

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਮਿਤੀ 06/05/2026

ਜਨਤਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ **Written Test for recruitment to the Post of Law Officer Gr.-II under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot** ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ 06/05/2026 ਦਿਨ ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਪੇਪਰ ਦੀ Answer Key/Question Booklet ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ www.bfuhs.ac.in ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ Answer Key ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਅਰਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਫੀਸ Rs. 500/- (Five Hundred only) Bank Demand Draft in favour of Registrar, BFUHS, Faridkot payable at Faridkot or Online fee (ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ ਦੁਆਰਾ) ਭਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਰਸੀਦ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਖੁਦ ਭਰਤੀ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ-102, ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ **ਮਿਤੀ 07/05/2026 (05:00 PM)** ਤੱਕ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਫੀਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਨੋਟ: ਡਾਕ/ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਸਹੀ/-
ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ

ANSWER KEY

**Recruitment test conducted on 06/05/2026 for post of Law Officer
Gr.-II under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot
vide Advt. no. BFU-25/23**

1	C	26	C	51	B	76	B
2	A	27	C	52	C	77	C
3	C	28	C	53	B	78	B
4	D	29	B	54	B	79	B
5	B	30	B	55	C	80	B
6	B	31	B	56	B	81	B
7	C	32	C	57	B	82	C
8	C	33	C	58	C	83	C
9	B	34	C	59	B	84	B
10	B	35	A	60	B	85	B
11	B	36	B	61	B	86	B
12	C	37	B	62	B	87	C
13	B	38	B	63	B	88	B
14	C	39	B	64	C	89	C
15	B	40	B	65	B	90	C
16	C	41	B	66	B	91	B
17	C	42	C	67	B	92	C
18	B	43	A	68	B	93	A
19	B	44	B	69	B	94	D
20	B	45	C	70	C	95	B
21	C	46	B	71	B	96	D
22	D	47	B	72	B	97	D
23	B	48	C	73	C	98	B
24	B	49	B	74	B	99	A
25	D	50	B	75	C	100	C

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Law Officer Gr-II (under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot)									
QUESTION BOOKLET	RIGHT THUMB IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE								
OMR ANSWER SHEET									
ROLL NO: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE
Co-ordinator stamp	FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR								

Time Allowed: 02:00 Hours (11:00 AM to 01:00 PM)

Maximum Marks: 100

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
 2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
 3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
 4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
 5. **There are 100 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
 6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
 7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
 8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
 9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
 10. **THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
 11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
 12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
 13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
 14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
 15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
 16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
 17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
 18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **01:00 PM.**
-

- Q1.** Which of the following correctly reflects the current position of law regarding Article 14?
- Article 14 applies only when there is discrimination between similarly situated persons.
 - A law can be struck down under Article 14 only if it fails the test of reasonable classification.
 - Article 14 includes a ground of "manifest arbitrariness" to invalidate legislation.
 - Manifest arbitrariness applies only to executive action, not legislation.
- Q2.** The right to health under Article 21 has been interpreted to include which of the following?
- Right to emergency medical treatment
 - Right to livelihood
 - Right to a pollution-free environment
 - Right to free healthcare in all circumstances
- Select the correct answer:
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2 and 4 only
- Q3.** Which of the following statements is correct?
- Article 32 can be invoked for enforcement of both fundamental and legal rights.
 - Article 226 is narrower than Article 32 in scope.
 - High Courts under Article 226 can issue writs even for "any other purpose."
 - The Supreme Court can refuse relief under Article 32 on discretionary grounds like High Courts.
- Q4.** Which of the following grounds is NOT a valid restriction under Article 19(2)?
- Public order
 - Decency or morality
 - Friendly relations with foreign states
 - Administrative convenience
- Q5.** In India, public health and sanitation fall primarily under which list of the Seventh Schedule?
- Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
 - Residuary Powers
- Q6.** Which of the following best describes the doctrine of ultra vires?
- Administrative authorities can act beyond their powers if justified by public interest
 - Acts done beyond the legal authority of a body are invalid
 - Only judicial bodies are bound by their jurisdictional limits
 - Ultra vires applies only to delegated legislation
- Q7.** Which of the following is NOT a principle of natural justice?
- Nemo judex in causa sua
 - Audi alteram partem
 - Res judicata
 - Rule against bias
- Q8.** A writ of Mandamus is issued:
- To release a person unlawfully detained
 - To transfer a case from a lower court
 - To compel a public authority to perform a legal duty
 - To quash an already passed order
- Q9.** A government officer conducts an inquiry against an employee in a case where the officer has a personal interest. Which principle is violated?
- Audi alteram partem
 - Nemo judex in causa sua
 - Doctrine of ultra vires
 - Rule of estoppel
- Q10.** A municipal authority imposes a higher tax rate only on small shopkeepers without any reasonable basis. This action can be challenged under:
- Article 19 only
 - Article 14 only
 - Article 21 only
 - Article 32 only
- Q11.** A tender accepted by a government authority to supply goods over a period of time is best described as:
- A concluded contract for entire quantity
 - A standing offer that becomes a contract upon each order
 - An agreement without consideration
 - A voidable contract

