

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Objective Type Test (December-2022) for Recruitment to the post of Deputy District Attorney in the Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Govt. of Punjab

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DD MM YYYY

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature (Please sign in the box)

Question
Booklet Set

A

Booklet Series No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes out of 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has 24 pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet if issued for some reason should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is negative marking (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. Which one of the following is incorrect?
 - (a) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
 - (b) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or both
 - (c) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
 - (d) The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall have the powers of the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate and that of a Metropolitan Magistrate, the powers of the Court of a Magistrate of the first class

2. Director of Prosecution is appointed by the
 - (a) State Government
 - (b) State Government on the recommendation of State Public Service Commission
 - (c) State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - (d) Chief Minister

3. A magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in IPC under
 - (a) Section 156(1) of CrPC
 - (b) Section 156(2) of CrPC
 - (c) Section 156(3) of CrPC
 - (d) All of the above

4. In which case it was held that identity of the victim is not to be disclosed even in judgement of the court?
 - (a) Shashikant v. CBI
 - (b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan
 - (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttranchal
 - (d) None of the above

5. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for trial before a Court of Session?
 - (a) Section 225 to Section 237
 - (b) Section 238 to Section 243
 - (c) Section 251 to Section 259
 - (d) Section 260 to Section 265

6. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for a maximum period of
 - (a) 15 days
 - (b) 14 days
 - (c) 7 days
 - (d) Executive Magistrate is not empowered to grant remand

7. In the case of *Madu Bala v. Suresh Kumar* (1997), the Supreme Court of India held that
 - (a) A police officer, in charge of police station is bound to register an FIR in respect of a cognizable offence
 - (b) A police officer when faced with a dilemma with respect to a complaint alleging commission of cognizable and non-cognizable offence must register an FIR
 - (c) Whenever a Magistrate directs an investigation on a complaint, the police has to register a cognizable case on that complaint treating the same as the FIR and investigate into the same
 - (d) A police officer must investigate a complaint alleging commission of a cognizable and non-cognizable offence only after a direction is issued by the Magistrate

8. Which one of the following is a case relating to anticipatory bail?
 - (a) *D. K. Ganesh Babu v. P. T. Manokaran*
 - (b) *Tama v. State of West Bengal*
 - (c) *Dinesh Dalmia v. C. B. I.*
 - (d) *Dimple Gupta v. Rajive Gupta*

9. Which of the following provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code is not related to 'Appeal'?
 - (a) Section 86
 - (b) Section 449
 - (c) Section 454
 - (d) Section 450

10. Any acquiescence or even consent of parties
 - (a) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (b) Cannot invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (c) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it as an exception
 - (d) None of the above

11. Any police officer making an investigation under section 161
 - (a) May examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (b) Must examine in writing any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of a Magistrate.
 - (c) Must examine by taking video of any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (d) Must examine any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of at least two persons.

12. If a person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
 - (a) The identification process shall not be videographed
 - (b) The identification process shall be videographed
 - (c) The identification process may be videographed
 - (d) The identification process may be videographed under certain special circumstances

13. For commencement of investigation under Section 157 of Cr.P.C
- (a) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable offence has been committed
 - (b) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (c) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable and non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (d) None of the above
14. Confession of Statement by Magistrate without warning to the accused
- (a) Is admissible in evidence
 - (b) Is not admissible in evidence
 - (c) Is admissible under special circumstances
 - (d) Is admissible as corroborating evidence
15. The order of release on default bail would be proper where the charge-sheet was not filed
- (a) Within 90 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (b) Within 60 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (c) Within 120 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (d) Within 150 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
16. Protest Petition is in the nature of the complaint and should be dealt with according to
- (a) Chapter XX of the Code
 - (b) Chapter X of the Code
 - (c) Chapter XV of the Code
 - (d) Chapter XXX of the Code
17. Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which of the following persons may be charged and tried together?
- (a) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (b) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (c) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of such offence
 - (d) All of the above
18. Death of the Complainant
- (a) Does not abate criminal proceedings
 - (b) Abate the criminal proceedings
 - (c) Abate the criminal proceedings in exceptional cases
 - (d) Abate the proceedings in non-compoundable cases

19. Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court is dealt in
- (a) Section 415 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 420 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 442 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 472 of CrPC
20. Warrant of arrest shall be in such form as prescribed in
- (a) Form No. 1 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (b) Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (c) Form No. 3 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (d) Form No. 4 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
21. Where the decree is for the payment of sum of money exceeding five thousand rupees, the period of civil prison
- (a) Shall not exceed three months
 - (b) Shall not exceed six months
 - (c) Shall not exceed nine months
 - (d) Shall not exceed one year
22. A suit may be dismissed where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant and returned un-served, plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons for the period of _____ from the date of such return.
- (a) Thirty days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Seven days
 - (d) Two months
23. In a suit, if plaintiff himself wishes to appear as a witness, he may so appear
- (a) at any time before evidence from plaintiff's side is over
 - (b) at any time before evidence from defendant's side is over
 - (c) at any time before arguments are heard
 - (d) only before any other witness on his behalf has been examined
24. Pleadings can be amended
- (a) before the trial Court only
 - (b) before the first appellate Court only
 - (c) before either the trial Court or first appellate Court or second appellate Court
 - (d) before second appellate Court only
25. Period of detention in civil imprisonment, as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed
- (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) One year

26. In which of the following cases, an aggrieved person can not apply for a review of an order or judgment of a Civil Court?
- (a) A decree or order from which an appeal is allowed but from which no appeal has been preferred
 - (b) A decree or order is passed in the absence of aggrieved person
 - (c) A decree or order from which no appeal is allowed
 - (d) A decision on a reference from a Court of small cause
27. Documents which are meant for cross-examination of a witness of the other party may be produced
- (a) till settlement of issues
 - (b) after settlement of issues
 - (c) any time when required
 - (d) along with pleadings
28. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is not a suit of a civil nature?
- (a) suit for correcting the date of birth in the service record
 - (b) suit for declaration of the right to worship
 - (c) suit for vindication of a mere dignity connected with an office
 - (d) suit for a religious office
29. A suit for partition of properties situated in different cities
- (a) separate suits have to be filed in each of the cities where the properties are situated
 - (b) can be instituted in a city where any property is situated
 - (c) can be instituted in a city where majority of properties/property of maximum value is situated
 - (d) can be instituted where defendants or any of them resides
30. The Provision of specific denial is provided
- (a) in Rule 2 and 4 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - (b) in Rule 1 and 6 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - (c) in Rule 3 and 5 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - (d) in Rule 7 and 9 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
31. A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The rent for the whole of the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 2022 only for the rent due for 2020.
- (a) A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent for 2019 or 2021
 - (b) A shall sue only for 2019 in a separate suit
 - (c) A shall sue B for rent for 2021 in year 2023
 - (d) A has to sue B for rent for 2019 and 2020 in two separate suits
32. Which of the following condition is to be satisfied “to join all persons as plaintiff in one suit”?
- (1) The right to relief alleged to exist in each plaintiff arises out of the same transaction
 - (2) If persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact should be there
 - (3) All plaintiffs must reside in the same jurisdiction of such court

Choose the correct option.

- (a) 1 Only
 - (b) 2 Only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
33. "Contents of Decree" is provided under which provision of CPC?
- (a) Order XX Rule 6
 - (b) Order XX Rule 10
 - (c) Order XVIII Rule 5
 - (d) Order XV Rule 2
34. The Indian Courts have the power to execute
- (a) Decrees of those Indian Courts to which the Code does not apply, such as Schedule Districts
 - (b) Decree of Civil courts outside India, which are established by the authority of the Central Government
 - (c) Decree of revenue courts in any part of India, to which the provisions of the Code do not apply
 - (d) All of the above
35. Section 16 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with which of the following kinds of suits?
- (a) Suit for torts to immovable property
 - (b) Suit for claim of movable property
 - (c) Defamation suit
 - (d) All the above
36. A Suit under Section 92 of CPC may be filed by
- (a) The Advocate General in Presidency Towns
 - (b) Outside Presidency Towns by the Collector
 - (c) Two or more persons having interest in the Trust and who obtained leave of the court
 - (d) All the above are correct
37. The doctrine of rarest of rare case was established in
- (a) Macchi Singh v State of Punjab
 - (b) Bacchan Singh v State of Punjab
 - (c) Prajeet Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - (d) Laxman Naik v. State of Orissa
38. X, a landholder, knowing about the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, deliberately misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined under
- (a) Section 178
 - (b) Section 177
 - (c) Section 176
 - (d) None of the above

39. In which case the Supreme court has laid down the essential ingredients of the offence of criminal conspiracy?
- (a) R. Venkatakrishnan v Central Bureau of Investigation
 - (b) State (N.C.T. Of Delhi) v Navjot Sandhu
 - (c) State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Rajan
 - (d) None of the above
40. Mr A found a purse on the footpath and he took the purse not knowing whom the purse belongs to. When he opened the purse he found an address and some cash in it. He made use of the money for his own purpose without searching for the owner. Which of the statement is true to the fact?
- (a) Mr. A has committed the offence of criminal misappropriation of property
 - (b) Mr A, being the finder of lost purse, he cannot be held guilty of an offence under S.403 IPC
 - (c) Mr A as the finder of lost purse is guilty since he had the means to discover the owner but utilized no means to find the owner
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
41. Mohanan a silversmith, purchased 9 kilograms of silver from a person for a paltry sum. He was unknown about the fact that it is a stolen property. But later when he came to know about the nature of property he returned the property. Select the correct option.
- (a) Mohanan is liable to be punished under S. 411 IPC
 - (b) Dishonestly receiving or retaining property with the knowledge that it was stolen property is punishable under S. 411 IPC
 - (c) Offence under S. 411 IPC is not punishable just for receiving a stolen property from any person for any particular reason.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
42. Landmark decision on constitutionality of death penalty is
- (a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (b) Channulal Verma v. State of Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Jagmohan Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) All the above
43. Reaction or the feeling of a female cannot be a test to determine if her modesty is outraged or not. Which decision establishes this posit?
- (a) State of Punjab v Major Singh
 - (b) Mrs Rupan Deol Bajaj &Anr. v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill &Anr.
 - (c) State of Maharashtra &Ors. v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar
 - (d) Visaka v State of Rajasthan
44. The decision in which of the following case recognized passive euthanasia in India by means of the withdrawal of life support to patients in a permanent vegetative state?
- (a) Medha Kotwal v. Union of Indian and Others
 - (b) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
 - (c) Suresh Kumar Koushal v Naz Foundation
 - (d) Shabnam Hashmi v Union of India

45. Making false charge of an offence with the intent to cause injury to any person is punishable under IPC
- (a) S. 212
 - (b) S. 211
 - (c) S. 209
 - (d) S 206
46. X in India instigates Y a foreigner in Srilanka to commit murder in Srilanka. Which offence under IPC is committed by X?
- (a) S.108A
 - (b) S.107
 - (c) S.108
 - (d) S. 111
47. Which one of the following Section of I.P.C. defines 'Gaining Wrongfully and Loosing Wrongfully'?
- (a) Section 22
 - (b) Section 23
 - (c) Section 24
 - (d) Section 25
48. The defence of 'compulsion by threat' is given in which section of the IPC?
- (a) Section 90
 - (b) Section 96
 - (c) Section 95
 - (d) Section 94
49. Which one of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 may apply against woman also?
- (a) Section 354
 - (b) Section 354-B
 - (c) Section 354-A
 - (d) Section 354-C
50. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court had struck down Section 309, IPC which was later reversed by the same court?
- (a) *Maruti S. Dubal v State of Maharashtra*
 - (b) *P. Rathinam / N. Patnaik v Union of India*
 - (c) *Aruna R. Shanbaug v Union of India*
 - (d) *Common Cause (Registered Society) v Union of India*
51. In which one of the following cases Section 499 and Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 have been recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court?
- (a) *Subramanian Swamy v Union of India*
 - (b) *Rajkumar Gupta v Union of India*
 - (c) *Janet Jayapaul v SRM University*
 - (d) *Abhay Singh v State of UP*

52. "Execution of death sentence by public hanging is barbaric and violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, even if any Jail Manual provides for the same." It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of:
- Bachan Singh v State of Punjab*
 - T.V. Vatheeswaran v State of Tamil Nadu*
 - Attorney General of India v Lachma Devi*
 - Rameswar and Anr v State of UP*
53. What is the maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C., if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year?
- One month
 - Two months
 - Three months
 - Six months
54. Which of the following cases is related to Criminal Breach of Trust under Section 406 of I.P.C.?
- Somnath Puri v State of Rajasthan*
 - Destruction of Public & Private Properties, re v State of AP*
 - Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corp*
 - Avtar Singh v State of Punjab*
55. Match List I (Cases) with List II (Subjects) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List I (Cases) | List II (Subjects) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (A) <i>State of Tamil Nadu v Nalini</i> | 1. Right of private defence |
| (B) <i>Queen v Tolson</i> | 2. Criminal conspiracy |
| (C) <i>Vishwanath v State of UP</i> | 3. Common intention |
| (D) <i>Mehboob Shah v King Emperor</i> | 4. Mistake of fact |
- Codes :**
- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
56. In which one of the following cases, first time, the Supreme Court of India, has reaffirmed the distinction between culpable homicide and murder while adopting the view suggested in Govind case?
- Inder Singh v State of PEPSU*
 - State of A. P. v R. R. Punneya*
 - K. M. Nanawati v State of Maharashtra*
 - Madhavan v State of Kerala*

57. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)-An evidence which could be produced before court but was not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it.

Reason (B)- Best evidence rule is the cardinal principle of law.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)

58. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)- TADA and MCOCA made provisions for confession before the police officer as admissible in law. They were declared unconstitutional.

Reason (R) - Confession in police custody cannot be used as evidence under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is the correct statement but it is not the related reason for Assertion (A)

59. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)--An accused person has in his possession, a letter written to him by an alleged co-conspirator in reference to their common intention in connection with the conspiracy for committing a particular offence. He was compelled to present this letter. The prosecution argued that under s. 10 of the Evidence Act this document is the relevant fact as against the accused himself for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy and also for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Reason (R)- Such letter cannot be produced in the court because it will make the accused “a witness against himself” and will be hit by article 20(3).

