

CLASS XII
POST MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
LEGAL STUDIES (074)
SET A

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

The question paper contains four sections – A, B, C and D

- Section A – Q.1-Q.20 – Multiple choice questions
- Section B – Q.21 – Q.28; 2 Marks each. The answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- Section C – Q.29 – Q36; 3 marks each. The answers should exceed 100 words each.
- Section D – Q.37 – Q.40; 5 marks each. The answers should not exceed 140 words each.

	SECTION A	
1	After several reports of custodial deaths surfaced in a State jail, an advocate, Rahul Banerjee, filed a petition before the High Court demanding installation of CCTV cameras in all police lock-ups and jails. He argued that such measures are essential to protect the right to life and dignity of prisoners. The State government opposed the petition, stating that internal mechanisms already exist to prevent abuse. Which of the following statements correctly applies to this situation? A. The PIL is not maintainable since the victims have their own legal remedies. B. The PIL is maintainable as it seeks enforcement of fundamental rights of persons unable to approach the court. C. The PIL can be filed only after obtaining permission from the State Human Rights Commission. D. The PIL is invalid because it interferes with prison administration.	1
2	Deepa sells her land to Raj for ₹50 lakh. Raj pays ₹40 lakh and promises to pay the rest after registration. Ownership is transferred through a registered deed. Identify the type of transfer. A. Sale B. Exchange C. Agreement to sell D. Lease	1
3	Assertion (A): The responsibility to protect and improve the environment under Article 48A lies exclusively with citizens. Reason (R): The Directive Principles impose no duty on the State. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1

	C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	
4	Assertion (A): Judicial activism has played a vital role in expanding the scope of Fundamental Rights under Article 21. Reason (R): The judiciary has interpreted the right to life to include rights such as livelihood, clean environment, and shelter. Options: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	1
5	Ramesh, wishing to make peace between his two close friends, transfers a bungalow belonging to Suresh to Mahesh through a registered deed. In the same instrument, Ramesh transfers his own commercial shop to Suresh, describing both transfers as part of the same arrangement. Later, Suresh takes possession of the shop and begins running a business there but files a case objecting to the transfer of his bungalow to Mahesh, saying Ramesh had no authority to transfer his property. Which legal principle applies? A. Doctrine of part performance B. Doctrine of lis pendens C. Doctrine of election D. Doctrine of exchange	1
6	Which institution was established by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free and speedy justice? A. Arbitration Council of India B. Permanent Lok Adalats C. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) D. Law Commission of India	1
7	Which global development most directly influenced the drafting of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? A. The Hague Convention on Private International Law B. The Paris Peace Accords C. The UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, 1985 D. The WTO Agreement on Trade Disputes	1

8	Sita wants to gift her flat to her niece. The deed is signed but not registered. What is the status of the gift? A. Valid because consent is clear B. Invalid as registration is mandatory for immovable property C. Valid if witnessed by two people D. Valid once possession is delivered	1
9	Artist <i>Kabir</i> paints an original digital artwork titled “<i>Ocean’s Spirit.</i>” A merchandising company seeks his permission to print the design on T-shirts and sell them across India. Kabir agrees for a royalty. Which combination of copyright rights is being exercised by Kabir? A. Adaptation and performance B. Reproduction and distribution C. Publication and communication D. Translation and adaptation	1
10	Assertion (A): Every citizen must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem. Reason (R): Disrespecting national symbols amounts to violation of the right to freedom under Article 19(1)(a). A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	1
11	Priya, a government school teacher in Madhya Pradesh, was dismissed from service on allegations of misconduct. She claims that the disciplinary inquiry was biased and that she was not given a chance to defend herself. Instead of approaching the High Court, she decides to challenge the dismissal before an appropriate forum constituted under Article 323A of the Constitution. After hearing the matter, the forum finds procedural irregularities and sets aside the dismissal, directing the government to reinstate Priya. However, the State Government believes the tribunal exceeded its jurisdiction and wishes to challenge the order. Which of the following is the correct legal course for the State Government? A. File an appeal before the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution. B. Approach the High Court under Article 226 as the tribunal’s order is subject to judicial review. C. File a revision before the Central Administrative Tribunal. D. Approach the State Public Service Commission for review.	1
12	Imran, a teacher at a government-aided school in Delhi, alleges that he was denied promotion solely because he belongs to a minority community. He files several representations to the education department but receives no response. Feeling discriminated against, he decides to	1

