



**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, BANGALORE
PRE-BOARD II (2024-25)**

Date: 09/12/2024	Set: A	Max Marks: 80
Subject: Legal studies(074)	Name:	Time:3 hours
Class: XII	Roll No:	No of Pages:8
Answer all the Questions a)Question no.1 to 20 each question carries 1 mark b)Question no.21 to 28 each question carries 2 marks c)Question no 29 to 36 each question carries 3 marks d)Question no 37 to 40 each question carries 5 marks		

SECTION-A

1 x 20 =20

Q 1. Article 39A of the Indian Constitution - inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 provided for?

- a. Free Legal Aid
- b. Dispute resolution through Administrative Tribunal
- c. Permanent lok adalats for disputes regarding Public Utility Services
- d. Establishment of National Legal Services Authority

Q 2. The dispute regarding the sharing of water resources between the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala with respect to Mullaperiyar dam can be brought before the Supreme Court under exercise of which jurisdiction?

- a. Advisory jurisdiction
- b. Original jurisdiction
- c. Appellate jurisdiction
- d. Judicial review

Q 3. This form of discharge of Contract takes place when one of the parties fails or refuses to perform their part of the promise. In this event, the party that suffers due to the other party's non-performance of promise becomes entitled to monetary compensation. What is the name given to the monetary compensation for the loss suffered by the injured party in this form of discharge?

- a. Remuneration
- b. Damages

- c. Discharges
- d. Consideration

Q 4. Ravin, a Non law graduate wants to become a Solicitor in the UK. He necessarily needs to pursue:

- a. Graduate Diploma in Law
- b. Legal Practise Course
- c. LL.B.
- d. Bar Vocational Course

Q 5. Four nations, India, USA, United Kingdom and France enter into an international trade treaty. The Indian delegation provisionally consented to the treaty as the final consent will follow once the Indian Parliament votes in favour of the said treaty. Which method of consent is being followed by the Indian delegation?

- a. Consent by signature
- b. Consent by exchange of instruments
- c. Consent by ratification
- d. No consent is required

Q 6. Assertion(A): The salaries and allowances of judges are fixed and not subject to vote of the legislature. Reason(R): Independence of judges is crucial to ensure independence of judiciary

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q 7. Aman, a lawyer was suspended as he breached the rules laid down by the Bar Council of India. From the options given below, what misconduct may have led to his suspension?

- a. He charged contingency fee from his client in a land dispute.
- b. He negotiated with the opposite party through the opposing advocate.
- c. He refused to represent client who insisted on adopting unfair means.
- d. He refused to appear in a matter where he was the witness.

Q 8. Under the Lokpal and Lokayukat Act, 2013 the powers of the Lokpal can be related to which of the following personnel?

- a. Lokpal has inquiry and investigative powers of Central Vigilance Commission.
- b. Lokpal has powers equivalent to that of President of India
- c. Lokpal is not a strong institution and has no powers.
- d. Lokpal can only recommend to the government of India to initiate enquiry like a civil body

Q 9. Which form of arbitration has been defined specifically under section 2(1)(f) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

- a. Domestic Arbitration
- b. Institutional Arbitration
- c. International Commercial Arbitration
- d. Foreign Arbitration

Q 10. Which of the following condition need to be fulfilled any one's invention to be to be protection under Intellectual Property ?

- a. Invention should be fall in the category in work
- b. Invention should have special scheme of shape, colour, line pattern etc
- c. Invention must be a notable change in the field and has commercial value.
- d. Invention must be indicative of its Geographical origin.

Q 11. Assertion (A): When the defendant carries out or keeps an unusually hazardous situation or activity on his or her building premises or involves in an activity that offers an inevitable danger of injury to the claimant or his or her property, the defendant could be responsible for the damage caused. Reason

(R): The liability arises due to the violation of the principle established under Donoghue v. Stevenson.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q 12. A crime involves the following stages:

1. Commission
2. Preparation

3. Intention

4. Attempt

Which of the following shows the correct sequencing:

- a. 1,2,3,4
- b. 4,3,2,1
- c. 3,2,4,1
- d. 3,2,1,4

Q 13. How is this judgment contradictory to the Carlill v. Carbolic Smokeball Company Case?

- a. No intention to enter into legal relationship
- b. The need for acceptance of the offer was emphasized
- c. Knowledge of the offer is important
- d. there was intention to enter into legal relationship

Q 14. What happens when an offer is accepted?

