

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

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :     
D D M M Y Y Y Y

A

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

Total Questions : 120]

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time he/she is 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 the 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.

## SECTION A

1. A Second appeal under Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 lies to the High Court
  - (a) On the point of law
  - (b) On mixed question of law and fact
  - (c) On disputed questions of fact
  - (d) On substantial question of law
2. A person claiming a right to appear before the Court may lodge a caveat under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
  - (a) Section 148
  - (b) Section 148A
  - (c) Section 151
  - (d) None of the above
3. An *ex parte* decree can be set aside on the ground that
  - (a) summons were not duly served
  - (b) non-appearance of defendant or copies of documents filed with plaint were not provided to defendant
  - (c) defendant refused to receive the summons and thereafter no fresh summons were issued to him
  - (d) an *ex parte* decree cannot be set aside under any circumstances
4. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed *ex parte*, the applications under Order IX Rule 13 shall be
  - (a) Rejected
  - (b) Returned
  - (c) Maintainable
  - (d) Referred for opinion of Appellate Court
5. Interpleader suit is a suit
  - (a) Between two advocates
  - (b) Between Union Government Pleader and State Government Pleader
  - (c) Instituted by a person who has no interest in the subject matter
  - (d) Instituted by a person who has interest in the subject matter
6. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on death of either parties to the suit after conclusion of hearing and pronouncement of judgment, the suit
  - (a) shall abate
  - (b) shall not abate
  - (c) may abate with the permission of Court
  - (d) None of the above

7. The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is
- To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
  - To record evidence
  - To secure admissions
  - None of the above
8. A decree for injunction is
- not executable
  - executable by detention of the Judgment debtor in civil prison or by attachment of his property
  - executable by filing a petition under Order 39 Rule 2-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - executable by filing a fresh suit
9. Where a suit is dismissed under Rule 8 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of same cause of action, the plaintiff
- Shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit
  - May bring a fresh suit subject to the law of limitation
  - May not apply to set aside the dismissal order
  - All of the above
10. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside ?
- Rule 7 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 2-A of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 9 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 4 of Order XXXIX
11. The doctrine of '*res judicata*' is based on which of the following maxim ?
- Audi alteram partem*
  - Nemo Judex In Causa Sua*
  - Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa*
  - Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*
12. Which of the following Section of CPC deals with the power of High Court or a District Court to either transfer or withdraw any suit ?
- Section 20
  - Section 24
  - Section 25
  - Section 22
13. Appointment of pleader is provided under which provision of CPC ?
- Order II Rule 1
  - Order III Rule 4
  - Order III Rule 2
  - Order II Rule 5

- 14.** Section 34 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with
- Judgment and Decree
  - Penalty for default
  - Interest
  - Summons to witness
- 15.** If the Decree is free from ambiguity, the court of execution is bound to
- Execute it whether it be right or wrong
  - Verify the correctness of the Decree
  - Ascertain the construction of a Decree by referring the judgement
  - All of the above
- 16.** Which of the following statement / statements is correct ?
- The whole Decree must be transferred.
  - A part of the Decree cannot be sent to another court for execution.
- Only 1 is correct
  - Only 2 is correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are wrong
- 17.** A sues B in a foreign Court. The suit is dismissed. A files a fresh suit against B in India on the same cause of action
- The judgment will operate as a bar to a fresh suit in India
  - With permission of Supreme Court of India, it can be allowed
  - With permission of Central Government, it can be allowed
  - Any of the above
- 18.** The court is empowered to strike out any pleading
- Where such pleadings are necessary or non-scandalous or non-vexatious
  - Where such pleadings tend to prejudice or embarrass
  - Where such pleading is not an abuse of the process of the court
  - All of the above
- 19.** “Every pleading shall be signed by the party and his pleader” is contained in which provision of CPC ?
- Order 6, Rule 9
  - Order 6, Rule 10
  - Order 6, Rule 14
  - Order 6, Rule 12

- 20.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
1. Legal set-off must be for an ascertained sum of money.
  2. Legal set-off can be claimed as of right and the court is bound to entertain.
  3. In legal set-off, it is necessary that the cross-demands arise out of the same transaction.
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
  - (b) 2 and 3 are correct
  - (c) 1 and 2 are correct
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 21.** A proceeding by which the Decree-Holder seeks to reach money or property of the judgment-debtor in the hands of a third party is called
- (a) Execution proceedings
  - (b) Trial proceedings
  - (c) Garnishee proceedings
  - (d) Any of the above
- 22.** Once an accused is discharged under Section 227 or 239 Cr.P.C.
- (a) He can be tried again for the same offence if sufficient evidence is brought forward later
  - (b) He cannot be tried again for the same offence
  - (c) It amounts to an acquittal
  - (d) His trial depends on the facts and circumstances of the case
- 23.** Under Section 372 of Criminal Procedure Code, a victim
- (a) Can file an appeal against the order of acquittal
  - (b) Can file an appeal only after obtaining leave from the appellate court
  - (c) Has no right to file an appeal
  - (d) Should approach the District Magistrate and Public Prosecutor for filing an appeal
- 24.** Which Court may take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Any Magistrate of the first class
  - (b) Any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf
  - (c) Any Court
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 25.** The procedure for summary trial is provided in which of the following Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Sections 266 to 271
  - (b) Sections 260 to 265
  - (c) Sections 238 to 250
  - (d) Sections 251 to 259

- 26.** The composition of an offence under Section 320 Cr.P.C. shall have the effect of
- Conviction
  - Discharge
  - Acquittal
  - Ending of a case
- 27.** Which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with the powers of Session Judge to transfer cases and appeals ?
- Section 409
  - Section 408
  - Section 407
  - Section 406
- 28.** Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means
- A direction to release a person on bail issued after a person is arrested
  - A direction to release a person on bail issued even before a person is arrested or is in apprehension of arrest
  - A direction to release a person on bail from judicial custody
  - A direction to release a person on bail when he is in police custody after being arrested
- 29.** In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India directed the High Courts to exercise jurisdiction under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure ?
- State of Haryana vs. Bhajan Lal*
  - Adalat Prasad vs. Navin Jindal*
  - Dinesh Dalmiya vs. C. B. I.*
  - Dhananjay Chatterjee vs. State of West Bengal*
- 30.** Judicial Proceedings are
- Maintenance Proceedings under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - Dismissal of Complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - An inquiry for issuing search warrant under Section 97 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - All of the above
- 31.** When any person is arrested
- The arrested person need not be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by Medical Practitioner only when he asks for medical examination
  - The arrested person shall be examined only when he is suffering from any ill health

**32.** Police officer can investigate a non-cognizable case

- (a) Even without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
- (b) Even with the order of a Senior police official
- (c) Only with the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
- (d) Only with the order of an Executive Magistrate

**33.** Confessions and statements under Section 164 may be recorded by

- (a) An Executive Magistrate
- (b) A Governmental official
- (c) A Judicial Magistrate
- (d) A Police Officer

**34.** The Magistrate would be justified in not accepting the charge-sheet unless Investigating Officer furnishes the details regarding

- (a) Whether the accused is in judicial custody
- (b) Whether the accused is in police custody
- (c) Whether the accused is an absconder
- (d) All of the above

**35.** When an offence is committed outside the jurisdiction of India

- (a) No court shall take cognizance except the previous sanction by the Central Government
- (b) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government
- (c) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government under special circumstances
- (d) None of the above