- Q12.** Which factor is most crucial in determining whether a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is legally binding?
- The length of the document
 - The presence of witnesses
 - The intention of parties to create legal relations
 - The title of the document as "MoU"
- Q13.** Contracts of personal service are generally:
- Specifically enforceable in all cases
 - Not specifically enforceable except in exceptional circumstances
 - Void agreements
 - Enforceable only through criminal law
- Q14.** A government department invites tenders for supply of medical equipment. A bidder submits a tender which is later rejected. Which statement is correct?
- Invitation to tender is an offer
 - Submission of tender is an invitation to offer
 - Invitation to tender is an invitation to offer, and submission of tender is an offer
 - Both invitation and submission are offers
- Q15.** A consultant is hired under a service contract but fails to deliver the agreed report within the stipulated time, causing loss to the employer. What is the primary remedy available?
- Specific performance in all cases
 - Damages for breach of contract
 - Criminal prosecution
 - Automatic termination without consequences
- Q16.** Which of the following is NOT an essential element of negligence?
- Duty of care
 - Breach of duty
 - Mens rea
 - Damage
- Q17.** Medical negligence in India is commonly assessed using which principle?
- Doctrine of privity
 - Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher
 - Bolam test
 - Doctrine of frustration
- Q18.** Under the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, liability arises when:
- There is intentional harm
 - A dangerous thing escapes and causes damage
 - There is breach of contract
 - There is criminal negligence
- Q19.** An employer is held liable for acts of an employee when:
- The act is done outside employment
 - The act is done in the course of employment
 - The employee acts for personal reasons only
 - There is no contract of employment
- Q20.** Failure to obtain informed consent from a patient may amount to:
- Breach of contract only
 - Negligence
 - Defamation
 - Nuisance
- Q21.** The primary remedy in tort law is:
- Imprisonment
 - Specific performance
 - Damages
 - Injunction only
- Q22.** Which of the following is NOT a type of jurisdiction under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- Territorial jurisdiction
 - Pecuniary jurisdiction
 - Subject-matter jurisdiction
 - Appellate jurisdiction of Parliament
- Q23.** A suit should generally be filed:
- Where the plaintiff resides
 - Where the defendant resides or cause of action arises
 - Only where the contract was signed
 - Anywhere in India
- Q24.** "Pleadings" under CPC include:
- Evidence and affidavits
 - Plaint and written statement
 - Oral arguments
 - Judgments
- Q25.** Which of the following is NOT a condition for granting a temporary injunction?
- Prima facie case
 - Balance of convenience
 - Irreparable injury
 - Proof beyond reasonable doubt

Q26. The inherent powers of a civil court are provided under:

- A. Section 10 CPC
- B. Section 80 CPC
- C. Section 151 CPC
- D. Order I CPC

Q27. Under the BNS, causing death by a rash or negligent act (without intention or knowledge) is punishable under:

- A. Culpable homicide provisions
- B. Murder provisions
- C. Causing death by negligence provision
- D. No offence is made out

Q28. For fixing criminal liability on a doctor under BNS, the negligence must generally be:

- A. Minor lapse
- B. Ordinary negligence
- C. Gross negligence
- D. No negligence required

Q29. Valid consent for medical procedures under criminal law must be:

- A. Always oral
- B. Free and informed
- C. Given only by family members
- D. Implied in all hospital admissions