	approach an appropriate national authority that can take up matters related to violation of minority rights and make recommendations to the government. Which of the following is the most appropriate body for Imran to approach for redressal of his grievance? A. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), since his fundamental right to equality has been violated. B. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), as discrimination falls under their purview. C. National Commission for Minorities (NCM), which safeguards the rights and interests of minority communities in India. D. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), since he is a government-aided school employee.	
13	Identify the primary purpose of ratification in the context of international treaties? a) To ensure the representative who signed the treaty had due authority. b) To provide a method for resolving disputes among states. c) To require the consent of all individuals within the state. d) To eliminate the need for legislative approval of treaties.	1
14	During a violent civil war in the country of Ravistan, thousands of civilians were killed, and entire villages were destroyed under military orders. Ravistan's national courts refused to take action against the officers, claiming that their actions were "part of national defense." The victims' families appealed to the International Criminal Court (ICC), seeking justice for the atrocities committed. Which of the following statements correctly describes the role and jurisdiction of the ICC in this situation? A. The ICC can intervene only if Ravistan's government consents to the trial. B. The ICC may exercise jurisdiction because it tries individuals for crimes like genocide and war crimes when national courts fail to act. C. The ICC cannot act because it deals only with disputes between states, not individuals. D. The ICC must seek prior approval from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) before initiating an investigation.	1
15	Assertion (A): The International Court of Justice (ICJ) can hear disputes between countries only when both states have accepted its jurisdiction. Reason (R): The ICJ's jurisdiction is based on the consent of states, and it cannot enforce its judgments against a state without such consent. Options: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1

	C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	
16	Ms. Hazra, in 1922, fought a significant case against the Patna High Court. This case is often cited as a turning point in the struggle for gender equality in the Indian legal profession. What was the core issue of her fight, and how did it impact the legal profession for women in India? A. Ms. Hazra fought for women to be allowed to appear as advocates in the Patna High Court, challenging the restriction that limited legal practice to men only. B. Ms. Hazra fought for the inclusion of women in the judicial system, specifically to become judges in the Patna High Court. C. Ms. Hazra challenged the Bar Council's rule that prohibited women from taking legal examinations, marking a victory for women's access to legal education. D. Ms. Hazra fought for equal pay for women advocates, claiming gender discrimination in compensation for legal services.	1
17	Meena, a homemaker, was granted free legal aid under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to pursue a matrimonial dispute. During the trial, it was discovered that Meena had inherited a large sum of money from a distant relative, substantially improving her financial position. On learning this, the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) considered withdrawing the free legal aid provided to her. Is DLSA justified in its decision? A. No, because women are entitled to free legal aid irrespective of their financial status. B. Yes, because improved financial position disqualifies anyone from availing free legal aid. C. Yes, but only if the case involves a criminal matter. D. No, because free legal aid is provided only during the initial stages of a case.	1
18	A landlord and tenant are in a dispute over unpaid rent and property damage. They bring the matter to court seeking a resolution. The court finds that there are elements that could lead to an acceptable settlement for both parties. According to Section 89 CPC, what is the most appropriate action for the court? (A) The court should formulate the settlement terms and prioritize a full trial. (B) The court should attempt to settle the dispute solely based on its own formulated terms without any input from the parties. (C) The court should formulate settlement terms, share them with the parties for feedback, and based on their input, refer the case to a suitable ADR. (D) The court should request the parties to independently resolve their dispute outside the judicial system.	1
19	After a border dispute, Country X violated a ceasefire agreement brokered under a UN resolution. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) gave an advisory opinion condemning Country X's actions, but Country X ignored the decision and continued its military operations. The UN Security Council failed to take enforcement action due to the veto of a permanent member allied with Country X. In this context, which of the following best explains why International Law is often described as a "weak law"?	1

