



LINKING LAWS

Linking Publication

AIBE

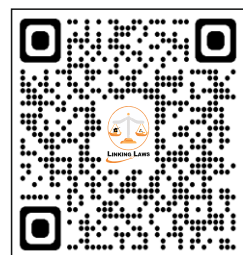
ALL INDIA BAR EXAMINATION

LINKING PAPERATHON BOOKLET

English
Edition

Unique Features

- Linked Provision (with New Criminal Laws - BNS, BNSS, BSA)
- Linking Explanation (with New Criminal Laws - BNS, BNSS, BSA)
- Section- Switching Table (Old to New Laws)
- Exam Coverage [3rd (2012) - 18th (2023)]
- Subject Wise Analysis
- Weightage Table (Year wise)
- Video Linked QR Code
- English & Hindi Both Edition



Scan QR to Install
Linking App for
E-Linking Contents

©All Rights Reserved

Visit Official Website www.LinkinLaws.com for other Linking Publications or
Install Linking App for E-Access of Linking Study Materials

AIBE

Linking Paperathon Booklet (With Section Switching Table)

Clear AIBE by 75% Syllabus Coverage



Tansukh Paliwal
CA, LLM
Ex-Officer in State PSU
Founder, Linking Laws
Director (Judiciary) Unacademy



Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

[Click Here To Buy Linking Publication](#)

INDEX			
Sr. No.	Subjects	Page No.	
1.	Syllabus	4	
2.	Weightage Analysis Table	5-6	
3.	Section Switching Table (Old to New Criminal Laws)	7-11	
4.	Topics	AIBE 10th -18th (With Linked Provisions)	AIBE 3rd -9th (Without Linked Provisions)
I. Civil Major Law			
I.	Constitution of India	13-34	223-229
II.	Civil Procedure Code, 1908	35-54	230-235
II. Criminal Major Law			
III.	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)	55-70	236-240
IV.	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (CrPC, 1973)	71-93	241-247
V.	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (IEA, 1872)	94-109	248-253
III. Common Civil Minor Law			
VI.	Family Law	110-124	254-256
VII.	Indian Contract Act, 1872	125-130	257-262
VIII.	Specific Relief Act, 1963	131-136	263-265
IX.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	137-139	266-269
X.	Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	140-143	270-271
IV. Other Civil Minor Law (Codified)			
XI.	Arbitration and Conciliation act 1996	144-151	272-275
XII.	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	152-155	276-277
XIII.	Advocates Act, 1961	156-163	278-282
XIV.	Environment Law	164-167	283-285
XV.	Motor Vehicle Act, 1988	168-170	286-287
V. Other Civil Minor Law (Uncodified)			
XVI.	Administrative law	171-174	288-289
XVII.	Law of Tort	175-178	290-293
XVIII.	Public Interest Litigation	179-186	-
VI. Technical Law			
XIX.	Information Technology Act, 2000	187-191	294-296
XX.	Company Law	192-196	297-301
XXI.	Taxation Law	197-203	-
XXII.	Intellectual Property Laws	204-208	-
XXIII.	Land Acquisition Act, 1894	209-213	-
XIV.	Labour & Industrial Laws	214-221	302-305
5.	QR Code	306-308	
I.	Free Video Lectures (Subject Wise)	306	
II.	Ek Class Khallas Series (Free Video Links)	307	
III.	QR Code for Landmark Judgments (Year wise & Subject wise)	308	

Note : The above index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for All India Bar Examination {**Source:** www.https://allindiabarexamination.com}

Disclaimer: All efforts have been made to assure accuracy of the answer given and explanation provided. However, any Bonafede or unintentional error or mistake as to typing, printing or otherwise will not entitled any reader of the book for any kind of damages or compensation whatsoever.

