

Class XI  
 Legal Studies (074)  
 Annual Examination 2024-25  
 Set A1

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

*General Instructions:*

- All questions are compulsory
- Do not change the order of the questions. Either attempt from 1-40 or 40-1.
- Attempt all parts of the question together.
- Do not leave any question unanswered.
- Tabulate the differences with proper basis for differences.

SECTION A		
1.	<p>Karan was a victim of online fraud, where money was deducted from his bank account by someone based in another state. Karan approached a police station in his city to file an FIR, but the police officer stated that the crime occurred outside their jurisdiction.</p> <p>What is the correct procedure under Zero FIR in this case?</p> <p>A) Karan must file the FIR with the police of the state where the fraud occurred.                      B) Karan can file the FIR at the local police station, and it will be forwarded to the appropriate jurisdiction.                      C) Karan should contact his bank to resolve the issue.                      D) The police can take no action because the fraud was committed online.</p>	1
2.	<p>In a residential area, the police conduct a routine check to ensure that all residents are abiding by local laws. They inspect for any illegal activities, such as the possession of unlicensed weapons or drugs.</p> <p>Which function of the police is being performed in this situation?</p> <p>A) Maintenance of public order.                      B) Prevention of crime.                      C) Investigation of serious crimes.                      D) Detaining criminals.</p>	1
3.	<p>According to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), which of the following provisions applies to the medical examination of an arrested person?</p> <p>A) Under Section 54 of the CrPC, the arrested person may request a medical examination only if they claim that they are physically unwell or injured.</p>	1

	<p>B) Under Section 53A of the CrPC, the police may send the arrested person for a medical examination without any restrictions, and the medical report can be used to prove the commission of the offense.</p> <p>C) Under Section 53 of the CrPC, an arrested person is entitled to a medical examination only if the arrest is for a bailable offense.</p> <p>D) Under Section 54 of the CrPC, the arrested person has the right to request a medical examination if they believe that the examination will disprove their involvement in the crime or will prove the commission of an offense against their body by another person.</p>	
4.	<p>Under Section 155 of the CrPC, which of the following is true regarding the handling of non-cognizable offenses?</p> <p>A) The police officer is required to immediately investigate the non-cognizable offense upon receiving information.</p> <p>B) The police officer must enter the substance of the information in a prescribed book and may investigate the non-cognizable offense without a Magistrate's order.</p> <p>C) If a criminal case consists of both cognizable and non-cognizable offenses, the case is treated as non-cognizable.</p> <p>D) If a criminal case consists of both cognizable and non-cognizable offenses, the case shall be treated as cognizable, and the police may investigate the entire case without a Magistrate's order.</p>	1
5.	<p>Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a State?</p> <p>a) Population</p> <p>b) Government</p> <p>c) Military</p> <p>d) Sovereignty</p>	1
6.	<p>What is the key difference between a State and a Government?</p> <p>a) State is permanent, while Government is temporary</p> <p>b) State enforces laws, while Government makes laws</p> <p>c) Government exists without a State, but State cannot exist without Government</p> <p>d) State is a physical structure, while Government is a set of officials</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following best describes the matriarchal theory of the origin of the state?</p> <p>(A) The state originated from the paternal dominance in family structures.</p> <p>(B) The state evolved from matriarchal societies where women held authority and family structures were organized around them.</p> <p>(C) The state developed independently of family systems, focusing solely on territorial and economic factors.</p> <p>(D) The state was formed due to the need for centralized power and governance.</p>	1

