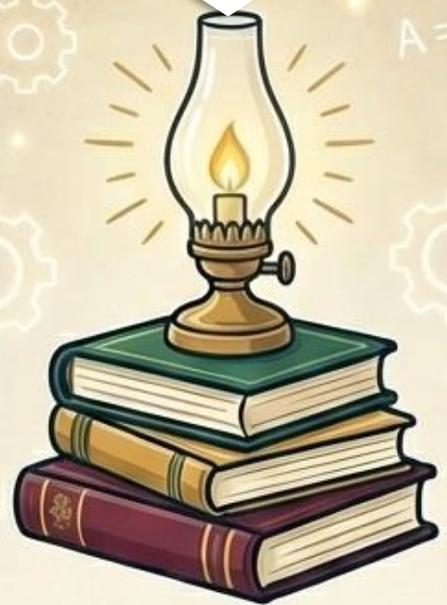




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

## SECTION-A

**Q 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**

OR

**Under the Muslim Law, what is the minimum age to enter into a contract of marriage?**

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

**Answer – (A) 15 years**

**Q 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**

OR

**Under the Hindu Law, divorce is not permitted on the basis of**

- (A) adultery (B) insanity  
(C) transfer (D) conversion

**Answer – (C) transfer**



**Q 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

OR

**Which one of the following is the correct expanded form of CPC?**

- (A) Civil Police Code (B) Civil Procedure Code  
(C) Criminal Police Court (D) Criminal Procedure Code

**Answer –** (B) Civil Procedure Code

**Q 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

OR

**Which one of the following writs means 'what is your authority'?**

- (A) Habeas corpus (B) Mandamus  
(C) Prohibition (D) Quo warranto

**Answer –** (D) Quo warranto



**Q 5 - Which one of the following issues is not of public interest?**

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

**Answer –** (C) Imprisonment

**Q 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

**Q 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.

**OR**

**A substantive law deals with**

- (A) the legal relationship between subject and the State  
(B) the legal relationship between two individuals  
(C) the relationship between two States



**(D) the relationship between the Constitution and the State**

**Answer –** (A) the legal relationship between subject and the State

**Q 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

**OR**

**Which one of the following is not a procedural law?**

- (A) The Indian Evidence Act (B) The Court Fees Act  
(C) The Suits Valuation Act (D) The Specific Relief Act

**Answer –** (D) The Specific Relief Act

**Q 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

**OR**

**How many States of India are under the jurisdiction of Guwahati High Court?**

- (A) Seven (B) Five  
(C) Three (D) One



**Answer –** (A) Seven

**Q 10 - Which one of the following is not a technique of ADR?**

- (A) Arbitration (B) Lok Adalat  
(C) Trial (D) Conciliation

**Answer –** (C) Trial

**Q 11 - Who among the following assists to resolve a dispute in the process of 'conciliation'?**

- (A) Lok Adalat (B) A third party  
(C) Magistrate (D) Lawyer

**Answer –** (B) A third party

OR

**Who among the following assists to resolve a dispute in the process of 'mediation'?**

- (A) District Court (B) An independent third person  
(C) District Magistrate (D) Lok Adalat

**Answer –** (B) An independent third person

**Q 12 - Camps of Lok Adalat were initially started in**

- (A) Delhi (B) Punjab  
(C) Bihar (D) Gujarat

**Answer –** (D) Gujarat

**Q 13 - Which word from the following is not in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?**

- (A) Sovereign (B) National



(C) Secular

(D) Republic

**Answer –** (B) National

OR

**When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?**

(A) 26 November, 1949

(B) 26 January, 1950

(C) 26 November, 1950

(D) 26 January, 1949

**Answer –** (A) 26 November, 1949

**Q 14 - The Preamble of the Constitution of India is**

(A) in the beginning of the Constitution

(B) in the end of the Constitution

(C) not given in the Constitution

(D) in the middle of the Constitution

**Answer –** (A) in the beginning of the Constitution

OR

**Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**

(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer –** (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Q 15 - How many Fundamental Rights are there in the Constitution of India at present?**

(A) Four

(B) Five



(C) Six

(D) Seven

**Answer –** (C) Six

**Q 16 - How many freedoms have been granted under the Right to Freedom?**

(A) Five

(B) Six

(C) Seven

(D) Eight

**Answer -** (B) Six

**Q 17 – What minimum age is required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha?**

(A) 25 years

(B) 28 years

(C) 30 years

(D) 35 years

**Answer –** (C) 30 years

**Q 18 - Which one of the following States has the largest number of Vidhan Sabha Members?**

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) West Bengal

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Andhra Pradesh

**Answer –** (A) Uttar Pradesh

**Q 19 - Which one of the following can be used by the Lok Sabha Members only?**

(A) Adjournment Motion

(B) Question Hour

(C) Calling Attention Motion

(D) No Confidence Motion

**Answer -** (D) No Confidence Motion

**Q 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**Q 21 - Fill in the blanks correctly :**

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

**Answer –** wife, reason

OR

The Hindu Marriage Act \_\_\_\_ and the Hindu Succession Act \_\_\_\_ are the two major enactments on the Hindu Law.

**Answer –** 1955, 1956**Q 22 - Match any two of the following correctly :****Column-A**

(a) Indian Succession Act, 1925

(b) Sapinda

(c) Qiyas

(d) Intestate Succession

**Column-B**

(ii) Christians

(i) Hindu Marriage Act

(iii) Source of Muslim Law

(iv) Hindu Law

**Answer –** (a) Indian Succession Act, 1925 - (ii) Christians

(b) Sapinda - (i) Hindu Marriage Act

(c) Qiyas - (iii) Source of Muslim Law

(d) Intestate Succession - (iv) Hindu Law

**Q 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 –** False

(c) According to the Constitution, India is a capitalist State.

**Answer –** False

(d) Private law governs the relations of citizens with each other.

**Answer –** True

**Q 24 - Fill in the blanks correctly :**

Criminal law is the body of \_\_\_\_ that relates to \_\_\_\_ .