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect

60. According to *Queen Empress v Abdullah*, 1885 Allahabad 385, a person is seen running down a street in a wounded condition, and calling out the name of his assailant, and the circumstances under which the injuries were inflicted. These statements and conduct are relevant as to
- (a) what the injured person says and what he does may be taken together and proved as a whole
 - (b) what the injured person says and what he does may not be taken together and proved as a whole
 - (c) what the injured person says may be taken and proved
 - (d) only conduct of person may be taken and proved
61. A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss. The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant
- (a) as showing that A made the representation in good faith
 - (b) as showing that A made the representation in knowledge
 - (c) as showing that A made the representation in intention
 - (d) as showing that A made the representation in negligence
62. Under Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, _____notice in writing is required to be delivered before institution of a suit against the Government.
- (a) Ninety days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Three months
 - (d) Two months
63. A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said — “A and I murdered C”. In context of section 30 this statement
- (a) may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried
 - (b) may be taken into consideration by the Court against A, even if B is not being jointly tried
 - (c) may not be taken into consideration by the Court against B as B is not being prosecuted
 - (d) cannot be taken against A and B as evidence
64. ‘A’ is drunk and made a confession before magistrate that he had murdered ‘B’ last month. This confession should fulfill all requirements for consideration -
- (a) Sec. 24, 25, 26 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (b) Sec. 24, 26, 27 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (c) Sec. 24, 26, 28, 30 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (d) Sec. 24, 26, 28 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 and section 164 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

65. Which one of the following match is correct–

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Presumption as to telegraphic message | sec.86 |
| (b) Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial record | sec.87 |
| (c) Presumption as to books, maps and charts | sec.89 |
| (d) Presumption as to document thirty years old | sec.90 |

66. A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,00,000, “my white horse”. A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts to show which of them was meant. Which provision permits it

- (a) 94
- (b) 95
- (c) 96
- (d) 97

67. ‘A1’ and ‘W1’ married each other in 1930 and their marriage dissolved on the 1st January, 1935. The woman did not marry after the dissolution of the marriage. A son was born to her on the 7th September 1935. These facts conclusively establish that -

- (a) The Child is legitimate son of A1
- (b) The Child is illegitimate son of A1
- (c) The Child is legitimate son of W1 only
- (d) None of the above

68. In reference to DNA test for establishing paternity, the Supreme court observed that “The court must carefully examine as to what would be the consequence of ordering the blood test; whether it will have the effect of branding a child as a bastard and the mother as an unchaste woman.” This is related to which case-

- (a) *Suleman v. R.*
- (b) *Sunder Lal v. Suja*
- (c) *Suraj Pal v. State of U.P.*
- (d) *Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal*

69. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of a title. This illustration is based on

- (a) *Pickard v. Sears*
- (b) *Tata chemicals v. Workmen*
- (c) *Abdul Wahid v. Union of India*
- (d) *Sarat Chander Dey v. Gopal Chandra Laha*

70. According the proviso of section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in a prosecution for an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or for attempt to commit any such offence, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-

examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person where the question is on

- (a) Consent of victim
- (b) Commission of offence
- (c) Previous commission of such offence
- (d) Previous convictions of accused

71. The question is whether A robbed B. The fact that he said he had been robbed, without making any complaint.

- (a) It is not relevant, as conduct under section 8
- (b) It may be relevant as a dying declaration
- (c) It can be corroborative evidence under section 157
- (d) All of the above

72. The presumption under section 114A is applicable for which provision of IPC

- (a) S 376(1)
- (b) S 376(2)
- (c) S 376(3)
- (d) All of the above

73. The term “conclusive proof” has been used in the following set of provisions of the Indian Evidence Act

- (a) Section 31, Section 41, Section 42, Section 112 , Section 113
- (b) Section 27, Section 29, Section 42, Section 119 , Section 134
- (c) Section 30, Section 33, Section 48, Section 112 , Section 139
- (d) Section 20, Section 28, Section 41, Section 129 , Section 144

74. In which of the following case where mobile and telephone calls were intercepted, the Supreme Court held such evidence relevant for proving existence of conspiracy and for finding out its object?

- (a) Mohd Ajmal Amir Kasab vs. State of Maharastra (2012) 9 SCC 1.
- (b) CBI vs. VC Shukla (1998) 3 SCC 410.
- (c) Sanjay vs. State of Maharashtra (2007) 9 SCC 148.
- (d) State of U.P vs Krishna Master (2010)12 SCC 324.

75. In which of the following case the Privy Council authoritatively discuss about recording of confession by Magistrate?

- (a) Mirza Akbar vs King Emperor AIR 1940 PC 176
- (b) Pulukuri Kotayya vs. The Emperor AIR 1947 PC 67
- (c) Pakala Narayanaswami vs R AIR 1939 PC 47
- (d) Nazir Ahmed vs. Emperor AIR 1936 PC 253

76. “A” desires to prove the contents of a document by secondary evidence in court. “A” has to prove the conditions provided under section

- (a) 65
- (b) 66
- (c) 67
- (d) 68

77. One cannot accept or deny things at the same time. This slogan is related to which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (a) 112
 - (b) 113
 - (c) 114
 - (d) 115
78. What essential change was made in section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005?
- (a) Two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement.
 - (b) The party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.
 - (c) Corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances
 - (d) Former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact
79. In which case the Supreme Court explain about the term “soon before” incorporated under Section 113-B and observed that it is not synonymous with the term “immediately before”. The said term would normally imply that the interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and the death in question i.e. there must be existence of a proximate and live link between the two.
- (a) Thakkan Jha v. State of Bihar, (2004) 13 SCC 348
 - (b) Gajanan Dashrath Kharate v. State of Maharashtra, (2016) 4 SCC 604
 - (c) Rajasthan v. Kashi Ram, (2006) 12 SCC 254
 - (d) State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup, (1974) 4 SCC 764
80. Appointment of retired judges at the sitting of High Courts is inserted by
- (a) 12th Amendment Act
 - (b) 14th Amendment Act
 - (c) 15th Amendment Act
 - (d) 17th Amendment Act
81. Study the following and pick up the correct option: -
- Statement 1:** The Power of High court to issue writs under Article 226 is wider than the Power of Supreme Court under Article 32
- Statement 2:** The Supreme Court has the Power to issue writs only for violation of Fundamental rights whereas the power of High Court under Article 226 can be invoked for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as legal rights
- (a) Statement 1 is correct but 2 is not correct
 - (b) Statement 2 is correct but 1 is not correct
 - (c) Both the statement is correct but statement 2 does not justify Statement 1
 - (d) Both the Statement are correct, and Statement 2 justifies Statement 1

82. In Which case the Supreme Court struck down Part IX B of the 97th amendment to the Constitution of India, which deals with the effective management of the co-operative societies in the country?
- (a) Union of India v. Rajendra Shah and others
 - (b) Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v Chief Minister, Maharashtra
 - (c) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
 - (d) K.A. Najeib v Union of India
83. In which of the following recent case, The Supreme Court while considering whether sports literacy to be recognised as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, asked the Union and State Governments to provide their opinion
- (a) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
 - (b) Kanishka Pandey v. Union of India
 - (c) K.A. Najeib v Union of India
 - (d) Thwaha Fasal v Union of India
84. Which article of the Constitution was inserted after the 101st Amendment, which dealt with the establishment of the GST Council?
- (a) Article 279A
 - (b) Article 258A
 - (c) Article 269A
 - (d) Article 246A
85. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction was held in
- (a) Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (b) U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab
 - (d) Sardar Lal v. Union Government
86. Which of the following is a part of The Electoral College for the election of President but does not participate in the proceeding for his/ her impeachment?
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) State Legislative Assembly
 - (d) State Legislative Council
87. In which recent case, the Supreme Court observed that 'Right not to be Deported' is ancillary to a fundamental right available only to Indian citizens
- (a) Mohammad Salimullah vs. Union of India
 - (b) The State of J&K vs. Shaheena Masarat & Anr.
 - (c) State of Kerala vs. K.Ajith
 - (d) Patricia Mukhim vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors.

88. Match List-I with List- II and select the correct answers by using the codes given below the lists:

	List-I (Writs)		List-II (Matter in Dispute)
A.	Habeas Corpus	1.	Appointment of a University teacher
B.	Mandamus	2.	Custody of a child by parent
C.	Quo Warranto	3.	Violation of Natural Justice
D.	Certiorari	4.	Refund of money illegally collected -----as cess by tax authority

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

89. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the basic feature doctrine for the first time?
- Golaknath's case
 - Minerva Mills case
 - Keshvananda Bharti case
 - Waman Rao case
90. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for circumstances under which Parliament has the power to make a law on any subject enumerated in the State List (Seventh) Schedule?
- 245, 246, 248 and 249
 - 248, 249, 250 and 252
 - 249, 250, 251 and 252
 - 249, 250, 252 and 253
91. When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within
- 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
 - 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament
 - 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance
 - 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance
92. Under which one of the following Article of the Constitution the Supreme Court has the power to review its decisions?
- Article 135
 - Article 136
 - Article 137
 - Article 143

93. In which of the following case it has been held that Fundamental Duties though not enforceable by writ of the court, yet provide a valuable guide and aid to interpretation of constitutional and legal issues?
- (a) AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Government of India vs. George Philip
94. Which amendment not only resulted in the formation of new states by altering the areas and boundaries of the then-existing states, but it also resulted in the abolition of the Part A, Part B, and Part C states and the designation of certain areas as Union Territories?
- (a) 9th Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 7th Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 23rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 2nd Constitutional Amendment
95. Supreme Court ruled that in any case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policies, the provisions of the former would prevail in the case of
- (a) State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Minerva Mills vs Union of India
96. The Rajya Sabha holds restricted powers in the matter of money bill but can suggest amendments in the bill under
- (a) Article 107
 - (b) Article 108
 - (c) Article 109
 - (d) Article 102
97. Which of the following case held that any person who is convicted for a criminal offense and sentenced to imprisonment, for a period of two years, or more, cannot be appointed the Chief Minister of any State under Article 164(1) of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Epuru Sudhakar vs State of Kerala
 - (b) B.R. Kapoor v State of Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Marbury v. Madison
 - (d) Ratilal v. State of Bombay
98. Article 301 is derived from Section 92 of the Constitution of which country?
- (a) The Australian Constitution
 - (b) The Canadian Constitution
 - (c) The British constitution
 - (d) The European Constitution
99. The case of Farzana Batool v. Union of India dealt with
- (a) Right to Professional Education
 - (b) Right not be deported
 - (c) Right to Profess religion of choice
 - (d) Reservation is not a fundamental right

100. In which of the following case the seven judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court held that “re-promulgation of ordinances by executive is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes”?

- (a) Farzana Batool v. Union of India
- (b) Mukesh Kumar & Anr v. State of Uttarakhand
- (c) Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
- (d) None of the above

101. Arrange the following in a chronological order:

- 1. All India Kisan Sabha
- 2. Congress Socialist party
- 3. Peshawar Conspiracy Case
- 4. Meerut Conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (c) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

102. Consider the following regarding P.T. Usha, one of the most successful athlete, also known as “The Golden Girl”

- 1. She has been recently elected as the president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and is the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association
- 2. Her nickname is ‘The Payyoli Express’
- 3. At Seoul in the 1986 Asian Games, she won three gold medals, and two silver medals.
- 4. She was nominated for Rajya Sabha in the year 2022

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

103. Consider the following statements

- 1) A supercomputer named Param Porul was inaugurated at NIT Tiruchirappalli under National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)
- 2) The NSM is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- 3) Param Porul supercomputing facility is established under phase two of the national supercomputing mission to facilitate computational research

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

104. Arrange the following battles associated with Shri Guru Hargobind ji in a chronological order:

1. Battle of Amritsar
 2. Battle of Kartarpur
 3. Battle of Rohilla
- (a) 3, 2, 1
 - (b) 1, 3, 2
 - (c) 3, 1, 2
 - (d) 1, 2, 3

105. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists

List I (authors)	List II (works)
A. Rajinder Singh Bedi	1.Luna
B. Krishna Chander	2.Ajj akhanWarish Shah nu
C. Amrita Pritam	3.Amritsar Azadi kebaad
D. Shiv Kumar Batalavi	4.Lajwanti

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

106. GPS, or the Global Positioning System, is a global navigation satellite system that provides location, velocity and time synchronization. How many satellites are required to measure 2-D position i.e., the longitude and the latitude?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

107. Which of the following statements are true for “BharatNet”?

1. There is Four-phase implementation of the BharatNet project
 2. The project is being funded by Universal service Obligation Fund (USOF)
 3. The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India
 4. Bharat Net is an updated and upgraded version of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), which is conceived as a nation-wide broadband network
- (a) 1,3 and 4
 - (b) 2,3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) All the above

108. National Rural Livelihood Mission aims to ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under which among the following networks / schemes / facilities in a time bound manner?

- (a) MGNREGA
- (b) Self Help Groups
- (c) Financial Inclusion
- (d) Food Security

109. In case of India, we have unemployment in rural as well as urban areas. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. Sometimes, the people will remain unemployed even in the peak of farming seasons, and is called the seasonal unemployment.
2. In case of disguised unemployment, people appear to be unemployed, and is a pseudo unemployment.
3. Educated unemployment is a common phenomenon in urban areas owing to the high levels of education.

Select the incorrect ones.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

110. Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

1. Polar easterlies generally blow from the northeast near the North Pole or from the southeast near the South Pole.
2. Trade winds generally blow in the midlatitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or from the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Westerlies generally blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere or from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

111. A snail is at the bottom of a 30 foot well. Every hour the snail is able to climb up 3 feet. Then it has to stop for rest for one hour, during which it slides back down 2 feet. How many hours will it take for the snail to get out of the well?

- (a) 60
- (b) 54
- (c) 58
- (d) 55

112. What is the value of **p** based on the table given below?

1	3	2	9
p	7	3	1
2	3	8	2
8	2	2	3

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

113. Priyanka meets Preeti and Alia in a party. Preeti lies every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and the other days she speaks the truth. Alia lies on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and the other days of the week she speaks the truth. "Yesterday I was lying," Preeti told Priyanka. "So was I," said Alia. What day is it?

- (a) Monday
- (b) Thursday
- (c) Saturday
- (d) Sunday

Direction (Q. No. 114 to 115) Six friends went on a vacation to a hill station. They are to be accommodated in a row of nine cottages, each one in a different cottage. Mohan, Tanya and Roma do not want to live in a cottage at either end of the row. Babu and Mohan must not have anybody adjacent to their cottages. There is exactly one empty cottage between Mohan and Roma. Chander is adjacent to both Jayanthi and Roma. Tanya is next to the cottage at the extreme left end of the row.

114. Who is in the third cottage from the extreme left end?

- (a) Jayanthi
- (b) Chander
- (c) Nobody
- (d) Roma

115. Which cottages are empty from the extreme left end?

- (a) 1,5,8
- (b) 1,6,8
- (c) 3,5,7
- (d) 5,6,8

116. In a certain code "LONDON" is written as "OLMWLM". Then how "HYDERABAD" will be written?

- (a) SBVWIZYZI
- (b) SBWVIZYZW
- (c) SWBVWIZYW
- (d) SWBVIWYZW

117. For the following questions, four sentences are given. These sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a given paragraph.

- A. A Mankind has been travelling from time immemorial.
- B. In the earliest of times, travel was merely a way to find suitable food, until man learned to grow his own food.
- C. Travelling is by no means a twenty first century idea.
- D. Perhaps one of the earliest reasons to travel was to develop trade and commerce to tap resources in other lands.

