

CBSE Class 12 Legal Studies
Outside Delhi Set-1 2017

General Instructions:

1. There are 30 questions in all.
 2. All the questions are compulsory.
 3. Questions number 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
 4. Questions number 9 to 14 are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 50 words.
 5. Questions number 15 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
 6. Questions number 21 to 24 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 150 words.
 7. Questions number 25 to 30 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 200 words.
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1. In the year 1950, the Constitution of India envisaged a Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and ___ judges.
 - a. eight
 - b. seven
 - c. twelve
 - d. twenty-four
 2. Aadwik sells his bike for a consideration of Rs. 50,000 to his friend Sandeep, whereas the market price of the said bike is Rs. 75,000. The above agreement is
 - a. not enforceable as Aadwik cannot sell his bike below the market price.
 - b. enforceable as the consideration need not be adequate, but should be real.
 - c. not enforceable as it is an unlawful consideration.
 - d. enforceable as the consideration is adequate and reasonable as the bike is not brand new.
 3. Ritu gives a diamond ring to her friend Rashmi. Rashmi accepts the ring but does not pay anything in return for the ring. The relationship between Ritu and Rashmi is of
 - a. Lessor and Lessee
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- b. Buyer and Seller
 - c. Donor and Donee
 - d. Lessor and Sub-lessee
4. The Doctrine of _____ states that “Even in doing something legal, an administrative action must be fair and reasonable.”
- a. Constitutional Morality
 - b. Natural Justice
 - c. Proportionality
 - d. Legitimate Expectation
5. Rawls’ first principle of justice states that
- a. each person should have an equal right to the system of equal basic liberties.
 - b. the provision of legal aid should help those who are socially and economically backward.
 - c. if the creditor took his poor debtor’s cloak in pledge, he must return it by nightfall.
 - d. everyone has the right to be born as free, to work off his debt and no incest.
6. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are provided under which Part and Article of the Indian Constitution?
- a. Part IV A, Article 51 A
 - b. Part III, Article 51 A
 - c. Part IV, Article 36 to 51
 - d. Part III, Article 12 to 35
7. The Chairman of the Supreme Court Legal Service Committee (SCLSC) is
- a. A Judge of the Supreme Court
 - b. The Governor of the concerned State
 - c. The Attorney General
 - d. The Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State
8. In the city of Bheempur, all factories and mills were asked to submit the complete data about their employees (both wage-earners and salaried). Rajeshwar Chemical Works submitted the following data:

Number of People	Age Group		Gender	
	Male	Female		
4	12 years to 14 years		3	1

6	15 years to 18 years	4	2
5	20 years to 30 years	3	2
5	31 years to 40 years	3	2

* Salaries were paid according to the Government provisions.

** The workers in the age group of 12 years to 14 years and 15 years to 18 years were compulsorily sent to a school run by Rajeshwar Chemical Works, after the working hours of the factory were over.

Rajeshwar Chemical Works was served a notice for violation of Fundamental Rights.

Choose the correct option that describes the situation of Rajeshwar Chemical Works:

- No right has been violated as Rajeshwar Chemical Works was paying proper salary/wages to all its workers.
 - Fundamental Right under Article 24 has been violated as children under the age of 14 are working there.
 - Fundamental Right under Article 14 has been violated as equal number of males and females have not been employed.
 - Fundamental Right under Article 19 has been violated as the workers in the age group of 12 years to 18 years were compulsorily sent to school every evening.
9. Puru, a passer-by, saw two masked motor bikers looting the ATM of the Bank of Aluba. The bikers also injured the guard deputed at the ATM. Puru had noted the registration number of the motorbike. He not only called the ambulance but also informed the police about the commission of the offence by recording an FIR (First Information Report) in the nearest police station.

In the above given situation:

- Is the officer-in-charge bound to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case?
Give reason to your answer.
 - What happens if the police refuse to investigate an offence?
10. State the four parts of the Indian Constitution which contain the Human Rights framework.
11. Write any four powers of the National Commission for Women, which are similar to that of a civil court.