**36.** Whenever a Magistrate issues summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader under

- (a) Section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (b) Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (c) Section 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (d) Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>37.</b> An appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader</li> <li>(b) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant</li> <li>(c) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant's pleader</li> <li>(d) Cannot be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                             | <p><b>40.</b> According to which Section of Cr.P.C., 1973, for every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge which shall be tried separately ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Section 218 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(b) Section 219 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(c) Section 220 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(d) Section 221 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>38.</b> Which of the following offence is non-compoundable ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Offence under Section 323</li> <li>(b) Offence under Section 334</li> <li>(c) Offence under Section 448</li> <li>(d) Offence under Section 307</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p><b>41.</b> The order of compensation under Section 250 of Cr.P.C., 1973 can be made</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In cases where offences are compounded</li> <li>(b) Where discharge or acquittal is not made</li> <li>(c) By the Magistrate only where the offence charged is triable by him</li> <li>(d) By the successor in office</li> </ul>                    |
| <p><b>39.</b> Section 159 of Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To restrain police investigation and order magisterial inquiry when the investigation of a cognizable offence by the police is already in process</li> <li>(b) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence only in those cases in which the police decides not to investigate the case</li> <li>(c) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence where the investigation by the police is already in process</li> <li>(d) To order as per the police summary report</li> </ul> | <p><b>42.</b> Identify the rule connected with determination of mere preparation to commit offence and attempt to commit offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) McNaughton's rule</li> <li>(b) Doctrine of Locus Poenitentiae</li> <li>(c) Wild Beast Test</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul>                                                                    |



43. A woman while walking through the public street was caught by a drunken person at her back. Which of the following statement is **not** true with respect to the fact ?
- He is punishable under S. 509 IPC.
  - He committed the offence of outraging the modesty of woman.
  - He could take the defense of intoxication.
  - All of the above
44. Sumathi entrusted her jewels and other valuables she received from her parents on marriage to Mohit, her husband. Mohit with the support of his relatives dishonestly misappropriates and made use of it for purchasing property in the name of his sister. What offence is committed by Mohit ?
- Theft
  - Criminal breach of trust
  - Offence under Dowry Prohibition Act
  - Cruelty
45. A shakes his fist at B intending or knowing it to be likely that he may cause B to believe that A is about to strike B. Which offence if any has been committed by A ?
- Hurt
  - Assault
  - Battery
  - No offence is committed
46. A person infected with Covid-19 escaping from quarantine and endangering people in society could be criminally liable under which Section of IPC ?
- S. 269
  - S. 270
  - S. 271
  - Both (a) and (b)
47. Any officer or servant continued, appointed or employed in India by or under the authority of Government, as defined under IPC is a
- Public Servant
  - Servant of Government
  - Public Officer
  - Civil Servant
48. An order is promulgated by a public servant with lawful authority, prohibiting public procession and public gathering in a particular locality. Mr. X knowingly disobeys the order, and causes danger of riot. Which offence under IPC is committed by him ?
- S. 268
  - S. 187
  - S. 188
  - S. 186

49. Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 18 years of age, is not rape. This position is introduced in Exception II to S. 375 IPC by which decision ?
- Independent Thought vs. Union of India*
  - Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala*
  - Joseph Shine vs. Union of India*
  - Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India*
50. R intending to kill S shot the gun but it hits T. Which principle could be applied to make R criminally liable ?
- Doctrine of Transferred Malice
  - Doctrine of *mens rea* and *actus reus*
  - Doctrine of necessity
  - Proximity rule
51. A is attacked by a mob and they attempted to murder him. He fired on the mob and it resulted in harming young children who are mingled with the mob. Which of the statement is true to the fact ?
- A has committed offence under IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 105 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 106 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 104 of IPC.
52. Maiming a minor for the purpose of begging is an offence under
- S. 363A IPC
  - S. 362 IPC
  - S. 363 IPC
  - Not an offence under IPC
53. The offence which was originally introduced in Section 113 of the Draft Penal Code (1837) but was dropped from the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Causing death by negligence
  - Outraging religious feeling
  - Criminal Conspiracy
  - Sedition
54. Find out an incorrect statement :
- A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859 is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to fine or imprison with or without appeal is a Judge.
  - A member of a Panchayat which has power under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court is a Judge.

- 55.** Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend up to
- Three years and with fine
  - Ten years and with fine
  - Six months and with fine
  - One year and with fine
- 56.** 'A' and 'Z' agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. 'A' while playing fairly, hurts 'Z'. 'A' commits :
- no offence
  - an offence of hurt
  - an attempt to commit murder
  - an act of negligence
- 57.** Section 303 of IPC has been held by the Supreme Court to be *Ultra-vires* of the Constitution in the case of :
- State of Karnataka vs. Hema Reddy alias Vemareddy and Anr*
  - Reg vs. Govinda*
  - Mithu vs. State of Punjab*
  - Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab*
- 58.** A child of 9 years of age stole a gold necklace and immediately afterwards sold it to the accused. Is he guilty of theft ?
- The child is not guilty as he lacked a sufficient maturity of understanding
  - The child is guilty as he has attained a sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion
  - The child is not guilty, as he was below 12 years of age
  - The child is guilty as his age is immaterial on that occasion
- 59.** 'X', a doctor, informs his patient Y that he has cancer which is in its last stage. 'X' requests Y to arrange his family affairs as he cannot survive for more than a couple of weeks. Y dies because of shock on hearing this. 'X' is :
- guilty of murder as he knew that such a disclosure will cause death
  - guilty of causing death by negligence
  - not guilty since communication was made in good faith for the benefit of Y
  - guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as he knew that such disclosure is likely to cause death

- 60.** Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched ?
- (a) Dowry death — Section 304B
  - (b) Voyeurism — Section 354C
  - (c) Bribery — Section 171B
  - (d) Robbery — Section 391
- 61.** A, in good faith says of a book published by Z; Z's book is indecent; he must be a man of impure mind. Is this defamation punishable under Section 500 of the IPC ?
- (a) Yes, because the opinion respects Z's character
  - (b) No, because it falls within one of the exceptions of Section 499
  - (c) No, because it is slander
  - (d) No, because it has not been repeated
- 62.** A caricature is
- (a) a statement
  - (b) an evidence
  - (c) a document
  - (d) a fact-in-issue
- 63.** Conclusive proof is
- (a) Rebuttable
  - (b) Irrebuttable
  - (c) Rebuttable and irrebuttable
  - (d) None of the above
- 64.** The deceased A has been killed by a speeding truck. The witness had not seen the incident but the speeding truck. The deceased stated to him what had happened to him in the accident. The statement of witness in the court will be
- (a) Not admissible
  - (b) Not admissible as it is hearsay
  - (c) Admissible as *res gestae*
  - (d) None of the above
- 65.** A is accused of a crime. After receiving a letter warning him that police are coming in search of the accused, he flew away. This behaviour is relevant under which Section of Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) 7
  - (b) 8
  - (c) 9
  - (d) 10
- 66.** The question is, whether a given road is a public way. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) u/s 29
  - (b) u/s 30
  - (c) u/s 31
  - (d) u/s 32

- 67.** In criminal cases it is accepted principle of criminal jurisprudence that the burden of proof is always on
- Accused
  - Prosecution
  - Both accused and prosecution
  - None of the above
- 68.** If an accused pleads insanity he has to prove that he was insane at the time of occurrence. It will be proved under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- 103
  - 104
  - 105
  - 106
- 69.** When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within \_\_\_\_\_ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.
- Twenty-five
  - Thirty
  - Thirty-five
  - Forty
- 70.** According to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an evidence, which is given by a dumb witness in open court by signs is deemed to be
- Written evidence
  - Oral evidence
  - Documentary evidence
  - Signatory evidence
- 71.** Which among the following statement is wrong ?
- The order of examination in chief is first.
  - Cross-examination is examination of witness by the opposite party.
  - The order of re-examination is second.
  - Leading question may be freely asked in cross-examination.
- 72.** A person summoned to produce a document but not called as witness
- can be cross-examined
  - cannot be cross-examined
  - can be cross-examined at the discretion of the court
  - None of the above
- 73.** 'A' who was hit by a bullet stated in the hospital in the presence of a magistrate that 'B' had fired at him. But 'A' did not die. This statement may be used under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- Section 32(1)
  - Section 156
  - Section 157
  - Section 158

**74.** Which among the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the burden of proof as to ownership ?

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 110
- (d) Section 111

**75.** 'A' a doctor is summoned to give his evidence on a postmortem report which was done by him two years ago. He wants to refresh his memory by seeing his report. Under which provision of IEA, 1872 he can do so ?