[Click Here To Buy Linking Publication](#)

AIBE LINKING WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS (AIBE EXAM WISE)

Total Questions No. (In %)

SR. No	Subjects	Total Questions No. (In %)																Total Ques. No.	Average
		AIBE-3 rd (2012)	AIBE-4 th (2012)	AIBE-5 th (2013)	AIBE-6 th (2014)	AIBE-7 th (2014)	AIBE-8 th (2015)	AIBE-9 th (2016)	AIBE-10 th (2017)	AIBE-11 th (2017)	AIBE-12 th (2018)	AIBE-13 th (2018)	AIBE-14 th (2019)	AIBE-15 th (2021)	AIBE-16 th (2021)	AIBE-17 th (2023)	AIBE-18 th (2023)		
I. Civil Major Law																			
1.	CoI	9	8	11	10	7	9	7	13	13	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	159	9.93%
2.	C.P.C	8	11	11	10	6	6	5	11	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	145	9.06%
II. Criminal Major Law																			
3.	BNS (I.P.C.)	7	6	6	6	6	8	6	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	117	7.31%
4.	BNS (Cr.P.C.)	9	8	10	10	12	11	10	10	14	14	10	10	10	11	10	10	165	10.31%
5.	BSA (I.E.A.)	7	8	8	8	5	7	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	122	7.62%
III. Common Civil Minor Law																			
6.	Family Law	1	4	5	4	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	92	5.75%
7.	I.C.A.	3	14	16	9	8	8	6	1	3	-	4	7	3	3	3	88	5.5%	
8.	S.R.A.	1	3	3	2	5	-	4	4	3	3	5	1	4	3	1	42	2.65%	
9.	T.P.A.	11	2	2	4	2	2	5	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	2	38	2.37%	
10.	N.I.A.	1	2	-	3	3	2	2	3	-	1	4	-	-	1	2	24	1.5%	
IV. Other Civil Minor Law (Codified)																			
11.	A&C Act	5	5	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58	3.62%
12.	C.P. Act, 1986	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	24	1.5%	
13.	Adv. Act, 1961	8	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	64	4%	
14.	Environment Law	1	1	-	-	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	31	1.9%	
15.	M.V. Act	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	14	.8%	
V. Other Civil Minor Law (Uncodified)																			
16.	Adm. Law	1	2	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	3	29	1.81%	
17.	Law of Tort	7	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	48	3%	
18.	P.I.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	30	1.87%	
VI. Technical Law																			
19.	I.T. Act, 2000	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	34	2.12%	
20.	Company Law	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	49	3.06%	
21.	Taxation Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	32	2%	
22.	I.P. Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	1.18%	
23.	L.A. Act, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	1.12%	
24.	Labour Law	2	6	6	6	4	2	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	69	4.31%	
Following subjects are not include in current Syllabus																			
1.	Limitation Act	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	1%	
2.	Interpretation Law	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	.25%	
3.	International Law	2	-	-	-	7	5	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	1.31%	
4.	Jurisprudence Law	2	4	3	3	5	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	1.56%	
5.	GK	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	.43%	
6.	Miscellaneous	6	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	1%	
Total																	1600	100%	

AIBE PAPERATHON

ABBREVIATIONS USED

CoI	Constitution of India	IPC	Indian Penal Code, 1860
CPC	Code of Civil Procedure,1908	CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure,1973
BNSS	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	C.P. Act,1986	Consumer Protection Act, 1986
BNS	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023	IEA	Indian Evidence Act, 1872
BSA	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023	I.C.A.	Indian Contract Act,1872
S.R.A.	Specific Relief Act, 1963	Adv. Act, 1961	Advocates Act, 1961
T.P.A.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	M.V. Act	Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
N.I.A.	Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	Adm. Law	Administrative law
A&C Act	Arbitration and Conciliation act 1996	P.I.L.	Public Interest Litigation
I.P. Laws	Intellectual Property Laws	I.T. Act, 2000	Information Technology Act, 2000
L.A. Act	Land Acquisition Act, 1894		

Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam

AIBE PAPERATHON

AIBE LINKING WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS (EXAM WISE) (AIBE Paper X - XVIII with Linked Provision & Explanations)