**Answer –** law, crime

OR

Administrative law is created by \_\_\_\_ agencies in the form of regulations and \_\_\_\_

**.Answer –** administrative, orders

**Q 25 - Write True or False correctly (any two) :**

(a) A right of appeal is a substantive law.

**Answer –** False

(b) The substantial law lays down the rules which help to enforce laws.

**Answer –** False

(c) The law of procedure may be defined as that branch of law which governs the process of litigation.

**Answer –** True

(d) Procedural law includes all legal proceedings, civil or criminal.

**Answer –** True



**Q 26 - Write True or False correctly :**

(a) The distinction between substantial law and procedural law is real and factual.

**Answer – True**

(b) Substantive law is a statutory law that defines the crime or wrong and their remedies.

**Answer – True**

**Q 27 - Write True or False correctly (any two) :**

(a) Lok Adalat is the most popular technique of ADR.

**Answer – True**

(b) Lok Adalats have no legal status.

**Answer – False**

(c) Decisions of the Lok Adalat cannot be challenged in any court.

**Answer – True**

(d) Lok Adalats provide quick and economic justice.

**Answer – True**

**Q 28 - Write True or False correctly (any two) :**

(a) There is no difference between the Legal Rights and the Fundamental Rights.

**Answer – False**

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

**Answer – True**

(c) The Parliament has the right to amend the Fundamental Rights as per the Judgement of Keshvananda Bharati Case.



**Answer – True**

(d) The 42nd Amendment asserted the right of the Parliament to amend the Fundamental Rights.

**Answer – True**

**Q 29 - Fill in the blanks correctly (any one) :**

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

**Answer – Constitution, ideals**

(b) The Fundamental Rights have \_\_\_\_ force behind them and \_\_\_\_ have sanction of public opinion.

**Answer – legal, Directive Principles**

**Q 30 - Fill in the blanks correctly :**

Members of the Lok Sabha form a part of electoral \_\_\_\_ to elect the \_\_\_\_ of India.

**Answer – college, President**

OR

Members of the Vidhan \_\_\_\_ Parishad are elected by the \_\_\_\_ Vidhan Sabha for a term of 6 years.

**Answer – Parishad, members**

**Q 31 - The Judges of the Supreme Court of India can be \_\_\_\_ from office through the process of \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer – removed, impeachment**

**Q 32 - The \_\_\_\_ system adopted in India is based on \_\_\_\_ of the courts.**

**Answer – Judicial, hierarchy**



**Q 33 - Judicial activism' is a term for the role of \_\_\_\_ in initiating the policies to dispense \_\_\_\_ on its own.**

**Answer –** Judiciary, justice

**OPTIONAL MODULE—7A**

**Q 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 –** Bhopal, judicial

**OR**

**The Electricity Act of 2003 has tried to ensure better development in the \_\_\_\_ sector and also emphasize the use of \_\_\_\_ energy.**

**Answer –** electricity, renewable

**Q 35 -Match any two of the following correctly :**

**Column—A**

**Column—B**

**(a) Kyoto Protocol**

**(i) Protection of ozone layer**

**(b) Vienna Convention**

**(ii) 2010**

**(c) The Environment**

**(iii) 1981 Protection Act**

**(d) The National Green**

**(iv) Emission of greenhouse gases Tribunal**

**Answer –** (a) Kyoto Protocol - (iv) Emission of greenhouse gases

(b) Vienna Convention - (i) Protection of ozone layer

(c) The Environment Protection Act - (iii) 1981

(d) The National Green Tribunal - (ii) 2010





**Explain the 'hybrid legal system'.**

**Answer –** A hybrid legal system is a system that contains a mixture of two or more types of legal traditions. India is a good example of this, where Common Law, Codified Law, and the Personal Laws of various religions function together.

**Q 37 - Explain the meaning of 'drafting'.**

**Answer –** Drafting means preparing and writing legal documents. It is the art of writing wills, contracts, affidavits, or other legal papers in the correct legal language so that there is no confusion or dispute regarding the facts in the future.

OR

**Explain the term 'pleading'.**

**Answer –** Pleadings are the formal written statements submitted to the court by the plaintiff and the defendant. This includes the plaint and the written statement, through which both parties clearly place their claims and facts related to the case before the court.

**Q 38 - Explain the term 'Actus Reus'.**

**Answer –** 'Actus Reus' is a Latin term which means a guilty or criminal act, which manifests as a physical event. It includes only those acts or omissions that are done intentionally and voluntarily.

OR

**Explain 'intoxication' as a defense in criminal law.**

**Answer –** According to the Indian Penal Code, intoxication is considered a valid defense only when it is administered against the will of the accused or by deceit. If, in the state of intoxication, the accused was unable to understand the nature of his act, he is not punished for the crime



**Q 39 - Explain the meaning of 'procedural law'.**

**Answer –** Procedural law is the law that determines how substantive or fundamental laws are to be applied in practice. It controls the entire process of filing a lawsuit in courts, investigation, presenting evidence, and delivering judgment, such as the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure.

**OR**

**Explain the meaning of 'administrative law'.**

**Answer –** Administrative law is that branch of public law that controls the powers, functions, and duties of the administrative agencies (Executive) of the government. Its objective is to ensure that the administration does not misuse its powers and that the rights of citizens are effectively protected.

**Q 40 - Explain the Fundamental Right the 'Right against Exploitation'.**

**Answer –** The Right against Exploitation is provided in Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution. It prohibits human trafficking, beggar (forced labor), and bonded labor. Additionally, it bans the employment of children under the age of 14 in factories, mines, and other hazardous works.

**OR**

**Explain the purpose of the Directive Principles of State Policy.**

**Answer –** The main purpose of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is to make India a 'Welfare State'. Their objective is to establish social and economic democracy in the country so that all citizens can get justice, equal opportunities, and a better standard of living.