- (a) 158
- (b) 159
- (c) 163
- (d) 164

**76.** Read these two statements below and answer :

*Statement I :*

H1, husband of W1, confesses before wife that he had killed a person. This is an extra judicial confession, but this evidence is barred by Section 122.

*Statement II :*

Certain provisions are based on the policy that trust between two persons is very important.

- (a) Statement I and II both are correct.
- (b) Statement I and II both are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement II is correct and statement I is incorrect.

**77.** Five golden principles of circumstantial evidence is propounded in the case of

- (a) *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra*
- (b) *Pakla Narayana Swami vs. Emperor*
- (c) *Queen vs. Abdullah*
- (d) *Pulukuri Kottaya vs. Emperor*

**78.** Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with

- (a) Date of birth of a child
- (b) Maternity of a child
- (c) Illegitimacy of a child
- (d) Legitimacy of a child

**79.** Match them :

- |                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| A. Indecent and scandalous question     | 1. Sec. 152 |
| B. Leading question                     | 2. Sec. 151 |
| C. Question intended to insult or annoy | 3. Sec. 13  |
| D. Question related to custom           | 4. Sec. 141 |

**Codes :**

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

- 80.** Identification Parade is
- Substantive evidence
  - Corroborative evidence
  - Direct evidence
  - Circumstantial evidence
- 81.** In the case of *Sabitri Samantaray vs. State of Odisha*, (20 May 2022) A1, the accused argues that he has done a certain act with an intention other than that which the circumstances indicate. The onus of proving that specific intention falls onto
- the accused
  - the prosecution
  - the prosecution beyond reasonable doubts
  - None of the above
- 82.** By which Constitutional Amendment the number of Ministers have been limited to 15% of the total number of Lower House ?
- Ninety First Amendment
  - Ninety Second Amendment
  - Ninetieth Amendment
  - None of the above
- 83.** The case *State of Bihar vs. Kameshwar Singh* is related with which of the following doctrines ?
- Doctrine of Basic Structure
  - Doctrine of Eclipse
  - Doctrine of Pith and Substance
  - Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- 84.** The President shall have the power under Article 72 of the Constitution of India where :
- Punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial
  - Punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
  - Sentence is a sentence of death
  - All of the above
- 85.** Which of the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission ?
- The Governor
  - The State Legislature
  - The Chief Minister
  - The Advocate General
- 86.** In which of the following judgment it was concluded that when the plaintiff is unwilling to subject himself to the DNA test, forcing him to undergo one would impinge on his personal liberty and his right to privacy as DNA is unique to an individual and can be used to identify a person's identity, trace familial linkages or even reveal sensitive health information ?
- X vs. State of Maharashtra*
  - Ashok Kumar vs. Raj Gupta and Others*
  - K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*
  - All of the above

87. In which of the following it was held that Right To 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is constitutionally enforceable ?
- Rattan Lal Bharadwaj vs. State of HP*
  - Vinod Dua vs. Union of India*
  - Madras Bar Association vs. Union of India*
  - Union of India vs. Rajendra Shah*
88. Which of the following language is **not** a part of the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution ?
- Nepali
  - Sanskrit
  - Maithili
  - Rajasthani
89. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights ?
- 38<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment
90. What does the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain ?
- Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
  - Administration and control of Tribal Areas of North-eastern states
  - Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
  - Administration and control of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes
91. Lack of *locus standi* is generally not a bar for the issuance of the writ of
- Mandamus
  - Quo warranto
  - Certiorari
  - Prohibition
92. Consider the following statements :
- Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent power to make law prescribing punishment for untouchability.
  - Parliament may make law empowering any court to exercise powers of the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2



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

<i>List-I</i> (Provision of the Constitution of India)	<i>List-II</i> (Source)
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

- |                                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Emergency Provisions                 | 1. Ireland            |
| B. Fundamental Rights                   | 2. The United Kingdom |
| C. Parliamentary System                 | 3. U.S.A              |
| D. Directive Principles of State Policy | 4. Germany            |

**Codes :**

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

- 94.** Assertion (A) :

The doctrine of *res judicata* does not apply to writs.

Reason (R) :

If a writ of Habeas Corpus is rejected by the Supreme Court, the same writ can be filed afresh before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

- 95.** The 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, which received the Indian President's assent on October 19, 1956, was in order to implement the

- (a) Border Reorganisation Act
- (b) Union Territory Reorganisation Act
- (c) States Organisation Act
- (d) States Reorganisation Act

- 96.** Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders can enter India with the multiple entry feature without a separate visa for the period of

- (a) fifteen years
- (b) seven years
- (c) twenty-five years
- (d) twelve years

- 97.** Rajya Sabha is compelled to return a money bill to Lok Sabha within how many days from the date of receiving with or without recommendations ?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 30 days

**98.** Goods and Service Tax was validated by the

- (a) 101<sup>st</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
- (b) 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
- (c) 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
- (d) 104<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016

**99.** In which case, the Supreme Court gave “Doctrine of Prospective Overruling” ?

- (a) *Shankari Prasad vs. UOI*
- (b) *Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan*
- (c) *Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab*
- (d) *Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala*

**100.** Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders from any accidental slip may be corrected by the Court ?

- (a) Section 151
- (b) Section 152
- (c) Section 153
- (d) Section 144

## SECTION B

**101.** A university library budget committee must reduce exactly five of eight areas of expenditure — I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P — in accordance with the following conditions :

If both I and O are reduced, P is also reduced.

If L is reduced, neither N nor O is reduced.

If M is reduced, J is not reduced.

Of the three areas J, K, and N exactly two are reduced.

*If both K and N are reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas neither of which could be reduced ?*

- (a) I, L
- (b) J, L
- (c) J, M
- (d) I, J

**102.** If white is called black, black is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called blue, blue is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood ?

- (a) Green
- (b) Black
- (c) Red
- (d) Yellow

**103.** A courier boy wants to pack some parcels in boxes. He need to pack same number of parcels in each box. If he packs 3, 4, 5 or 6 parcels in each box, then he is left with 2 parcels. If he packs 7 parcels in each box, then he is left with 1 parcel. What is the number of parcels, he may have to pack ?

- (a) 435
- (b) 332
- (c) 302
- (d) 358

**104.** A 60-year-old man has 5 children born at equal intervals. The sum of the ages of the father and the five children is 160 years. If the age of the youngest child is 4 years, what is the age of the eldest child ?

- (a) 42 years
- (b) 40 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 36 years

**105.** In an examination paper there are two groups, each group containing 4 questions. A candidate is required to attempt 5 questions but not more than 3 questions from a group. In how many ways can 5 questions be selected ?

- (a) 24
- (b) 48
- (c) 96
- (d) None of the above

**106.** The greatest chance for the existence of extra-terrestrial life on a planet is beyond our solar system. This is because the Milky Way galaxy alone contains 100 billion other suns, many of which could be accompanied by planets similar enough to Earth to make them suitable abodes of life. The argument above assumes which of the following ?

- (a) It is likely that life on another planet would require conditions similar to those on Earth
- (b) Living creatures on another planet would probably have the same appearance as those on Earth
- (c) Life cannot exist on other planets in our solar system
- (d) If the appropriate physical conditions exist, life is an inevitable consequence

**107.** “All quiet people are harmless”.  
“No harmless people are easily identified.”

The premises above lead to which of the following conclusions ?

- (a) Quiet people are not easily identified.
- (b) Most people who are easily identified are harmless.
- (c) All harmless people are quiet.
- (d) Some easily identified people are quiet.