8.	<p>In the nation of "Equitopia," the government actively works to reduce economic inequality by implementing progressive taxation and ensuring universal access to healthcare, education, and social security. The state emphasizes fairness and the well-being of its citizens while maintaining democratic principles.</p> <p>What type of state does "Equitopia" exemplify?</p> <p>a) Social Democratic State  b) Developmental State  c) Totalitarian State  d) Minimal State</p>	1
9.	<p>Which of the following best defines the principle of separation of powers?</p> <p>a) Concentrating all powers in a single branch of government  b) Distributing powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches to prevent abuse  c) Allowing the judiciary to control the executive branch exclusively  d) Merging the executive and legislative functions for efficiency</p>	1
10.	<div data-bbox="422 909 1062 1229" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>The gentleman above is most renowned for his role in:</p> <p>a) Leading the Indian National Congress during the freedom struggle  b) Drafting the Constitution of India  c) Founding the Bharatiya Janata Party  d) Leading the Quit India Movement</p>	1
11.	<p>Given below are the ways in which citizenship of India can be acquired. Identify the correct match from the options given;</p> <p>A. Birth - Citizenship can be acquired if a person is born in India or has been a resident for atleast 7 years.  B. Descent - Every person who takes birth in India and whose parents are not illegal migrants are entitled to Citizenship by birth.  C. Registration - Acquired by a person who has Indian parents but was born outside India.  D. Naturalisation - A person can acquire citizenship if he/she is ordinarily resident of India for 12 years.</p>	1
12.	<p>In a recent case, a citizen, Rajesh, was denied the right to participate in the upcoming local elections by the election commission, despite meeting all the eligibility criteria. Rajesh</p>	1

	<p>believes that his right to vote is being infringed upon and files a petition in the High Court. The High Court, after reviewing the case, issues an order directing the election commission to allow Rajesh to vote, stating that his right to participate in the election is being unlawfully restricted.</p> <p>Which of the following writs is most likely to have been issued in this case?</p> <p>A) Habeas Corpus B) Mandamus C) Certiorari D) Prohibition</p>	
13.	<p>The government decided to privatize some public sector enterprises, but some citizens filed a petition arguing that privatization would increase inequality and go against the goals in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), particularly Articles 38 and 39, which aim to promote welfare and equal distribution of resources.</p> <p>Given the principles of DPSP, which of the following is the most accurate in this situation?</p> <p>A. The Supreme Court must allow privatization because DPSPs are not enforceable by law and only serve as guidelines for the government. B. The Supreme Court may stop privatization if it finds that it harms the welfare goals in the DPSPs, even though DPSPs are not legally enforceable. C. The Supreme Court can only tell the government to consider DPSPs for future policies but cannot stop the privatization decision. D. The Supreme Court must support privatization because DPSPs do not affect the government's economic policies.</p>	1
14.	<p>Raj, a Hindu father, passes away and appoints a guardian for his minor daughter through his will. The mother of the child is alive and disputes the appointment.</p> <p>Who has the primary right to guardianship in this case?</p> <p>a) The guardian appointed by the father's will b) The mother, as the natural guardian c) The court, based on the welfare of the child d) A relative chosen by the family</p>	1
15.	<p>In 1996, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the Model Law on Electronic Commerce to facilitate electronic commerce. Which of the following is NOT one of the objectives of the Model Law on Electronic Commerce?</p> <p>A) To provide a set of universally acceptable rules for electronic commerce. B) To eliminate legal obstacles and increase legal predictability for electronic commerce. C) To enable the use of paper-based communication for international trade. D) To foster efficiency in international trade through electronic means.</p>	1

16.	<p>John and Mary, both Christians, got married in 2015. However, John was previously married, and his former wife was still alive at the time of his marriage to Mary. After a few years, Mary filed for the annulment of the marriage, claiming that John's previous marriage was still valid when they married.</p> <p>Which of the following is the most likely outcome based on the Indian Divorce Act, 1869?</p> <p>A) The marriage will be declared null and void because John's previous wife was still alive.  B) The marriage will be upheld because the law does not recognize the prior marriage of John.  C) The marriage will be annulled only if John was impotent at the time of marriage.  D) The marriage will be annulled only if Mary can prove that John was of unsound mind at the time of marriage.</p>	1
17.	<p>Meera and Rohan, a Hindu couple, adopt a child from an orphanage. They comply with all legal formalities under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. After two years, the biological parents of the adopted child return and claim custody.</p> <p>Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, what is the legal status of the adopted child?</p> <p>a) The biological parents retain their rights  b) The child is considered the natural child of Meera and Rohan  c) The court will decide based on the biological parents' consent  d) The biological parents can claim custody within five years</p>	1
18.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly describes the concept of "Affinity" in the context of Muslim marriage laws?</p> <p>A) It refers to the prohibition of marrying certain blood relations such as mother, daughter, and sister.  B) It refers to the prohibition of marrying certain persons with whom a relationship has arisen by marriage, such as the wife's mother or the wife's daughter from another husband.  C) It refers to a woman's ability to marry a man who is not related by blood or marriage.  D) It refers to the prohibition of marrying a woman who has suckled the child under the age of two years.</p>	1
19.	<p>Under the Indian High Court Act, 1861, High Courts were established in which of the following cities?</p> <p>A) Delhi, Calcutta, and Bombay  B) Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta  C) Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi  D) Madras, Delhi, and Allahabad</p>	1
20.	<p>Raj was caught traveling without a ticket on a local train, and the officer imposed a fine instead of pursuing further legal action. The officer explained that this arrangement was possible because the offence was of a minor nature. However, the officer also pointed out that for serious offences like murder, such an arrangement would not be allowed.</p>	1