**OPTIONAL MODULE-7A****Q 41 - Explain any two provisions of the Stockholm Declaration, 1972**

**Answer –** Two main provisions of the Stockholm Declaration (1972) are:



- 1. Conservation of Resources :** Natural resources of the earth like air, water, land, and flora must be conserved so that they can be safeguarded for the present and future generations.
- 2. Pollution Control :** The discharge of toxic substances and heat must not exceed the quantities that the environment cannot render harmless.

### OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

**Q 41 - Explain the meaning of the term 'Consumer Redressal'.**

**Answer –** Consumer redressal means the legal resolution of consumers' complaints or problems. If a consumer has suffered loss due to a defective product or service, then providing reasonable compensation, repair, or replacement of the item is called redressal.

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

**Answer – Four essentials of a valid marriage (Nikah) under Muslim Law:**

- 1. Proposal and Acceptance :** There must be a proposal of marriage by one party and its acceptance by the other party in the same meeting.
- 2. Competence :** Both the bride and groom must be adults (15 years of age) and of sound mind.
- 3. Free Consent :** Consent for marriage must be given without any pressure, fraud, or coercion.
- 4. Witnesses :** The presence of two male witnesses or one male and two female witnesses is necessary at the time of marriage.

OR

**Describe any four essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Laws.**

**Answer – Four essentials of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:**

- 1. Monogamy :** Neither party should have a spouse living at the time of the marriage.



2. **Mental Condition** : Both parties must be capable of giving valid consent for marriage and must be mentally healthy.
3. **Age Limit** : The groom must have completed the age of 21 years and the bride 18 years.
4. **Prohibited Relationships** : Both parties should not be within the degrees of prohibited relationship (like brother-sister or close relatives), unless their custom permits it.

**Q 43 - Analyze the 'Reformative theory' of punishment.**

**Answer** – The core idea of the Reformatory theory is to change the nature and conduct of the criminal in the right direction instead of punishing them.

1. **Main Objective** : The aim of this theory is not to inflict pain on the criminal, but to bring about improvement in their behavior and character so that they do not commit crimes in the future.
2. **Process of Reformation** : Under this, criminals are given education, training, and moral guidance so that they can become useful citizens of society.
3. **Utility** : This theory is considered particularly useful for juveniles and first-time offenders to prevent them from becoming hardened criminals.

**OR**

**Analyze the 'Retributive theory' of punishment.**

**Answer** – According to the Retributive theory, a criminal is punished so that he receives retribution for the crime committed.

1. **Main Objective** : The objective of this theory is to give the criminal revenge for his crime so that the feeling of justice is satisfied.
2. **Creating Fear** : Fear is created in society through harsh punishment so that other people avoid committing crimes.
3. **Modern View** : In modern times, this theory is considered harsh and inhuman because it does not focus on the reformation of the criminal.



**Q 44 - Evaluate the predominance of the Union Law and limitations of the State Legislatures.**

**Answer – Predominance of Union Laws and Limitations of the State :**

- 1. Division of Legislative Powers :** Under Article 246 of the Indian Constitution, legislative powers are divided between the Union and the States, in which Union laws are given more importance.
- 2. Supremacy of Union Laws :** If there is a conflict between State and Central laws on any subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law is considered effective.
- 3. Limitations of the State :** State Legislatures can only make laws on subjects in the State List and within their own territory. They cannot make laws on subjects in the Union List.
- 4. Residuary Powers :** The Parliament alone has the right to make laws on subjects that are not included in any list.

**OR**

**Analyze any two theories of punishment.**

**Answer – Two theories of punishment:**

- 1. Deterrent Theory :** The main objective of this theory is to prove that 'crime is a bad bargain for the offender'.
  - **Nature of Punishment :** Supporters of this theory favor harsh punishments like the death penalty, etc., to prove crime is futile.
- 2. Preventive Theory :** The objective of this theory is to prevent the criminal from committing a crime again or to disable him.
  - **Nature of Punishment :** Its supporters advocate imprisonment or imposition of fines to keep the criminal separate from society.



**Q 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 aim to make India a Welfare State. Although they cannot be enforced by courts, they are fundamental in governance.

- 1. Right to Livelihood :** These principles inspire the State to work towards providing adequate means of livelihood to all citizens.
- 2. Equality and Justice :** Under these, emphasis is laid on ensuring equal pay for equal work.
- 3. Economic Balance :** These principles promote the prevention of concentration of wealth and the equitable distribution of resources.

**OR**

**Analyze the importance of the Fundamental Duties added in the Constitution of India in 1976.**

**Answer –** Fundamental Duties were added to Part IV-A (Article 51A) of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Their importance is as follows:

- 1. Balance :** They create a balance between rights and duties; citizens cannot only enjoy rights, they must also be responsible towards the country.
- 2. Civic Consciousness :** They inspire citizens to respect the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
- 3. Society and National Service :** Fundamental Duties emphasize protecting the sovereignty of India, promoting brotherhood, and protecting the environment.

#### **OPTIONAL MODULE-7A**

**Q 46 - Highlight any four powers of the National Green Tribunal.**

**Answer – Four main powers of the National Green Tribunal:**



- 1. Awarding Compensation :** It can order financial compensation and relief to victims affected by pollution or environmental accidents.
- 2. Restitution of Property :** It can order the restoration of damaged environment or property to its previous state.
- 3. Power of Civil Court :** It has powers like a Civil Court to summon witnesses and demand documents.
- 4. Speedy Justice :** It has to dispose of cases within 6 months of filing the petition.

### OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

**Q 46 - Analyze any four unfair trade practices.**

**Answer – Four unfair trade practices under the Consumer Protection Act :**

- 1. False Representation :** Making false claims about the quality, standard, or grade of a product, or selling old goods as new.
- 2. Misleading Advertisements :** Giving false or misleading advertisements about goods or services, such as luring with "free gifts" when their cost has already been recovered.
- 3. Hoarding :** Hiding or destroying goods with the intention of artificially raising prices.
- 4. Disregarding Safety Standards :** Selling products that do not follow prescribed safety standards and can be risky for the life or health of consumers.

