

INTRODUCTION TO LAW (338)

SECTION – A

Choose the correct option :

1. Child marriage is a form of marriage where the bride has not attained the age of

- (A) 15 years
- (B) 16 years
- (C) 17 years
- (D) 18 years

Answer: (D) 18 years.

2. Which one of the following is not a source of the Muslim Law?

- (A) The Quran
- (B) Sruti
- (C) Sunna
- (D) Qiyas

Answer: (B) Sruti

3. Which one of the following is the correct expanded form of PIL?

- (A) Public Interest Law
- (B) People Interest Law
- (C) Public Information Law
- (D) Public Interest Litigation

Answer: (D) Public Interest Litigation

4. Which one of the following is not a theory of punishment?

- (A) Deterrent theory
- (B) Persuasion theory
- (C) Preventive theory
- (D) Retributive theory

Answer: (B) Persuasion theory

5. Which one of the following issues is not of public interest?

- (A) Pollution
- (B) Terrorism
- (C) Imprisonment
- (D) Road safety

Answer: (C) Imprisonment

6. In which year was the Right to Information Act enacted by the Government of India?

- (A) 2003
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2006

Answer: (C) 2005

7. Which one of the following is a false statement about Public Law?

- (A) It deals with issues that affect an individual or the State itself.
- (B) In Public Law, State is not only arbiter, but is also one of the parties interested.
- (C) Public Law is concerned with the structure of the Government.
- (D) In Public Law, the State is present only as arbiter of the rights and duties.

Answer: (D) In Public Law, the State is present only as arbiter of the rights and duties

8. Which one of the following is not a substantive law?

- (A) Penal Law
- (B) The Code of Civil Procedure
- (C) Law of Contract
- (D) Law of Property

Answer: (B) The Code of Civil Procedure

9. The correct expanded form of ADR is

- (A) Advance Dispute Resolution
- (B) Alternative Dispute Resolution
- (C) Advance Direct Resolution
- (D) Active Dispute Resolution

Answer: (B) Alternative Dispute Resolution

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20. How many judges including the chief justice are there in the Supreme Court of India at present?

- (A) 25
- (B) 27
- (C) 29
- (D) 31

Answer: (D) 31

21. Fill in the blanks correctly :

Under the Muslim Law, a husband may divorce his _____ by repudiating the marriage without giving any _____.

Answer: Under the Muslim Law, a husband may divorce his **wife** by repudiating the marriage without giving any **reason**.

22. Match any two of the following correctly :

Column—A

- (a) Indian Succession Act, 1925
- (b) Sapinda
- (c) Qiyas
- (d) Intestate Succession

Column—B

- (i) Hindu Marriage Act
- (ii) Christians
- (iii) Source of Muslim Law
- (iv) Hindu Law

Answer:

Column—A

- (a) Indian Succession Act, 1925
- (b) Sapinda
- (c) Qiyas
- (d) Intestate Succession

Column—B

- (ii) Christians
- (iv) Hindu Law
- (iii) Source of Muslim Law
- (i) Hindu Marriage Act

23. Write True or False correctly (any two) :

(a) Judges can make any new law.

Answer: False

(b) Administration has been defined as the exercise of political powers.

Answer: True

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(b) The Supreme Court and the High Courts have been given power to enforce the Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

29. Fill in the blanks correctly (any one) :

(a) It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the _____ and respect its _____.

Answer: It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the **Constitution** and respect its **ideals**

Fill in the blanks correctly :

30. Members of the Lok Sabha form a part of electoral _____ to elect the _____ of India.

Answer: Members of the Lok Sabha form a part of the electoral **college** to elect the **President** of India

31. The Judges of the Supreme Court of India can be _____ from office through the process of _____.

Answer: The Judges of the Supreme Court of India can be **removed** from office through the process of **impeachment**

32. The _____ system adopted in India is based on _____ of the courts.

Answer: The **judicial** system adopted in India is based on **hierarchy** of the courts

33. 'Judicial activism' is a term for the role of _____ in initiating the policies to dispense _____ on its own.