- (a) CABD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) ADBC
- (d) DABC

118. In a banana milk shake of 23 litres, the ratio of banana and milk is 5 : 7. If 5 liters of banana milkshake is replaced by 2 liters of milk, then what will be the ratio of banana and milk in the newly formed banana milkshake?
- (a) 1 : 2
 - (b) 7 : 5
 - (c) 2 : 3
 - (d) 3 : 5
119. Two cards are drawn from a deck of 52 cards without replacement. What is the probability that one is of spade and the other is of club?
- (a) $\frac{13}{102}$
 - (b) $\frac{24}{39}$
 - (c) $\frac{42}{104}$
 - (d) $\frac{2}{52}$
120. Sumit and Bunty start from the same point and in the same direction at 6:00 am to walk around a rectangular field 600m x 500m. Sumit and Bunty walk at the rate of 5km/h and 4km/h respectively. How many times shall they cross each other, if they continue to walk till 12 : 30 pm?
- (a) Never
 - (b) Once
 - (c) Twice
 - (d) Thrice

Space for Rough Work

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Objective Type Test (December-2022) for Recruitment to the post of Deputy District Attorney in the Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Govt. of Punjab

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DD MM YYYY

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature (Please sign in the box)

Question
Booklet Set

B

Booklet Series No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes out of 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has 24 pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet if issued for some reason should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is negative marking (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. Where the decree is for the payment of sum of money exceeding five thousand rupees, the period of civil prison
 - (a) Shall not exceed three months
 - (b) Shall not exceed six months
 - (c) Shall not exceed nine months
 - (d) Shall not exceed one year
2. A suit may be dismissed where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant and returned un-served, plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons for the period of _____ from the date of such return.
 - (a) Thirty days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Seven days
 - (d) Two months
3. In a suit, if plaintiff himself wishes to appear as a witness, he may so appear
 - (a) at any time before evidence from plaintiff's side is over
 - (b) at any time before evidence from defendant's side is over
 - (c) at any time before arguments are heard
 - (d) only before any other witness on his behalf has been examined
4. Pleadings can be amended
 - (a) before the trial Court only
 - (b) before the first appellate Court only
 - (c) before either the trial Court or first appellate Court or second appellate Court
 - (d) before second appellate Court only
5. Period of detention in civil imprisonment, as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed
 - (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) One year
6. In which of the following cases, an aggrieved person can not apply for a review of an order or judgment of a Civil Court?
 - (a) A decree or order from which an appeal is allowed but from which no appeal has been preferred
 - (b) A decree or order is passed in the absence of aggrieved person
 - (c) A decree or order from which no appeal is allowed
 - (d) A decision on a reference from a Court of small cause
7. Documents which are meant for cross-examination of a witness of the other party may be produced
 - (a) till settlement of issues
 - (b) after settlement of issues
 - (c) any time when required
 - (d) along with pleadings

8. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is not a suit of a civil nature?
- suit for correcting the date of birth in the service record
 - suit for declaration of the right to worship
 - suit for vindication of a mere dignity connected with an office
 - suit for a religious office
9. A suit for partition of properties situated in different cities
- separate suits have to be filed in each of the cities where the properties are situated
 - can be instituted in a city where any property is situated
 - can be instituted in a city where majority of properties/property of maximum value is situated
 - can be instituted where defendants or any of them resides
10. The Provision of specific denial is provided
- in Rule 2 and 4 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 1 and 6 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 3 and 5 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 7 and 9 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
11. A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The rent for the whole of the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 2022 only for the rent due for 2020.
- A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent for 2019 or 2021
 - A shall sue only for 2019 in a separate suit
 - A shall sue B for rent for 2021 in year 2023
 - A has to sue B for rent for 2019 and 2020 in two separate suits
12. Which of the following condition is to be satisfied “to join all persons as plaintiff in one suit”?
- The right to relief alleged to exist in each plaintiff arises out of the same transaction
 - If persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact should be there
 - All plaintiffs must reside in the same jurisdiction of such court

Choose the correct option.

- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
13. “Contents of Decree” is provided under which provision of CPC?
- Order XX Rule 6
 - Order XX Rule 10
 - Order XVIII Rule 5
 - Order XV Rule 2

14. The Indian Courts have the power to execute
- (a) Decrees of those Indian Courts to which the Code does not apply, such as Schedule Districts
 - (b) Decree of Civil courts outside India, which are established by the authority of the Central Government
 - (c) Decree of revenue courts in any part of India, to which the provisions of the Code do not apply
 - (d) All of the above
15. Section 16 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with which of the following kinds of suits?
- (a) Suit for torts to immovable property
 - (b) Suit for claim of movable property
 - (c) Defamation suit
 - (d) All the above
16. A Suit under Section 92 of CPC may be filed by
- (a) The Advocate General in Presidency Towns
 - (b) Outside Presidency Towns by the Collector
 - (c) Two or more persons having interest in the Trust and who obtained leave of the court
 - (d) All the above are correct
17. The doctrine of rarest of rare case was established in
- (a) Macchi Singh v State of Punjab
 - (b) Bacchan Singh v State of Punjab
 - (c) Prajeet Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - (d) Laxman Naik v. State of Orissa
18. X, a landholder, knowing about the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, deliberately misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined under
- (a) Section 178
 - (b) Section 177
 - (c) Section 176
 - (d) None of the above
19. In which case the Supreme court has laid down the essential ingredients of the offence of criminal conspiracy?
- (a) R. Venkatakrishnan v Central Bureau of Investigation
 - (b) State (N.C.T. Of Delhi) v Navjot Sandhu
 - (c) State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Rajan
 - (d) None of the above

20. Mr A found a purse on the footpath and he took the purse not knowing whom the purse belongs to. When he opened the purse he found an address and some cash in it. He made use of the money for his own purpose without searching for the owner. Which of the statement is true to the fact?
- (a) Mr. A has committed the offence of criminal misappropriation of property
 - (b) Mr A, being the finder of lost purse, he cannot be held guilty of an offence under S.403 IPC
 - (c) Mr A as the finder of lost purse is guilty since he had the means to discover the owner but utilized no means to find the owner
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
21. Mohanan a silversmith, purchased 9 kilograms of silver from a person for a paltry sum. He was unknown about the fact that it is a stolen property. But later when he came to know about the nature of property he returned the property. Select the correct option.
- (a) Mohanan is liable to be punished under S. 411 IPC
 - (b) Dishonestly receiving or retaining property with the knowledge that it was stolen property is punishable under S. 411 IPC
 - (c) Offence under S. 411 IPC is not punishable just for receiving a stolen property from any person for any particular reason.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
22. Landmark decision on constitutionality of death penalty is
- (a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (b) Channulal Verma v. State of Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Jagmohan Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) All the above
23. Reaction or the feeling of a female cannot be a test to determine if her modesty is outraged or not. Which decision establishes this posit?
- (a) State of Punjab v Major Singh
 - (b) Mrs Rupan Deol Bajaj &Anr. v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill &Anr.
 - (c) State of Maharashtra &Ors. v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar
 - (d) Visaka v State of Rajasthan
24. The decision in which of the following case recognized passive euthanasia in India by means of the withdrawal of life support to patients in a permanent vegetative state?
- (a) Medha Kotwal v. Union of Indian and Others
 - (b) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
 - (c) Suresh Kumar Koushal v Naz Foundation
 - (d) Shabnam Hashmi v Union of India
25. Making false charge of an offence with the intent to cause injury to any person is punishable under IPC
- (a) S. 212
 - (b) S. 211
 - (c) S. 209
 - (d) S 206

26. X in India instigates Y a foreigner in Srilanka to commit murder in Srilanka. Which offence under IPC is committed by X?
- (a) S.108A
 - (b) S.107
 - (c) S.108
 - (d) S. 111
27. Which one of the following Section of I.P.C. defines 'Gaining Wrongfully and Loosing Wrongfully'?
- (a) Section 22
 - (b) Section 23
 - (c) Section 24
 - (d) Section 25
28. The defence of 'compulsion by threat' is given in which section of the IPC?
- (a) Section 90
 - (b) Section 96
 - (c) Section 95
 - (d) Section 94
29. Which one of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 may apply against woman also?
- (a) Section 354
 - (b) Section 354-B
 - (c) Section 354-A
 - (d) Section 354-C
30. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court had struck down Section 309, IPC which was later reversed by the same court?
- (a) *Maruti S. Dubal v State of Maharashtra*
 - (b) *P. Rathinam / N. Patnaik v Union of India*
 - (c) *Aruna R. Shanbaug v Union of India*
 - (d) *Common Cause (Registered Society) v Union of India*
31. In which one of the following cases Section 499 and Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 have been recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court?
- (a) *Subramanian Swamy v Union of India*
 - (b) *Rajkumar Gupta v Union of India*
 - (c) *Janet Jayapaul v SRM University*
 - (d) *Abhay Singh v State of UP*
32. "Execution of death sentence by public hanging is barbaric and violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, even if any Jail Manual provides for the same." It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of:
- (a) *Bachan Singh v State of Punjab*
 - (b) *T.V. Vatheeswaran v State of Tamil Nadu*
 - (c) *Attorney General of India v Lachma Devi*
 - (d) *Rameswar and Anr v State of UP*

33. What is the maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C., if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year?
- One month
 - Two months
 - Three months
 - Six months

34. Which of the following cases is related to Criminal Breach of Trust under Section 406 of I.P.C.?

- Somnath Puri v State of Rajasthan*
- Destruction of Public & Private Properties, re v State of AP*
- Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corp*
- Avtar Singh v State of Punjab*

35. Match List I (Cases) with List II (Subjects) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List I (Cases)

List II (Subjects)

- State of Tamil Nadu v Nalini*
- Queen v Tolson*
- Vishwanath v State of UP*
- Mehboob Shah v King Emperor*

- Right of private defence
- Criminal conspiracy
- Common intention
- Mistake of fact

Codes :

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

36. In which one of the following cases, first time, the Supreme Court of India, has reaffirmed the distinction between culpable homicide and murder while adopting the view suggested in Govind case?

- Inder Singh v State of PEPSU*
- State of A. P. v R. R. Punneya*
- K. M. Nanawati v State of Maharashtra*
- Madhavan v State of Kerala*

37. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)-An evidence which could be produced before court but was not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it.

Reason (B)- Best evidence rule is the cardinal principle of law.

- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for assertion (A)
- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)
- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)

38. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)- TADA and MCOCA made provisions for confession before the police officer as admissible in law. They were declared unconstitutional.

Reason (R) - Confession in police custody cannot be used as evidence under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is the correct statement but it is not the related reason for Assertion (A)

39. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)--An accused person has in his possession, a letter written to him by an alleged co-conspirator in reference to their common intention in connection with the conspiracy for committing a particular offence. He was compelled to present this letter. The prosecution argued that under s. 10 of the Evidence Act this document is the relevant fact as against the accused himself for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy and also for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Reason (R)- Such letter cannot be produced in the court because it will make the accused “a witness against himself” and will be hit by article 20(3).

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect

40. According to *Queen Empress v Abdullah*, 1885 Allahabad 385, a person is seen running down a street in a wounded condition, and calling out the name of his assailant, and the circumstances under which the injuries were inflicted. These statements and conduct are relevant as to

- (a) what the injured person says and what he does may be taken together and proved as a whole
- (b) what the injured person says and what he does may not be taken together and proved as a whole
- (c) what the injured person says may be taken and proved
- (d) only conduct of person may be taken and proved

41. A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss. The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant

- (a) as showing that A made the representation in good faith
- (b) as showing that A made the representation in knowledge
- (c) as showing that A made the representation in intention
- (d) as showing that A made the representation in negligence

42. Under Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, _____ notice in writing is required to be delivered before institution of a suit against the Government.
- Ninety days
 - Sixty days
 - Three months
 - Two months
43. A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said — “A and I murdered C”. In context of section 30 this statement
- may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried
 - may be taken into consideration by the Court against A, even if B is not being jointly tried
 - may not be taken into consideration by the Court against B as B is not being prosecuted
 - cannot be taken against A and B as evidence
44. ‘A’ is drunk and made a confession before magistrate that he had murdered ‘B’ last month. This confession should fulfill all requirements for consideration
- Sec. 24, 25, 26 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 27 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 28, 30 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 28 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 and section 164 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
45. Which one of the following match is correct—
- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Presumption as to telegraphic message | sec.86 |
| (b) Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial record | sec.87 |
| (c) Presumption as to books, maps and charts | sec.89 |
| (d) Presumption as to document thirty years old | sec.90 |
46. A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,00,000, “my white horse”. A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts to show which of them was meant. Which provision permits it
- 94
 - 95
 - 96
 - 97
47. ‘A1’ and ‘W1’ married each other in 1930 and their marriage dissolved on the 1st January, 1935. The woman did not marry after the dissolution of the marriage. A son was born to her on the 7th September 1935. These facts conclusively establish that
- The Child is legitimate son of A1
 - The Child is illegitimate son of A1
 - The Child is legitimate son of W1 only
 - None of the above

48. In reference to DNA test for establishing paternity, the Supreme court observed that “The court must carefully examine as to what would be the consequence of ordering the blood test; whether it will have the effect of branding a child as a bastard and the mother as an unchaste woman.” This is related to which case-
- Suleman v. R.*
 - Sunder Lal v. Suja*
 - Suraj Pal v. State of U.P.*
 - Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal*
49. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of a title. This illustration is based on
- Pickard v. Sears*
 - Tata chemicals v. Workmen*
 - Abdul Wahid v. Union of India*
 - Sarat Chander Dey v. Gopal Chandra Laha*
50. According the proviso of section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in a prosecution for an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or for attempt to commit any such offence, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person where the question is on
- Consent of victim
 - Commission of offence
 - Previous commission of such offence
 - Previous convictions of accused
51. The question is whether A robbed B. The fact that he said he had been robbed, without making any complaint.
- It is not relevant, as conduct under section 8
 - It may be relevant as a dying declaration
 - It can be corroborative evidence under section 157
 - All of the above
52. The presumption under section 114A is applicable for which provision of IPC
- S 376(1)
 - S 376(2)
 - S 376(3)
 - All of the above
53. The term “conclusive proof” has been used in the following set of provisions of the Indian Evidence Act
- Section 31, Section 41, Section 42, Section 112 , Section 113
 - Section 27, Section 29, Section 42, Section 119 , Section 134
 - Section 30, Section 33, Section 48, Section 112 , Section 139
 - Section 20, Section 28, Section 41, Section 129 , Section 144

54. In which of the following case where mobile and telephone calls were intercepted, the Supreme Court held such evidence relevant for proving existence of conspiracy and for finding out its object?
- (a) Mohd Ajmal Amir Kasab vs. State of Maharastra (2012) 9 SCC 1.
 - (b) CBI vs. VC Shukla (1998) 3 SCC 410.
 - (c) Sanjay vs. State of Maharashtra (2007) 9 SCC 148.
 - (d) State of U.P vs Krishna Master (2010)12 SCC 324.
55. In which of the following case the Privy Council authoritatively discuss about recording of confession by Magistrate?
- (a) Mirza Akbar vs King Emperor AIR 1940 PC 176
 - (b) Pulukuri Kotayya vs. The Emperor AIR 1947 PC 67
 - (c) Pakala Narayanaswami vs R AIR 1939 PC 47
 - (d) Nazir Ahmed vs. Emperor AIR 1936 PC 253
56. “A” desires to prove the contents of a document by secondary evidence in court. “A” has to prove the conditions provided under section
- (a) 65
 - (b) 66
 - (c) 67
 - (d) 68
57. One cannot accept or deny things at the same time. This slogan is related to which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (a) 112
 - (b) 113
 - (c) 114
 - (d) 115
58. What essential change was made in section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005?
- (a) Two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement.
 - (b) The party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.
 - (c) Corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances
 - (d) Former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact
59. In which case the Supreme Court explain about the term “soon before” incorporated under Section 113-B and observed that it is not synonymous with the term “immediately before”. The said term would normally imply that the interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and the death in question i.e. there must be existence of a proximate and live link between the two.
- (a) Thakkan Jha v. State of Bihar, (2004) 13 SCC 348
 - (b) Gajanan Dashrath Kharate v. State of Maharashtra, (2016) 4 SCC 604
 - (c) Rajasthan v. Kashi Ram, (2006) 12 SCC 254
 - (d) State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup, (1974) 4 SCC 764

60. Appointment of retired judges at the sitting of High Courts is inserted by

- (a) 12th Amendment Act
- (b) 14th Amendment Act
- (c) 15th Amendment Act
- (d) 17th Amendment Act

61. Study the following and pick up the correct option: -

Statement 1: The Power of High court to issue writs under Article 226 is wider than the Power of Supreme Court under Article 32

Statement 2: The Supreme Court has the Power to issue writs only for violation of Fundamental rights whereas the power of High Court under Article 226 can be invoked for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as legal rights

- (a) Statement 1 is correct but 2 is not correct
- (b) Statement 2 is correct but 1 is not correct
- (c) Both the statement is correct but statement 2 does not justify Statement 1
- (d) Both the Statement are correct, and Statement 2 justifies Statement 1

62. In Which case the Supreme Court struck down Part IX B of the 97th amendment to the Constitution of India, which deals with the effective management of the co-operative societies in the country?

