



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



MID TERM EXAM, 2026-27 LEGAL STUDIES Class 11th

Marking Scheme

SECTION A (12 Marks)

1. Audi Alteram Partem (Right to be Heard)
2. It ensures that every person and authority is subject to the law and prevents arbitrary exercise of power.
3. Delegated Legislation
4. Identity Theft
5. Phishing
6. The principle that personal data should be processed only for the purpose for which it was collected.
7. Judicial Review
8. The hierarchical structure of the Indian judiciary and the distribution of jurisdiction among courts.
9. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
10. Civil Courts decide disputes relating to private rights, property and civil obligations.
11. File a civil suit before the appropriate Civil Court seeking relief.
12. The appellate system, which permits an aggrieved party to appeal before a higher court as provided by law.

SECTION B (12 Marks)

13. (Any Two)

Constitutional Law

It is the supreme law of the country.

It lays down the structure and powers of the government.

It defines the relationship between the State and citizens.

Administrative Law

It regulates the powers and functions of administrative authorities.

It governs the actions and decisions of administrative authorities.

It ensures that administrative authorities act within the limits of law.

14.

- Principle violated: **Audi Alteram Partem (Right to be Heard).**
- It requires that every person be given a fair opportunity to present his or her case before a decision is taken.
- It prevents arbitrary administrative action and promotes fairness.

15.

- Cyber offence: **Cyber Stalking** (*Cyber Harassment may also be accepted with suitable justification.*)
- Any one legal/practical step:
 - Report the incident to the Cyber Crime Cell or through the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal.
 - Preserve screenshots or other electronic evidence.
 - Block and report the offender on the social media platform.
 - Inform a parent, guardian or school authority.

16.

Cyber Safety

Refers to the safe and responsible use of the internet and digital devices.

Focuses on user behaviour and awareness.

Cyber Security

Refers to protecting computers, networks and data from cyber attacks.

Focuses on technical protection measures such as firewalls, encryption and antivirus software.

17. (*Any Two*)

- Ensures fair and impartial administration of justice.
- Protects the Constitution and the Rule of Law.
- Safeguards the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
- Prevents interference by the Executive or Legislature in judicial decisions.

18.

Original Jurisdiction

A court hears a case for the first time.

Evidence is recorded and the dispute is decided on merits.

Appellate Jurisdiction

A higher court hears appeals against decisions of lower courts.

Reviews the correctness of the lower court's judgment.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

19. (*Any Four*)

- Administrative Law has developed because of the growth of the welfare State.
- It regulates the powers and functions of administrative authorities.
- It ensures efficient implementation of government policies and welfare programmes.
- It provides remedies against arbitrary or unlawful administrative actions.
- It promotes transparency, accountability and fairness in administration.
- It helps meet the increasing responsibilities of modern governments.

20. (Any Four)

- Use strong and unique passwords for online accounts.
- Enable two-factor authentication wherever possible.
- Avoid clicking suspicious links or opening unknown email attachments.
- Keep devices, software and antivirus programs updated.
- Protect personal information and maintain privacy online.
- Report cyber crimes to the appropriate authorities.
- Spread awareness about safe and responsible use of cyberspace.

21. (Any Four)

- Interprets and protects the Constitution.
- Safeguards the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
- Exercises the power of Judicial Review.
- Settles disputes between individuals, States and the Government.
- Interprets laws enacted by the Legislature.
- Ensures justice by acting independently and impartially.

22.

- **Supreme Court:** Highest court in India; hears constitutional matters and appeals from High Courts.
- **High Court:** Highest court in a State; hears appeals from subordinate courts and supervises them.
- **District Court:** Principal Civil Court at the district level dealing with major civil disputes.
- **Civil Judge (Senior Division):** Decides civil cases of higher pecuniary jurisdiction.
- **Civil Judge (Junior Division):** Decides civil cases of lower pecuniary jurisdiction.

23.

- Filing of the plaint by the plaintiff.
- Issue and service of summons to the defendant.
- Filing of the written statement by the defendant.
- Framing of issues by the court.
- Recording of evidence from both parties.
- Hearing of final arguments.
- Pronouncement of judgment.
- Passing and execution of the decree.

SECTION D (12 Marks)

24.

1. Principle of Natural Justice – *Audi Alteram Partem* (Right to be Heard).

2. To provide the affected party with a fair opportunity to present its case before a decision is taken.

3. (Any Two)

- Notice was issued before taking action.
- Opportunity to present an explanation was provided.
- Relevant evidence was considered before the decision.
- A reasoned and fair administrative order was passed.

25.

1. Phishing.

2. *(Any One)*

- Verify the authenticity of the email before clicking the link.
- Never share banking credentials through links received in emails.
- Contact the bank through its official website or helpline.
- Check the sender's email address carefully.

3. *(Any Two)*

- Use strong passwords and enable two-factor authentication.
- Avoid clicking suspicious links or downloading unknown attachments.
- Keep devices and antivirus software updated.
- Report cyber fraud immediately to the Cyber Crime Portal or police.

26.

1. District Court.

2. *(Any One)*

- Family Court
- Consumer Forum
- Commercial Court
- Labour Court
- Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)
- National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

3. *(Any Two)*

- They deal with specialised disputes requiring expert knowledge.
- They ensure faster and more efficient disposal of cases.
- They reduce the workload of ordinary Civil Courts.
- They provide specialised remedies in specific areas of law.

SECTION E (24 Marks)

27. *(Any Six)*

- Administrative Law regulates the powers and functions of administrative authorities.
- It has developed with the growth of the welfare State.
- It enables efficient implementation of government policies and public welfare programmes.
- Delegated legislation allows the executive to frame detailed rules under an Act.
- Principles of Natural Justice ensure fairness in administrative decision-making.
- Judicial control prevents misuse or abuse of administrative powers.
- It promotes transparency, accountability and good governance.
- It protects the rights of citizens against arbitrary administrative actions.

28. *(Any Six)*

- Follow safe online practices while using the internet.
- Use strong and unique passwords for online accounts.
- Enable two-factor authentication wherever possible.

- Protect personal information and maintain data privacy.
- Keep devices, software and antivirus programs updated.
- Avoid clicking suspicious links or downloading unknown attachments.
- Report cyber crimes to the Cyber Crime Portal or appropriate authorities.
- Spread awareness about cyber safety and responsible digital behaviour.

29. *(Any Six)*

- An independent judiciary ensures fair and impartial justice.
- It protects the Constitution and upholds the Rule of Law.
- Judicial Review enables courts to examine the constitutional validity of laws and government actions.
- The judiciary safeguards the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
- It acts as the Guardian of the Constitution.
- It settles disputes between individuals, States and the Government.
- It interprets laws and ensures their proper implementation.
- It maintains public confidence in the justice delivery system.

30.

Option I *(Any Six)*

- The Civil Justice System consists of a hierarchy of Civil Courts.
- Civil Courts exercise original and appellate jurisdiction.
- A civil suit begins with the filing of a plaint.
- The court follows a fair procedure before delivering judgment.
- Civil Courts protect civil and legal rights of individuals.
- They provide an effective mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes.
- The Civil Justice System ensures access to justice and upholds the Rule of Law.

OR

Option II *(Any Six)*

- Civil Courts settle disputes relating to property, contracts, family matters and other civil rights.
- They ensure fair and impartial adjudication of disputes.
- Aggrieved parties have the right to appeal before a higher court.
- Civil Courts enforce legal and civil rights.
- They ensure equal access to justice for all citizens.
- They promote public confidence in the justice delivery system.
- They uphold the Rule of Law by deciding disputes according to law.