**108.** By walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his usual speed, a man reaches office 20 minutes later than usual. What is his usual time ?

- (a) 70 min
- (b) 40 min
- (c) 60 min
- (d) 50 min

**109.** For the following question, 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. According to these scientists, every summer will see severe conflicts over water not just between states but individuals as well, if the issue of scarcity of the planet's most essential natural resource is not addressed on a war footing.
- B. Water scarcity in India is just confined to the standoff between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery water or between Delhi and Haryana for control of river Yamuna.
- C. They say the days of easy water are over.
- D. Social scientists say that these are gentle disputes as compared to the doomsday scenario they are predicting.
- (a) ABDC
  - (b) BDCA
  - (c) DCAB
  - (d) BADC

**110.** A grocer is storing small cereal boxes in large cartons that measure 25 inches by 42 inches by 60 inches. If the measurement of each small cereal box is 7 inches by 6 inches by 5 inches, then what is the maximum number of small cereal boxes that can be placed in each large carton ?

- (a) 210
- (b) 252
- (c) 300
- (d) 420

**111.** Asia's largest Compressed Biogas (CBG) plant is situated in \_\_\_\_ village of Sangrur district of Punjab.

- (a) Ghanauri Kalan
- (b) Bhuttal Kalan
- (c) Mander Kalan
- (d) Deh Kalan

**112.** Consider the following statements :

1. Dadasaheb Phalke Award was started by the Government of India in 1979, to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke, known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'.
2. The recipients are honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema."
3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a shawl, and a cash prize of ₹ 20 lakh.
4. Asha Parekh was honoured with Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 2020 at 68<sup>th</sup> National Film Awards held on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

**113.** Consider the following statements in relation to Tennis player Roger Federer :

1. He won his first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon in 2003.
2. He announced his retirement from professional tennis at Laver Cup, 2022.
3. The Laver Cup is an international grass court men's team tennis tournament between Team Europe and Team World, the latter of which is composed of players from all other continents except Europe.
4. In his last match he suffered a loss in doubles alongside his longtime rival Rafael Nadal for Team Europe in the Laver Cup 2022 against Frances Tiafoe and Jack Sock of Team World.

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

**114.** The first Sikh general to invade the hills of Kangra was

- (a) S. Jassa Singh Ramgharia
- (b) S. Jai Singh Kanhaiya
- (c) S. Gurbaksh Singh
- (d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

**115.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Bonalu' festival :

1. It is a traditional Hindu festival centred on the Goddess Mahakali.
2. It is a traditional folk festival celebrated every year in the Telugu month of Ashadham.
3. This festival is celebrated annually in many parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct ?

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

**116.** Consider the following areas :

1. Bandipur
2. Bhitarkanika
3. Manas
4. Sunderbans

Which of the above are Tiger Reserves ?

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

**117.** In 2022, NASA launched a mission which slammed into asteroid Dimorphos to test technology for defending Earth against potential asteroid or comet hazards. The mission is named

- (a) DAVINCI
- (b) DART
- (c) VERITAS
- (d) PSYCHE

**118.** Consider the following statements regarding “*Broadcast Seva Portal*” :

1. It was launched by The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It is funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
3. Online portal is aimed at improving ease of doing business in the broadcast industry.
4. It was launched by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

**119.** Who was Independent India's first law minister ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

**120.** Who among the following was **not** part of the Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924) ?

- (a) S. A. Dange
- (b) M. A. Ansari
- (c) Muzaffar Ahmad
- (d) Shaikat Usmani

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



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

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :     
D D M M Y Y Y Y

**B**

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

Total Questions : 120]

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time he/she is 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 the 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.

## SECTION A

1. The composition of an offence under Section 320 Cr.P.C. shall have the effect of
  - (a) Conviction
  - (b) Discharge
  - (c) Acquittal
  - (d) Ending of a case
2. Which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with the powers of Session Judge to transfer cases and appeals ?
  - (a) Section 409
  - (b) Section 408
  - (c) Section 407
  - (d) Section 406
3. Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means
  - (a) A direction to release a person on bail issued after a person is arrested
  - (b) A direction to release a person on bail issued even before a person is arrested or is in apprehension of arrest
  - (c) A direction to release a person on bail from judicial custody
  - (d) A direction to release a person on bail when he is in police custody after being arrested
4. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India directed the High Courts to exercise jurisdiction under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure ?
  - (a) *State of Haryana vs. Bhajan Lal*
  - (b) *Adalat Prasad vs. Navin Jindal*
  - (c) *Dinesh Dalmiya vs. C. B. I.*
  - (d) *Dhananjay Chatterjee vs. State of West Bengal*
5. Judicial Proceedings are
  - (a) Maintenance Proceedings under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - (b) Dismissal of Complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - (c) An inquiry for issuing search warrant under Section 97 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - (d) All of the above
6. When any person is arrested
  - (a) The arrested person need not be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - (b) The arrested person shall be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - (c) The arrested person shall be examined by Medical Practitioner only when he asks for medical examination
  - (d) The arrested person shall be examined only when he is suffering from any ill health

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>7.</b> Police officer can investigate a non-cognizable case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Even without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case</li> <li>(b) Even with the order of a Senior police official</li> <li>(c) Only with the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case</li> <li>(d) Only with the order of an Executive Magistrate</li> </ul> | <p><b>10.</b> When an offence is committed outside the jurisdiction of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) No court shall take cognizance except the previous sanction by the Central Government</li> <li>(b) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government</li> <li>(c) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government under special circumstances</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>8.</b> Confessions and statements under Section 164 may be recorded by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) An Executive Magistrate</li> <li>(b) A Governmental official</li> <li>(c) A Judicial Magistrate</li> <li>(d) A Police Officer</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                     | <p><b>11.</b> Whenever a Magistrate issues summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure</li> <li>(b) Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure</li> <li>(c) Section 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure</li> <li>(d) Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure</li> </ul>                                                                |
| <p><b>9.</b> The Magistrate would be justified in not accepting the charge-sheet unless Investigating Officer furnishes the details regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Whether the accused is in judicial custody</li> <li>(b) Whether the accused is in police custody</li> <li>(c) Whether the accused is an absconder</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul>                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>12.</b> An appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader</li> <li>(b) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant</li> <li>(c) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant's pleader</li> <li>(d) Cannot be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                             | <p><b>15.</b> According to which Section of Cr.P.C., 1973, for every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge which shall be tried separately ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Section 218 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(b) Section 219 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(c) Section 220 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> <li>(d) Section 221 (1) Cr.P.C.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>13.</b> Which of the following offence is non-compoundable ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Offence under Section 323</li> <li>(b) Offence under Section 334</li> <li>(c) Offence under Section 448</li> <li>(d) Offence under Section 307</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p><b>16.</b> The order of compensation under Section 250 of Cr.P.C., 1973 can be made</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In cases where offences are compounded</li> <li>(b) Where discharge or acquittal is not made</li> <li>(c) By the Magistrate only where the offence charged is triable by him</li> <li>(d) By the successor in office</li> </ul>                    |
| <p><b>14.</b> Section 159 of Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To restrain police investigation and order magisterial inquiry when the investigation of a cognizable offence by the police is already in process</li> <li>(b) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence only in those cases in which the police decides not to investigate the case</li> <li>(c) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence where the investigation by the police is already in process</li> <li>(d) To order as per the police summary report</li> </ul> | <p><b>17.</b> Identify the rule connected with determination of mere preparation to commit offence and attempt to commit offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) McNaughton's rule</li> <li>(b) Doctrine of Locus Poenitentiae</li> <li>(c) Wild Beast Test</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul>                                                                    |