	<p>What is the term used to describe an offence where the accused can avoid imprisonment by paying a fine?</p> <p>A) Non-compoundable offence  B) Compoundable offence  C) Criminal offence  D) Civil offence</p>	
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
21.	<p>Zara, a Muslim woman, seeks custody of her three-year-old daughter after a divorce. Her ex-husband, Sameer, contests her claim, arguing that she is not a natural guardian.</p> <p>1. What rights does Zara have under Muslim law concerning her daughter's custody?  2. What is the role of the 'right of hizanat' in determining custody in this case?</p>	2
22. A	Explain the concept of 'fasid marriage'.	2
	Or	
22. B	The United Nations convention on the Rights of Child gives all basic rights to a child that will enable them to achieve their full potential. Explain the cultural and social rights available to a child.	2
23.	<p>Anjali and Vikram have been married for 8 years. During their marriage, Anjali has been a devoted wife, but Vikram has been consistently abusive towards her—both physically and mentally. Despite numerous attempts by Anjali to address the issue and seek counseling, Vikram refused to change his behavior and continued his abusive treatment. After years of enduring this cruelty, Anjali finally decided to file for divorce on the grounds of cruelty.</p> <p>Question: Under which theory of divorce, would Anjali be justified in seeking a divorce based on Vikram's behavior? What role does the concept of fault or guilt play in her case?</p>	2
24.	<p>A Muslim man passes away leaving behind his wife, one son, and a will that disposes of 50% of his property.</p> <p>How much of his estate will the wife and son inherit, assuming the will's validity is contested?</p>	2
25.A	How do Hindu family laws contribute to gender inequality?	2
	Or	
25.B	Why is the implementation of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) a challenge in India?	2

26.A	Give the qualifications required by a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.	2
	Or	
26.B	Who appoints District Judges in India, and what is the minimum eligibility criterion for a person not in government service to be appointed as a District Judge?	2
27.	<p>Ravi filed a civil case against Shyam for breach of contract in a District Court. Ravi submitted a document detailing his version of the case to the court. Shyam, in response, filed his reply denying the allegations. During the proceedings, Ravi sought an urgent temporary relief to restrain Shyam from selling a disputed property. Shyam opposed this request. Later, Shyam lost the case and decided to challenge the decision in the High Court.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the document submitted by Ravi detailing his version of the case?</li> <li>2. What is Shyam's reply to Ravi's allegations called?</li> <li>3. What term is used for the urgent temporary relief sought by Ravi during the proceedings?</li> <li>4. What are Shyam and Ravi called when the case moves to the High Court on appeal?</li> </ol>	2
28.	Give the salient features of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015.	2
	<b>SECTION C</b>	
29.A	Explain the key ideas of the Social Contract Theory as proposed by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. How do their views on the state of nature and the role of government differ?	3
	Or	
29.B	<p>Montesquieu's theory of the separation of powers envisaged equal and independent roles for the three branches of government. However, in the context of the modern welfare state, the executive branch has grown in power. Based on the passage, answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the factors that have contributed to the expansion of the executive organ in the modern welfare state?</li> <li>2. How has the growth of the executive affected the balance of power between the three branches of government?</li> </ol>	3
30.	Rohit, a 17-year-old Indian citizen, wants to participate in the upcoming general elections and get himself registered as a voter. However, he is unsure whether he qualifies based on his age. He is also concerned about whether any laws prevent his inclusion in the electoral roll based on his mental health status, as he has been undergoing treatment for mild depression.	3