- (a) Union of India v. Rajendra Shah and others
- (b) Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v Chief Minister, Maharashtra
- (c) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
- (d) K.A. Najeeb v Union of India

63. In which of the following recent case, The Supreme Court while considering whether sports literacy to be recognised as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, asked the Union and State Governments to provide their opinion

- (a) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
- (b) Kanishka Pandey v. Union of India
- (c) K.A. Najeeb v Union of India
- (d) Thwaha Fasal v Union of India

64. Which article of the Constitution was inserted after the 101st Amendment, which dealt with the establishment of the GST Council?

- (a) Article 279A
- (b) Article 258A
- (c) Article 269A
- (d) Article 246A

65. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction was held in

- (a) Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
- (c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab
- (d) Sardar Lal v. Union Government

66. Which of the following is a part of The Electoral College for the election of President but does not participate in the proceeding for his/ her impeachment?
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - State Legislative Assembly
 - State Legislative Council
67. In which recent case, the Supreme Court observed that 'Right not to be Deported' is ancillary to a fundamental right available only to Indian citizens
- Mohammad Salimullah vs. Union of India
 - The State of J&K vs. Shaheena Masarat & Anr.
 - State of Kerala vs. K.Ajith
 - Patricia Mukhim vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors.
68. Match List-I with List- II and select the correct answers by using the codes given below the lists:

	List-I (Writs)		List-II (Matter in Dispute)
A.	Habeas Corpus	1.	Appointment of a University teacher
B.	Mandamus	2.	Custody of a child by parent
C.	Quo Warranto	3.	Violation of Natural Justice
D.	Certiorari	4.	Refund of money illegally collected -----as cess by tax authority

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

69. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the basic feature doctrine for the first time?
- Golaknath's case
 - Minerva Mills case
 - Keshvananda Bharti case
 - Waman Rao case
70. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for circumstances under which Parliament has the power to make a law on any subject enumerated in the State List (Seventh) Schedule?
- 245, 246, 248 and 249
 - 248, 249, 250 and 252
 - 249, 250, 251 and 252
 - 249, 250, 252 and 253

71. When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within
- (a) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
 - (b) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament
 - (c) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance
 - (d) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance
72. Under which one of the following Article of the Constitution the Supreme Court has the power to review its decisions?
- (a) Article 135
 - (b) Article 136
 - (c) Article 137
 - (d) Article 143
73. In which of the following case it has been held that Fundamental Duties though not enforceable by writ of the court, yet provide a valuable guide and aid to interpretation of constitutional and legal issues?
- (a) AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Government of India vs. George Philip
74. Which amendment not only resulted in the formation of new states by altering the areas and boundaries of the then-existing states, but it also resulted in the abolition of the Part A, Part B, and Part C states and the designation of certain areas as Union Territories?
- (a) 9th Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 7th Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 23rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 2nd Constitutional Amendment
75. Supreme Court ruled that in any case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policies, the provisions of the former would prevail in the case of
- (a) State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Minerva Mills vs Union of India
76. The Rajya Sabha holds restricted powers in the matter of money bill but can suggest amendments in the bill under
- (a) Article 107
 - (b) Article 108
 - (c) Article 109
 - (d) Article 102

77. Which of the following case held that any person who is convicted for a criminal offense and sentenced to imprisonment, for a period of two years, or more, cannot be appointed the Chief Minister of any State under Article 164(1) of the Indian Constitution?
- Epuru Sudhakar vs State of Kerala
 - B.R. Kapoor v State of Tamil Nadu
 - Marbury v. Madison
 - Ratilal v. State of Bombay
78. Article 301 is derived from Section 92 of the Constitution of which country?
- The Australian Constitution
 - The Canadian Constitution
 - The British constitution
 - The European Constitution
79. The case of Farzana Batool v. Union of India dealt with
- Right to Professional Education
 - Right not be deported
 - Right to Profess religion of choice
 - Reservation is not a fundamental right
80. In which of the following case the seven judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court held that “re-promulgation of ordinances by executive is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes”?
- Farzana Batool v. Union of India
 - Mukesh Kumar & Anr v. State of Uttarakhand
 - Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - None of the above
81. Arrange the following in a chronological order:
- All India Kisan Sabha
 - Congress Socialist party
 - Peshawar Conspiracy Case
 - Meerut Conspiracy Case
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- 3, 4, 1, 2
 - 1, 2, 4, 3
 - 3, 4, 2, 1
 - 2, 4, 3, 1
82. Consider the following regarding P.T. Usha, one of the most successful athlete, also known as “The Golden Girl”
- She has been recently elected as the president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and is the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association
 - Her nickname is ‘The Payyoli Express’
 - At Seoul in the 1986 Asian Games, she won three gold medals, and two silver medals.
 - She was nominated for Rajya Sabha in the year 2022
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

83. Consider the following statements

- 1) A supercomputer named Param Porul was inaugurated at NIT Tiruchirappalli under National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)
- 2) The NSM is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- 3) Param Porul supercomputing facility is established under phase two of the national supercomputing mission to facilitate computational research

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

84. Arrange the following battles associated with Shri Guru Hargobind ji in a chronological order:

1. Battle of Amritsar
2. Battle of Kartarpur
3. Battle of Rohilla

- (a) 3, 2, 1
- (b) 1, 3, 2
- (c) 3, 1, 2
- (d) 1, 2, 3

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists

List I (authors)	List II (works)
A. Rajinder Singh Bedi B. Krishna Chander C. Amrita Pritam D. Shiv Kumar Batalavi	1.Luna 2.Ajj akhanWarish Shah nu 3.Amritsar Azadi kebaad 4.Lajwanti

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

86. GPS, or the Global Positioning System, is a global navigation satellite system that provides location, velocity and time synchronization. How many satellites are required to measure 2-D position i.e., the longitude and the latitude?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

87. Which of the following statements are true for “*BharatNet*”?

1. There is Four-phase implementation of the BharatNet project
2. The project is being funded by Universal service Obligation Fund (USOF)
3. The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India
4. Bharat Net is an updated and upgraded version of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), which is conceived as a nation-wide broadband network

- (a) 1,3 and 4
- (b) 2,3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All the above

88. National Rural Livelihood Mission aims to ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under which among the following networks / schemes / facilities in a time bound manner?

- (a) MGNREGA
- (b) Self Help Groups
- (c) Financial Inclusion
- (d) Food Security

89. In case of India, we have unemployment in rural as well as urban areas. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. Sometimes, the people will remain unemployed even in the peak of farming seasons, and is called the seasonal unemployment.
2. In case of disguised unemployment, people appear to be unemployed, and is a pseudo unemployment.
3. Educated unemployment is a common phenomenon in urban areas owing to the high levels of education.

Select the incorrect ones.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

90. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Polar easterlies generally blow from the northeast near the North Pole or from the southeast near the South Pole.
2. Trade winds generally blow in the midlatitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or from the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Westerlies generally blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere or from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

91. A snail is at the bottom of a 30 foot well. Every hour the snail is able to climb up 3 feet. Then it has to stop for rest for one hour, during which it slides back down 2 feet. How many hours will it take for the snail to get out of the well?

- (a) 60
- (b) 54
- (c) 58
- (d) 55

92. What is the value of **p** based on the table given below?

1	3	2	9
p	7	3	1
2	3	8	2
8	2	2	3

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

93. Priyanka meets Preeti and Alia in a party. Preeti lies every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and the other days she speaks the truth. Alia lies on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and the other days of the week she speaks the truth. "Yesterday I was lying," Preeti told Priyanka. "So was I," said Alia. What day is it?

- (a) Monday
- (b) Thursday
- (c) Saturday
- (d) Sunday

Direction (Q. No. 94 to 95) Six friends went on a vacation to a hill station. They are to be accommodated in a row of nine cottages, each one in a different cottage. Mohan, Tanya and Roma do not want to live in a cottage at either end of the row. Babu and Mohan must not have anybody adjacent to their cottages. There is exactly one empty cottage between Mohan and Roma. Chander is adjacent to both Jayanthi and Roma. Tanya is next to the cottage at the extreme left end of the row.

94. Who is in the third cottage from the extreme left end?

- (a) Jayanthi
- (b) Chander
- (c) Nobody
- (d) Roma

95. Which cottages are empty from the extreme left end?

- (a) 1,5,8
- (b) 1,6,8
- (c) 3,5,7
- (d) 5,6,8

96. In a certain code "LONDON" is written as "OLMWLM". Then how "HYDERABAD" will be written?

- (a) SBVWIZYZI
- (b) SBWVIZYZW
- (c) SWBVWIZYW
- (d) SWBVIWYZW

97. For the following questions, four sentences are given. These sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a given paragraph.

- A. A Mankind has been travelling from time immemorial.
- B. In the earliest of times, travel was merely a way to find suitable food, until man learned to grow his own food.
- C. Travelling is by no means a twenty first century idea.
- D. Perhaps one of the earliest reasons to travel was to develop trade and commerce to tap resources in other lands.

- (a) CABD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) ADBC
- (d) DABC

98. In a banana milk shake of 23 litres, the ratio of banana and milk is 5 : 7. If 5 liters of banana milkshake is replaced by 2 liters of milk, then what will be the ratio of banana and milk in the newly formed banana milkshake?

- (a) 1 : 2
- (b) 7 : 5
- (c) 2 : 3
- (d) 3 : 5

99. Two cards are drawn from a deck of 52 cards without replacement. What is the probability that one is of spade and the other is of club?

- (a) $\frac{13}{102}$
- (b) $\frac{24}{39}$
- (c) $\frac{42}{104}$
- (d) $\frac{2}{52}$

100. Sumit and Bunty start from the same point and in the same direction at 6:00 am to walk around a rectangular field 600m x 500m. Sumit and Bunty walk at the rate of 5km/h and 4km/h respectively. How many times shall they cross each other, if they continue to walk till 12 : 30 pm?

- (a) Never
- (b) Once
- (c) Twice
- (d) Thrice

101. Which one of the following is incorrect?

- (a) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
- (b) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or both
- (c) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
- (d) The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall have the powers of the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate and that of a Metropolitan Magistrate, the powers of the Court of a Magistrate of the first class

102. Director of Prosecution is appointed by the
- (a) State Government
 - (b) State Government on the recommendation of State Public Service Commission
 - (c) State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - (d) Chief Minister
103. A magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in IPC under
- (a) Section 156(1) of CrPC
 - (b) Section 156(2) of CrPC
 - (c) Section 156(3) of CrPC
 - (d) All of the above
104. In which case it was held that identity of the victim is not to be disclosed even in judgement of the court?
- (a) Shashikant v. CBI
 - (b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan
 - (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttaranchal
 - (d) None of the above
105. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for trial before a Court of Session?
- (a) Section 225 to Section 237
 - (b) Section 238 to Section 243
 - (c) Section 251 to Section 259
 - (d) Section 260 to Section 265
106. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for a maximum period of
- (a) 15 days
 - (b) 14 days
 - (c) 7 days
 - (d) Executive Magistrate is not empowered to grant remand
107. In the case of Madu Bala v. Suresh Kumar (1997), the Supreme Court of India held that
- (a) A police officer, in charge of police station is bound to register an FIR in respect of a cognizable offence
 - (b) A police officer when faced with a dilemma with respect to a complaint alleging commission of cognizable and non-cognizable offence must register an FIR
 - (c) Whenever a Magistrate directs an investigation on a complaint, the police has to register a cognizable case on that complaint treating the same as the FIR and investigate into the same
 - (d) A police officer must investigate a complaint alleging commission of a cognizable and non-cognizable offence only after a direction is issued by the Magistrate

108. Which one of the following is a case relating to anticipatory bail?
- (a) D. K. Ganesh Babu v. P. T. Manokaran
 - (b) Tama v. State of West Bengal
 - (c) Dinesh Dalmia v. C. B. I.
 - (d) Dimple Gupta v. Rajive Gupta
109. Which of the following provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code is not related to 'Appeal'?
- (a) Section 86
 - (b) Section 449
 - (c) Section 454
 - (d) Section 450
110. Any acquiescence or even consent of parties
- (a) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (b) Cannot invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (c) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it as an exception
 - (d) None of the above
111. Any police officer making an investigation under section 161
- (a) May examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (b) Must examine in writing any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of a Magistrate.
 - (c) Must examine by taking video of any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (d) Must examine any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of at least two persons.
112. If a person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
- (a) The identification process shall not be videographed
 - (b) The identification process shall be videographed
 - (c) The identification process may be videographed
 - (d) The identification process may be videographed under certain special circumstances
113. For commencement of investigation under Section 157 of Cr.P.C
- (a) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable offence has been committed
 - (b) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (c) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable and non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (d) None of the above
114. Confession of Statement by Magistrate without warning to the accused
- (a) Is admissible in evidence
 - (b) Is not admissible in evidence
 - (c) Is admissible under special circumstances
 - (d) Is admissible as corroborating evidence

115. The order of release on default bail would be proper where the charge-sheet was not filed
- (a) Within 90 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (b) Within 60 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (c) Within 120 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (d) Within 150 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
116. Protest Petition is in the nature of the complaint and should be dealt with according to
- (a) Chapter XX of the Code
 - (b) Chapter X of the Code
 - (c) Chapter XV of the Code
 - (d) Chapter XXX of the Code
117. Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which of the following persons may be charged and tried together?
- (a) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (b) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (c) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of such offence
 - (d) All of the above
118. Death of the Complainant
- (a) Does not abate criminal proceedings
 - (b) Abate the criminal proceedings
 - (c) Abate the criminal proceedings in exceptional cases
 - (d) Abate the proceedings in non-compoundable cases
119. Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court is dealt in
- (a) Section 415 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 420 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 442 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 472 of CrPC

120. Warrant of arrest shall be in such form as prescribed in
- (a) Form No. 1 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (b) Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (c) Form No. 3 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (d) Form No. 4 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.

