

Class XII
Legal Studies (074)
Post Mid Term Examination 2025–26

Set A

Marking Scheme

SECTION A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Q. No.	Correct Answer	Marks
1	B – PIL is maintainable as it seeks enforcement of fundamental rights of persons unable to approach the court.	1
2	A – Sale; ownership transferred by registered deed for consideration.	1
3	C – A is true, but R is false.	1
4	A – Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
5	C – Doctrine of Election; one cannot accept benefit and reject burden under the same transaction.	1
6	C – National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).	1
7	C – UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, 1985.	1
8	B – Invalid as registration is mandatory for gift of immovable property.	1
9	B – Reproduction and distribution rights.	1
10	C – A is true, but R is false.	1
11	B – Approach High Court under Article 226; tribunal orders are subject to judicial review.	1
12	C – National Commission for Minorities (NCM).	1
13	A – To ensure the representative who signed the treaty had due authority.	1
14	B – ICC may exercise jurisdiction for crimes like genocide and war crimes when national courts fail to act.	1

15	A – Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
16	A – She fought for women’s right to be enrolled as advocates; led to Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923.	1
17	A – Women are entitled to free legal aid irrespective of financial status.	1
18	C – Court should formulate terms, seek feedback, and refer to appropriate ADR under Section 89 CPC	1
19	B – International law lacks central legislative/executive enforcement; depends on state consent.	1
20	C – SC has compulsory jurisdiction within India; ICJ’s jurisdiction depends on state consent.	1

SECTION B – Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q. No.	Key Value Points / Expected Answer	Mark Distribution
21	Grounds for impeachment – proved misbehaviour or incapacity (Art.124(4)); requires special majority of each House (2/3 members present and voting).	1+1=2
22	Lok Adalats settle cases through conciliation; no court fee, award binding as decree; promotes speedy and inexpensive justice under Sec.19 LSA Act 1987.	1+1=2
23	Article 59 ICJ Statute: decisions bind only parties to the case; non-parties not bound – ensures consent principle of jurisdiction.	1+1=2
24	No – letter not admissible as dying declaration since deceased didn’t anticipate death (Sec.32(1) IEA). It was written by another person, not declarant.	1+1=2
25	(a) Raghu → National Commission for Scheduled Castes; Meena → National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. (b) Powers – investigate complaints, summon documents, recommend action.	1+1=2
26	No. Under Sec.12 LSA Act, women entitled to legal aid irrespective of income; authority cannot withdraw aid solely due to improved finances.	1+1=2
27	a) Movable property refers to items that can be transferred without changing their position (e.g., crops, goods), while immovable property includes land and things permanently attached to the earth. b) The cottage requires compulsory registration; standing crops do not. c) Because the cottage is immovable property , its ownership can be transferred only through a registered document , whereas crops are movable and can be	0.5+0.5+1

	transferred by delivery or agreement.	
28	a) Meera owes a duty of honesty and integrity to the court; she must not mislead it or suppress the truth. b) She should refuse to present false evidence and, if necessary, withdraw from the case to avoid professional misconduct.	1+1

SECTION C – Descriptive Questions (3 marks each)

Q. No.	Key Value Points / Expected Answer	Mark Distribution
29	Judicial review ensures constitutional supremacy and balance of power; allows judiciary to strike down unconstitutional laws (Arts.13,32,226); prevents legislative/executive excess; vital for rule of law and protection of rights.	1+1+1
30	Legal Services Authorities Act enacted after recommendations of 1980 Committee on Legal Aid; ensures access to justice for poor (Art.39A); provides Lok Adalats, free legal aid, and legal awareness through NALSA and SLISA network.	1+1+1
31	(1) Business partners – Facilitative Mediation: mediator guides dialogue, parties retain control. (2) Family dispute – Transformative Mediation: focuses on relationship repair and mutual understanding.	1.5+1.5
32	(A) Sale of restricted land – unlawful object → agreement void (Sec.23 ICA). (B) Publishing contract – lawful consideration and object → valid contract.	1.5+1.5
33	Case I – Public International Law: dispute between sovereign states over treaty obligations. (2) Case II – Private International Law: cross-border marriage/divorce jurisdiction conflict; applies conflict of laws principles.	1.5+1.5
34	(a) Assault and Battery. (b) Assault – threat; Battery – actual physical contact. (c) Fist stops before contact → Assault. (d) If contact occurs → Battery.	1+1+1
35	a) Section 16 of the <i>Advocates Act, 1961</i> . b) The <i>Supreme Court</i> or a <i>High Court</i> may designate an advocate as a Senior Advocate based on ability, standing at the Bar, and special knowledge or experience in law. c) No. Senior Advocates cannot file <i>vakalatnamas</i> or deal directly with clients; they can only argue cases when instructed by another advocate.	1+1+1

36	a) A Geographical Indication (GI) identifies goods as originating from a specific place where a given quality, reputation, or characteristic is essentially due to that origin. b) Yes, the company has committed infringement since only authorized producers from the registered geographical area can use the GI name “Wayanad Pepper.” c) The registered proprietor or authorized users (such as the farmers’ cooperative) can take legal action against infringement under the GI Act, 1999.	1+1+1
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SECTION D – Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

Q. No.	Key Value Points / Expected Answer	Mark Distribution
37	Comparative analysis of legal education: (1) India – 5-year integrated/3-year LL.B., regulated by BCI; practical training limited. (2) UK – 3-year LL.B. + Bar/BPTC; focus on mootings, chambers training. (3) USA – JD (3 years) after graduation; LSAT entrance, Bar exam mandatory; interdisciplinary, case method based.	2.5+2.5
38	Stages of Crime: (1) Intention (mental preparation). (2) Preparation (purchase of fake gun, planning). (3) Attempt (approaching shop with tools). (4) Commission (actual robbery). Ramesh arrested at attempt stage; completed robbery → commission stage.	2+2+1
39	(a) Fundamental Rights violated – Art.19(1)(a),(b) freedom of speech & assembly; Art.21 Right to Life. (b) Fundamental Duty – Art.51A(g) protect environment. (c) Reasonable restrictions allowed under Art.19(2)-(6). (d) Duties not enforceable, moral in nature.	1+1+2+1
40	(a) Arjun – Sole Proprietorship: unlimited liability. (b) Nisha – One Person Company: limited liability. (c) Kabir & Tania – Private Ltd. Co.: liability limited to investment. Distinction based on ownership & legal entity.	1.5+1.5+2