	In light of the provisions mentioned in the Constitution, can Rohit be registered as a voter for the upcoming elections?	
31.A	Explain the three sources of the Indian Constitution.	3
	Or	
31.B	Explain the significance of the Objectives Resolution adopted in December 1946 and its key features.	3
32.	<p>Mr. Rajesh, a businessman, entered into a contract with a supplier, M/s XYZ Industries, for the delivery of raw materials. The agreement stated that payment should be made within 30 days of receiving the goods. However, after receiving the goods, Mr. Rajesh failed to make the payment within the stipulated time. As a result, M/s XYZ Industries decided to take legal action against Mr. Rajesh for breach of contract.</p> <p>Upon approaching the court, it was found that the legal proceedings would fall under civil law, as the issue was related to the breach of a contract. However, during the trial, it was also noted that Mr. Rajesh had committed an offense under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as he had issued a cheque to the supplier which was dishonored due to insufficient funds. This led to a criminal case being filed against him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Classify the types of law involved in this case and explain each.</li> <li>2. Identify which law (civil or criminal) would be applied to resolve the issues in this case.</li> <li>3. How do the civil and criminal aspects of this case differ in terms of the legal processes involved?</li> </ol>	3
33.	<p>Rahul, a citizen of India, files a petition in the Supreme Court claiming that a recently passed law violates his fundamental rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. Meanwhile, a private company challenges the decision of a government regulatory body that imposed a heavy penalty on it. Additionally, a local newspaper reports that a person was arrested for theft and has been charged under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Under which branch of Public Law can Rahul challenge the recently passed law?</li> <li>b. Which branch of Public Law is applicable to the challenge made by the private company against the government regulatory body?</li> <li>c. What branch of Public Law is involved in the case of the person arrested for theft?</li> <li>d. Why is Criminal Law considered part of Public Law?</li> </ol>	3
34.	<p>In a landmark case, the Supreme Court of India held that a company must pay compensation to an employee who was dismissed without proper cause, citing the importance of upholding fair labor practices. In its judgment, the Court explained that all employees should be given a chance to be heard before dismissal. The judgment also included a broader observation on the importance of job security for workers, which was not directly related to the specific facts of the case.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) What part of the judgment in this case would be considered the 'ratio decidendi', and why?</li> </ol>	3

	<p>b) What part of the judgment in this case would be considered 'obiter dicta', and why?</p> <p>c) How would the 'ratio decidendi' of this case affect future decisions in similar cases?</p> <p>d) Would the 'obiter dicta' in this case have any binding authority on lower courts? Explain.</p>	
35.	<p>A person, A, has been repeatedly sending offensive and threatening messages to B through a social media platform and SMS. The content of these messages includes defamatory remarks aimed at harming B's reputation, along with threats of physical harm. A has also shared private photographs of B without consent in online chat rooms and public groups, causing emotional distress to B. This has resulted in B experiencing mental trauma and a significant loss in personal and professional relationships.</p> <p>Considering the facts presented in the case, explain how the actions of A would be classified as cybercrime under Indian law. State the decided case.</p>	3
36.	<p>Ramesh, a resident of Delhi, was arrested without a warrant for an offence punishable with imprisonment of up to two years. Upon being produced before the magistrate, Ramesh's lawyer argued that he had a right to bail as the offence was bailable. The magistrate granted bail upon furnishing a personal bond.</p> <p>In another incident, Suresh was arrested for an offence punishable with imprisonment of seven years. His lawyer filed a bail application, but the magistrate denied bail, citing the seriousness of the offence and the possibility of Suresh tampering with evidence.</p> <p>Later, Suresh approached the Sessions Court, which granted him bail after considering the arguments presented by his lawyer. However, the prosecution filed a petition for cancellation of bail, claiming that Suresh was influencing witnesses.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Based on the case, explain the distinction between bailable and non-bailable offences. Provide examples from the scenario to support your answer.</li> <li>2. Why was Ramesh granted bail as a matter of right? Refer to the provisions of the CrPC discussed in the case study.</li> <li>3. What is the significance of classifying offences as bailable and non-bailable under the CrPC? Discuss its impact on the rights of the accused and the discretion of the judiciary.</li> </ol>	3
	<b>SECTION D</b>	
37.	<p>Mr. Rajan, a 65-year-old retired businessman, wishes to draft his will. He has the following assets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A residential property in Mumbai.</li> <li>b. A fixed deposit account with ₹20 lakhs in a bank.</li> <li>c. Shares worth ₹15 lakhs in a private company.</li> <li>d. A family heirloom (a gold necklace) that he wants to pass on to his granddaughter.</li> </ol>	5