Space for Rough Work

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Objective Type Test (December-2022) for Recruitment to the post of Deputy District Attorney in the Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Govt. of Punjab

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DD MM YYYY

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature (Please sign in the box)

Question
Booklet Set

C

Booklet Series No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes out of 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has 24 pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet if issued for some reason should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is negative marking (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. Mohanan a silversmith, purchased 9 kilograms of silver from a person for a paltry sum. He was unknown about the fact that it is a stolen property. But later when he came to know about the nature of property he returned the property. Select the correct option.
 - (a) Mohanan is liable to be punished under S. 411 IPC
 - (b) Dishonestly receiving or retaining property with the knowledge that it was stolen property is punishable under S. 411 IPC
 - (c) Offence under S. 411 IPC is not punishable just for receiving a stolen property from any person for any particular reason.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

2. Landmark decision on constitutionality of death penalty is
 - (a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (b) Channulal Verma v. State of Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Jagmohan Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) All the above

3. Reaction or the feeling of a female cannot be a test to determine if her modesty is outraged or not. Which decision establishes this posit?
 - (a) State of Punjab v Major Singh
 - (b) Mrs Rupan Deol Bajaj & Anr. v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill & Anr.
 - (c) State of Maharashtra & Ors. v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar
 - (d) Visaka v State of Rajasthan

4. The decision in which of the following case recognized passive euthanasia in India by means of the withdrawal of life support to patients in a permanent vegetative state?
 - (a) Medha Kotwal v. Union of Indian and Others
 - (b) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
 - (c) Suresh Kumar Koushal v Naz Foundation
 - (d) Shabnam Hashmi v Union of India

5. Making false charge of an offence with the intent to cause injury to any person is punishable under IPC
 - (a) S. 212
 - (b) S. 211
 - (c) S. 209
 - (d) S 206

6. X in India instigates Y a foreigner in Srilanka to commit murder in Srilanka. Which offence under IPC is committed by X?
 - (a) S.108A
 - (b) S.107
 - (c) S.108
 - (d) S. 111

7. Which one of the following Section of I.P.C. defines 'Gaining Wrongfully and Loosing Wrongfully'?
 - (a) Section 22
 - (b) Section 23
 - (c) Section 24
 - (d) Section 25

8. The defence of 'compulsion by threat' is given in which section of the IPC?
- (a) Section 90
 - (b) Section 96
 - (c) Section 95
 - (d) Section 94
9. Which one of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 may apply against woman also?
- (a) Section 354
 - (b) Section 354-B
 - (c) Section 354-A
 - (d) Section 354-C
10. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court had struck down Section 309, IPC which was later reversed by the same court?
- (a) *Maruti S. Dubal v State of Maharashtra*
 - (b) *P. Rathinam / N. Patnaik v Union of India*
 - (c) *Aruna R. Shanbaug v Union of India*
 - (d) *Common Cause (Registered Society) v Union of India*
11. In which one of the following cases Section 499 and Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 have been recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court?
- (a) *Subramanian Swamy v Union of India*
 - (b) *Rajkumar Gupta v Union of India*
 - (c) *Janet Jayapaul v SRM University*
 - (d) *Abhay Singh v State of UP*
12. "Execution of death sentence by public hanging is barbaric and violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, even if any Jail Manual provides for the same." It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of:
- (a) *Bachan Singh v State of Punjab*
 - (b) *T.V. Vatheeswaran v State of Tamil Nadu*
 - (c) *Attorney General of India v Lachma Devi*
 - (d) *Rameswar and Anr v State of UP*
13. What is the maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C., if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year?
- (a) One month
 - (b) Two months
 - (c) Three months
 - (d) Six months
14. Which of the following cases is related to Criminal Breach of Trust under Section 406 of I.P.C.?
- (a) *Somnath Puri v State of Rajasthan*
 - (b) *Destruction of Public & Private Properties, re v State of AP*
 - (c) *Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corp*
 - (d) *Avtar Singh v State of Punjab*

15. Match List I (Cases) with List II (Subjects) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List I (Cases)

List II (Subjects)

(A) *State of Tamil Nadu v Nalini*

1. Right of private defence

(B) *Queen v Tolson*

2. Criminal conspiracy

(C) *Vishwanath v State of UP*

3. Common intention

(D) *Mehboob Shah v King Emperor*

4. Mistake of fact

Codes :

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

16. In which one of the following cases, first time, the Supreme Court of India, has reaffirmed the distinction between culpable homicide and murder while adopting the view suggested in Govind case?

- (a) *Inder Singh v State of PEPSU*
 (b) *State of A. P. v R. R. Punneya*
 (c) *K. M. Nanawati v State of Maharashtra*
 (d) *Madhavan v State of Kerala*

17. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)-An evidence which could be produced before court but was not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it.

Reason (B)- Best evidence rule is the cardinal principle of law.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for assertion (A)
 (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)
 (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
 (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)

18. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)- TADA and MCOCA made provisions for confession before the police officer as admissible in law. They were declared unconstitutional.

Reason (R) - Confession in police custody cannot be used as evidence under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
 (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)

- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is the correct statement but it is not the related reason for Assertion (A)

19. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)--An accused person has in his possession, a letter written to him by an alleged co-conspirator in reference to their common intention in connection with the conspiracy for committing a particular offence. He was compelled to present this letter. The prosecution argued that under s. 10 of the Evidence Act this document is the relevant fact as against the accused himself for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy and also for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Reason (R)- Such letter cannot be produced in the court because it will make the accused “a witness against himself” and will be hit by article 20(3).

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect

20. According to *Queen Empress v Abdullah*, 1885 Allahabad 385, a person is seen running down a street in a wounded condition, and calling out the name of his assailant, and the circumstances under which the injuries were inflicted. These statements and conduct are relevant as to

- (a) what the injured person says and what he does may be taken together and proved as a whole
- (b) what the injured person says and what he does may not be taken together and proved as a whole
- (c) what the injured person says may be taken and proved
- (d) only conduct of person may be taken and proved

21. A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss. The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant

- (a) as showing that A made the representation in good faith
- (b) as showing that A made the representation in knowledge
- (c) as showing that A made the representation in intention
- (d) as showing that A made the representation in negligence

22. Under Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, _____ notice in writing is required to be delivered before institution of a suit against the Government.

- (a) Ninety days
- (b) Sixty days
- (c) Three months
- (d) Two months

23. A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said — “A and I murdered C”. In context of section 30 this statement
- may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried
 - may be taken into consideration by the Court against A, even if B is not being jointly tried
 - may not be taken into consideration by the Court against B as B is not being prosecuted
 - cannot be taken against A and B as evidence
24. ‘A’ is drunk and made a confession before magistrate that he had murdered ‘B’ last month. This confession should fulfill all requirements for consideration -
- Sec. 24, 25, 26 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 27 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 28, 30 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - Sec. 24, 26, 28 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 and section 164 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
25. Which one of the following match is correct—
- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Presumption as to telegraphic message | sec.86 |
| (b) Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial record | sec.87 |
| (c) Presumption as to books, maps and charts | sec.89 |
| (d) Presumption as to document thirty years old | sec.90 |
26. A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,00,000, “my white horse”. A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts to show which of them was meant. Which provision permits it
- 94
 - 95
 - 96
 - 97
27. ‘A1’ and ‘W1’ married each other in 1930 and their marriage dissolved on the 1st January, 1935. The woman did not marry after the dissolution of the marriage. A son was born to her on the 7th September 1935. These facts conclusively establish that
- The Child is legitimate son of A1
 - The Child is illegitimate son of A1
 - The Child is legitimate son of W1 only
 - None of the above
28. In reference to DNA test for establishing paternity, the Supreme court observed that “The court must carefully examine as to what would be the consequence of ordering the blood test; whether it will have the effect of branding a child as a bastard and the mother as an unchaste woman.” This is related to which case
- Suleman v. R.*
 - Sunder Lal v. Suja*
 - Suraj Pal v. State of U.P.*
 - Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal*

29. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of a title. This illustration is based on
- Pickard v. Sears*
 - Tata chemicals v. Workmen*
 - Abdul Wahid v. Union of India*
 - Sarat Chander Dey v. Gopal Chandra Laha*
30. According the proviso of section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in a prosecution for an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or for attempt to commit any such offence, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person where the question is on
- Consent of victim
 - Commission of offence
 - Previous commission of such offence
 - Previous convictions of accused
31. The question is whether A robbed B. The fact that he said he had been robbed, without making any complaint.
- It is not relevant, as conduct under section 8
 - It may be relevant as a dying declaration
 - It can be corroborative evidence under section 157
 - All of the above
32. The presumption under section 114A is applicable for which provision of IPC
- S 376(1)
 - S 376(2)
 - S 376(3)
 - All of the above
33. The term “conclusive proof” has been used in the following set of provisions of the Indian Evidence Act
- Section 31, Section 41, Section 42, Section 112 , Section 113
 - Section 27, Section 29, Section 42, Section 119 , Section 134
 - Section 30, Section 33, Section 48, Section 112 , Section 139
 - Section 20, Section 28, Section 41, Section 129 , Section 144
34. In which of the following case where mobile and telephone calls were intercepted, the Supreme Court held such evidence relevant for proving existence of conspiracy and for finding out its object?
- Mohd Ajmal Amir Kasab vs. State of Maharastra (2012) 9 SCC 1.
 - CBI vs. VC Shukla (1998) 3 SCC 410.
 - Sanjay vs. State of Maharashtra (2007) 9 SCC 148.
 - State of U.P vs Krishna Master (2010)12 SCC 324.

35. In which of the following case the Privy Council authoritatively discuss about recording of confession by Magistrate?
- (a) Mirza Akbar vs King Emperor AIR 1940 PC 176
 - (b) Pulukuri Kotayya vs. The Emperor AIR 1947 PC 67
 - (c) Pakala Narayanaswami vs R AIR 1939 PC 47
 - (d) Nazir Ahmed vs. Emperor AIR 1936 PC 253
36. “A” desires to prove the contents of a document by secondary evidence in court. “A” has to prove the conditions provided under section
- (a) 65
 - (b) 66
 - (c) 67
 - (d) 68
37. One cannot accept or deny things at the same time. This slogan is related to which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (a) 112
 - (b) 113
 - (c) 114
 - (d) 115
38. What essential change was made in section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005?
- (a) Two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement.
 - (b) The party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.
 - (c) Corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances
 - (d) Former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact
39. In which case the Supreme Court explain about the term “soon before” incorporated under Section 113-B and observed that it is not synonymous with the term “immediately before”. The said term would normally imply that the interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and the death in question i.e. there must be existence of a proximate and live link between the two.
- (a) Thakkan Jha v. State of Bihar, (2004) 13 SCC 348
 - (b) Gajanan Dashrath Kharate v. State of Maharashtra, (2016) 4 SCC 604
 - (c) Rajasthan v. Kashi Ram, (2006) 12 SCC 254
 - (d) State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup, (1974) 4 SCC 764
40. Appointment of retired judges at the sitting of High Courts is inserted by
- (a) 12th Amendment Act
 - (b) 14th Amendment Act
 - (c) 15th Amendment Act
 - (d) 17th Amendment Act

41. Study the following and pick up the correct option: -

Statement 1: The Power of High court to issue writs under Article 226 is wider than the Power of Supreme Court under Article 32

Statement 2: The Supreme Court has the Power to issue writs only for violation of Fundamental rights whereas the power of High Court under Article 226 can be invoked for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as legal rights

- (a) Statement 1 is correct but 2 is not correct
- (b) Statement 2 is correct but 1 is not correct
- (c) Both the statement is correct but statement 2 does not justify Statement 1
- (d) Both the Statement are correct, and Statement 2 justifies Statement 1

42. In Which case the Supreme Court struck down Part IX B of the 97th amendment to the Constitution of India, which deals with the effective management of the co-operative societies in the country?

- (a) Union of India v. Rajendra Shah and others
- (b) Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v Chief Minister, Maharashtra
- (c) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
- (d) K.A. Najeeb v Union of India

43. In which of the following recent case, The Supreme Court while considering whether sports literacy to be recognised as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, asked the Union and State Governments to provide their opinion

- (a) State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
- (b) Kanishka Pandey v. Union of India
- (c) K.A. Najeeb v Union of India
- (d) Thwaha Fasal v Union of India

44. Which article of the Constitution was inserted after the 101st Amendment, which dealt with the establishment of the GST Council?

- (a) Article 279A
- (b) Article 258A
- (c) Article 269A
- (d) Article 246A

45. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction was held in

- (a) Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
- (c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab
- (d) Sardar Lal v. Union Government

46. Which of the following is a part of The Electoral College for the election of President but does not participate in the proceeding for his/ her impeachment?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) State Legislative Assembly
- (d) State Legislative Council

47. In which recent case, the Supreme Court observed that 'Right not to be Deported' is ancillary to a fundamental right available only to Indian citizens

- (a) Mohammad Salimullah vs. Union of India
- (b) The State of J&K vs. Shaheena Masarat & Anr.
- (c) State of Kerala vs. K.Ajith
- (d) Patricia Mukhim vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors.

48. Match List-I with List- II and select the correct answers by using the codes given below the lists:

	List-I (Writs)		List-II (Matter in Dispute)
A.	Habeas Corpus	1.	Appointment of a University teacher
B.	Mandamus	2.	Custody of a child by parent
C.	Quo Warranto	3.	Violation of Natural Justice
D.	Certiorari	4.	Refund of money illegally collected -----as cess by tax authority

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

49. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the basic feature doctrine for the first time?

- (a) Golaknath's case
- (b) Minerva Mills case
- (c) Keshvananda Bharti case
- (d) Waman Rao case

50. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for circumstances under which Parliament has the power to make a law on any subject enumerated in the State List (Seventh) Schedule?