18. A woman while walking through the public street was caught by a drunken person at her back. Which of the following statement is **not** true with respect to the fact ?
- He is punishable under S. 509 IPC.
  - He committed the offence of outraging the modesty of woman.
  - He could take the defense of intoxication.
  - All of the above
19. Sumathi entrusted her jewels and other valuables she received from her parents on marriage to Mohit, her husband. Mohit with the support of his relatives dishonestly misappropriates and made use of it for purchasing property in the name of his sister. What offence is committed by Mohit ?
- Theft
  - Criminal breach of trust
  - Offence under Dowry Prohibition Act
  - Cruelty
20. A shakes his fist at B intending or knowing it to be likely that he may cause B to believe that A is about to strike B. Which offence if any has been committed by A ?
- Hurt
  - Assault
  - Battery
  - No offence is committed
21. A person infected with Covid-19 escaping from quarantine and endangering people in society could be criminally liable under which Section of IPC ?
- S. 269
  - S. 270
  - S. 271
  - Both (a) and (b)
22. Any officer or servant continued, appointed or employed in India by or under the authority of Government, as defined under IPC is a
- Public Servant
  - Servant of Government
  - Public Officer
  - Civil Servant
23. An order is promulgated by a public servant with lawful authority, prohibiting public procession and public gathering in a particular locality. Mr. X knowingly disobeys the order, and causes danger of riot. Which offence under IPC is committed by him ?
- S. 268
  - S. 187
  - S. 188
  - S. 186

- 24.** Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 18 years of age, is not rape. This position is introduced in Exception II to S. 375 IPC by which decision ?
- Independent Thought vs. Union of India*
  - Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala*
  - Joseph Shine vs. Union of India*
  - Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India*
- 25.** R intending to kill S shot the gun but it hits T. Which principle could be applied to make R criminally liable ?
- Doctrine of Transferred Malice
  - Doctrine of *mens rea* and *actus reus*
  - Doctrine of necessity
  - Proximity rule
- 26.** A is attacked by a mob and they attempted to murder him. He fired on the mob and it resulted in harming young children who are mingled with the mob. Which of the statement is true to the fact ?
- A has committed offence under IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 105 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 106 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 104 of IPC.
- 27.** Maiming a minor for the purpose of begging is an offence under
- S. 363A IPC
  - S. 362 IPC
  - S. 363 IPC
  - Not an offence under IPC
- 28.** The offence which was originally introduced in Section 113 of the Draft Penal Code (1837) but was dropped from the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Causing death by negligence
  - Outraging religious feeling
  - Criminal Conspiracy
  - Sedition
- 29.** Find out an incorrect statement :
- A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859 is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to fine or imprison with or without appeal is a Judge.
  - A member of a Panchayat which has power under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court is a Judge.

- 30.** Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend up to
- Three years and with fine
  - Ten years and with fine
  - Six months and with fine
  - One year and with fine
- 31.** 'A' and 'Z' agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. 'A' while playing fairly, hurts 'Z'. 'A' commits :
- no offence
  - an offence of hurt
  - an attempt to commit murder
  - an act of negligence
- 32.** Section 303 of IPC has been held by the Supreme Court to be *Ultra-vires* of the Constitution in the case of :
- State of Karnataka vs. Hema Reddy alias Vemareddy and Anr*
  - Reg vs. Govinda*
  - Mithu vs. State of Punjab*
  - Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab*
- 33.** A child of 9 years of age stole a gold necklace and immediately afterwards sold it to the accused. Is he guilty of theft ?
- The child is not guilty as he lacked a sufficient maturity of understanding
  - The child is guilty as he has attained a sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion
  - The child is not guilty, as he was below 12 years of age
  - The child is guilty as his age is immaterial on that occasion
- 34.** 'X', a doctor, informs his patient Y that he has cancer which is in its last stage. 'X' requests Y to arrange his family affairs as he cannot survive for more than a couple of weeks. Y dies because of shock on hearing this. 'X' is :
- guilty of murder as he knew that such a disclosure will cause death
  - guilty of causing death by negligence
  - not guilty since communication was made in good faith for the benefit of Y
  - guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as he knew that such disclosure is likely to cause death

- 35.** Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched ?
- (a) Dowry death — Section 304B
  - (b) Voyeurism — Section 354C
  - (c) Bribery — Section 171B
  - (d) Robbery — Section 391
- 36.** A, in good faith says of a book published by Z; Z's book is indecent; he must be a man of impure mind. Is this defamation punishable under Section 500 of the IPC ?
- (a) Yes, because the opinion respects Z's character
  - (b) No, because it falls within one of the exceptions of Section 499
  - (c) No, because it is slander
  - (d) No, because it has not been repeated
- 37.** A caricature is
- (a) a statement
  - (b) an evidence
  - (c) a document
  - (d) a fact-in-issue
- 38.** Conclusive proof is
- (a) Rebuttable
  - (b) Irrebuttable
  - (c) Rebuttable and irrebuttable
  - (d) None of the above
- 39.** The deceased A has been killed by a speeding truck. The witness had not seen the incident but the speeding truck. The deceased stated to him what had happened to him in the accident. The statement of witness in the court will be
- (a) Not admissible
  - (b) Not admissible as it is hearsay
  - (c) Admissible as *res gestae*
  - (d) None of the above
- 40.** A is accused of a crime. After receiving a letter warning him that police are coming in search of the accused, he flew away. This behaviour is relevant under which Section of Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) 7
  - (b) 8
  - (c) 9
  - (d) 10
- 41.** The question is, whether a given road is a public way. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) u/s 29
  - (b) u/s 30
  - (c) u/s 31
  - (d) u/s 32



42. In criminal cases it is accepted principle of criminal jurisprudence that the burden of proof is always on
- Accused
  - Prosecution
  - Both accused and prosecution
  - None of the above
43. If an accused pleads insanity he has to prove that he was insane at the time of occurrence. It will be proved under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- 103
  - 104
  - 105
  - 106
44. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within \_\_\_\_\_ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.
- Twenty-five
  - Thirty
  - Thirty-five
  - Forty
45. According to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an evidence, which is given by a dumb witness in open court by signs is deemed to be
- Written evidence
  - Oral evidence
  - Documentary evidence
  - Signatory evidence
46. Which among the following statement is wrong ?
- The order of examination in chief is first.
  - Cross-examination is examination of witness by the opposite party.
  - The order of re-examination is second.
  - Leading question may be freely asked in cross-examination.
47. A person summoned to produce a document but not called as witness
- can be cross-examined
  - cannot be cross-examined
  - can be cross-examined at the discretion of the court
  - None of the above
48. 'A' who was hit by a bullet stated in the hospital in the presence of a magistrate that 'B' had fired at him. But 'A' did not die. This statement may be used under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- Section 32(1)
  - Section 156
  - Section 157
  - Section 158

49. Which among the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the burden of proof as to ownership ?

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 110
- (d) Section 111

50. 'A' a doctor is summoned to give his evidence on a postmortem report which was done by him two years ago. He wants to refresh his memory by seeing his report. Under which provision of IEA, 1872 he can do so ?

- (a) 158
- (b) 159
- (c) 163
- (d) 164

51. Read these two statements below and answer :

*Statement I :*

H1, husband of W1, confesses before wife that he had killed a person. This is an extra judicial confession, but this evidence is barred by Section 122.

*Statement II :*

Certain provisions are based on the policy that trust between two persons is very important.

- (a) Statement I and II both are correct.
- (b) Statement I and II both are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement II is correct and statement I is incorrect.