Q30. A doctor performing a risky surgery with patient's consent and in good faith, but resulting in harm, is:

- A. Always criminally liable
- B. Protected if done for patient's benefit with due care
- C. Liable only civilly
- D. Liable for attempt to murder

Q31. A hospital staff member negligently administers the wrong injection causing injury. This may attract:

- A. No liability
- B. Offence relating to hurt by negligent act
- C. Only civil liability
- D. Offence of theft

Q32. Under BNS, "good faith" requires:

- A. Mere honesty
- B. Acting without intention to harm
- C. Acting with due care and attention
- D. Acting under employer's orders

Q33. Performing a medical procedure without patient consent (in non-emergency situations) may amount to:

- A. No offence
- B. Negligence only
- C. Assault or use of criminal force
- D. Defamation

Q34. In a life-threatening emergency where the patient is unconscious and no guardian is available, a doctor:

- A. Must wait for court permission
- B. Cannot proceed without consent
- C. May proceed in good faith to save life
- D. Is always criminally liable

Q35. The National Medical Commission Act, 2019 replaced which earlier body?

- A. Medical Council of India
- B. Dental Council of India
- C. Pharmacy Council of India
- D. Nursing Council of India

Q36. The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 primarily deals with:

- A. Regulation of medical education
- B. Registration and regulation of clinical establishments
- C. Approval of drugs
- D. Organ transplantation

Q37. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 regulates:

- A. Medical negligence claims
- B. Manufacture and sale of drugs and cosmetics
- C. Hospital registration
- D. Organ donation

Q38. Under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, every person has:

- A. No right to mental healthcare
- B. Right to access mental healthcare services
- C. Only emergency mental care
- D. Right to refuse all treatment

Q39. The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 aims to:

- A. Regulate drug pricing
- B. Prevent illegal organ trade and regulate transplantation
- C. Govern hospital licensing
- D. Regulate biomedical waste

- Q40.** Under the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, why can registration of a clinical establishment be cancelled?
- High patient load
 - Failure to meet prescribed minimum standards
 - Charging low fees
 - Refusal to admit patients
- Q41.** Under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, an advance directive allows a person to:
- Transfer property
 - Specify future treatment preferences
 - Appoint a doctor
 - Waive all legal rights
- Q42.** Under the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, biomedical waste must be:
- Mixed with general waste
 - Burnt immediately
 - Segregated at source into categories
 - Stored indefinitely
- Q43.** Medical services fall under "service" in the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 except when:
- Services are rendered free of charge to all patients
 - Services are provided in private hospitals
 - Doctors charge consultation fees
 - Hospitals provide paid treatment
- Q44.** Under the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010, clinical establishments are required to:
- Avoid maintaining records
 - Maintain and provide medical records to patients
 - Share data only with police
 - Maintain records for one day only
- Q45.** Under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, "brain death" must be certified by:
- Any single doctor
 - Police officer
 - A board of medical experts
 - Hospital administrator
- Q46.** The primary objective of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, is to:
- Regulate school education
 - Coordinate and maintain standards of higher education
 - Conduct university examinations
 - Appoint Vice-Chancellors
- Q47.** Under the UGC Act, which body recognises universities in India?
- Ministry of Education
 - University Grants Commission
 - State Governments only
 - Supreme Court
- Q48.** State universities in India are generally established by:
- Parliament
 - Private contracts
 - State legislatures through statutes
 - Courts
- Q49.** Public employment in India must generally follow:
- Personal discretion
 - Principles of equality and merit
 - Family succession
 - Private contracts only
- Q50.** In disciplinary proceedings against an employee, which principle must be followed?
- Strict liability
 - Natural justice
 - Res judicata
 - Estoppel
- Q51.** "Misconduct" in service law generally refers to:
- Only criminal offences
 - Violation of service rules or discipline
 - Personal disputes outside work
 - Political opinions
- Q52.** Reservation in public employment in India is primarily based on:
- Religion only
 - Economic status only
 - Social and educational backwardness
 - Language

