

SRI SATHYA SAI VIDYA VIHAR, INDORE
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- FEBRUARY, 2019
CLASS: XI
SUBJECT: LEGAL STUDIES

TIME: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Questions 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Questions 9 to 14 carry 2 marks each. Word limit 50 words.
- Questions 15 to 20 carry 4 marks each. Word limit 100 words.
- Questions 21 to 24 carry 5 marks each. Word limit 150 words.
- Questions 25 to 30 carry 6 marks each. Word limit 200 words.
- Total number of printed pages: **4**
- Total number of questions: **30**

- Q 1** Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provides for **1**
- (a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - (b) Right to education
 - (c) Right to equality
 - (d) Protection of life
- Q 2** The term ‘ due process of law’ includes **1**
- (a) Procedural law only
 - (b) Substantive law only
 - (c) Both procedural and substantive laws
 - (d) None of the above
- Q 3** The concept of welfare state is included in the Constitution of India in the **1**
- (a) Preamble
 - (b) Fundamental duties
 - (c) Fundamental rights
 - (d) Directive principles of state policy
- Q4** The writ of prohibition can be issued to **1**
- (a) A lower court
 - (b) Statutory authority
 - (c) Non-statutory authority
 - (d) None of the above
- Q5** The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill was enacted to give effect to the **1**
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 45
 - (c) Article 21A

	(d) Article 21	
Q6	In which category of legislation do the laws made by Universities, incorporated companies fall?	1
	(a) Autonomous law	
	(b) Judicial rules	
	(c) Local laws	
	(d) Colonial laws	
Q7	Which of the following writs mean 'we command'?	1
	(a) Habeas Corpus	
	(b) Mandamus	
	(c) Quo Warranto	
	(d) Prohibition	
Q8	Conjugal rights means	1
	(a) The rights of husband and wife to cohabit with each other	
	(b) A process under which disputes are settled	
	(c) Making statements on oath	
	(d) None of the above	
Q9	What does the term 'writ' mean? Who can issue writs in India?	2
Q10	Define consanguinity.	2
Q11	What did the Supreme Court hold with regard to Right to Shelter in the Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame case?	2
Q12	Exponents of natural law believe that law and morality are linked. Which maxim expresses this view?	2
Q13	In which landmark case did the supreme court hold that the Parliament in exercise of its amending power under Article 368, could not alter the basic structure of the Constitution? What is it popularly known as?	2
Q14	Name the four elements of state.	2
Q15	What rights does an accused and arrested person have? (any 4)	4
Q16	What aspects does a court consider before granting anticipatory bail?	4
Q17	The Hindu Marriage Act makes the distinction between void and voidable marriages. What grounds does it provide for voidable marriages?	4
Q18	Explain why Classical Hindu Law was a peculiar legal system.	4
Q19	Write the distinguishing features of the Analytical School of Law and the Historical School of Law. (two each)	4
Q20	Bring out the difference between Supreme Legislation and Subordinate Legislation.	4

- Q21 Elaborate on the provisions regarding citizenship given in the Constitution. **5**
- Q22 Write a short note on direct democracy, explaining the concepts of initiative and referendum. **5**
- Q23 What is the difference between customs with sanctions and customs without sanctions? Elaborate on the different categories of customs with sanction. **5**
- Q24 While disposing of a Public Interest Litigation suit filed against the government of a certain state of India, the judge criticized the attitude of the state government as follows-“The people of state A are living in undesirable conditions. There is no control on criminals. Without control from the police machinery, the criminals are indulging in every imaginable atrocity.” The judge considered the pitiable plight of the people of state A. hence he expressed his views supporting the people, in his judgment. Can we consider these remarks to be ratio decidendi or obiter dicta? Give reasons for your answer. **5**
- Q25 The CrPC divides the procedure to be followed for administration of criminal justice into three stages: investigation, inquiry and trial. Give a detailed explanation of each stage. **6**
- Q26 What are the salient features of the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005? **6**
- Q27 Draw a flow chart clearly depicting the hierarchy of the Indian Legal System, both civil and criminal. **6**
- Q28 How has the Constitution ensured the independence of the judiciary? **6**
- Q29 Read the given passage and answer the questions;
- The idea of euthanasia, of hastening the death of someone from motives of compassion, covers two main situations. The first is where someone is close to death and can be kept alive briefly, only with intensive medical care. In this case it ought perhaps to be stated explicitly in law that a doctor is not bound in all circumstances to use all conceivable means of prolonging the patient’s life. The official reason for the use of every possible technique on patients for whom there seems, to the lay eye, no hope is that we never know that there is no hope of at least a brief recovery.
- The second situation, in which it is proposed to end the life of someone who is not expected to die at once from natural causes, is more morally doubtful. In so far as the suggestion may be based on the notion of the ‘quality of life’ experienced by the patient, this is an inadequate approach to human beings, whatever their capacities. At one extreme we may be dealing with a birth that cannot be called ‘human’ at all: such a being likely to live at the most for only a few hours. Many people feel that during this time it ought to be given ordinary nursing care. But it would be difficult to condemn anyone who took the opposite view. At anything less than this extreme, the bringing to an end of the life of say, a spastic child, by the deliberate refusal of the fullest medical care seems morally indefensible.

- (i) In line 5 , ‘lay eye’ means: 1
 (a) wasted (b) inexperienced (c) lying idle
- (ii) Euthanasia means : 1
 (a) enthusiasm (b) putting someone out of their misery (c) bringing about gentle and easy death
- (iii) The word ‘ notion’ in line 9 means: 1
 (a) suggestion (b) principle (c) idea
- (iv) What does the writer find morally doubtful? 1
- (v) State your views clearly for or against the idea of euthanasia, giving justification for the same. 2
- Q30 Read the following news article and answer the questions that follow:

Apex Court To Take Call On Govt. Nod To Jallikattu



New Delhi: the Supreme Court on Tuesday said it would decide on August 30 the constitutional validity of the present government’s January 7 notification allowing Jallikattu and bull-racing in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. A host of petitions—from Animal Welfare Board, People for Ethical Treatment of Animals in India, among others—have challenged the Ministry of Environment and Forests notification that nullified a May 2014 SC judgment. The judgment had upheld the previous government’s notification of 2011 banning Jallikattu and bull-racing on the grounds that it involved cruelty to animals which were made to run after being frightened, intoxicated or tortured. The primary argument for the defense is that Jallikattu was a harvest festival intrinsic to the tradition, custom and culture of Tamil people since ancient times.

- (i) The defense says that Jallikattu was intrinsic to the tradition and customs of the people. What are the essentials of a valid custom? (any 4) 4
- (ii) If you were the judge, which point would be your strongest justification from among the essentials of a valid custom to ban Jallikattu? 2