair elections  
d) Secularism
- Q8.** 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 them? (1)  
a) The component units 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 Indian union is indestructible in nature.  
d) It is symbolic of the determination of the Assembly to maintain the unity of the country.
- Q9.** Which of the following best explains why law is described as a dynamic concept? (1)  
A. Laws are created only by the legislature  
B. Laws remain unchanged once enacted  
C. Laws evolve with changing social, political and economic needs  
D. Laws apply uniformly across all societies
- Q10.** The idea that "no one should be a judge in their own cause" is derived from: (1)  
A. Rule of Law  
B. Natural Justice  
C. Separation of Powers  
D. Judicial Review
- Q11.** Which of the following is NOT an essential feature of the Rule of Law as propounded by A.V. Dicey? (1)  
A. Supremacy of law  
B. Equality before law  
C. Due process of law  
D. Predominance of legal spirit

- Q12.** Custom as a source of law becomes legally binding only when it is: (1)  
A. Ancient and followed by a majority  
B. Written and enforced by courts  
C. Reasonable, certain and continuously observed  
D. Approved by the legislature
- Q13.** Which school of jurisprudence emphasizes law as the command of the sovereign backed by sanctions? (1)  
A. Natural Law School  
B. Historical School  
C. Sociological School  
D. Analytical School
- Q14.** A law passed by the legislature but struck down by the court for violating the Constitution highlights the principle of: (1)  
A. Parliamentary supremacy  
B. Judicial independence  
C. Constitutional supremacy  
D. Natural justice
- Q15.** Which of the following situations most clearly violates the principle of audi alteram partem? (1)  
A. Law passed without public consultation  
B. Decision taken without giving a hearing to the affected party  
C. Judge having personal bias in a case  
D. Law applied retrospectively
- Q16.** Which of the following best distinguishes law from morality? (1)  
A. Law deals only with justice  
B. Morality is enforced by courts  
C. Law has formal sanctions, morality does not  
D. Morality is written, law is unwritten
- Q17.** The binding nature of precedents in India is mainly due to: (1)  
A. Doctrine of equity  
B. Doctrine of stare decisis  
C. Rule of law  
D. Natural justice
- Q18.** Which statement correctly explains the relationship between law and justice? (1)  
A. Law and justice are always identical  
B. Justice exists independently of law  
C. Law is one of the means to achieve justice  
D. Justice has no role in legal systems
- Q19.** In which case does a judge rely more on equity rather than strict application of law? (1)  
A. Criminal sentencing  
B. Constitutional interpretation

- C. Filling gaps where law is silent or ambiguous
- D. Application of statutory provisions

- Q20.** Which of the following is an example of delegated legislation? (1)
- A. A constitutional amendment
  - B. A Supreme Court judgment
  - C. Rules framed by an executive authority under an Act
  - D. A customary practice recognized by court