- a. Contract
- b. agreement
- c. legal relationship
- d. proposal

Q 15.Match the followings

Column-1	Column-2
A. Free Legal Aid	1.Article-143
B.Presidential reference	2.1979
C.First PIL	3.Article-32
D.Original Jurisdiction of supreme court	4.PN Bhagawati

Codes-

A B C D

- a.4 1 2 3
- b.1 2 3 4
- c 2 1 4 3
- d.4 2 1 3

Q 16.The concept of ‘Duty of care ‘evolved in the case of

- a. Rylands vs Fletcher
- b. MC Mehta vs UOI
- c. Donoghue vs Stevenson
- d. None of these

Q.17. The distinction between movable and Immovable Property was made in the case of

- a. Marshall vs Green
- b. Shanta Bai vs State of Bombay
- c. Cooper vs Cooper
- d. None of above

Q.18. The concept of 'Sustainable Development' was first introduced in

- a. Rio Declaration
- b. Stockholm Declaration
- c. Brundtland Report
- d. None of the Above

Q 19. What is the limit of the number of members in Public Company?

- a. Two
- b. Seven
- c. Four
- d. None of these

Q 20. 'A' dishonestly puts a bait for Dog in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow it

- a. A has committed theft
- b. A has not committed theft
- c. Theft can not be committed on Dog
- d. None of the Above

SECTION-B

2 x 8 =16

Q 21. How did women get the right for enrolment as pleader in pre independent India?

Q 22. What do you understand by battery under Torts?

OR

Q. Juhi, a resident of Candia, fearing persecution on the grounds of nationality, seeks asylum from a neighboring country, and is unwilling to return to Candia. What is the status of Juhi in International Law? Identify the International convention which provides legal safeguards to Juhi in this context.

Q 23. Which body is responsible for enrolment of advocates? Also state any two other functions of this body.

Q 24. How were the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta formally recognized?

Q 25. State two parts of the Indian constitution which contains the human rights framework.

Q 26. Explain the components of pre-Litigation Legal Services.

OR

Where are the NALSA Regulations applicable?

Q 27. What is the primary objective of Public International Law?

Q 28. Explain the meaning of the admission as mentioned in the Evidence Act.

SECTION-C

3 x 8 = 24

Q 29. "These bodies were established by the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002, for settling disputes concerning public utility services at pre litigation stage"

a. Identify the institution being talked about in the above lines.

b. Enlist any four services covered under Public Utility Services?

Q 30. Briefly discuss the method of appointing a supreme court judge.

OR

Explain the three judges' cases in the light of development of the modern collegium system.

Q 31. What is copyright? Discuss

OR

Q. 'The position in the USA is different from that in India where lawyers have a right to advertise but subject to reasonable restrictions'. State the various provisions related to advertising in the USA.

Q 32. Distinguish between Intention and Motive.

Q 33. Define Partnership under the Partnership Act.

Q 34. Write about the Paris convention and Universal convention objectives.

Q 35. Discuss the concept of Gift and exchange.

Q 36. What do you understand by Intentional Torts?

SECTION-D

5 x 4 = 20

Q 37. Shivam, an advocate, wants to be an Advocate on Record (AOR). Advise him on the necessary steps that he will have to undertake in order to become an AOR. Also, describe the role of an AOR.

OR

Q. Describe the Advocates' Act, 1961, and explain how it revolutionized legal profession in India.

Q 38. Explain the key differences between Admission and Confession.

OR

“A common misconception is that motive and intention are the same concepts when it comes to crime.” Consider the statement given above and explain the concept of ‘Intent’ and ‘Motive’ in terms of criminal law with the help of relevant case laws.

Q 39. The heads and representatives of various nations including India met at an international conference, to come up with a resolution between the member countries regarding environmental protection. Indian representatives headed for consent subject to approval by the Indian Parliament. The Parliament, upon considering the matter, refused to give assent and thus the terms of the resolution were not implemented in India.

- a) Identify the mode of entering into the treaty opted in the above scenario.
- b) Analyze the situation and explain when it would be binding on the Indian representative to give assent to the resolution.
- c) If the above resolution affected the rights of Indian citizens, then how can such a treaty be implemented in India? Cite the relevant judgment.

OR

Q.A dispute arose between three neighbouring nations Solera, Navratsia and Alkotsia regarding the ‘delimitation’ of the area of the continental shelf in the Gratsia Sea. Both Solera and Navratsia submitted their individual disputes with Alkotsia to the International Court of Justice. The case involved agreements amongst the three nations regarding the delimitation of areas, rich in oil and gas, of the continental shelf in the North Sea. In the above dispute, explain the source/s and principles of international law that will be applied by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in reaching a decision.

Q 40. How can mediation be entered into? Identify and explain the type of mediation being discussed here;

- a. The type of mediation that is focused on providing the parties with an evaluation of their case and directing them toward settlement.

- b. The mediators that act as guardian of the process, not the content or the outcome.
- c. The mediation practice that is focused on supporting empowerment and recognition shifts, by allowing and encouraging deliberation, decision making and perspective-taking.

OR

Q. Explain the process of selection of panel lawyers under the NALSA Regulation, 2010 to provide free and competent legal services. b. State the grounds on the basis of which an empanelled lawyer can be removed?