Answer: 'Judicial activism' is a term for the role of **judiciary** in initiating the policies to dispense **justice** on its own

OPTIONAL MODULE—7A

34. Fill in the blanks correctly :

After _____ Gas Disaster in 1984, there was a growth of _____ activism, which led to reinterpretation of existing laws and legislations.

Answer: After **Bhopal** Gas Disaster in 1984, there was a growth of **judicial** activism, which led to reinterpretation of existing laws and legislations

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SECTION—B

36. Explain the meaning of ‘personal law’.

Answer: Personal law refers to the body of law that governs matters related to a person's family and personal matters, such as marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, inheritance, guardianship, and succession. It applies to individuals based on their religion. For example, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, and Jews in India are governed by their respective personal laws like Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian law, Parsi law, and Jewish law

37. Explain the meaning of ‘drafting’.

Answer: Drafting refers to the process of preparing a legal document for legal purposes. It involves combining law and facts into a form of language understood by individuals with legal knowledge. Drafting is a precise and detailed task that requires choosing the right words, the correct laws, and the appropriate facts to create an accurate legal document

38. Explain the term ‘Actus Reus’.

Answer: The term "Actus Reus" means the "guilty act." It refers to the physical act or unlawful omission that constitutes a crime. For an action to be considered a crime, the **Actus Reus** must be voluntary, meaning it should be a result of a person's conscious control. Acts done while sleepwalking, under epilepsy, or involuntary actions do not typically qualify as **Actus Reus**, except in cases where dangerous situations were knowingly created

39. Explain the meaning of ‘procedural law’.

Answer: Procedural law, also known as adjective law, governs the process of litigation. It outlines the steps, methods, and procedures through which the enforcement of legal rights is carried out. Procedural law dictates how courts should conduct trials, the procedures for filing lawsuits, rules of evidence, and the manner in which judgments are enforced. In essence, procedural law serves as the mechanism for implementing and enforcing substantive law, ensuring that justice is properly administered

40. Explain the Fundamental Right the ‘Right against Exploitation’.

Answer: The **Right against Exploitation**, under **Articles 23 and 24** of the Indian Constitution, protects individuals from exploitation. Article 23 prohibits human trafficking, forced labor, and other exploitative practices, while Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous industries. These provisions aim to ensure dignity and prevent exploitation, especially for vulnerable sections of society

OPTIONAL MODULE—7A

41. Explain any two provisions of the Stockholm Declaration, 1972

Answer:

- i. **Principle 1:** The declaration emphasizes that humans have the fundamental right to freedom, equality, and adequate conditions of life in an environment that permits a life of dignity and well-being.
- ii. **Principle 2:** It highlights the responsibility of states to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations

OPTIONAL MODULE—7B

41. Explain the meaning of the term ‘Consumer Redressal’.

Answer: The term "Consumer Redressal" means providing a **remedy** for the loss suffered by consumers. If a consumer faces any issues due to faulty products or deficient services, they can seek redressal through forums or courts set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. These forums are responsible for awarding compensation or other remedies to address the grievances of consumers

42. Describe any four essentials of a valid marriage under the Muslim Law.

Answer:

- i. **Offer and Acceptance (Ijab and Qubool):** There must be a proposal (Ijab) made by one party and an acceptance (Qubool) by the other. This offer and acceptance must be made in the same meeting.
- ii. **Competency of the Parties:** Both parties entering into the marriage contract must be of sound mind and have reached the age of puberty (generally considered to be 15 years).
- iii. **Free Consent:** The consent of both parties must be free from coercion, fraud, or undue influence. If any of these elements affect the consent, the marriage may not be valid.
- iv. **Presence of Witnesses:** In the case of a Sunni Muslim marriage, the presence of two male witnesses, or one male and two female witnesses, is required. For a Shia Muslim marriage, witnesses are not mandatory.

45. Analyze the Directive Principles of State Policy as an instrument to achieve social and economic welfare of the people.