	A. Because ICJ judgments automatically require military enforcement, but UN members often refuse to comply. B. Because international law lacks a central legislative, executive, and enforcement authority, making compliance largely dependent on the consent and political will of States. C. Because treaties and customary international laws are invalid unless approved by all States of the UN. D. Because international law can punish only individuals and not States for violations.	
20	Riya, a law student, argues that both the Supreme Court of India and the International Court of Justice serve as “final courts of appeal” in their respective systems. Her professor disagrees and points out key structural and jurisdictional differences between the two. Which of the following accurately distinguishes the Supreme Court of India (SC) from the International Court of Justice (ICJ)? A. The Supreme Court of India decides cases between States only, while the ICJ decides cases between individuals. B. The Supreme Court of India’s jurisdiction is derived from international treaties, whereas the ICJ’s jurisdiction is based on the Indian Constitution. C. The Supreme Court of India has compulsory jurisdiction within India, while the ICJ’s jurisdiction over States is based on their consent. D. The Supreme Court of India is an organ of the United Nations, while the ICJ is a constitutional body of India.	1
	SECTION B	
21	Mention the grounds for the impeachment of a Supreme Court or High Court judge, and what majority is required in Parliament to pass the impeachment motion?	2
22	Explain how Lok Adalats ensure speedy and cost-effective dispute resolution in India.	2
23	Explain the implication of Article 59 of the Statute of the ICJ regarding the binding effect of its decisions on non-parties to a case.	2
24	A man named Arun had lent some money to his acquaintance, Raghav. After several months, Raghav’s wife sent a letter inviting Arun to come to their house to collect the repayment. Trusting the message, Arun left home with the letter in his pocket but never returned. A few days later, his body was discovered stuffed inside a trunk at the railway station. During investigation, the letter sent by Raghav’s wife was recovered, and the prosecution argued that it should be treated as Arun’s <i>dying declaration</i> . Can the letter be treated as a valid <i>dying declaration</i> ? Give reason.	2
25	Raghu, a member of the Scheduled Caste community, was denied entry into a local temple and was publicly humiliated by some villagers. In another part of the country, Meena, belonging to a Scheduled Tribe, complained that her community’s forest land was being taken away by a private company without proper consent or rehabilitation.	2

	(a) Identify the two constitutional forums that Raghu and Meena can approach respectively. (b) Mention one power of each forum.	
26	Are Indian advocates allowed to advertise their services? Give reasons with reference to the <i>Bar Council of India Rules</i> .	2
27	Rohit owns a large piece of agricultural land on which he has built a small wooden cottage. He sells the standing crops on the land to his neighbour, Anil, and also agrees to sell the cottage after the harvest season. Later, a dispute arises over registration, as Anil claims both transfers are valid without registration. a) Distinguish between <i>movable</i> and <i>immovable</i> property under the <i>Transfer of Property Act, 1882</i> . b) Which of the two—standing crops or the cottage—requires compulsory registration for transfer? c) Give one reason for your answer.	2
28	Advocate Meera is representing a client in a criminal case. During the proceedings, she discovers that her client has deliberately concealed vital evidence that could affect the outcome of the trial. The client insists that Meera must continue presenting the false version of facts to protect him from conviction. Meera is now in a dilemma about how to proceed. a) What ethical duty does Meera owe to the court? b) What should she do to act in accordance with professional ethics?	2
	SECTION C	
29	Analyze the role of judicial review as a mechanism for maintaining the balance of power within a democratic government. Examine the significance of the judiciary to nullify legislative and executive actions.	3
30	Describe the circumstances that led to the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. How does the Act promote access to justice for weaker sections of society?	3
31	Identify the type of mediation in each scenario and state how each type is suited to the specific situation. 1: Two business partners, Mr. X and Mr. Y, are involved in a conflict over the management of their joint venture. Both partners are willing to preserve their relationship but are struggling to communicate effectively. They decide to approach a mediator who facilitates their discussions, helping them understand each other's perspectives and guiding them towards a mutually beneficial solution. 2: A long-standing family dispute over the inheritance of property arises. The family members have deeply rooted emotional issues, and the mediator focuses not just on resolving the dispute but on transforming the relationships between the parties, helping them understand each other's feelings and experiences.	3