SR. No	Subjects	Total Questions no. (In %)									Total No. of Ques.	Average of Nine Exams (%)
		AIBE 10 th (2012)	AIBE 11 th (2012)	AIBE 12 th (2013)	AIBE 13 th (2014)	AIBE 14 th (2014)	AIBE 15 th (2015)	AIBE 16 th (2016)	AIBE 17 th (2023)	AIBE 18 th (2023)		
I. Civil Major Law												
1.	CoI	13	13	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	98	10.88%
2.	C.P.C	11	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	88	9.77%
II. Criminal Major Law												
3.	BNS (I.P.C.)	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	72	8%
4.	BNSS (Cr.P.C.)	10	10	14	10	10	10	10	11	10	95	10.55%
5.	BSA (I.E.A.)	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	70	7.77%
III. Common Civil Minor Law												
6.	Family Law	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	72	8%
7.	I.C.A.	1	3	-	-	4	7	3	3	3	24	2.66%
8.	S.R.A.	4	3	3	5	-	1	4	3	1	24	2.66%
9.	T.P.A.	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	10	1.11%
10.	N.I.A.	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	2	11	1.22%
IV. Other Civil Minor Law (Codified)												
11.	A&C Act	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	3.77%
12.	C.P. Act, 1986	3	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	2	15	1.66%
13.	Environment Law	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	33	3.66%
14.	Adv. Act, 1961	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	20	2.22%
15.	M.V. Act	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	7	.77%
V. Other Civil Minor Law (Uncodified)												
16.	Adm. Law	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	2.11%
17.	Law of Tort	1	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	22	2.44%
18.	P.I.L.	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	3.33%
VI. Technical Law												
19.	I.T. Act, 2000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	2%
20.	Company Law	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	20	2.22%
21.	Taxation Law	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	32	3.55%
22.	I.P. Laws	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	2.11%
23.	L.A. Act, 1894	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	2%
24.	Labour Law	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	37	4.11%

Note: Any Law which was part of Syllabus earlier but not included in Latest Syllabus of AIBE has been intentionally removed in this book.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Exam - Wise Weightage Analysis

AIBE Previous Papers (10 th - 18 th) Linking Weightage Analysis			
AIBE (Year)	No. of Questions	Total No. of Ques.	Weightage
AIBE 10 th (2017)	3,4,23,30,31,50,61,64,70,81, 87,90,91	13	13%
AIBE 11 th (2017)	30, 31, 32, 33, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 76, 78	13	13%
AIBE 12 th (2018)	2, 4, 13, 15, 25, 41, 64, 75, 77, 84, 97	11	11%
AIBE 13 th (2018)	45,69,70,71,80,81,82,83,84,85	10	10%
AIBE 14 th (2019)	1,2,28,29,30,31,64,68,71,72	10	10%
AIBE 15 th (2021)	44,45,46,56,57,68,69,70,71,77	10	10%
AIBE 16 th (2021)	10,39,57,61,67,76,77,78,93,94	10	10%
AIBE 17 th (2023)	49-56, 63, 64	10	10%
AIBE 18 th (2023)	1-10, 85	11	11%

Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

Scan QR
for

All Judiciary Exam

Watching Video Solution of AIBE Paperathon



AIBE PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

Examination - X [2017]

3. Which writ is issued by the Court to quash the wrongful order of a lower Court

- (1) Mandamus
- (2) Quo warranto
- (3) Prohibition
- (4) Certiorari.

Ans. [4]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Articles 32** – Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
2. **Article 226** – Writ jurisdiction of High Court.
3. **Article 139** – Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs.

Explanation:- ‘Certiorari’ means to ‘certify’. Certiorari is a curative writ. When the Court is of the opinion that a lower court or a tribunal has passed an order which is beyond its powers or committed an error of law then, through the writ of certiorari, it may transfer the case to itself or quash the order passed by the lower court or tribunal. A writ of certiorari is issued by the Supreme Court or High Court to the subordinate courts or tribunal. The writ of certiorari is issued after the case is heard and decided. It is issued to quash the decision or order of the lower court when the lower court passed an order without or in excess of jurisdiction.