- Q53.** Service disputes relating to public servants are commonly adjudicated by:
- Civil courts only
 - Administrative tribunals
 - Police authorities
 - Election Commission
- Q54.** Termination of a government employee without giving an opportunity to be heard violates:
- Doctrine of ultra vires
 - Audi alteram partem
 - Rule of estoppel
 - Doctrine of eclipse
- Q55.** Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which of the following is NOT included in the definition of "workman"?
- Skilled worker
 - Technical employee
 - Managerial or administrative staff
 - Operational employee
- Q56.** Which of the following is NOT considered "retrenchment" under the Act?
- Termination due to redundancy
 - Voluntary retirement
 - Termination for surplus staff
 - Termination for reorganisation
- Q57.** The determination of the "appropriate government" under the Industrial Disputes Act depends on:
- Employee's salary
 - Nature and control of the industry
 - Location of employee residence
 - Trade union membership
- Q58.** Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, gratuity is generally payable after completion of:
- 1 year of service
 - 3 years of service
 - 5 years of continuous service
 - 10 years of service
- Q59.** Gratuity can be wholly or partially forfeited if:
- Employee resigns voluntarily
 - Employee is dismissed for misconduct involving moral turpitude
 - Employee retires
 - Employee completes 10 years of service
- Q60.** Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) is mandatory in workplaces with:
- 5 or more employees
 - 10 or more employees
 - 20 or more employees
 - 50 or more employees
- Q61.** A complaint under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 should ordinarily be filed within:
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1 month | B. 3 months |
| C. 6 months | D. 1 year |
- Q62.** The purpose of a charge sheet in service law is to:
- Announce punishment
 - Inform the employee of allegations
 - Terminate employment
 - Transfer the employee
- Q63.** If the inquiry officer has a personal interest in the outcome, the proceedings violate:
- Doctrine of estoppel
 - Rule against bias
 - Doctrine of eclipse
 - Res judicata
- Q64.** Under the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, which of the following is classified as sensitive personal data?
- Name and address
 - Email ID
 - Medical records and health information
 - Gender
- Q65.** Section 43A of the IT Act provides for compensation when:
- Government fails to provide internet
 - A body corporate fails to protect sensitive personal data due to negligence
 - A person forgets a password
 - A website crashes accidentally

- Q66.** Accessing hospital records without permission and downloading patient data would fall under:
- Lawful use
 - Unauthorised access and data theft
 - Contractual dispute
 - Civil defamation
- Q67.** A hospital employee discloses patient data obtained during employment without consent. This may attract liability under which section of the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- Section 66
 - Section 72
 - Section 79
 - Section 80
- Q68.** Under Section 79 of the IT Act, intermediaries are exempt from liability if they:
- Create unlawful content
 - Exercise due diligence and do not initiate transmission
 - Ignore complaints
 - Modify all content
- Q69.** In telemedicine consultations, patient data must primarily be protected through:
- Verbal assurances only
 - Reasonable security practices and encryption
 - Public disclosure
 - No safeguards required
- Q70.** Under the IT Act, electronic medical records:
- Have no legal validity
 - Are valid only in criminal cases
 - Are legally recognised, similar to paper records
 - Require Supreme Court approval
- Q71.** Using a doctor's login credentials to access hospital systems would amount to:
- Breach of contract only
 - Identity theft under cyber law
 - No offence
 - Civil negligence only
- Q72.** In handling patient data, hospitals should follow data minimization, which means:
- Collect all possible data
 - Collect only necessary data for the purpose
 - Share data freely
 - Store data indefinitely
- Q73.** Processing of patient health data in digital systems generally requires:
- No consent
 - Implied consent in all cases
 - Explicit and informed consent
 - Approval from police
- Q74.** A valid legal notice must clearly contain:
- Only allegations
 - Facts, legal basis, and relief sought
 - Emotional arguments
 - Court judgment
- Q75.** While drafting a reply to a legal notice, the most appropriate approach is to:
- Admit all allegations
 - Ignore the notice
 - Specifically admit, deny, or explain each allegation
 - Repeat the notice
- Q76.** In an affidavit, the verification clause is used to:
- State arguments
 - Confirm the truth of statements on oath
 - Provide evidence documents
 - Mention court fees
- Q77.** Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, a Public Information Officer (PIO) must ordinarily reply within:
- 7 days
 - 15 days
 - 30 days
 - 60 days
- Q78.** Information can be denied under RTI if it:
- Is inconvenient to provide
 - Falls under exempt categories like national security
 - Is too old
 - Is lengthy