32	Identify whether each of the above contracts is valid, void, or voidable, and justify your answer with reference to the <i>object and legality</i> of the agreements under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Situation A: Dev, a property dealer, enters into an agreement with Kabir to sell a piece of agricultural land. Unknown to Kabir, the land is notified by the government for an upcoming industrial project, and sale of that land is temporarily restricted by official order. Dev promises to “manage” the paperwork through his contacts in the revenue office to complete the deal. Kabir pays a token advance. Situation B: Meera enters into an agreement with a publishing company to write a book on environmental awareness. The company agrees to pay her ₹5 lakh upon completion of the manuscript, and both parties sign a written contract.	3
33	(a) Identify which case falls under Public International Law and which under Private International Law. Give suitable justification for your answers. Case I: Country X and Country Y had entered into a peace and border settlement treaty. A few years later, Country Y unilaterally builds a military base in the disputed territory covered under the treaty, claiming “national security.” Country X brings the issue before an international body, alleging violation of treaty obligations and international peace. Case II: A woman of Indian origin marries an American citizen in New York. After some years, she files for divorce in India, while her husband initiates proceedings in a U.S. court. Both courts claim jurisdiction over the matter, creating confusion over which country’s law will apply to the dissolution of marriage and custody of their child.	3
34	 Analyse the image above, and answer the questions that follow: (a) Identify the possible tort(s) involved in this situation. (b) Explain the difference between the two related torts applicable here. (c) If the woman’s fist stops just before making contact, which tort has been committed? (d) If she actually hits him, what additional tort will it amount to?	3

35	Arvind Mehra has been practising law for over 25 years and is known for his expertise in constitutional matters. Several High Court judges and senior members of the Bar recommend that he be designated as a <i>Senior Advocate</i>. After a formal meeting, the Full Court of the High Court confers the title upon him. Soon after, Arvind accepts a new client directly and files a <i>vakalatnama</i> in his own name, arguing that his reputation and experience give him the freedom to act independently without any instructing advocate. a) Which legal provision governs the designation of Senior Advocates in India? b) Who has the authority to designate an advocate as a Senior Advocate? c) Has Arvind acted in accordance with the professional restrictions imposed on Senior Advocates? Give reason.	3
36	A cooperative society of farmers from Wayanad district in Kerala produces a special variety of black pepper known for its strong aroma and oil content. They have registered it under the <i>Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999</i> as “Wayanad Pepper.” A company in another state begins selling ordinary pepper under the same name, claiming that “Wayanad Pepper” has become a general trade term and anyone can use it. The cooperative files a complaint for infringement of their GI rights. a) What is a Geographical Indication (GI)? b) Has the company committed infringement? Give reason. c) Who is entitled to take action for such misuse under the GI Act, 1999?	3
	SECTION D	
37	Give a comparative analysis of legal education in India and the United States, focusing on the structure, curriculum, and professional requirements for becoming a lawyer in each country.	5
38	Ramesh, a 30-year-old man, planned to rob a jewellery shop near his locality. He first gathered detailed information about the shop’s security system and made a plan with two of his friends. A few days later, he bought a fake gun and a getaway bike to prepare for the robbery. On the night of the planned crime, as Ramesh and his friends stood outside the shop preparing to enter, the police arrived on a tip-off and arrested them before they could actually commit the robbery. 1. Identify the different stages of crime involved in the above case. 2. Explain which stage of crime Ramesh and his friends reached before being arrested. 3. If the robbery had been successfully completed, which final stage of crime would it have amounted to?	5
39	In the city of Vardhana, a group of college students launched an awareness campaign against air and noise pollution caused by illegal factories. They submitted complaints to local authorities, but no action was taken. Eventually, they organised a peaceful march,	5

	highlighting the citizens' duty to protect the environment and the government's failure to ensure the Right to Life with dignity. Soon after, the district administration imposed restrictions on public gatherings, stating that such protests disturbed public order and caused inconvenience. The students alleged that the order violated their Fundamental Rights, while the administration justified it as a reasonable restriction in the interest of public order. The students decided to file a writ petition before the Supreme Court. (a) Which Fundamental Rights of the students appear to be violated in this case? (b) Which Fundamental Duty of citizens is reflected in the students' campaign? (c) Can the government impose restrictions on Fundamental Rights? If yes, under what circumstances? (d) Comment on whether Fundamental Duties can be <i>legally enforced</i> in the same way as Fundamental Rights.	
40	Read the following situations carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1. Arjun, a freelance graphic designer, runs his own small studio called <i>Design Craft</i>. He alone manages all clients, operations, and finances, and personally bears any business losses. 2. Nisha, an entrepreneur, registered her company <i>Nisha Organics Pvt. Ltd.</i> under the Companies Act. She holds 100% ownership and functions as both shareholder and director. She now plans to expand her business through equity investment. 3. Kabir and Tania, two environmental engineers, founded <i>PureWind Energy Pvt. Ltd.</i> They contributed equal capital, limited their liability to their investment, and manage the company as co-directors. (a) Identify the type of business organization in each case. (b) Explain the nature of liability associated with each.	5