**Q 47 - Explain the meaning of 'Plea Bargaining' and any two types of it.**

**Answer –** When an accused accepts his crime and the court accepts that confession, it is called Plea Bargaining. It involves an agreement between the accused and the prosecution, which leads to a quick disposal of the trial and saves the court's time.

**Two types of Plea Bargaining:**



- 1. Charge Bargaining :** This is the most common form. The accused negotiates on the charges against him. If he pleads guilty, the prosecutor drops serious or multiple charges. For example, dropping a first-degree murder charge to accept a less serious crime.
- 2. Sentence Bargaining :** In this, the accused pleads guilty to get a reduced or lighter sentence. This relieves the prosecution from the long trial process and the need to prove guilt, and the accused gets the benefit of a reduced sentence.

OR

**Explain any three main provisions of the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994.**

**Answer – Three main provisions of the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994:**

- 1. Free Legal Aid :** Under this Act, free legal services are provided to weaker sections of society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, disabled persons, and low-income people so that no person is deprived of justice due to economic difficulties.
- 2. Constitution of Lok Adalats :** Lok Adalats have been given statutory status by this Act. The decisions of Lok Adalats are final and binding on both parties, leading to quick and simple disposal of cases.
- 3. Establishment of Legal Services Authorities :** Under this Act, Legal Services Authorities have been established at the National, State, and District levels. These authorities work to spread legal awareness, provide free legal aid, and organize Lok Adalats.

**Q 48 - Assess the importance of the Fundamental Rights included in the Constitution of India.**

**Answer – Importance of Fundamental Rights provided in the Constitution of India:**

- 1. Protection of Individual Liberty :** Fundamental rights provide life, liberty, equality, and freedom of expression to an individual so that he can live with dignity.



2. **Principle of Equality** : These rights ensure equality before the law and prevent discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, gender, etc.
3. **Strengthening Democracy** : Fundamental rights strengthen the democratic system by protecting citizens against the arbitrariness of the government.
4. **Judicial Protection** : Citizens can take refuge in the court upon violation of these rights, which ensures effective protection of rights.
5. **Establishment of Social Justice** : Fundamental rights promote social justice and equal opportunity by protecting the interests of weaker sections.
6. **Development of Civic Consciousness** : These rights develop a sense of rights and responsibility among citizens.

OR

**Assess the role of the Preamble in the working of the Constitution.**

**Answer – Role of the Preamble in the working of the Constitution:**

1. **Mirror and Soul of the Constitution** : The Preamble is the mirror and soul of the Indian Constitution because it contains the basic ideals and objectives of the Constitution.
2. **Aid in Interpretation** : When the meaning of any article of the Constitution is unclear, the Judiciary resorts to the Preamble for its correct interpretation.
3. **Guide for the Government** : The Preamble directs the government that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic and its goal is to ensure justice.
4. **Touchstone of the Constitution** : According to the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and its basic structure cannot be altered.
5. **National Unity** : It reinforces the feeling of unity and integrity among the citizens.

#### OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

**Q 49 - Analyze any three reasons for the need of sustainable development**

**Answer – Three main reasons for the need of Sustainable Development:**



- 1. Conservation of Resources :** Natural resources on earth like water, minerals, and forests are limited. If we exploit them indiscriminately in the present, they will soon be exhausted. Sustainable development ensures the wise and balanced use of these resources.
- 2. Environment Protection :** Due to rapid industrialization and development, heavy damage is being caused to the environment, leading to problems like global warming and climate change. Sustainable development ensures that the environment is not harmed along with economic progress.
- 3. Protection of Future Generations :** The most important reason for sustainable development is inter-generational equity, according to which we should meet our current needs in such a way that natural resources remain safe for future generations and they can maintain their life and existence.

OR

**Highlight any two examples of leading judgements to protect the environment.**

**Answer – The Indian Judiciary has given many important decisions in favor of environmental protection, two main examples are:**

**1. M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case):**

- **Problem :** This case was related to increasing pollution in the Ganga River. Leather industries in Kanpur and surrounding cities were discharging untreated dirty and chemical water directly into the Ganga.
- **Judgment :** Taking a strict stand in this matter, the Supreme Court ordered that no industry can discharge its waste into the river without installing a water treatment plant.

**2. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State of Uttar Pradesh (Dehradun Quarrying Case):**

- **Problem :** This case was related to limestone quarries operating in the valleys of Dehradun and Mussoorie. These mines were destroying the ecology and environmental balance of that area.



- **Judgment** : Giving priority to environmental balance, the Supreme Court ordered the closure of these mines with immediate effect.

### OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

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

**Answer** – Under the Consumer Protection Act, two main provisions for redressal against 'unfair trade practices' like misleading advertisements, hoarding, or sale of poor quality goods are as follows:

- 1. Three-Tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism** : Special courts have been set up at three levels to resolve consumer problems:
  - **District Commission** : Hears and settles consumer complaints at the district level.
  - **State Commission** : Works at the state level, where appeals against the decisions of the District Commission can be made.
  - **National Commission** : The apex consumer commission at the national level, which decides on appeals against orders of the State Commission.
- 2. Remedial Orders** : If the consumer's complaint is found to be correct, the Consumer Commission can give one or more orders to the trader or service provider, such as:
  - Ordering to remove the defect found in the goods.
  - Directing to replace the defective item with a new and correct one.
  - Ordering a refund of the full or partial amount paid by the consumer.