4. Filing with the Court, to object owns or another's imprisonment is called?

- (1) Writ of Quo Warranto
- (2) Habeas Corpus
- (3) Writ of Prohibition
- (4) None of the above.

Ans. [2]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Articles 32** – Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
2. **Article 226** – Writ jurisdiction of High Court.
3. **Article 139** – Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs.

Explanation:- ‘Habeas Corpus’ literally means “to have a body of”. This writ is used to release a person who has been unlawfully detained or imprisoned. By virtue of this writ, the Court directs the person so detained to be brought before it to examine the legality of his detention. If the Court concludes that the detention was unlawful, then it directs the person to be released immediately.

23. Recently, in which case the Kerala High Court held that a University Grant Commission criterion which allowed certain relaxation in marks to reserved categories as violation of Article 16(1) of the Constitution

- (1) Nair Service Society vs. UGC, WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)

- (2) CBSE vs. UGC, WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- (3) UGC vs. State of Kerala, WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- (4) UGC vs. Secretary of State, WP (C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)

Ans. [1]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 16** – Equality of opportunity in all government employment.
2. Indra Sawhney & Others v. Union of India (1993)
3. Balaji vs State of Mysore case (1963)
4. Devadasan v. Union of India, (1964)

Explanation:- The Kerala High Court in Nair Service Society vs. UGC, declared a criterion prescribed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for qualifying the National Eligibility Test (NET) as unconstitutional. UGC submitted that there was no illegality in prescribing lower minimum marks for clearing the NET for reserved categories and since only the candidates who secure the minimum marks in the reserved categories are entitled to be qualified and there is no illegality in qualifying the top 15 percent among them. The court held that this stipulation is unconstitutional and allowed the petition filed by NSS.

30. The provision relating to Abolition of Untouchability is given in

- (1) Article 23
- (2) Article 24
- (3) Article 17
- (4) Article 15

Ans. [3]

Linked Provisions:- Article 18 – Abolition of titles.

Explanation:- Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolished ‘untouchability’, forbade its practice in any form and made enforcement of any disability arising out of ‘untouchability’, an offence punishable in accordance with law.

31. Under which Supreme Court judgment, action of the President to summon, prorogue and dissolve either of the houses of the Parliament, shall be unconstitutional if acted without advice of Council of Ministers-

- (1) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain, A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
- (2) Anandan vs. Chief Secretary, A.I.R. 1966 S.C
- (3) Rao vs. Indira Gandhi, A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 1002
- (4) None of the above.

Ans. [3]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 74** – Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.
2. **Article 75** – Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. **Article 83** – Duration of Houses of Parliament.

AIBE PAPERATHON
Constitution of India

56. Constitutional provisions of Fundamental Rights (FRs) are given under which part of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Part I (B) Part II
(C) Part III. (D) Part IV

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision- Part III L/w Art.358, 359 COI.

Explanation- Part III deals with Fundamental rights. It consists of Art.12-35. Fundamental Rights in India has been borrowed from the Constitution of the USA. It provides 6 fundamental rights which are as follows-

- 1) Right to Equality (Art.14-18).
- 2) Right to Freedom (Art.19-22).
- 3) Right against Exploitation (Art.23-24).
- 4) Right to Freedom of Religion (Art.25-28).
- 5) Cultural and Educational Rights (Art.29-30).
- 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art.32-35).

63. Which of the following is not 'Law' according to Article 13 of Indian Constitution?

- (A) Rule
(B) By-laws
(C) Custom or usage
(D) None of these

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision- Art.13 L/w Art.368 COI.

Explanation- Art.13 deals with laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights. In Art.13(3)(a), the expression 'law' has been given a wider connotation so as to include any ordinance, order, bye-laws, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law.

64. Which of the following Schedule deals with Union list, State list and Concurrent list in the Constitution of India?

- (A) Schedule 7
(B) Schedule 10
(C) Schedule 11
(D) Schedule 12

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Schedule 7 List III L/w Art.248-251, 254 COI.

Explanation- Schedule 7 of Constitution provides 3 Lists namely- Union List, State List & Concurrent List.