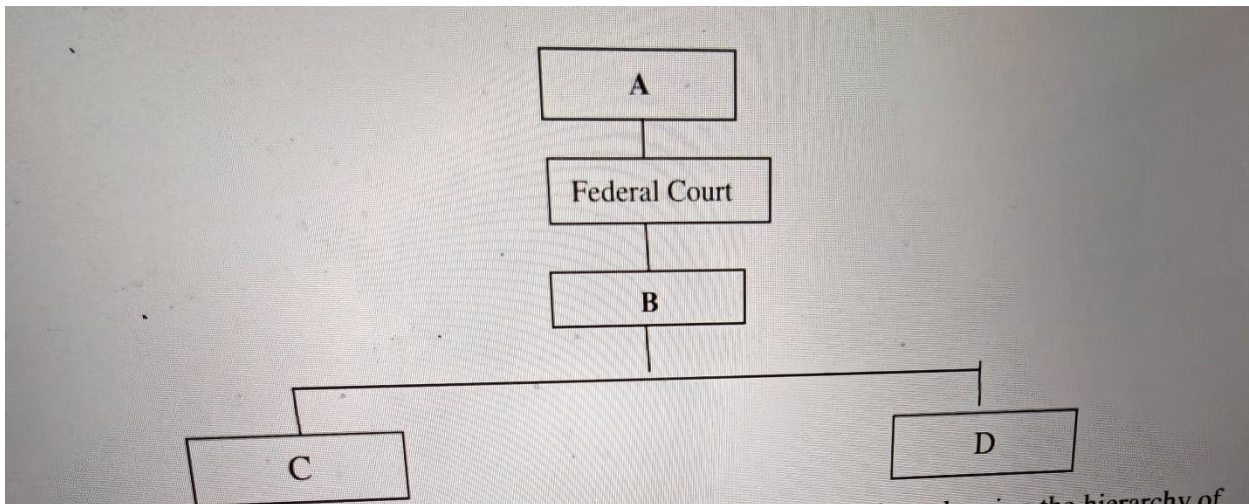
### SECTION-B

- Q21.** Explain the writ jurisdiction of Indian judiciary. (2)
- Q22.** Explain the legislative and judicial functions of Executive as an organ of government. (2)
- Q23.** What are the main characteristics of a Developmental state? Who first conceptualized the idea of developmental states? (2)
- Q24.** Give Jeremy Bentham's views on law. (2)
- Q25.** Write a short note on International Court of Justice. (2)
- Q26.** Mention any four defects of the doctrine of separation of powers. (2)
- Q27.** What are the four categories into which legislative acts can be classified? (2)
- Q28.** Do a comparative study of nature of Hobbes and Locke's social contract. (2)

### SECTION-C

- Q29.** Different types of state appeared on the world geography at different times, places and as a result of different causes. Explain briefly the **THREE** types of states that have emerged over a period of time. (3)

- Q30.** (3)



Answer the following questions based on the given flowchart showing the hierarchy of Courts in British India.

- i) Name A, B, C, and D.
- ii) When was the Federal Court established?
- iii) Write a short note on 'A'.

- Q31.** With reference to sources of law, explain the kinds of legislation. (3)
- Q32.** What is meant by Private Municipal Law? Explain its various types. (3)
- Q33.** Do judges make law? Discuss. (3)
- Q34.** Write a short note on the Twentieth law commission of India. (3)
- Q35.** Natural law is generally explained as the law of nature, divine law, a law which is eternal and universal. However, it has been given different meanings at different points in time. (3)
- i) What was St. Thomas Aquinas' views on law and morality?
  - ii) How was the natural law in its new form different from old form?
  - iii) What are the two rules on which principles of natural justice are based?
- Q36.** In the words of Durga Das Basu, as stated in his book Introduction to the Constitution of India, Indian Constitution draws much of its source from Government of India Act, 1935. The Government of India Act, 1935 has provided the administrative details and language to the provisions of the Constitution. (3)
- i) What did the Government of India Act 1935 refer to India as?
  - ii) What were the two Houses of Central Legislature called?
  - iii) Powers and matters were divided between Central Legislature and Provincial Legislatures. Besides Concurrent List, what were the other two Lists called?
  - iv) Mention any two limitations on the exercise of legislative power.

#### SECTION-D

- Q37.** The theory of kinship on the origin of state is based on sociological facts. The earliest advocate of this theory is Aristotle.....There is a difference of among the scholars regarding the nature of kinship. (5)
- i) Explain briefly the patriarchal theory of kinship.
  - ii) Explain briefly the matriarchal theory of kinship.
  - iii) Why did the societies change from matriarchal to patriarchal?
- Q38.** Discuss the essentials of a valid custom. (5)
- Q39.** Do a comparative study of main features of Savigny's historical school of jurisprudence and that of Roscoe Pound's Sociological school. (5)

**Q40.** Explain how a Bill becomes the law of land in India.

**(5)**

**OR**

Write a short note on Directive Principles and its relationship with Fundamental Rights.