OR

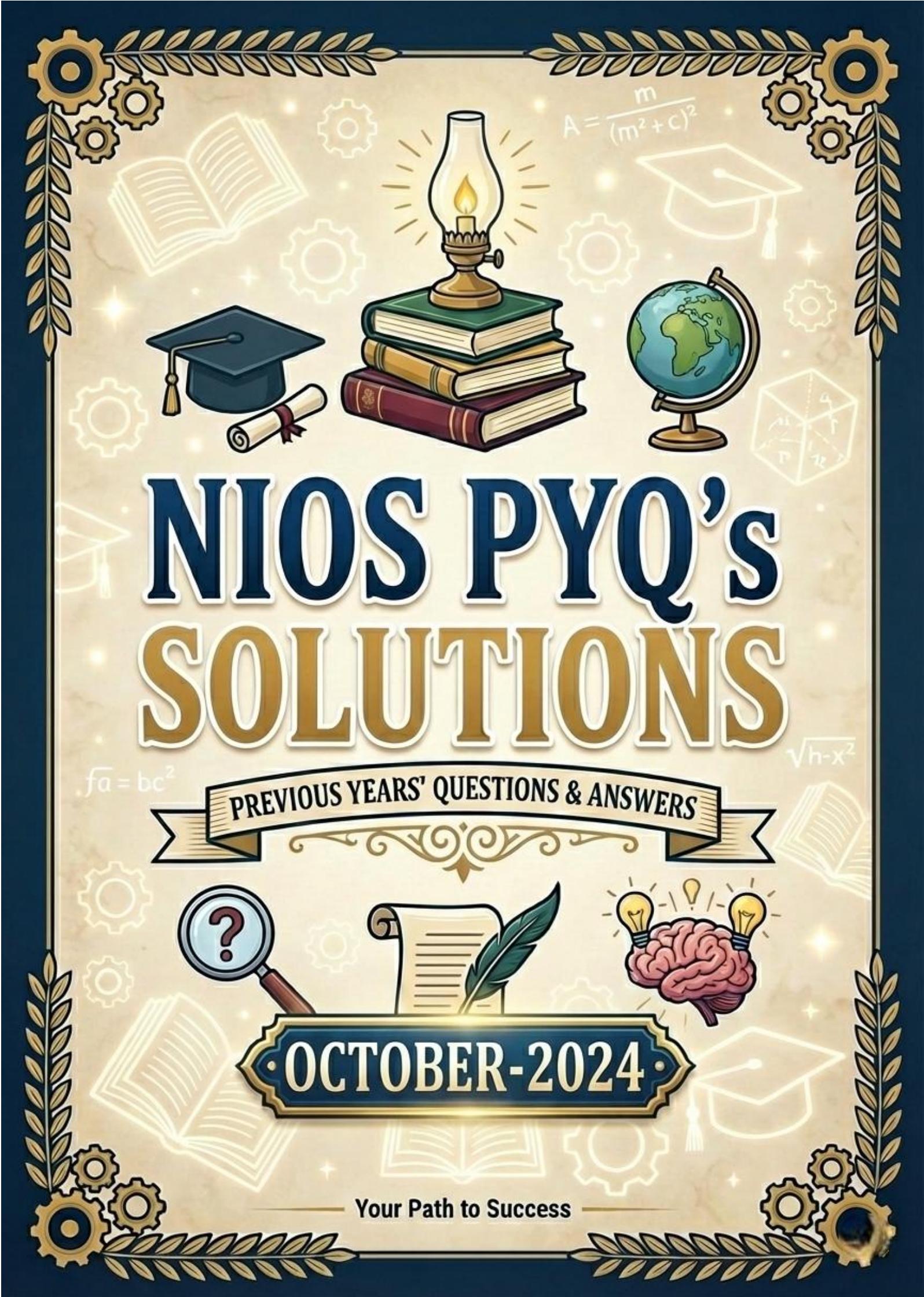
#### Assess the impact of consumer movement in India.

**Answer** – Impact of Consumer Movement in India :

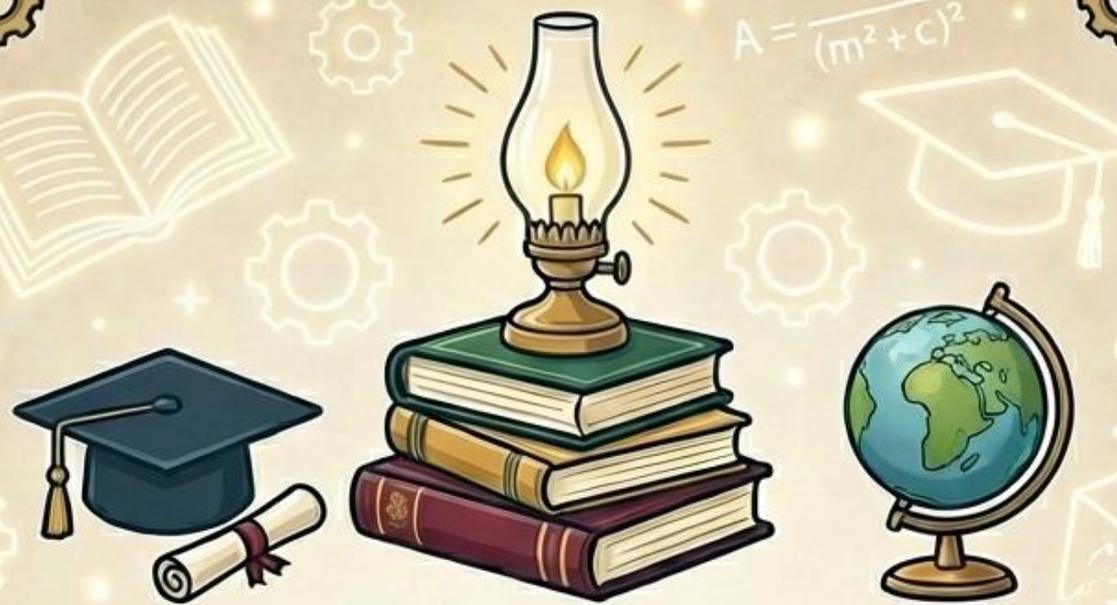


- 1. Legal Empowerment :** The biggest achievement of this movement is the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. This Act provided legal rights to consumers and gave an effective platform to get justice against inferior goods and unfair trade practices.
- 2. Awareness and Education :** Through media, public interest litigations, and various campaigns, awareness among consumers about their rights and duties has increased.
- 3. Grievance Redressal Mechanism :** A three-tier consumer commission has been established at the district, state, and national levels to provide quick and cheap justice to consumers.
- 4. Balance and Accountability in Market :** Due to this movement, traders have had to become more responsible towards consumers, leading to control over adulteration, hoarding, and misleading advertisements.
- 5. Development of Consumer Organizations :** Many consumer organizations have become active in the country, providing guidance and legal aid to consumers. 6. Adaptation to Digital Age: Through online platforms like E-Daakhil, consumers can file complaints from home.