Union List- Centre has exclusive powers to makes laws & it contains 100 subjects.

State List- State legislatures has exclusive powers to makes laws & it contains 61 subjects.

Concurrent List- Central and State Government both can make laws on the subjects mentioned under this & it contains 52 subjects.

Examination - XVIII [2023]

1. The concept of freedom of trade and commerce mentioned in the Indian Constitution is motivated from the experience of the following country?

- (A) America
(B) Australia
(C) Ireland
(D) United Kingdom

Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Art. 14** - Equality before law.
2. **Art. 19-** Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
3. **Art. 19(1)(g)-** freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
4. **Art. 301** - Freedom of trade, commerce & intercourse.
5. **Restrictions- Article 302- 307**

Explanation:-

1. Article 301 of the Indian Constitution provides that the trade, commerce and intercourse in the country should be free throughout the country. Article 301 has been included in the Constitution in order to ensure that the unity of the nation is maintained by removing the geographical barriers which exist in various parts of the country. Also, by removing the imposition of any restrictions which may be put up, it ensures the free flow of goods throughout the country.
2. In the Indian Constitution, the provisions regarding the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse were adopted from the Constitution of Australia.

2. Which of the following writ is issued to enforce the performance of public duties by the authority?

- (A) Mandamus
(B) Quo warranto
(C) Certiorari
(D) Prohibition

Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 32-** Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by Part III.
2. **Article 226-** Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.

Explanation:-

1. There are five types of writs which are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution to the public in case their fundamental rights are being violated. The five types of writs mentioned below are issued in distinct circumstances, and each of them has different imputations. (a) Habeas corpus is a Latin term which means "to have a body of"; (b) Mandamus is a Latin term which means "to command"; (c) Quo warranto is a Latin term which means "by what authority"; (d) Certiorari is a Latin term which means "to certify"; (e)

AIBE PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

7. What transition period was provided in the Constitution of India for changing official language of Union from English to Hindi?

- (A) 5 years (B) 10 years
(C) 15 years (D) 25 years

Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 343**- Official language of the Union.
2. **Article 344**- Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.
3. **Schedule 8**- Official Languages.
4. **Article 120/210** - Language to be used in parliament/ state legislature.

Explanation: - Article 343(3)-Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of— (a) the English language, or (b) the Devanagari form of numerals, for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

8. In which of the following case it was held that there could be no reservation on single post in the cadre?

- (A) Chakradhar Paswan v State of Bihar
(B) K.C. Vasanth Kumar v State of Karnataka
(C) A.B.S.K. Sangh (Rly) v Union of India
(D) State of Kerala v N.M. Thomas

Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 14** - Equality before law.
2. **Article 16**- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Explanation: - Reservation of posts and appointments for members of backward classes read with Art. 16(1)- Equal opportunity to all citizens relating to public employment-Reservation of posts for scheduled castes/tribes must not be so excessive which would in effect efface the guarantee of equal opportunity. Reservation of the only post in cadre for scheduled caste candidate amounts to 100 percent reservation - 100 percent reservation is excessive and is not permissible under **Art. 16(4)**- Reservation of first vacancy in a particular cadre for scheduled caste candidate is violative of Art. 16(1).

9. Sexual harassment of a working woman at her place of work may also be considered as the violation of which of the following provision of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Article 19(1)(b) (B) Article 19(1)(d)
(C) Article 19(1)(e) (D) Article 19(1)(g)

Ans. [D]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 19**- Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.

2. **Article 19(1)(g)**- freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

3. **Article 21**- Protection of life and personal liberty.

4. Protection from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013

5. **Case - Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan, 1997**

Explanation:- Sexual harassment of a woman at the workplace violates Article 19(g) of the Constitution - the right to practice profession, occupation, trade or business, to achieve the objective of which the Protection of Working Women from Sexual Harassment Act, 2013 was enacted by Parliament in 2013. ,

10. Which of the following doctrine has been applied to resolve the conflict between Article 25(2)(b) and 26(b) of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Doctrine of Harmonious construction
(B) Doctrine of Casus Omissus
(C) Doctrine of Liberal interpretation
(D) Doctrine of Pith and substance

Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 25**- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

2. **Article 26**- Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Explanation: -

1. The Doctrine of Harmonious Construction is an essential rule for interpreting statutes. This doctrine states that when there's a conflict between two or more statutes or between different parts or provisions of a statute, we should interpret them in a way that harmonizes them. This means that when there are inconsistencies, we should try to reconcile the conflicting parts so that one part doesn't negate the purpose of another.