- Q79.** A writ petition is generally maintainable when:
- There is a contractual dispute only
 - Fundamental or legal rights are violated
 - There is no dispute
 - Parties agree mutually
- Q80.** A writ petition must usually be supported by:
- Oral statements only
 - Affidavit verifying the facts
 - Police report
 - Newspaper articles
- Q81.** If a petition has procedural defects at filing stage, the court registry may:
- Dismiss the case immediately
 - Return it for correction
 - Decide the case on merits
 - Transfer it automatically
- Q82.** In *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of West Bengal*, the Court emphasized that:
- Health is not a fundamental right
 - State has no obligation to provide medical care
 - Failure to provide timely medical treatment violates Article 21
 - Only private hospitals are responsible
- Q83.** In *Parmanand Katara v. Union of India*, it was held that:
- Doctors can refuse emergency treatment
 - Only government hospitals must provide emergency care
 - Every doctor must provide immediate aid to save life
 - Police permission is required before treatment
- Q84.** Regarding *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, judicial observations generally emphasize:
- It is purely a private scheme
 - It aims to ensure financial protection for healthcare access
 - It replaces all state health schemes
 - It applies only to urban population
- Q85.** In challenges relating to the National Medical Commission Act, 2019, the Supreme Court has generally:
- Denied any regulatory role to NMC
 - Upheld the need for centralized standards in medical education
 - Allowed complete autonomy to private colleges
 - Abolished entrance exams
- Q86.** In disputes involving the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Court has held that:
- UGC has no authority over universities
 - UGC regulations can override inconsistent university rules
 - States have absolute control
 - Courts cannot review UGC decisions
- Q87.** In *Common Cause Vs Union of India*, The Supreme Court recognised which of the following?
- Active euthanasia
 - Ban on withdrawal of life support
 - Right to die with dignity and passive euthanasia
 - Only the doctor's discretion in end-of-life care
- Q88.** Recent rulings indicate that hospitals may be held liable for negligence of their staff under:
- Criminal law only
 - Doctrine of vicarious liability
 - No liability
 - Contract law only
- Q89.** In matters of government tenders, courts generally:
- Re-evaluate technical and financial bids in detail
 - Interfere freely in all contractual matters
 - Exercise limited judicial review focusing on arbitrariness, mala fides, or illegality
 - Replace the decision of the tender authority
- Q90.** If a public official misuses institutional funds, it may lead to:
- No consequences
 - Only administrative warning
 - Disciplinary action and possible legal proceedings
 - Automatic resignation only

Q91. Which memory is volatile in nature?

- A. ROM
- B. RAM
- C. SSD
- D. Hard Disk

Q92. What is the function of an Operating System (OS)?

- A. Perform arithmetic calculations and basic data processing tasks
- B. Design and develop websites using various programming tools
- C. Manage hardware and software resources efficiently in a system
- D. Compile high-level programs into machine-level executable code

Q93. Which of the following is responsible for converting high-level language into machine code?

- A. Compiler
- B. Assembler
- C. Loader
- D. Linker

Q94. Which of the following protocols is primarily used for secure web browsing?

- A. HTTP
- B. FTP
- C. SMTP
- D. HTTPS

Q95. In Microsoft Word, which feature is used to apply the same formatting to multiple sections of text quickly?

- A. Styles
- B. Format Painter
- C. Clipboard
- D. Themes

Q96. Which feature is used to create personalized letters for multiple recipient?

- A. Macro
- B. SmartArt
- C. WordArt
- D. Mail Merge

Q97. What does the "Header and Footer" section allow you to do?

- A. Insert images, graphics, or visual elements into the document body
- B. Insert the current date and time automatically into the document content
- C. Edit page margins, spacing, and overall layout settings of the document
- D. Add content to the top and bottom area of every page in the document

Q98. Which of the following file extensions is associated with a text document?

- A) .exe
- B) .txt
- C) .jpg
- D) .mp3

Q99. What is the purpose of Macros in MS Word?

- A. To automate repetitive tasks
- B. To check spelling
- C. To insert images
- D. To change fonts

Q100. Which alignment option makes text evenly aligned on both left and right margins?

- A. Left Align
- B. Center Align
- C. Justify
- D. Right Align