$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

## SECTION-A

**Q 1 – The idea of law as guide to human conduct is as old as the existence of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) Human beings

(B) Civilised society

(C) Government

(D) Courts

**Answer -** (B) Civilised society

**Q 2 – Private law regulates and governs the relations of citizens with \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) government

(B) society

(C) each other

(D) private companies

**Answer -** (C) each other

**Q 3 – Which one of the following is NOT dealt by Personal Law ?**

(A) marriage

(B) divorce

(C) succession

(D) employment

**Answer -** (D) employment

**Q 4 – Which one of the following is NOT a source of Hindu Law ?**

(A) Customs of Hindus

(B) Vedas

(C) Judicial decisions about Hindus

(D) International Laws

**Answer -** (D) International Laws



**Q 5 – In the 16th Century Roman Catholic Churches were established by which one of the following in Western parts of India ?**

- (A) Parsis (B) Portuguese  
(C) French (D) Jews

**Answer -** (B) Portuguese

**Q 6 – The Indian Christian marriage act was codified in the year \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 1870 (B) 1872  
(C) 1874 (D) 1876

**Answer -** (B) 1872

**Q 7 – Which punishment theory advocates even the capital punishment to teach a lesson to others ?**

- (A) Reformatory Theory (B) Deterrent Theory  
(C) Retributive Theory (D) Compensation Theory

**Answer -** (B) Deterrent Theory

**Q 8 – Choose the correct full form of IPC :**

- (A) Indian Personal Code (B) Indian Personal Conduct  
(C) Indian Penal Code (D) Indian Penal Case

**Answer -** (C) Indian Penal Code

**Q 9 – Which punishment theory works on the dictum “you can not cure by killing” ?**

- (A) Deterrent Theory (B) Reformatory Theory



(C) Preventive Theory

(D) Compensation Theory

**Answer** - (B) Reformative Theory

**Q 10 – Which one of the following statements is TRUE about pleading ?**

(A) Every pleading must state the laws.

(B) Every pleading must state the facts.

(C) Every pleading should be oral.

(D) Every pleading is to reduce the punishment.

**Answer** - (B) Every pleading must state the facts.

**Q 11 – Which one of the following is NOT a writ under the Right to Constitutional remedies ?**

(A) Habeas Corpus

(B) Mandamus

(C) Prohibition

(D) Concession

**Answer** - (D) Concession

**Q 12 – The aim of RTI (Right to Information Act) is to bring information to the \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) Press

(B) Citizens

(C) Courts

(D) Lawyers

**Answer** - (B) Citizens

**Q 13 – Which law prescribes method of enforcing rights or obtaining redress for their invasion; machinery for carrying on a suit ?**

(A) Criminal Law

(B) Civil Law



(C) Procedural Law

(D) Substantive Law

**Answer** - (C) Procedural Law

**Q 14 - Substantive Law is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) statutory law

(B) law of action

(C) law of regulating employees

(D) law that provides mechanism to arrest

**Answer** – (A) statutory law

**Q 15 – Under which law comes the ‘Right to appeal’ ?**

(A) Procedural law

(B) Substantive law

(C) Statutory law

(D) None of the above

**Answer** – (A) Procedural law

**Q 16 –Which one of the following is NOT defined by the Substantial Criminal Law ?**

(A) Murder

(B) Robbery

(C) Marriage

(D) Rape

**Answer** – (C) Marriage

**Q 17 – Choose the correct full form of ADR :**

(A) Another Dispute Resolution

(B) Alternate Dispute Resolution

(C) Authorised Dispute Reference

(D) Alternate Dispute Removal





**Answer** – Private, Substantive

**Q 22** – It is a well known fact that present judicial system is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ and parties to a dispute have to wait for \_\_\_\_\_ for years.

**Answer** – complex, justice

**Q 23** – Conciliation is a \_\_\_\_\_ and non binding process in comparison to \_\_\_\_\_ and litigation in courts.

**Answer** – Voluntary, arbitration

**Q 24** – Match the items in Column - A correctly with their corresponding items in Column - B.

**Column - A**

**Column - B**

(a) Lok Adalat

(i) Wastage of time and money

(b) Formal Court

(ii) National legal services

(iii) American system

(iv) Saves time and money

**Answer** – (a) Lok Adalat — (iv) Saves time and money

(b) Formal Court — (i) Wastage of time and money

**Q 25** – Fill in the blanks :

The fundamental rights can not be \_\_\_\_\_ by any organ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** – taken away (abrogated), State

**Q 26** – Write true or false against the statement :



(i) There is no difference between ordinary rights and fundamental rights.

**Answer – False**

(ii) Originally, seven fundamental rights were enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution.

**Answer – True**

**Q 27 – Write true or false against the statements :**

(i) Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited.

**Answer – True**

(ii) Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution.

**Answer – False**

**Q 28 – Fill in the blanks :**

Directive principles are non \_\_\_\_\_ and are meant to make India a \_\_\_\_\_ state.

**Answer –** justiciable (enforceable by courts), Welfare

**Q 29 – Answer the following questions :**

(i) Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?

**Answer –** The Vice-President

(ii) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by which particular system ?