- (a) 245, 246, 248 and 249
- (b) 248, 249, 250 and 252
- (c) 249, 250, 251 and 252
- (d) 249, 250, 252 and 253

51. When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within

- (a) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
- (b) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament
- (c) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance
- (d) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance

52. Under which one of the following Article of the Constitution the Supreme Court has the power to review its decisions?
- (a) Article 135
 - (b) Article 136
 - (c) Article 137
 - (d) Article 143
53. In which of the following case it has been held that Fundamental Duties though not enforceable by writ of the court, yet provide a valuable guide and aid to interpretation of constitutional and legal issues?
- (a) AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Government of India vs. George Philip
54. Which amendment not only resulted in the formation of new states by altering the areas and boundaries of the then-existing states, but it also resulted in the abolition of the Part A, Part B, and Part C states and the designation of certain areas as Union Territories?
- (a) 9th Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 7th Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 23rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 2nd Constitutional Amendment
55. Supreme Court ruled that in any case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policies, the provisions of the former would prevail in the case of
- (a) State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Minerva Mills vs Union of India
56. The Rajya Sabha holds restricted powers in the matter of money bill but can suggest amendments in the bill under
- (a) Article 107
 - (b) Article 108
 - (c) Article 109
 - (d) Article 102
57. Which of the following case held that any person who is convicted for a criminal offense and sentenced to imprisonment, for a period of two years, or more, cannot be appointed the Chief Minister of any State under Article 164(1) of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Epuru Sudhakar vs State of Kerala
 - (b) B.R. Kapoor v State of Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Marbury v. Madison
 - (d) Ratilal v. State of Bombay
58. Article 301 is derived from Section 92 of the Constitution of which country?
- (a) The Australian Constitution
 - (b) The Canadian Constitution
 - (c) The British constitution
 - (d) The European Constitution

59. The case of Farzana Batool v. Union of India dealt with
- Right to Professional Education
 - Right not be deported
 - Right to Profess religion of choice
 - Reservation is not a fundamental right
60. In which of the following case the seven judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court held that “re-promulgation of ordinances by executive is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes”?
- Farzana Batool v. Union of India
 - Mukesh Kumar & Anr v. State of Uttarakhand
 - Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - None of the above
61. Arrange the following in a chronological order:
- All India Kisan Sabha
 - Congress Socialist party
 - Peshawar Conspiracy Case
 - Meerut Conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- 3, 4, 1, 2
 - 1, 2, 4, 3
 - 3, 4, 2, 1
 - 2, 4, 3, 1
62. Consider the following regarding P.T. Usha, one of the most successful athlete, also known as “The Golden Girl”
- She has been recently elected as the president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and is the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association
 - Her nickname is ‘The Payyoli Express’
 - At Seoul in the 1986 Asian Games, she won three gold medals, and two silver medals.
 - She was nominated for Rajya Sabha in the year 2022
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

63. Consider the following statements

- A supercomputer named Param Porul was inaugurated at NIT Tiruchirappalli under National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)
- The NSM is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- Param Porul supercomputing facility is established under phase two of the national supercomputing mission to facilitate computational research

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

64. Arrange the following battles associated with Shri Guru Hargobind ji in a chronological order:

1. Battle of Amritsar
2. Battle of Kartarpur
3. Battle of Rohilla

- (a) 3, 2, 1
- (b) 1, 3, 2
- (c) 3, 1, 2
- (d) 1, 2, 3

65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists

List I (authors)	List II (works)
A. Rajinder Singh Bedi B. Krishna Chander C. Amrita Pritam D. Shiv Kumar Batalavi	1.Luna 2.Ajj akhanWarish Shah nu 3.Amritsar Azadi kebaad 4.Lajwanti

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

66. GPS, or the Global Positioning System, is a global navigation satellite system that provides location, velocity and time synchronization. How many satellites are required to measure 2-D position i.e., the longitude and the latitude?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

67. Which of the following statements are true for “BharatNet”?

1. There is Four-phase implementation of the BharatNet project
2. The project is being funded by Universal service Obligation Fund (USOF)
3. The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India
4. Bharat Net is an updated and upgraded version of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), which is conceived as a nation-wide broadband network

- (a) 1,3 and 4
- (b) 2,3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All the above

68. National Rural Livelihood Mission aims to ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under which among the following networks / schemes / facilities in a time bound manner?

- (a) MGNREGA
- (b) Self Help Groups
- (c) Financial Inclusion
- (d) Food Security

69. In case of India, we have unemployment in rural as well as urban areas. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. Sometimes, the people will remain unemployed even in the peak of farming seasons, and is called the seasonal unemployment.
2. In case of disguised unemployment, people appear to be unemployed, and is a pseudo unemployment.
3. Educated unemployment is a common phenomenon in urban areas owing to the high levels of education.

Select the incorrect ones.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

70. Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

1. Polar easterlies generally blow from the northeast near the North Pole or from the southeast near the South Pole.
2. Trade winds generally blow in the midlatitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or from the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Westerlies generally blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere or from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

71. A snail is at the bottom of a 30 foot well. Every hour the snail is able to climb up 3 feet. Then it has to stop for rest for one hour, during which it slides back down 2 feet. How many hours will it take for the snail to get out of the well?

- (a) 60
- (b) 54
- (c) 58
- (d) 55

72. What is the value of **p** based on the table given below?

1	3	2	9
p	7	3	1
2	3	8	2
8	2	2	3

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

73. Priyanka meets Preeti and Alia in a party. Preeti lies every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and the other days she speaks the truth. Alia lies on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and the other days of the week she speaks the truth. "Yesterday I was lying," Preeti told Priyanka. "So was I," said Alia. What day is it?

- (a) Monday
- (b) Thursday
- (c) Saturday
- (d) Sunday

Direction (Q. No. 74 to 75) Six friends went on a vacation to a hill station. They are to be accommodated in a row of nine cottages, each one in a different cottage. Mohan, Tanya and Roma do not want to live in a cottage at either end of the row. Babu and Mohan must not have anybody adjacent to their cottages. There is exactly one empty cottage between Mohan and Roma. Chander is adjacent to both Jayanthi and Roma. Tanya is next to the cottage at the extreme left end of the row.

74. Who is in the third cottage from the extreme left end?

- (a) Jayanthi
- (b) Chander
- (c) Nobody
- (d) Roma

75. Which cottages are empty from the extreme left end?

- (a) 1,5,8
- (b) 1,6,8
- (c) 3,5,7
- (d) 5,6,8

76. In a certain code "LONDON" is written as "OLMWLM". Then how "HYDERABAD" will be written?

- (a) SBVWIZYZI
- (b) SBWVIZYZW
- (c) SWBVWIZYW
- (d) SWBVIWYZW

77. For the following questions, four sentences are given. These sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a given paragraph.

- A. A Mankind has been travelling from time immemorial.
- B. In the earliest of times, travel was merely a way to find suitable food, until man learned to grow his own food.
- C. Travelling is by no means a twenty first century idea.
- D. Perhaps one of the earliest reasons to travel was to develop trade and commerce to tap resources in other lands.

- (a) CABD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) ADBC
- (d) DABC

78. In a banana milk shake of 23 litres, the ratio of banana and milk is 5 : 7. If 5 liters of banana milkshake is replaced by 2 liters of milk, then what will be the ratio of banana and milk in the newly formed banana milkshake?
- 1 : 2
 - 7 : 5
 - 2 : 3
 - 3 : 5
79. Two cards are drawn from a deck of 52 cards without replacement. What is the probability that one is of spade and the other is of club?
- 13/102
 - 24/39
 - 42/104
 - 2/52
80. Sumit and Bunty start from the same point and in the same direction at 6:00 am to walk around a rectangular field 600m x 500m. Sumit and Bunty walk at the rate of 5km/h and 4km/h respectively. How many times shall they cross each other, if they continue to walk till 12 : 30 pm?
- Never
 - Once
 - Twice
 - Thrice
81. Which one of the following is incorrect?
- The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
 - The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or both
 - The Court of a Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
 - The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall have the powers of the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate and that of a Metropolitan Magistrate, the powers of the Court of a Magistrate of the first class
82. Director of Prosecution is appointed by the
- State Government
 - State Government on the recommendation of State Public Service Commission
 - State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - Chief Minister
83. A magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in IPC under
- Section 156(1) of CrPC
 - Section 156(2) of CrPC
 - Section 156(3) of CrPC
 - All of the above

84. In which case it was held that identity of the victim is not to be disclosed even in judgement of the court?
- (a) Shashikant v. CBI
 - (b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan
 - (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttranchal
 - (d) None of the above
85. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for trial before a Court of Session?
- (a) Section 225 to Section 237
 - (b) Section 238 to Section 243
 - (c) Section 251 to Section 259
 - (d) Section 260 to Section 265
86. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for a maximum period of
- (a) 15 days
 - (b) 14 days
 - (c) 7 days
 - (d) Executive Magistrate is not empowered to grant remand
87. In the case of Madu Bala v. Suresh Kumar (1997), the Supreme Court of India held that
- (a) A police officer, in charge of police station is bound to register an FIR in respect of a cognizable offence
 - (b) A police officer when faced with a dilemma with respect to a complaint alleging commission of cognizable and non-cognizable offence must register an FIR
 - (c) Whenever a Magistrate directs an investigation on a complaint, the police has to register a cognizable case on that complaint treating the same as the FIR and investigate into the same
 - (d) A police officer must investigate a complaint alleging commission of a cognizable and non-cognizable offence only after a direction is issued by the Magistrate
88. Which one of the following is a case relating to anticipatory bail?
- (a) D. K. Ganesh Babu v. P. T. Manokaran
 - (b) Tama v. State of West Bengal
 - (c) Dinesh Dalmia v. C. B. I.
 - (d) Dimple Gupta v. Rajive Gupta
89. Which of the following provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code is not related to 'Appeal'?
- (a) Section 86
 - (b) Section 449
 - (c) Section 454
 - (d) Section 450

90. Any acquiescence or even consent of parties
- (a) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (b) Cannot invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (c) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it as an exception
 - (d) None of the above
91. Any police officer making an investigation under section 161
- (a) May examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (b) Must examine in writing any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of a Magistrate.
 - (c) Must examine by taking video of any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (d) Must examine any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of at least two persons.
92. If a person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
- (a) The identification process shall not be videographed
 - (b) The identification process shall be videographed
 - (c) The identification process may be videographed
 - (d) The identification process may be videographed under certain special circumstances
93. For commencement of investigation under Section 157 of Cr.P.C
- (a) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable offence has been committed
 - (b) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (c) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable and non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (d) None of the above
94. Confession of Statement by Magistrate without warning to the accused
- (a) Is admissible in evidence
 - (b) Is not admissible in evidence
 - (c) Is admissible under special circumstances
 - (d) Is admissible as corroborating evidence
95. The order of release on default bail would be proper where the charge-sheet was not filed
- (a) Within 90 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (b) Within 60 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (c) Within 120 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (d) Within 150 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years

96. Protest Petition is in the nature of the complaint and should be dealt with according to
- (a) Chapter XX of the Code
 - (b) Chapter X of the Code
 - (c) Chapter XV of the Code
 - (d) Chapter XXX of the Code
97. Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which of the following persons may be charged and tried together?
- (a) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (b) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (c) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of such offence
 - (d) All of the above
98. Death of the Complainant
- (a) Does not abate criminal proceedings
 - (b) Abate the criminal proceedings
 - (c) Abate the criminal proceedings in exceptional cases
 - (d) Abate the proceedings in non-compoundable cases
99. Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court is dealt in
- (a) Section 415 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 420 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 442 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 472 of CrPC
100. Warrant of arrest shall be in such form as prescribed in
- (a) Form No. 1 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (b) Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (c) Form No. 3 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (d) Form No. 4 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
101. Where the decree is for the payment of sum of money exceeding five thousand rupees, the period of civil prison
- (a) Shall not exceed three months
 - (b) Shall not exceed six months
 - (c) Shall not exceed nine months
 - (d) Shall not exceed one year
102. A suit may be dismissed where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant and returned un-served, plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons for the period of _____ from the date of such return.
- (a) Thirty days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Seven days
 - (d) Two months

103. In a suit, if plaintiff himself wishes to appear as a witness, he may so appear
- (a) at any time before evidence from plaintiff's side is over
 - (b) at any time before evidence from defendant's side is over
 - (c) at any time before arguments are heard
 - (d) only before any other witness on his behalf has been examined
104. Pleadings can be amended
- (a) before the trial Court only
 - (b) before the first appellate Court only
 - (c) before either the trial Court or first appellate Court or second appellate Court
 - (d) before second appellate Court only
105. Period of detention in civil imprisonment, as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed
- (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) One year
106. In which of the following cases, an aggrieved person can not apply for a review of an order or judgment of a Civil Court?
- (a) A decree or order from which an appeal is allowed but from which no appeal has been preferred
 - (b) A decree or order is passed in the absence of aggrieved person
 - (c) A decree or order from which no appeal is allowed
 - (d) A decision on a reference from a Court of small cause
107. Documents which are meant for cross-examination of a witness of the other party may be produced
- (a) till settlement of issues
 - (b) after settlement of issues
 - (c) any time when required
 - (d) along with pleadings
108. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is not a suit of a civil nature?
- (a) suit for correcting the date of birth in the service record
 - (b) suit for declaration of the right to worship
 - (c) suit for vindication of a mere dignity connected with an office
 - (d) suit for a religious office
109. A suit for partition of properties situated in different cities
- (a) separate suits have to be filed in each of the cities where the properties are situated
 - (b) can be instituted in a city where any property is situated
 - (c) can be instituted in a city where majority of properties/property of maximum value is situated
 - (d) can be instituted where defendants or any of them resides

110. The Provision of specific denial is provided

- (a) in Rule 2 and 4 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (b) in Rule 1 and 6 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (c) in Rule 3 and 5 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (d) in Rule 7 and 9 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

111. A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The rent for the whole of the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 2022 only for the rent due for 2020.

- (a) A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent for 2019 or 2021
- (b) A shall sue only for 2019 in a separate suit
- (c) A shall sue B for rent for 2021 in year 2023
- (d) A has to sue B for rent for 2019 and 2020 in two separate suits

112. Which of the following condition is to be satisfied “to join all persons as plaintiff in one suit”?

- (1) The right to relief alleged to exist in each plaintiff arises out of the same transaction
- (2) If persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact should be there
- (3) All plaintiffs must reside in the same jurisdiction of such court

Choose the correct option.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

113. “Contents of Decree” is provided under which provision of CPC?

- (a) Order XX Rule 6
- (b) Order XX Rule 10
- (c) Order XVIII Rule 5
- (d) Order XV Rule 2

114. The Indian Courts have the power to execute
- (a) Decrees of those Indian Courts to which the Code does not apply, such as Schedule Districts
 - (b) Decree of Civil courts outside India, which are established by the authority of the Central Government
 - (c) Decree of revenue courts in any part of India, to which the provisions of the Code do not apply
 - (d) All of the above
115. Section 16 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with which of the following kinds of suits?
- (a) Suit for torts to immovable property
 - (b) Suit for claim of movable property
 - (c) Defamation suit
 - (d) All the above
116. A Suit under Section 92 of CPC may be filed by
- (a) The Advocate General in Presidency Towns
 - (b) Outside Presidency Towns by the Collector
 - (c) Two or more persons having interest in the Trust and who obtained leave of the court
 - (d) All the above are correct
117. The doctrine of rarest of rare case was established in
- (a) Macchi Singh v State of Punjab
 - (b) Bacchan Singh v State of Punjab
 - (c) Prajeet Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - (d) Laxman Naik v. State of Orissa
118. X, a landholder, knowing about the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, deliberately misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined under
- (a) Section 178
 - (b) Section 177
 - (c) Section 176
 - (d) None of the above

119. In which case the Supreme court has laid down the essential ingredients of the offence of criminal conspiracy?
- (a) R. Venkatakrishnan v Central Bureau of Investigation
 - (b) State (N.C.T. Of Delhi) v Navjot Sandhu
 - (c) State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Rajan
 - (d) None of the above
120. Mr A found a purse on the footpath and he took the purse not knowing whom the purse belongs to. When he opened the purse he found an address and some cash in it. He made use of the money for his own purpose without searching for the owner. Which of the statement is true to the fact?
- (a) Mr. A has committed the offence of criminal misappropriation of property
 - (b) Mr A, being the finder of lost purse, he cannot be held guilty of an offence under S.403 IPC
 - (c) Mr A as the finder of lost purse is guilty since he had the means to discover the owner but utilized no means to find the owner
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)

Space for Rough Work

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Objective Type Test (December-2022) for Recruitment to the post of Deputy District Attorney in the Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Govt. of Punjab

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DD MM YYYY

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature (Please sign in the box)