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12. Dubbed as the 'Bretton Woods Twins' these two organizations were formed to aid the economies of various countries.
 - a. Identify the two organizations mentioned above.
 - b. State their main functions
 13. State the composition of the Central Authority constituted under Legal Services Authorities Act.
 14. What is meant by Ratification of Treaty? Why is it initiated?
 15. How has the series of three judicial decisions popularly known as the 'three judges case' helped in the development of the modern collegium system?
 16. Differentiate between Arbitration and Mediation processes. State any two values communicated by these two forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution.
 17. List any eight functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
 18. Explain the main provisions of The Advocates Act, 1961 in reference to the following points:
 - a. Composition of the All India Bar Council
 - b. Any two functions of the Bar Council of India
 - c. Composition of the State Bar Council
 - d. Any two functions of the State Bar Council
 19.
 - a. What is Administrative Law?
 - b. Give any two aims of administrative law.
 20. "The decision in the landmark 1973 Supreme Court case of Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala was an answer to the 24th Amendment Act to the Constitution affecting Article 13 and Article 368." Explain.
 21. Literal meaning of 'Ombudsman' is representative. With respect to India, answer the following questions:
 - a. Identify the Anticorruption Ombudsman in the Indian States and in India.
 - b. State the composition of Anticorruption Ombudsman in India.
 - c. Identify the Banking and Insurance Ombudsman in India and state its role.
 22.
 - a. State the six freedoms which are available to the citizens of India, under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
 - b. Which of the following can be a reasonable restriction? Give reason for your answer.
 - i. Restrictions on the sale of a book because of protests by a group of people.
 - ii. Prohibition on making inciting speeches that may provoke others to commit
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violence.

23. “The growth of legal aid movement is seen as one of the late conscious attempts in social adjustment that followed the slow and often unconscious process of Social Engineering.” In reference to the above statement, answer the following questions:
- a. What is meant by Social Engineering?
 - b. How did the developing civilizations progressively move towards Social Engineering through free legal aid?
 - c. State any two values communicated by the provision of free legal aid.
24. i. In terms of legal profession and legal education in the United Kingdom, explain the provisions to become the following:
- a. A Solicitor
 - b. A Barrister
- ii. How can a non-law graduate become a lawyer in the United Kingdom?
25. Explain the three ways in which the scope of judicial review has evolved in the courts in India and has been practiced by the Supreme Court of India?
26. Ramish had a residential accommodation at Defence Colony in Delhi. It was valued at Rs. 85 lakhs. He transferred the ownership and possession of this property to Sudeep and Sameer jointly. They got the house renovated and gave its possession to Mr. Kailash for a period of 3 years on a monthly charge of Rs. 15,000. A dispute arose between Sudeep and Sameer and the ownership rights of the property became disputed. During the pendency of the suit, Sudeep initiated the transfer of property to Ms. Nidhi without any consideration. Sameer challenged this transfer.
- i. Identify the three types of transfers that took place between Ramish, Sudeep, Sameer, Mr. Kailash and Ms. Nidhi.
 - ii. On what grounds has Sameer challenged the transfer? What conditions should be satisfied by Sameer in order to justify his objection?
27. Identify and explain which Alternative Dispute Resolution is followed in the given situation:
- a. A labour dispute arose between Mr. Shikhar Dhawan (Manager) of a chemical factory located in Jharkhand, and its Workmen Association. The parties to the dispute appointed Mr. Nishikant Jha (a retired High Court judge) as a neutral third party, to resolve their dispute. Mr. Nishikant played the role of an interventionist by suggesting potential solutions to the parties in order to resolve their disputes and claims.



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- b. A matrimonial dispute arose between Mr. Sahil Kumar and Mrs. Anushka Kumar. They both approached an institution for the settlement of their dispute, even though their case was already pending in the regular court. This institution does not follow strict application of procedural laws and the decision of this institution was binding on the parties to the dispute.
- c. Mr. Sharma and Mr. Narayan are neighbours and residing in 'United Heights' Apartments. A dispute arose between them regarding the right of way (type of easement that allows a person to pass through another's land). They mutually appointed Mr. Iyyer (Society Secretary), as a neutral third party to resolve their dispute. Mr. Iyyer focused on providing the parties with an evaluation of their case and directed them towards settlement.
28. a. State the eligibility criteria for being enrolled as an advocate in India.
- b. How can an advocate in India become an Advocate on Records?
- c. How do lawyers in India play an important role in formulating and advising on public policy?
29. "In order for citizens to have faith in their court system, all people must have access to the courts when necessary." Considering the above statement, answer the following questions:
- a. Trace the history of legal aid in India as initiated by the Government of India.
- b. Explain the provisions stated in the Indian Legal System for providing legal aid.
- c. State the two values communicated by the concept of free legal aid.
30. What is International law ? Elucidate its sources