**Answer –** Proportional Representation

**Q 30 – Fill in the blanks :**



A money bill can be introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ Sabha only with the prior permission of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer** – Lok, President

**Q 31 – (i) What age you must have attained to become a member of Lok Sabha ?**

**Answer** – 25 years

**(ii) What age you must have attained to become a member of Rajya Sabha ?**

**Answer** – 30 years

**Q 32 – (i) Which court has the jurisdiction to hear a dispute between Union Government and the States ?**

**Answer** – Supreme Court

**(ii) The door of which court can be knocked if fundamental right of your, is violated ?**

**Answer** – Supreme Court or High Court

#### **OPTION – I (Environmental Law and Sustainable Development)**

**Q 33 - Name any two things that are part of the environment.**

**Answer** – Air, Water

**(ii) Which particular topic was discussed at Rio Conference in 1992 ?**

**Answer** – Environment and Development (Agenda 21)

**Q 34 – To which court can a person aggrieved by any order, decision or award of NGT go ?**

**Answer** – Supreme Court





**Answer –** False

**Q 35 – Answer the following questions :**

**(i) What does exist when a person or enterprise is the only supplier of a particular commodity ?**

**Answer –** Monopoly

**(ii) What is promoted in India by the enactment of the competition Act, 2022 ?**

**Answer –** Fair and healthy competition

## SECTION-B

**Q 36 – Explain any two grounds for divorce under the Hindu Law.**

**Answer –** There are two major grounds for divorce under Hindu Law :

- 1. Mutual Consent :** The marriage can be dissolved with the consent of both the husband and the wife.
- 2. Adultery/Misconduct :** If the husband or wife has violated the marital vows by maintaining a relationship with another man/woman, this becomes a ground for divorce.

**Q 37 – State any two conditions which are taken necessary for a crime.**

**Answer –** Two conditions are necessary for a crime:

- 1. Commission of an Act :** It is necessary to commit a wrongful act.
- 2. Guilty Intention (Mens Rea) :** The person committing the crime must have the mental state to commit the crime intentionally or negligently.

OR

**Q 37 – State any four defenses listed in the Criminal Law.**

**Answer –** There are four defenses in criminal law:



1. **Self Defense** : Protecting oneself.
2. **Insanity** : Inability to understand the crime due to mental illness.
3. **Mistake of Fact** : Committing a crime by mistake/accidentally.
4. **Consent** : An act done with consent is not considered a crime.

**Q 38 – Explain the meaning of 'Private Law'.**

**Answer** – Private law is the law that regulates the relationships between individuals. It defines rights and duties and also provides remedies for resolving disputes.

**OR**

**Q 38 – Explain the meaning of 'Public Law'.**

**Answer** – Public law is the law that regulates the relationship between the State and the public. It determines the responsibilities of the government and defines the duties of the public towards the nation.

**Q 39 – Analyse the advantages of Plea Bargaining.**

**Answer** – In Plea Bargaining, the accused and the court reach a compromise. It saves time, makes the court's work easier, and resolves disputes quickly. The accused may get a reduced sentence, and the justice process becomes simpler.

**Q 40 – Analyse the legislative powers of the Parliament.**

**Answer** – Parliament has the supreme power to make laws. It can make new laws in the country, amend old laws, and repeal laws as needed. The legislative powers of the Parliament are based on the division between the Centre and the States.

**OPTION – I (Environmental Law and Sustainable Development)**



**Q 41 – Explain the Kyoto protocol.**

**Answer –** The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement made in 1997. Its objective is to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent climate change. Under this, developed countries have been given targets to reduce their carbon emissions.

**OPTION - II (Consumer Protection)****Q 41 – Explain the meaning of “Consumer redressal”.**

**Answer –** Consumer redressal means the protection of consumer rights and the resolution of complaints in their interest. It ensures that consumers can avoid dishonesty, fraud, or defective products and obtain justice.

**Q 42 – Explain any two important features of ‘Hybrid Legal System’.**

**Answer –** A hybrid legal system is a mixture of two or more laws, such as Hindu, Muslim, and British laws. Its two important features are:

- 1. Combination of different sources:** It includes both traditional laws and modern laws.
- 2. Flexible Justice System:** It provides flexibility in delivering justice according to different laws, and disputes can be resolved easily.

**OR**

**Q 42 – Explain any two essentials of a valid Muslim marriage.**

**Answer –** Two essentials for the validity of a Muslim marriage:

- 1. Consent :** For any Muslim marriage, it is necessary that there is full and free consent of both parties. If the boy or girl does not consent, the marriage will be considered invalid. This is important so that the marriage is concluded without pressure or force.



2. **Dower (Mahr)** : It is mandatory for the groom to give money, property, or any valuable item to the bride at the time of marriage. This is a symbol of the bride's rights and security. The payment of Mahr can be immediate or deferred, but its declaration and agreement are an essential part of the marriage.

**Q 43 – Analyse the importance of Right to Constitutional Remedies.**

**Answer** – Under Article 32, the Right to Constitutional Remedies is considered the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution. Its importance is that it ensures the **protection of fundamental rights** for citizens. If fundamental rights are only written but not followed, they are useless. Under constitutional remedies, the court can issue **writs** (such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition), which stops the arbitrariness of the government, and citizens can directly apply to the Supreme Court for their rights.

OR

**Q 43 – Analyse the two principles of Criminal Law.**

**Answer** – The two fundamental principles of the criminal justice system are:

1. **Presumption of Innocence** : In the eyes of the law, every person is considered innocent until proven guilty by the court.
2. **Burden of Proof** : The accused does not have to prove his innocence; rather, the Prosecution has to prove that the accused has committed the crime, and that too beyond doubt.

**Q 44 – Explain any four actions that come under Procedural Law.**

**Answer** – Procedural law decides how justice will be obtained. Its four main actions are:

1. **Filing an FIR** : Giving information about a crime to the police is the beginning of the legal process.



2. **Investigation** : The collection of evidence by the police, taking statements of witnesses, and arresting the accused.
3. **Trial** : The case proceeds in court, where both sides present their evidence and arguments.
4. **Judgment & Appeal** : The court pronounces the verdict, and if dissatisfied with that verdict, an appeal is filed in a higher court.

**OR**

**Q 44 – Explain any four functions of the Constitutional Law.**

**Answer –** Constitutional law is the supreme law of the land. Its four main functions are:

1. **Defining the Structure of Government:** It determines the formation and structure of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
2. **Distribution of Powers:** It makes a clear division of powers between the Central and State governments so that there is no conflict.
3. **Checks on Powers:** It imposes restrictions on the organs of government so that no organ becomes a dictator.
4. **Protection of Rights:** It provides fundamental rights to citizens and ensures their freedom.