Question
Booklet Set

D

Booklet Series No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes out of 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has 24 pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet if issued for some reason should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is negative marking (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss. The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant
 - (a) as showing that A made the representation in good faith
 - (b) as showing that A made the representation in knowledge
 - (c) as showing that A made the representation in intention
 - (d) as showing that A made the representation in negligence

2. Under Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, _____ notice in writing is required to be delivered before institution of a suit against the Government.
 - (a) Ninety days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Three months
 - (d) Two months

3. A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said — “A and I murdered C”. In context of section 30 this statement
 - (a) may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried
 - (b) may be taken into consideration by the Court against A, even if B is not being jointly tried
 - (c) may not be taken into consideration by the Court against B as B is not being prosecuted
 - (d) cannot be taken against A and B as evidence

4. ‘A’ is drunk and made a confession before magistrate that he had murdered ‘B’ last month. This confession should fulfill all requirements for consideration -
 - (a) Sec. 24, 25, 26 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (b) Sec. 24, 26, 27 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (c) Sec. 24, 26, 28, 30 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 only
 - (d) Sec. 24, 26, 28 of Indian Evidence Act 1872 and section 164 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

5. Which one of the following match is correct—

(a) Presumption as to telegraphic message	sec.86
(b) Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial record	sec.87
(c) Presumption as to books, maps and charts	sec.89
(d) Presumption as to document thirty years old	sec.90

6. A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,00,000, “my white horse”. A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts to show which of them was meant. Which provision permits it
 - (a) 94
 - (b) 95
 - (c) 96
 - (d) 97

7. 'A1' and 'W1' married each other in 1930 and their marriage dissolved on the 1st January, 1935. The woman did not marry after the dissolution of the marriage. A son was born to her on the 7th September 1935. These facts conclusively establish that -
- The Child is legitimate son of A1
 - The Child is illegitimate son of A1
 - The Child is legitimate son of W1 only
 - None of the above
8. In reference to DNA test for establishing paternity, the Supreme court observed that "The court must carefully examine as to what would be the consequence of ordering the blood test; whether it will have the effect of branding a child as a bastard and the mother as an unchaste woman." This is related to which case-
- Suleman v. R.*
 - Sunder Lal v. Suja*
 - Suraj Pal v. State of U.P.*
 - Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal*
9. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of a title. This illustration is based on
- Pickard v. Sears*
 - Tata chemicals v. Workmen*
 - Abdul Wahid v. Union of India*
 - Sarat Chander Dey v. Gopal Chandra Laha*
10. According the proviso of section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in a prosecution for an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or for attempt to commit any such offence, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person where the question is on
- Consent of victim
 - Commission of offence
 - Previous commission of such offence
 - Previous convictions of accused
11. The question is whether A robbed B. The fact that he said he had been robbed, without making any complaint.
- It is not relevant, as conduct under section 8
 - It may be relevant as a dying declaration
 - It can be corroborative evidence under section 157
 - All of the above

12. The presumption under section 114A is applicable for which provision of IPC
- (a) S 376(1)
 - (b) S 376(2)
 - (c) S 376(3)
 - (d) All of the above
13. The term “conclusive proof” has been used in the following set of provisions of the Indian Evidence Act
- (a) Section 31, Section 41, Section 42, Section 112 , Section 113
 - (b) Section 27, Section 29, Section 42, Section 119 , Section 134
 - (c) Section 30, Section 33, Section 48, Section 112 , Section 139
 - (d) Section 20, Section 28, Section 41, Section 129 , Section 144
14. In which of the following case where mobile and telephone calls were intercepted, the Supreme Court held such evidence relevant for proving existence of conspiracy and for finding out its object?
- (a) Mohd Ajmal Amir Kasab vs. State of Maharastra (2012) 9 SCC 1.
 - (b) CBI vs. VC Shukla (1998) 3 SCC 410.
 - (c) Sanjay vs. State of Maharashtra (2007) 9 SCC 148.
 - (d) State of U.P vs Krishna Master (2010)12 SCC 324.
15. In which of the following case the Privy Council authoritatively discuss about recording of confession by Magistrate?
- (a) Mirza Akbar vs King Emperor AIR 1940 PC 176
 - (b) Pulukuri Kotayya vs. The Emperor AIR 1947 PC 67
 - (c) Pakala Narayanaswami vs R AIR 1939 PC 47
 - (d) Nazir Ahmed vs. Emperor AIR 1936 PC 253
16. “A” desires to prove the contents of a document by secondary evidence in court. “A” has to prove the conditions provided under section
- (a) 65
 - (b) 66
 - (c) 67
 - (d) 68
17. One cannot accept or deny things at the same time. This slogan is related to which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (a) 112
 - (b) 113
 - (c) 114
 - (d) 115

18. What essential change was made in section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005'?
- Two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement.
 - The party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.
 - Corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances
 - Former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact
19. In which case the Supreme Court explain about the term “soon before” incorporated under Section 113-B and observed that it is not synonymous with the term “immediately before”. The said term would normally imply that the interval should not be much between the cruelty or harassment concerned and the death in question i.e. there must be existence of a proximate and live link between the two.
- Thakkan Jha v. State of Bihar, (2004) 13 SCC 348
 - Gajanan Dashrath Kharate v. State of Maharashtra, (2016) 4 SCC 604
 - Rajasthan v. Kashi Ram, (2006) 12 SCC 254
 - State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup, (1974) 4 SCC 764
20. Appointment of retired judges at the sitting of High Courts is inserted by
- 12th Amendment Act
 - 14th Amendment Act
 - 15th Amendment Act
 - 17th Amendment Act
21. Study the following and pick up the correct option: -
- Statement 1:** The Power of High court to issue writs under Article 226 is wider than the Power of Supreme Court under Article 32
- Statement 2:** The Supreme Court has the Power to issue writs only for violation of Fundamental rights whereas the power of High Court under Article 226 can be invoked for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as legal rights
- Statement 1 is correct but 2 is not correct
 - Statement 2 is correct but 1 is not correct
 - Both the statement is correct but statement 2 does not justify Statement 1
 - Both the Statement are correct, and Statement 2 justifies Statement 1
22. In Which case the Supreme Court struck down Part IX B of the 97th amendment to the Constitution of India, which deals with the effective management of the co-operative societies in the country?
- Union of India v. Rajendra Shah and others
 - Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v Chief Minister, Maharashtra
 - State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
 - K.A. Najeeb v Union of India

23. In which of the following recent case, The Supreme Court while considering whether sports literacy to be recognised as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, asked the Union and State Governments to provide their opinion
- State of Kerala v Leesamma Joseph
 - Kanishka Pandey v. Union of India
 - K.A. Najeed v Union of India
 - Thwaha Fasal v Union of India
24. Which article of the Constitution was inserted after the 101st Amendment, which dealt with the establishment of the GST Council?
- Article 279A
 - Article 258A
 - Article 269A
 - Article 246A
25. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction was held in
- Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab
 - U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi
 - Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab
 - Sardar Lal v. Union Government
26. Which of the following is a part of The Electoral College for the election of President but does not participate in the proceeding for his/ her impeachment?
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - State Legislative Assembly
 - State Legislative Council
27. In which recent case, the Supreme Court observed that 'Right not to be Deported' is ancillary to a fundamental right available only to Indian citizens
- Mohammad Salimullah vs. Union of India
 - The State of J&K vs. Shaheena Masarat & Anr.
 - State of Kerala vs. K.Ajith
 - Patricia Mukhim vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors.

28. Match List-I with List- II and select the correct answers by using the codes given below the lists:

	List-I (Writs)		List-II (Matter in Dispute)
A.	Habeas Corpus	1.	Appointment of a University teacher
B.	Mandamus	2.	Custody of a child by parent
C.	Quo Warranto	3.	Violation of Natural Justice
D.	Certiorari	4.	Refund of money illegally collected -----as cess by tax authority

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

29. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the basic feature doctrine for the first time?
- (a) Golaknath's case
 - (b) Minerva Mills case
 - (c) Keshvananda Bharti case
 - (d) Waman Rao case
30. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for circumstances under which Parliament has the power to make a law on any subject enumerated in the State List (Seventh) Schedule?
- (a) 245, 246, 248 and 249
 - (b) 248, 249, 250 and 252
 - (c) 249, 250, 251 and 252
 - (d) 249, 250, 252 and 253
31. When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within
- (a) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
 - (b) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament
 - (c) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance
 - (d) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance
32. Under which one of the following Article of the Constitution the Supreme Court has the power to review its decisions?
- (a) Article 135
 - (b) Article 136
 - (c) Article 137
 - (d) Article 143
33. In which of the following case it has been held that Fundamental Duties though not enforceable by writ of the court, yet provide a valuable guide and aid to interpretation of constitutional and legal issues?
- (a) AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Government of India vs. George Philip
34. Which amendment not only resulted in the formation of new states by altering the areas and boundaries of the then-existing states, but it also resulted in the abolition of the Part A, Part B, and Part C states and the designation of certain areas as Union Territories?
- (a) 9th Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 7th Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 23rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 2nd Constitutional Amendment

35. Supreme Court ruled that in any case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policies, the provisions of the former would prevail in the case of
- (a) State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan
 - (b) Charu Khurana vs. Union of India
 - (c) Dr. Dasarathi vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Minerva Mills vs Union of India
36. The Rajya Sabha holds restricted powers in the matter of money bill but can suggest amendments in the bill under
- (a) Article 107
 - (b) Article 108
 - (c) Article 109
 - (d) Article 102
37. Which of the following case held that any person who is convicted for a criminal offense and sentenced to imprisonment, for a period of two years, or more, cannot be appointed the Chief Minister of any State under Article 164(1) of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Epuru Sudhakar vs State of Kerala
 - (b) B.R. Kapoor v State of Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Marbury v. Madison
 - (d) Ratilal v. State of Bombay
38. Article 301 is derived from Section 92 of the Constitution of which country?
- (a) The Australian Constitution
 - (b) The Canadian Constitution
 - (c) The British constitution
 - (d) The European Constitution
39. The case of Farzana Batool v. Union of India dealt with
- (a) Right to Professional Education
 - (b) Right not be deported
 - (c) Right to Profess religion of choice
 - (d) Reservation is not a fundamental right
40. In which of the following case the seven judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court held that “re-promulgation of ordinances by executive is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes”?
- (a) Farzana Batool v. Union of India
 - (b) Mukesh Kumar & Anr v. State of Uttarakhand
 - (c) Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - (d) None of the above
41. Arrange the following in a chronological order:
- 1. All India Kisan Sabha
 - 2. Congress Socialist party
 - 3. Peshawar Conspiracy Case
 - 4. Meerut Conspiracy Case

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (c) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

42. Consider the following regarding P.T. Usha, one of the most successful athlete, also known as “The Golden Girl”

1. She has been recently elected as the president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and is the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association
2. Her nickname is ‘The Payyoli Express’
3. At Seoul in the 1986 Asian Games, she won three gold medals, and two silver medals.
4. She was nominated for Rajya Sabha in the year 2022

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

43. Consider the following statements

- 1) A supercomputer named Param Porul was inaugurated at NIT Tiruchirappalli under National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)
- 2) The NSM is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- 3) Param Porul supercomputing facility is established under phase two of the national supercomputing mission to facilitate computational research

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Arrange the following battles associated with Shri Guru Hargobind ji in a chronological order:

1. Battle of Amritsar
2. Battle of Kartarpur
3. Battle of Rohilla

- (a) 3, 2, 1
- (b) 1, 3, 2
- (c) 3, 1, 2
- (d) 1, 2, 3

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the Lists

List I (authors)	List II (works)
A. Rajinder Singh Bedi B. Krishna Chander C. Amrita Pritam D. Shiv Kumar Batalavi	1.Luna 2.Ajj akhanWarish Shah nu 3.Amritsar Azadi kebaad 4.Lajwanti

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	1	2	3	4

46. GPS, or the Global Positioning System, is a global navigation satellite system that provides location, velocity and time synchronization. How many satellites are required to measure 2-D position i.e., the longitude and the latitude?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

47. Which of the following statements are true for “*BharatNet*”?

- 1. There is Four-phase implementation of the BharatNet project
- 2. The project is being funded by Universal service Obligation Fund (USOF)
- 3. The objective is to facilitate the delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education, e-banking, Internet and other services to the rural India
- 4. Bharat Net is an updated and upgraded version of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), which is conceived as a nation-wide broadband network

- (a) 1 ,3 and 4
- (b) 2 ,3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All the above

48. National Rural Livelihood Mission aims to ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under which among the following networks / schemes / facilities in a time bound manner?

- (a) MGNREGA
- (b) Self Help Groups
- (c) Financial Inclusion
- (d) Food Security

49. In case of India, we have unemployment in rural as well as urban areas. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. Sometimes, the people will remain unemployed even in the peak of farming seasons, and is called the seasonal unemployment.
2. In case of disguised unemployment, people appear to be unemployed, and is a pseudo unemployment.
3. Educated unemployment is a common phenomenon in urban areas owing to the high levels of education.

Select the incorrect ones.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

50. Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

1. Polar easterlies generally blow from the northeast near the North Pole or from the southeast near the South Pole.
2. Trade winds generally blow in the midlatitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or from the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Westerlies generally blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere or from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere.

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

51. A snail is at the bottom of a 30 foot well. Every hour the snail is able to climb up 3 feet. Then it has to stop for rest for one hour, during which it slides back down 2 feet. How many hours will it take for the snail to get out of the well?

- (a) 60
- (b) 54
- (c) 58
- (d) 55

52. What is the value of **p** based on the table given below?

1	3	2	9
p	7	3	1
2	3	8	2
8	2	2	3

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

53. Priyanka meets Preeti and Alia in a party. Preeti lies every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and the other days she speaks the truth. Alia lies on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and the other days of the week she speaks the truth. "Yesterday I was lying," Preeti told Priyanka. "So was I," said Alia. What day is it?
- (a) Monday
 - (b) Thursday
 - (c) Saturday
 - (d) Sunday

Direction (Q. No. 54 to 55) Six friends went on a vacation to a hill station. They are to be accommodated in a row of nine cottages, each one in a different cottage. Mohan, Tanya and Roma do not want to live in a cottage at either end of the row. Babu and Mohan must not have anybody adjacent to their cottages. There is exactly one empty cottage between Mohan and Roma. Chander is adjacent to both Jayanthi and Roma. Tanya is next to the cottage at the extreme left end of the row.

54. Who is in the third cottage from the extreme left end?

- (a) Jayanthi
- (b) Chander
- (c) Nobody
- (d) Roma

55. Which cottages are empty from the extreme left end?

- (a) 1,5,8
- (b) 1,6,8
- (c) 3,5,7
- (d) 5,6,8

56. In a certain code "LONDON" is written as "OLMWLM". Then how "HYDERABAD" will be written?

- (a) SBVWIZYZI
- (b) SBWVIZYZW
- (c) SWBVWIZYW
- (d) SWBVIWYZW

57. For the following questions, four sentences are given. These sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a given paragraph.

- A. A Mankind has been travelling from time immemorial.
- B. In the earliest of times, travel was merely a way to find suitable food, until man learned to grow his own food.
- C. Travelling is by no means a twenty first century idea.
- D. Perhaps one of the earliest reasons to travel was to develop trade and commerce to tap resources in other lands.