2. **Landmark case-** Sri Shankari Prasad Singh Deo vs. Union of India (AIR 1951 SC 458).

85. Which of the following provision of the Constitution of India states that no tax can be levied or collected except by authority of law?

- (A) Article 246 (B) Article 256
(C) Article 260 (D) Article 265

Ans. [D]

Linked Provisions:- Article 265- Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law.

Explanation:- Without the 'authority of law,' no taxes can be collected is what this article means in simple terms. The law here means only a statute law or an act of the legislature. The law when applied should not violate any other constitutional provision. This article acts as an armour instrument for arbitrary tax extraction.

AIBE PAPERATHON



Free Video Lectures (Subject Wise)

S. No.	Subjects	S. No.	Subjects
1.	Constitution of India	15.	Right to Information Act 2005
2.	Indian Penal Code, 1860	16.	Criminal Judgements Writing
3.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	17.	Civil Judgements Writing
4.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	18.	Major Law Important Judgements
5.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	19.	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994
6.	Indian Contract Act, 1872	20.	Explosives Act, 1884
7.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	21.	Wild Life Protection Act , 1972
8.	The Limitation Act, 1963	22.	Prevention of Corruption Act , 1988
9.	Specific Relief Act, 1963	23.	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
10.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	24.	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
11.	Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	25.	SC & ST Act, 1989
12.	Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881	26.	Arms Act ,1959
13.	Jurisprudence	27.	Indian Partnership Act, 1932
14.	Juvenile Justice Act, 2000	28.	Sale of Goods Act, 1930

AIBE PAPERATHON

29	POCSO Act, 2012	35.	Commercial Court Act, 2015
30.	Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Act, 2013	36	Interpretation Of Statute
31.	Indecent Representation Of Women Act, 1986	37.	Hindu Law
32.	Landmark Judgements 2022	38.	GK Current Affairs
33.	Police Act 1861	39.	MCQs Practice
34.	Information Technology Act, 2000	40.	State Local Laws



Ek Class Khallas Series (Free Video Links)

S. No.	Subjects	S. No.	Subjects
1.	Constitution of India	8.	The Limitation Act, 1963
2.	Indian Penal Code, 1868	9.	Police Act 1861
3.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	10.	Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
4.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	11.	Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
5.	Right to Information Act 2005	12.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
6.	Information Technology Act, 2000	13.	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
7.	Major Law Important Judgements	14.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Scan QR
for
Landmark Judgments
(Year wise & Subject wise)



Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

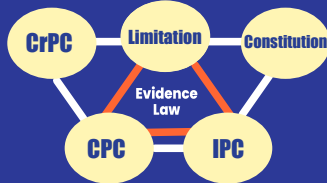


- Real Time Event Linking
- Meditation of Sections
- Newspaper Cutting Approach
- Bilingual Approach
- Digrammatic Notes Making

Online Platform For Judiciary Exam Preparation

INTER LINKING

Section ↔ Section
 Chapter ↔ Chapter
 Act ↔ Act



Why Linking Laws ?

PAPERATHON BOOKLET FOR JUDICIARY EXAM

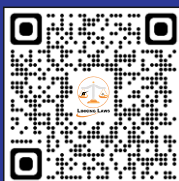
LINKING CHARTS



Major Laws Linking Chart



Alpha Minor Amendment Linking Chart



MRP. 319/-

Linking Publication (E-PDF) is now available at **LINKING APP**



Tansukh Paliwal
 [CA, LL.M, Ex.Govt. Officer]
 Founder of Linking Laws

Scan QR Code to Place Order for Linking Publications or visit

www.LinkingLaws.com