**Q 45 – Describe any four Fundamental Rights.**

**Answer –** There are six fundamental rights in Part III of the Indian Constitution; four of them are as follows:

1. **Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)** : Everyone is equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth.



- 2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22) :** This includes freedom of speech, expression, forming associations, moving freely, and practicing any profession.
- 3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) :** This prohibits human trafficking, forced labor, and the employment of children in factories.
- 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28) :** Every person has full freedom to profess, practice, and propagate their religion.

**Q 46 – Explain any four powers of the speaker of Lok Sabha.**

**Answer –** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the chief presiding officer of the House. Their four powers are:

- 1. Conducting the House :** He presides over the meetings of the House, maintains discipline, and runs the proceedings according to the rules.
- 2. Decision on Money Bill :** The Speaker makes the final decision on whether a bill is a 'Money Bill' or not.
- 3. Disciplinary Power :** If a member disrupts the proceedings of the House, the Speaker can suspend them.
- 4. Casting Vote :** Usually, the Speaker does not vote, but if the votes of the ruling party and the opposition are equal, he gives the deciding vote.

**Q 47 – Describe any six type of people who shall be entitled to free legal services.**

**Answer –** Under the 'Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987', it is ensured that no citizen is deprived of justice due to poverty or any other disability. The following six types of people are entitled to free legal advice and a lawyer:

- 1. Members of Scheduled Caste/Tribe (SC/ST) :** Any person of this category, irrespective of their income, is entitled to free service.



2. **Women and Children** : All women and children can take free legal help for their protection and rights.
3. **Victims of Human Trafficking or Begar** : People who have been forced to work or pushed into prostitution.
4. **Persons with Disability** : Blindness, leprosy, deafness, or mentally ill persons.
5. **Victims of Mass Disaster** : Victims of ethnic violence, floods, drought, earthquakes, or industrial disasters (like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy).
6. **Persons in Custody** : Any person who is in police custody or jail has the right to get a free lawyer.

OR

**Q 47 – Name the act under which Central or State government can constitute the authorities to provide free legal aid to needy and poor. Name all the authorities created under this Act.**

**Answer –** To provide free legal services to needy and poor people, Parliament has passed the "**Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**". **Authorities constituted under this Act:** Institutions have been created at four levels to take justice to the grassroots level:

1. **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** : This is the apex body at the national level. The Chief Justice of India is its Patron-in-Chief. It frames policies.
2. **State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)** : This body works in every state under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the High Court. It implements NALSA's policies in the state.
3. **District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)** : There is this body in every district, chaired by the District Judge. It organizes legal aid camps and Lok Adalats in the district.



**4. Taluka Legal Services Committee :** It works at the Tehsil or Taluka level so that people in rural areas can also get legal help.

**Q 48 – Explain the six freedoms guaranteed under the Right to Freedom.**

**Answer –** Article 19 of the Constitution grants six democratic freedoms to all citizens, which are essential for individual development:

- 1. Freedom of Speech and Expression :** Every citizen has the right to speak, write, print, or express their views through pictures. Freedom of the press is also included in this.
- 2. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly :** Citizens have the right to hold meetings, take out processions, or gather peacefully without arms.
- 3. Freedom to form Associations or Unions :** People can form political parties, trade unions, clubs, or cooperative societies of their own will.
- 4. Freedom of Movement :** Any citizen of India can move freely in any part of the country without any hindrance, except in certain restricted tribal areas.
- 5. Freedom of Residence :** Citizens are free to reside or build a house in any part of India.
- 6. Freedom of Profession or Occupation :** Any citizen can practice any profession, trade, or job of their choice.

**OR**

**Q 48 – Explain any four differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.**

**Answer –** Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1. Effect :** Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the courts. Directive Principles are not enforceable in court.



2. **Goal** : The objective of Fundamental Rights is to protect the rights of individuals. The objective of Directive Principles is to ensure the welfare of society and the nation.
3. **Nature** : Fundamental Rights are private and individualistic, while Directive Principles are social and economic.
4. **Placement** : Fundamental Rights come in Part III of the Constitution. Directive Principles come in Part IV of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights are direct rights of citizens and can be implemented, while Directive Principles are guidelines for the welfare of society and the nation and cannot be enforced in court.

#### OPTION - I (Environmental Law and Sustainable Development)

##### Q 49 – Explain any six needs for Sustainable Development.

**Answer** – Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. Its needs are:

1. **Conservation of Resources** : Natural resources like coal and petrol are limited. Judicious use of these is necessary to save them for the future generation.
2. **Pollution Control** : Indiscriminate development is polluting air and water. Sustainable development promotes the use of clean technologies.
3. **Protection of Biodiversity** : It is necessary to save various animals and plants from extinction to maintain the balance of the earth.
4. **Prevention of Climate Change** : Adopting an environment-friendly lifestyle is necessary to deal with problems like global warming.
5. **Poverty Alleviation** : Sustainable development is not just for the rich; its goal is to improve the standard of living of the poor by distributing resources equally.



**6. Inter-generational Equity :** It is a moral necessity that we hand over a livable and healthy earth to our coming generations.

### OPTION - II (Consumer Protection)

**Q 49 – Explain any six unfair trade practices.**

**Answer –** Under consumer protection law, wrong methods adopted by traders to earn profit are called unfair trade practices:

- 1. False Representation :** Making false claims about the quality, quantity, or utility of the product in advertisements.
- 2. Misleading Warranty/Guarantee :** Giving a guarantee on a product that is given without proper testing or which is not intended to be fulfilled.
- 3. Hoarding :** Hiding or destroying goods to create an artificial shortage in the market and increase prices.
- 4. Spurious Goods :** Selling fake or inferior goods in the name of a branded company, which can be dangerous for the consumer.
- 5. Lure of Gifts :** Offering lottery or prizes to increase sales and later manipulating the results.
- 6. Disregarding Safety Standards :** Selling products that do not meet safety standards (like selling defective helmets or cookers without ISI mark).





# Thank you!

★ We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination. ✎

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