Answer: The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, enshrined in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution, aim at ensuring socio-economic welfare and establishing India as a Welfare State. These principles provide guidelines for the creation of policies by the state that promote social and economic justice. They are non-justiciable, meaning they are not enforceable by the courts, but they are fundamental in the governance of the country. Some key aspects related to the social and economic welfare of the people include:

1. **Promotion of Welfare (Article 38):** The state is directed to secure and protect a social order in which justice—social, economic, and political—shall inform all the institutions of national life.
2. **Economic Equality (Article 39):** This article focuses on achieving economic welfare by ensuring adequate means of livelihood, equitable distribution of wealth, and prevention of concentration of wealth in a few hands.
3. **Work and Workers' Rights (Article 43):** The state is tasked with ensuring a living wage, decent working conditions, and the right of workers to participate in industrial management.
4. **Health and Welfare (Article 47):** The state should work to improve the public health and raise the standard of living of its people by promoting health care and prohibiting harmful substances like intoxicating drinks and drugs.

OPTIONAL MODULE—7A

46. Highlight any four powers of the National Green Tribunal.

Answer: The four powers of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), are as follows:

1. **Relief and Compensation:** The NGT is empowered to provide relief and compensation to victims of pollution and environmental damage. This includes accidents that occur while handling hazardous substances .
2. **Restitution of Property and Environment:** The NGT can order the restitution of damaged property and the environment in affected areas. This power is significant in cases of large-scale environmental degradation .
3. **Principles Applied:** The NGT applies key environmental principles, such as the "Polluter Pays" principle, the "Precautionary Principle," and the concept of "Sustainable Development," when making its decisions .
4. **Jurisdiction Over Environmental Laws:** The NGT has jurisdiction over civil cases related to the enforcement of various environmental laws listed in Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. These laws include acts related to water, air, and forest conservation, among others

OPTIONAL MODULE—7B

46. Analyze any four unfair trade practices.

Answer:

- i. **False Representation:** Making a false or misleading statement about the quality, standard, or performance of a product or service. For example, falsely claiming that a product is of a particular grade or that it offers certain benefits it does not actually have.
- ii. **False Offer of Bargain Price:** Advertising goods or services at a bargain price without the intention of offering them at that price for a reasonable period or in reasonable quantities.
- iii. **Free Gift or Prize Schemes:** Offering free gifts or prizes as an incentive to purchase products, but including the cost of the gift in the product price or not awarding the prize as promised.
- iv. **Non-Compliance with Standards:** Selling goods that do not meet prescribed standards of safety, quality, or performance, knowing that the goods are defective or substandard

47. Explain the meaning of ‘Plea Bargaining’ and any two types of it.

Answer: **Plea Bargaining** refers to pre-trial negotiations between the accused and the prosecution, during which the accused agrees to plead guilty in exchange for certain concessions from the prosecution. The objective is to reduce the time and costs associated with lengthy trials.

Two types of **Plea Bargaining** are:

1. **Charge Bargaining:** This involves negotiating the specific charges or crimes that the defendant will face at trial. In exchange for pleading guilty to a lesser charge, the prosecutor may drop or reduce more serious charges.
2. **Sentence Bargaining:** In this type, the accused agrees to plead guilty in return for a lighter or lesser sentence, thus saving the time of a full trial

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OPTIONAL MODULE—7B

49. Analyze any two redressal provisions against the unfair trade practices.

Answer: Two redressal provisions against unfair trade practices:

1. **Consumer Protection Act, 1986:** This Act provides the legal framework for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer disputes. Consumers can file complaints about defective goods or deficient services in the **District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum** (for cases valuing up to 20 lakh rupees), **State Commission** (for cases valuing between 20 lakh and 1 crore rupees), and **National Commission** (for cases valuing over 1 crore rupees) .
2. **Competition Act, 2002:** This Act addresses issues related to anti-competitive practices and abuse of dominant position in the market. It ensures that consumers are protected from practices that reduce competition in the marketplace, such as false representation or hoarding, by enabling them to approach the Competition Commission of India for redress .

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