	<p>Mr. Rajan has two children, Ravi and Priya. His wife passed away a few years ago. He wishes to distribute his assets as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The residential property to Ravi.</li> <li>B. The fixed deposit account to Priya.</li> <li>C. The shares to be equally divided between Ravi and Priya.</li> <li>D. The family heirloom to his granddaughter, Meera.</li> </ol> <p>Mr. Rajan also wants to appoint Ravi as the executor of his will. Draft a detailed plan for Mr. Rajan's will that addresses the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How should Mr. Rajan structure the will to ensure it is legally valid and enforceable?</li> <li>2. What clauses should be included to clearly reflect his wishes regarding the distribution of his assets?</li> <li>3. How should he ensure there are no disputes among the beneficiaries after his death?</li> <li>4. What steps can Mr. Rajan take to update the will in the future if his circumstances change?</li> </ol>	
38.	<p>In the village of Alipur, the local community follows a custom where the eldest son is given the family land after the death of the father. This practice is widely followed in the region, though it is not codified in law. Meanwhile, in a business agreement between two companies, one company fails to deliver goods on time, citing that the delay was acceptable according to the customary trade practices in their industry. The second company, which was not familiar with this practice, decides to file a legal complaint.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What type of custom is followed in the village of Alipur regarding the inheritance of land, and why?</li> <li>2. What kind of custom applies to the business agreement between the two companies, and how does it affect their legal dispute?</li> <li>3. How does the concept of 'legal custom' differ from 'conventional custom'? Use examples from the case study to explain.</li> <li>4. Is the custom in Alipur legally binding? Why or why not?</li> </ol>	5
39.A	<p>Rohan, a resident of Delhi, filed a suit in a civil court for the recovery of ₹5,00,000 from his friend Aman. The court accepted the case. However, during the proceedings, Aman objected, stating that the civil court does not have the jurisdiction to try the case as it exceeds the monetary limit of ₹3,00,000 prescribed for that court. Furthermore, Aman argued that the matter should be heard in the High Court since a similar case involving the same parties was already pending there.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What type of jurisdiction is being challenged when Aman argues that the civil court cannot try the case due to its monetary limit? Explain with reference to the case.</li> <li>2. If the High Court decides to hear the case directly, what type of jurisdiction will it exercise? Provide reasons for your answer.</li> <li>3. Aman plans to appeal against the civil court's decision if it rules in favor of Rohan. What type of jurisdiction will the higher court exercise in such a scenario? Explain briefly.</li> </ol>	5

	<p>4. Suppose the dispute involved a family law issue instead of a monetary claim. Which jurisdiction would determine the appropriate court to hear the case? Justify your answer.</p> <p>5. Aman claims that the case should be heard in a court in Mumbai as he resides there. Which type of jurisdiction is being questioned in this scenario? Explain your reasoning.</p>	
	OR	
39.B	<p>Aman is a shopkeeper in a busy market. One day, during a routine inventory check, he noticed several items missing from his store. Upon reviewing CCTV footage, he discovered that someone had broken into his shop late at night. Aman reported the incident to the local police station, and an investigation was initiated. The police recorded Aman's statement, inspected the crime scene, and collected fingerprints. Based on the evidence, they identified Rohan as the suspect. After Rohan's arrest, the police filed a charge sheet in court. The prosecution then presented its case, supported by witness testimony and forensic evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the stages of investigation undertaken by the police in this case. Explain their importance in the criminal process.</li> <li>2. What is the significance of filing a charge sheet in the criminal justice system? How does it mark the transition from investigation to prosecution in this case?</li> <li>3. Identify and explain the role of the prosecution during the trial based on the given scenario.</li> <li>4. If Rohan claims that his fingerprints were mistakenly matched, how can he challenge this during the trial? What legal options are available to him?</li> </ol>	5
40.A	Explain the concept of separation of powers in India. How does the Indian system differ from the strict separation of powers as practiced in the United States?	5
	Or	
40.B	Describe the role of the Judiciary in India. How does it act as a guardian of the Constitution and a check on the powers of the Legislature and Executive?	5