52. Five golden principles of circumstantial evidence is propounded in the case of

- (a) *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra*
- (b) *Pakla Narayana Swami vs. Emperor*
- (c) *Queen vs. Abdullah*
- (d) *Pulukuri Kottaya vs. Emperor*

53. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with

- (a) Date of birth of a child
- (b) Maternity of a child
- (c) Illegitimacy of a child
- (d) Legitimacy of a child

54. Match them :

- |                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| A. Indecent and scandalous question     | 1. Sec. 152 |
| B. Leading question                     | 2. Sec. 151 |
| C. Question intended to insult or annoy | 3. Sec. 13  |
| D. Question related to custom           | 4. Sec. 141 |

**Codes :**

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

- 55.** Identification Parade is
- Substantive evidence
  - Corroborative evidence
  - Direct evidence
  - Circumstantial evidence
- 56.** In the case of *Sabitri Samantaray vs. State of Odisha*, (20 May 2022) A1, the accused argues that he has done a certain act with an intention other than that which the circumstances indicate. The onus of proving that specific intention falls onto
- the accused
  - the prosecution
  - the prosecution beyond reasonable doubts
  - None of the above
- 57.** By which Constitutional Amendment the number of Ministers have been limited to 15% of the total number of Lower House ?
- Ninety First Amendment
  - Ninety Second Amendment
  - Ninetieth Amendment
  - None of the above
- 58.** The case *State of Bihar vs. Kameshwar Singh* is related with which of the following doctrines ?
- Doctrine of Basic Structure
  - Doctrine of Eclipse
  - Doctrine of Pith and Substance
  - Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- 59.** The President shall have the power under Article 72 of the Constitution of India where :
- Punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial
  - Punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
  - Sentence is a sentence of death
  - All of the above
- 60.** Which of the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission ?
- The Governor
  - The State Legislature
  - The Chief Minister
  - The Advocate General
- 61.** In which of the following judgment it was concluded that when the plaintiff is unwilling to subject himself to the DNA test, forcing him to undergo one would impinge on his personal liberty and his right to privacy as DNA is unique to an individual and can be used to identify a person's identity, trace familial linkages or even reveal sensitive health information ?
- X vs. State of Maharashtra*
  - Ashok Kumar vs. Raj Gupta and Others*
  - K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*
  - All of the above

62. In which of the following it was held that Right To 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is constitutionally enforceable ?
- Rattan Lal Bharadwaj vs. State of HP*
  - Vinod Dua vs. Union of India*
  - Madras Bar Association vs. Union of India*
  - Union of India vs. Rajendra Shah*
63. Which of the following language is **not** a part of the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution ?
- Nepali
  - Sanskrit
  - Maithili
  - Rajasthani
64. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights ?
- 38<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment
65. What does the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain ?
- Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
  - Administration and control of Tribal Areas of North-eastern states
  - Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
  - Administration and control of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes
66. Lack of *locus standi* is generally not a bar for the issuance of the writ of
- Mandamus
  - Quo warranto
  - Certiorari
  - Prohibition
67. Consider the following statements :
- Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent power to make law prescribing punishment for untouchability.
  - Parliament may make law empowering any court to exercise powers of the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

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

<i>List-I</i> (Provision of the Constitution of India)	<i>List-II</i> (Source)
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

- |                                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Emergency Provisions                 | 1. Ireland            |
| B. Fundamental Rights                   | 2. The United Kingdom |
| C. Parliamentary System                 | 3. U.S.A              |
| D. Directive Principles of State Policy | 4. Germany            |

**Codes :**

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

69. Assertion (A) :

The doctrine of *res judicata* does not apply to writs.

Reason (R) :

If a writ of Habeas Corpus is rejected by the Supreme Court, the same writ can be filed afresh before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

70. The 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, which received the Indian President's assent on October 19, 1956, was in order to implement the

- (a) Border Reorganisation Act
- (b) Union Territory Reorganisation Act
- (c) States Organisation Act
- (d) States Reorganisation Act

71. Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders can enter India with the multiple entry feature without a separate visa for the period of

- (a) fifteen years
- (b) seven years
- (c) twenty-five years
- (d) twelve years

72. Rajya Sabha is compelled to return a money bill to Lok Sabha within how many days from the date of receiving with or without recommendations ?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 30 days

- 73.** Goods and Service Tax was validated by the
- 101<sup>st</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 104<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
- 74.** In which case, the Supreme Court gave “Doctrine of Prospective Overruling” ?
- Shankari Prasad vs. UOI*
  - Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan*
  - Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab*
  - Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala*
- 75.** Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders from any accidental slip may be corrected by the Court ?
- Section 151
  - Section 152
  - Section 153
  - Section 144
- 76.** A Second appeal under Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 lies to the High Court
- On the point of law
  - On mixed question of law and fact
  - On disputed questions of fact
  - On substantial question of law
- 77.** A person claiming a right to appear before the Court may lodge a caveat under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- Section 148
  - Section 148A
  - Section 151
  - None of the above
- 78.** An *ex parte* decree can be set aside on the ground that
- summons were not duly served
  - non-appearance of defendant or copies of documents filed with plaintiff were not provided to defendant
  - defendant refused to receive the summons and thereafter no fresh summons were issued to him
  - an *ex parte* decree cannot be set aside under any circumstances

- 79.** Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed *ex parte*, the applications under Order IX Rule 13 shall be
- (a) Rejected
  - (b) Returned
  - (c) Maintainable
  - (d) Referred for opinion of Appellate Court
- 80.** Interpleader suit is a suit
- (a) Between two advocates
  - (b) Between Union Government Pleader and State Government Pleader
  - (c) Instituted by a person who has no interest in the subject matter
  - (d) Instituted by a person who has interest in the subject matter
- 81.** Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on death of either parties to the suit after conclusion of hearing and pronouncement of judgment, the suit
- (a) shall abate
  - (b) shall not abate
  - (c) may abate with the permission of Court
  - (d) None of the above
- 82.** The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is
- (a) To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
  - (b) To record evidence
  - (c) To secure admissions
  - (d) None of the above
- 83.** A decree for injunction is
- (a) not executable
  - (b) executable by detention of the Judgment debtor in civil prison or by attachment of his property
  - (c) executable by filing a petition under Order 39 Rule 2-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - (d) executable by filing a fresh suit
- 84.** Where a suit is dismissed under Rule 8 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of same cause of action, the plaintiff
- (a) Shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit
  - (b) May bring a fresh suit subject to the law of limitation
  - (c) May not apply to set aside the dismissal order
  - (d) All of the above

- 85.** Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside ?
- Rule 7 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 2-A of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 9 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 4 of Order XXXIX
- 86.** The doctrine of '*res judicata*' is based on which of the following maxim ?
- Audi alteram partem*
  - Nemo Judex In Causa Sua*
  - Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa*
  - Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*
- 87.** Which of the following Section of CPC deals with the power of High Court or a District Court to either transfer or withdraw any suit ?
- Section 20
  - Section 24
  - Section 25
  - Section 22
- 88.** Appointment of pleader is provided under which provision of CPC ?
- Order II Rule 1
  - Order III Rule 4
  - Order III Rule 2
  - Order II Rule 5
- 89.** Section 34 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with
- Judgment and Decree
  - Penalty for default
  - Interest
  - Summons to witness
- 90.** If the Decree is free from ambiguity, the court of execution is bound to
- Execute it whether it be right or wrong
  - Verify the correctness of the Decree
  - Ascertain the construction of a Decree by referring the judgement
  - All of the above
- 91.** Which of the following statement / statements is correct ?
- The whole Decree must be transferred.
  - A part of the Decree cannot be sent to another court for execution.
- Only 1 is correct
  - Only 2 is correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are wrong