- (a) CABD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) ADBC
- (d) DABC

58. In a banana milk shake of 23 litres, the ratio of banana and milk is 5 : 7. If 5 liters of banana milkshake is replaced by 2 liters of milk, then what will be the ratio of banana and milk in the newly formed banana milkshake?
- 1 : 2
 - 7 : 5
 - 2 : 3
 - 3 : 5
59. Two cards are drawn from a deck of 52 cards without replacement. What is the probability that one is of spade and the other is of club?
- 13/102
 - 24/39
 - 42/104
 - 2/52
60. Sumit and Bunty start from the same point and in the same direction at 6:00 am to walk around a rectangular field 600m x 500m. Sumit and Bunty walk at the rate of 5km/h and 4km/h respectively. How many times shall they cross each other, if they continue to walk till 12 : 30 pm?
- Never
 - Once
 - Twice
 - Thrice
61. Which one of the following is incorrect?
- The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
 - The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or both
 - The Court of a Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
 - The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall have the powers of the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate and that of a Metropolitan Magistrate, the powers of the Court of a Magistrate of the first class
62. Director of Prosecution is appointed by the
- State Government
 - State Government on the recommendation of State Public Service Commission
 - State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - Chief Minister
63. A magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in IPC under
- Section 156(1) of CrPC
 - Section 156(2) of CrPC
 - Section 156(3) of CrPC
 - All of the above

64. In which case it was held that identity of the victim is not to be disclosed even in judgement of the court?
- (a) Shashikant v. CBI
 - (b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan
 - (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttranchal
 - (d) None of the above
65. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for trial before a Court of Session?
- (a) Section 225 to Section 237
 - (b) Section 238 to Section 243
 - (c) Section 251 to Section 259
 - (d) Section 260 to Section 265
66. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for a maximum period of
- (a) 15 days
 - (b) 14 days
 - (c) 7 days
 - (d) Executive Magistrate is not empowered to grant remand
67. In the case of Madu Bala v. Suresh Kumar (1997), the Supreme Court of India held that
- (a) A police officer, in charge of police station is bound to register an FIR in respect of a cognizable offence
 - (b) A police officer when faced with a dilemma with respect to a complaint alleging commission of cognizable and non-cognizable offence must register an FIR
 - (c) Whenever a Magistrate directs an investigation on a complaint, the police has to register a cognizable case on that complaint treating the same as the FIR and investigate into the same
 - (d) A police officer must investigate a complaint alleging commission of a cognizable and non-cognizable offence only after a direction is issued by the Magistrate
68. Which one of the following is a case relating to anticipatory bail?
- (a) D. K. Ganesh Babu v. P. T. Manokaran
 - (b) Tama v. State of West Bengal
 - (c) Dinesh Dalmia v. C. B. I.
 - (d) Dimple Gupta v. Rajive Gupta
69. Which of the following provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code is not related to 'Appeal'?
- (a) Section 86
 - (b) Section 449
 - (c) Section 454
 - (d) Section 450

70. Any acquiescence or even consent of parties
- (a) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (b) Cannot invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it.
 - (c) Can invest a court with jurisdiction which is not otherwise processed by it as an exception
 - (d) None of the above
71. Any police officer making an investigation under section 161
- (a) May examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (b) Must examine in writing any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of a Magistrate.
 - (c) Must examine by taking video of any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case.
 - (d) Must examine any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case in the presence of at least two persons.
72. If a person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
- (a) The identification process shall not be videographed
 - (b) The identification process shall be videographed
 - (c) The identification process may be videographed
 - (d) The identification process may be videographed under certain special circumstances
73. For commencement of investigation under Section 157 of Cr.P.C
- (a) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable offence has been committed
 - (b) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (c) An FIR must disclose, prima facie, that a cognizable and non-cognizable offence has been committed
 - (d) None of the above
74. Confession of Statement by Magistrate without warning to the accused
- (a) Is admissible in evidence
 - (b) Is not admissible in evidence
 - (c) Is admissible under special circumstances
 - (d) Is admissible as corroborating evidence
75. The order of release on default bail would be proper where the charge-sheet was not filed
- (a) Within 90 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (b) Within 60 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (c) Within 120 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years
 - (d) Within 150 days in the matter where the imprisonment can be for a period of less than ten years

76. Protest Petition is in the nature of the complaint and should be dealt with according to
- (a) Chapter XX of the Code
 - (b) Chapter X of the Code
 - (c) Chapter XV of the Code
 - (d) Chapter XXX of the Code
77. Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which of the following persons may be charged and tried together?
- (a) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (b) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
 - (c) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of such offence
 - (d) All of the above
78. Death of the Complainant
- (a) Does not abate criminal proceedings
 - (b) Abate the criminal proceedings
 - (c) Abate the criminal proceedings in exceptional cases
 - (d) Abate the proceedings in non-compoundable cases
79. Postponement of execution of sentence of death in case of appeal to Supreme Court is dealt in
- (a) Section 415 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 420 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 442 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 472 of CrPC
80. Warrant of arrest shall be in such form as prescribed in
- (a) Form No. 1 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (b) Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (c) Form No. 3 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
 - (d) Form No. 4 of the Second Schedule of the Cr.P.C.
81. Where the decree is for the payment of sum of money exceeding five thousand rupees, the period of civil prison
- (a) Shall not exceed three months
 - (b) Shall not exceed six months
 - (c) Shall not exceed nine months
 - (d) Shall not exceed one year
82. A suit may be dismissed where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant and returned un-served, plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons for the period of _____ from the date of such return.
- (a) Thirty days
 - (b) Sixty days
 - (c) Seven days
 - (d) Two months

83. In a suit, if plaintiff himself wishes to appear as a witness, he may so appear
- (a) at any time before evidence from plaintiff's side is over
 - (b) at any time before evidence from defendant's side is over
 - (c) at any time before arguments are heard
 - (d) only before any other witness on his behalf has been examined
84. Pleadings can be amended
- (a) before the trial Court only
 - (b) before the first appellate Court only
 - (c) before either the trial Court or first appellate Court or second appellate Court
 - (d) before second appellate Court only
85. Period of detention in civil imprisonment, as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed
- (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) One year
86. In which of the following cases, an aggrieved person can not apply for a review of an order or judgment of a Civil Court?
- (a) A decree or order from which an appeal is allowed but from which no appeal has been preferred
 - (b) A decree or order is passed in the absence of aggrieved person
 - (c) A decree or order from which no appeal is allowed
 - (d) A decision on a reference from a Court of small cause
87. Documents which are meant for cross-examination of a witness of the other party may be produced
- (a) till settlement of issues
 - (b) after settlement of issues
 - (c) any time when required
 - (d) along with pleadings
88. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which of the following is not a suit of a civil nature?
- (a) suit for correcting the date of birth in the service record
 - (b) suit for declaration of the right to worship
 - (c) suit for vindication of a mere dignity connected with an office
 - (d) suit for a religious office
89. A suit for partition of properties situated in different cities
- (a) separate suits have to be filed in each of the cities where the properties are situated
 - (b) can be instituted in a city where any property is situated
 - (c) can be instituted in a city where majority of properties/property of maximum value is situated
 - (d) can be instituted where defendants or any of them resides

90. The Provision of specific denial is provided
- in Rule 2 and 4 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 1 and 6 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 3 and 5 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - in Rule 7 and 9 of Order VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
91. A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The rent for the whole of the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 is due and unpaid. A sues B in 2022 only for the rent due for 2020.
- A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent for 2019 or 2021
 - A shall sue only for 2019 in a separate suit
 - A shall sue B for rent for 2021 in year 2023
 - A has to sue B for rent for 2019 and 2020 in two separate suits
92. Which of the following condition is to be satisfied “to join all persons as plaintiff in one suit”?
- The right to relief alleged to exist in each plaintiff arises out of the same transaction
 - If persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact should be there
 - All plaintiffs must reside in the same jurisdiction of such court
- Choose the correct option.
- 1 Only
 - 2 Only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
93. “Contents of Decree” is provided under which provision of CPC?
- Order XX Rule 6
 - Order XX Rule 10
 - Order XVIII Rule 5
 - Order XV Rule 2
94. The Indian Courts have the power to execute
- Decrees of those Indian Courts to which the Code does not apply, such as Schedule Districts
 - Decree of Civil courts outside India, which are established by the authority of the Central Government
 - Decree of revenue courts in any part of India, to which the provisions of the Code do not apply
 - All of the above
95. Section 16 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with which of the following kinds of suits?
- Suit for torts to immovable property
 - Suit for claim of movable property
 - Defamation suit
 - All the above

96. A Suit under Section 92 of CPC may be filed by
- The Advocate General in Presidency Towns
 - Outside Presidency Towns by the Collector
 - Two or more persons having interest in the Trust and who obtained leave of the court
 - All the above are correct
97. The doctrine of rarest of rare case was established in
- Macchi Singh v State of Punjab
 - Bacchan Singh v State of Punjab
 - Prajeet Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar
 - Laxman Naik v. State of Orissa
98. X, a landholder, knowing about the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, deliberately misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined under
- Section 178
 - Section 177
 - Section 176
 - None of the above
99. In which case the Supreme court has laid down the essential ingredients of the offence of criminal conspiracy?
- R. Venkatakrishnan v Central Bureau of Investigation
 - State (N.C.T. Of Delhi) v Navjot Sandhu
 - State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Rajan
 - None of the above
100. Mr A found a purse on the footpath and he took the purse not knowing whom the purse belongs to. When he opened the purse he found an address and some cash in it. He made use of the money for his own purpose without searching for the owner. Which of the statement is true to the fact?
- Mr. A has committed the offence of criminal misappropriation of property
 - Mr A, being the finder of lost purse, he cannot be held guilty of an offence under S.403 IPC
 - Mr A as the finder of lost purse is guilty since he had the means to discover the owner but utilized no means to find the owner
 - Both (a) and (c)
101. Mohanan a silversmith, purchased 9 kilograms of silver from a person for a paltry sum. He was unknown about the fact that it is a stolen property. But later when he came to know about the nature of property he returned the property. Select the correct option.
- Mohanan is liable to be punished under S. 411 IPC
 - Dishonestly receiving or retaining property with the knowledge that it was stolen property is punishable under S. 411 IPC
 - Offence under S. 411 IPC is not punishable just for receiving a stolen property from any person for any particular reason.
 - Both (b) and (c)

102. Landmark decision on constitutionality of death penalty is
- (a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (b) Channulal Verma v. State of Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Jagmohan Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) All the above
103. Reaction or the feeling of a female cannot be a test to determine if her modesty is outraged or not. Which decision establishes this posit?
- (a) State of Punjab v Major Singh
 - (b) Mrs Rupan Deol Bajaj & Anr. v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill & Anr.
 - (c) State of Maharashtra & Ors. v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar
 - (d) Visaka v State of Rajasthan
104. The decision in which of the following case recognized passive euthanasia in India by means of the withdrawal of life support to patients in a permanent vegetative state?
- (a) Medha Kotwal v. Union of Indian and Others
 - (b) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v Union of India
 - (c) Suresh Kumar Koushal v Naz Foundation
 - (d) Shabnam Hashmi v Union of India
105. Making false charge of an offence with the intent to cause injury to any person is punishable under IPC
- (a) S. 212
 - (b) S. 211
 - (c) S. 209
 - (d) S 206
106. X in India instigates Y a foreigner in Srilanka to commit murder in Srilanka. Which offence under IPC is committed by X?
- (a) S.108A
 - (b) S.107
 - (c) S.108
 - (d) S. 111
107. Which one of the following Section of I.P.C. defines 'Gaining Wrongfully and Loosing Wrongfully'?
- (a) Section 22
 - (b) Section 23
 - (c) Section 24
 - (d) Section 25
108. The defence of 'compulsion by threat' is given in which section of the IPC?
- (a) Section 90
 - (b) Section 96
 - (c) Section 95
 - (d) Section 94

109. Which one of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 may apply against woman also?
- Section 354
 - Section 354-B
 - Section 354-A
 - Section 354-C
110. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court had struck down Section 309, IPC which was later reversed by the same court?
- Maruti S. Dubal v State of Maharashtra*
 - P. Rathinam / N. Patnaik v Union of India*
 - Aruna R. Shanbaug v Union of India*
 - Common Cause (Registered Society) v Union of India*
111. In which one of the following cases Section 499 and Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 have been recently declared constitutional by the Supreme Court?
- Subramanian Swamy v Union of India*
 - Rajkumar Gupta v Union of India*
 - Janet Jayapaul v SRM University*
 - Abhay Singh v State of UP*
112. "Execution of death sentence by public hanging is barbaric and violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, even if any Jail Manual provides for the same." It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of:
- Bachan Singh v State of Punjab*
 - T.V. Vatheeswaran v State of Tamil Nadu*
 - Attorney General of India v Lachma Devi*
 - Rameswar and Anr v State of UP*
113. What is the maximum period of solitary confinement provided under Section 73 of I.P.C., if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year?
- One month
 - Two months
 - Three months
 - Six months
114. Which of the following cases is related to Criminal Breach of Trust under Section 406 of I.P.C.?
- Somnath Puri v State of Rajasthan*
 - Destruction of Public & Private Properties, re v State of AP*
 - Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corp*
 - Avtar Singh v State of Punjab*
115. Match List I (Cases) with List II (Subjects) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- | List I (Cases) | List II (Subjects) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (A) <i>State of Tamil Nadu v Nalini</i> | 1. Right of private defence |
| (B) <i>Queen v Tolson</i> | 2. Criminal conspiracy |
| (C) <i>Vishwanath v State of UP</i> | 3. Common intention |
| (D) <i>Mehboob Shah v King Emperor</i> | 4. Mistake of fact |

Codes :

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

116. In which one of the following cases, first time, the Supreme Court of India, has reaffirmed the distinction between culpable homicide and murder while adopting the view suggested in Govind case?

- (a) *Inder Singh v State of PEPSU*
- (b) *State of A. P. v R. R. Punnamayya*
- (c) *K. M. Nanawati v State of Maharashtra*
- (d) *Madhavan v State of Kerala*

117. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)-An evidence which could be produced before court but was not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it.

Reason (B)- Best evidence rule is the cardinal principle of law.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is not the related reason for assertion (A)

118. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)- TADA and MCOCA made provisions for confession before the police officer as admissible in law. They were declared unconstitutional.

Reason (R) - Confession in police custody cannot be used as evidence under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is the correct statement but it is not the related reason for Assertion (A)

119. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option

Assertion (A)--An accused person has in his possession, a letter written to him by an alleged co-conspirator in reference to their common intention in connection with the conspiracy for committing a particular offence. He was compelled to present this letter. The prosecution argued that under s. 10 of the Evidence Act this document is the relevant fact as against the accused himself for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy and also for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Reason (R)- Such letter cannot be produced in the court because it will make the accused "a witness against himself" and will be hit by article 20(3).

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and (R) is the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct but (R) is not the related reason for Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect
- (d) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect

120. According to *Queen Empress v Abdullah*, 1885 Allahabad 385, a person is seen running down a street in a wounded condition, and calling out the name of his assailant, and the circumstances under which the injuries were inflicted. These statements and conduct are relevant as to

- (a) what the injured person says and what he does may be taken together and proved as a whole
- (b) what the injured person says and what he does may not be taken together and proved as a whole
- (c) what the injured person says may be taken and proved
- (d) only conduct of person may be taken and proved

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