- 92.** A sues B in a foreign Court. The suit is dismissed. A files a fresh suit against B in India on the same cause of action
- The judgment will operate as a bar to a fresh suit in India
  - With permission of Supreme Court of India, it can be allowed
  - With permission of Central Government, it can be allowed
  - Any of the above
- 93.** The court is empowered to strike out any pleading
- Where such pleadings are necessary or non-scandalous or non-vexatious
  - Where such pleadings tend to prejudice or embarrass
  - Where such pleading is not an abuse of the process of the court
  - All of the above
- 94.** “Every pleading shall be signed by the party and his pleader” is contained in which provision of CPC ?
- Order 6, Rule 9
  - Order 6, Rule 10
  - Order 6, Rule 14
  - Order 6, Rule 12
- 95.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- Legal set-off must be for an ascertained sum of money.
  - Legal set-off can be claimed as of right and the court is bound to entertain.
  - In legal set-off, it is necessary that the cross-demands arise out of the same transaction.
- 1 and 3 are correct
  - 2 and 3 are correct
  - 1 and 2 are correct
  - 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 96.** A proceeding by which the Decree-Holder seeks to reach money or property of the judgment-debtor in the hands of a third party is called
- Execution proceedings
  - Trial proceedings
  - Garnishee proceedings
  - Any of the above
- 97.** Once an accused is discharged under Section 227 or 239 Cr.P.C.
- He can be tried again for the same offence if sufficient evidence is brought forward later
  - He cannot be tried again for the same offence
  - It amounts to an acquittal
  - His trial depends on the facts and circumstances of the case

**98.** Under Section 372 of Criminal Procedure Code, a victim

- (a) Can file an appeal against the order of acquittal
- (b) Can file an appeal only after obtaining leave from the appellate court
- (c) Has no right to file an appeal
- (d) Should approach the District Magistrate and Public Prosecutor for filing an appeal

**99.** Which Court may take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?

- (a) Any Magistrate of the first class
- (b) Any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf
- (c) Any Court
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**100.** The procedure for summary trial is provided in which of the following Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code ?

- (a) Sections 266 to 271
- (b) Sections 260 to 265
- (c) Sections 238 to 250
- (d) Sections 251 to 259

## SECTION B

**101.** By walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his usual speed, a man reaches office 20 minutes later than usual. What is his usual time ?

- (a) 70 min
- (b) 40 min
- (c) 60 min
- (d) 50 min

**102.** For the following question, 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. According to these scientists, every summer will see severe conflicts over water not just between states but individuals as well, if the issue of scarcity of the planet's most essential natural resource is not addressed on a war footing.
  - B. Water scarcity in India is just confined to the standoff between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery water or between Delhi and Haryana for control of river Yamuna.
  - C. They say the days of easy water are over.
  - D. Social scientists say that these are gentle disputes as compared to the doomsday scenario they are predicting.
- (a) ABDC
  - (b) BDCA
  - (c) DCAB
  - (d) BADC

**103.** A grocer is storing small cereal boxes in large cartons that measure 25 inches by 42 inches by 60 inches. If the measurement of each small cereal box is 7 inches by 6 inches by 5 inches, then what is the maximum number of small cereal boxes that can be placed in each large carton ?

- (a) 210
- (b) 252
- (c) 300
- (d) 420

**104.** Asia's largest Compressed Biogas (CBG) plant is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ village of Sangrur district of Punjab.

- (a) Ghanauri Kalan
- (b) Bhuttal Kalan
- (c) Mander Kalan
- (d) Deh Kalan

**105.** Consider the following statements :

1. Dadasaheb Phalke Award was started by the Government of India in 1979, to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke, known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'.
2. The recipients are honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema."
3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a shawl, and a cash prize of ₹ 20 lakh.
4. Asha Parekh was honoured with Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 2020 at 68<sup>th</sup> National Film Awards held on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

**106.** Consider the following statements in relation to Tennis player Roger Federer :

1. He won his first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon in 2003.
2. He announced his retirement from professional tennis at Laver Cup, 2022.
3. The Laver Cup is an international grass court men's team tennis tournament between Team Europe and Team World, the latter of which is composed of players from all other continents except Europe.
4. In his last match he suffered a loss in doubles alongside his longtime rival Rafael Nadal for Team Europe in the Laver Cup 2022 against Frances Tiafoe and Jack Sock of Team World.

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

**107.** The first Sikh general to invade the hills of Kangra was

- (a) S. Jassa Singh Ramgharia
- (b) S. Jai Singh Kanhaiya
- (c) S. Gurbaksh Singh
- (d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

**108.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Bonalu' festival :

- 1. It is a traditional Hindu festival centred on the Goddess Mahakali.
- 2. It is a traditional folk festival celebrated every year in the Telugu month of Ashadham.
- 3. This festival is celebrated annually in many parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct ?

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

**109.** Consider the following areas :

- 1. Bandipur
- 2. Bhitarkanika
- 3. Manas
- 4. Sunderbans

Which of the above are Tiger Reserves ?

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

**110.** In 2022, NASA launched a mission which slammed into asteroid Dimorphos to test technology for defending Earth against potential asteroid or comet hazards. The mission is named

- (a) DAVINCI
- (b) DART
- (c) VERITAS
- (d) PSYCHE

111. Consider the following statements regarding “Broadcast Seva Portal” :

1. It was launched by The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It is funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
3. Online portal is aimed at improving ease of doing business in the broadcast industry.
4. It was launched by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

112. Who was Independent India's first law minister ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

113. Who among the following was **not** part of the Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924) ?

- (a) S. A. Dange
- (b) M. A. Ansari
- (c) Muzzaffar Ahmad
- (d) Shaukat Usmani

114. A university library budget committee must reduce exactly five of eight areas of expenditure — I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P — in accordance with the following conditions :

If both I and O are reduced, P is also reduced.

If L is reduced, neither N nor O is reduced.

If M is reduced, J is not reduced.

Of the three areas J, K, and N exactly two are reduced.

*If both K and N are reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas neither of which could be reduced ?*

- (a) I, L
- (b) J, L
- (c) J, M
- (d) I, J

115. If white is called black, black is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called blue, blue is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood ?

- (a) Green
- (b) Black
- (c) Red
- (d) Yellow

**116.** A courier boy wants to pack some parcels in boxes. He need to pack same number of parcels in each box. If he packs 3, 4, 5 or 6 parcels in each box, then he is left with 2 parcels. If he packs 7 parcels in each box, then he is left with 1 parcel. What is the number of parcels, he may have to pack ?

- (a) 435
- (b) 332
- (c) 302
- (d) 358

**117.** A 60-year-old man has 5 children born at equal intervals. The sum of the ages of the father and the five children is 160 years. If the age of the youngest child is 4 years, what is the age of the eldest child ?

- (a) 42 years
- (b) 40 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 36 years

**118.** In an examination paper there are two groups, each group containing 4 questions. A candidate is required to attempt 5 questions but not more than 3 questions from a group. In how many ways can 5 questions be selected ?

- (a) 24
- (b) 48
- (c) 96
- (d) None of the above

**119.** The greatest chance for the existence of extra-terrestrial life on a planet is beyond our solar system. This is because the Milky Way galaxy alone contains 100 billion other suns, many of which could be accompanied by planets similar enough to Earth to make them suitable abodes of life. The argument above assumes which of the following ?

- (a) It is likely that life on another planet would require conditions similar to those on Earth
- (b) Living creatures on another planet would probably have the same appearance as those on Earth
- (c) Life cannot exist on other planets in our solar system
- (d) If the appropriate physical conditions exist, life is an inevitable consequence

**120.** “All quiet people are harmless”. “No harmless people are easily identified.”

The premises above lead to which of the following conclusions ?

- (a) Quiet people are not easily identified.
- (b) Most people who are easily identified are harmless.
- (c) All harmless people are quiet.
- (d) Some easily identified people are quiet.

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



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

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :     
D D M M Y Y Y Y

C

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

Total Questions : 120]

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time he/she is 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 the 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.

## SECTION A

1. Which one of the following pairs is **not** correctly matched ?

- (a) Dowry death — Section 304B
- (b) Voyeurism — Section 354C
- (c) Bribery — Section 171B
- (d) Robbery — Section 391

2. A, in good faith says of a book published by Z; Z's book is indecent; he must be a man of impure mind. Is this defamation punishable under Section 500 of the IPC ?

- (a) Yes, because the opinion respects Z's character
- (b) No, because it falls within one of the exceptions of Section 499
- (c) No, because it is slander
- (d) No, because it has not been repeated

3. A caricature is

- (a) a statement
- (b) an evidence
- (c) a document
- (d) a fact-in-issue

4. Conclusive proof is

- (a) Rebuttable
- (b) Irrebuttable
- (c) Rebuttable and irrebuttable
- (d) None of the above

5. The deceased A has been killed by a speeding truck. The witness had not seen the incident but the speeding truck. The deceased stated to him what had happened to him in the accident. The statement of witness in the court will be

- (a) Not admissible
- (b) Not admissible as it is hearsay
- (c) Admissible as *res gestae*
- (d) None of the above

6. A is accused of a crime. After receiving a letter warning him that police are coming in search of the accused, he flew away. This behaviour is relevant under which Section of Indian Evidence Act ?

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) 10

7. The question is, whether a given road is a public way. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?

- (a) u/s 29
- (b) u/s 30
- (c) u/s 31
- (d) u/s 32

8. In criminal cases it is accepted principle of criminal jurisprudence that the burden of proof is always on
- Accused
  - Prosecution
  - Both accused and prosecution
  - None of the above
9. If an accused pleads insanity he has to prove that he was insane at the time of occurrence. It will be proved under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- 103
  - 104
  - 105
  - 106
10. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within \_\_\_\_\_ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.
- Twenty-five
  - Thirty
  - Thirty-five
  - Forty
11. According to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an evidence, which is given by a dumb witness in open court by signs is deemed to be
- Written evidence
  - Oral evidence
  - Documentary evidence
  - Signatory evidence
12. Which among the following statement is wrong ?
- The order of examination in chief is first.
  - Cross-examination is examination of witness by the opposite party.
  - The order of re-examination is second.
  - Leading question may be freely asked in cross-examination.
13. A person summoned to produce a document but not called as witness
- can be cross-examined
  - cannot be cross-examined
  - can be cross-examined at the discretion of the court
  - None of the above
14. 'A' who was hit by a bullet stated in the hospital in the presence of a magistrate that 'B' had fired at him. But 'A' did not die. This statement may be used under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- Section 32(1)
  - Section 156
  - Section 157
  - Section 158

15. Which among the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the burden of proof as to ownership ?

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 110
- (d) Section 111

16. 'A' a doctor is summoned to give his evidence on a postmortem report which was done by him two years ago. He wants to refresh his memory by seeing his report. Under which provision of IEA, 1872 he can do so ?

- (a) 158
- (b) 159
- (c) 163
- (d) 164

17. Read these two statements below and answer :

*Statement I :*

H1, husband of W1, confesses before wife that he had killed a person. This is an extra judicial confession, but this evidence is barred by Section 122.

*Statement II :*

Certain provisions are based on the policy that trust between two persons is very important.

- (a) Statement I and II both are correct.
- (b) Statement I and II both are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement II is correct and statement I is incorrect.

18. Five golden principles of circumstantial evidence is propounded in the case of

- (a) *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra*
- (b) *Pakla Narayana Swami vs. Emperor*
- (c) *Queen vs. Abdullah*
- (d) *Pulukuri Kottaya vs. Emperor*

19. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with

- (a) Date of birth of a child
- (b) Maternity of a child
- (c) Illegitimacy of a child
- (d) Legitimacy of a child

20. Match them :

- |                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| A. Indecent and scandalous question     | 1. Sec. 152 |
| B. Leading question                     | 2. Sec. 151 |
| C. Question intended to insult or annoy | 3. Sec. 13  |
| D. Question related to custom           | 4. Sec. 141 |

**Codes :**

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

- 21.** Identification Parade is
- Substantive evidence
  - Corroborative evidence
  - Direct evidence
  - Circumstantial evidence
- 22.** In the case of *Sabitri Samantaray vs. State of Odisha*, (20 May 2022) A1, the accused argues that he has done a certain act with an intention other than that which the circumstances indicate. The onus of proving that specific intention falls onto
- the accused
  - the prosecution
  - the prosecution beyond reasonable doubts
  - None of the above
- 23.** By which Constitutional Amendment the number of Ministers have been limited to 15% of the total number of Lower House ?
- Ninety First Amendment
  - Ninety Second Amendment
  - Ninetieth Amendment
  - None of the above
- 24.** The case *State of Bihar vs. Kameshwar Singh* is related with which of the following doctrines ?
- Doctrine of Basic Structure
  - Doctrine of Eclipse
  - Doctrine of Pith and Substance
  - Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- 25.** The President shall have the power under Article 72 of the Constitution of India where :
- Punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial
  - Punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
  - Sentence is a sentence of death
  - All of the above
- 26.** Which of the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission ?
- The Governor
  - The State Legislature
  - The Chief Minister
  - The Advocate General
- 27.** In which of the following judgment it was concluded that when the plaintiff is unwilling to subject himself to the DNA test, forcing him to undergo one would impinge on his personal liberty and his right to privacy as DNA is unique to an individual and can be used to identify a person's identity, trace familial linkages or even reveal sensitive health information ?
- X vs. State of Maharashtra*
  - Ashok Kumar vs. Raj Gupta and Others*
  - K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*
  - All of the above

28. In which of the following it was held that Right To 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is constitutionally enforceable ?
- Rattan Lal Bharadwaj vs. State of HP*
  - Vinod Dua vs. Union of India*
  - Madras Bar Association vs. Union of India*
  - Union of India vs. Rajendra Shah*
29. Which of the following language is **not** a part of the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution ?
- Nepali
  - Sanskrit
  - Maithili
  - Rajasthani
30. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights ?
- 38<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment
31. What does the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain ?
- Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
  - Administration and control of Tribal Areas of North-eastern states
  - Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
  - Administration and control of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes
32. Lack of *locus standi* is generally not a bar for the issuance of the writ of
- Mandamus
  - Quo warranto
  - Certiorari
  - Prohibition
33. Consider the following statements :
- Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent power to make law prescribing punishment for untouchability.
  - Parliament may make law empowering any court to exercise powers of the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

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

<i>List-I</i> (Provision of the Constitution of India)	<i>List-II</i> (Source)
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

- |                                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Emergency Provisions                 | 1. Ireland            |
| B. Fundamental Rights                   | 2. The United Kingdom |
| C. Parliamentary System                 | 3. U.S.A              |
| D. Directive Principles of State Policy | 4. Germany            |

**Codes :**

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

- 35.** Assertion (A) :

The doctrine of *res judicata* does not apply to writs.

Reason (R) :

If a writ of Habeas Corpus is rejected by the Supreme Court, the same writ can be filed afresh before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

- 36.** The 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, which received the Indian President's assent on October 19, 1956, was in order to implement the

- (a) Border Reorganisation Act
- (b) Union Territory Reorganisation Act
- (c) States Organisation Act
- (d) States Reorganisation Act

- 37.** Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders can enter India with the multiple entry feature without a separate visa for the period of

- (a) fifteen years
- (b) seven years
- (c) twenty-five years
- (d) twelve years

- 38.** Rajya Sabha is compelled to return a money bill to Lok Sabha within how many days from the date of receiving with or without recommendations ?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 30 days

- 39.** Goods and Service Tax was validated by the
- 101<sup>st</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
  - 104<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016
- 40.** In which case, the Supreme Court gave “Doctrine of Prospective Overruling” ?
- Shankari Prasad vs. UOI*
  - Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan*
  - Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab*
  - Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala*
- 41.** Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders from any accidental slip may be corrected by the Court ?
- Section 151
  - Section 152
  - Section 153
  - Section 144
- 42.** A Second appeal under Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 lies to the High Court
- On the point of law
  - On mixed question of law and fact
  - On disputed questions of fact
  - On substantial question of law
- 43.** A person claiming a right to appear before the Court may lodge a caveat under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- Section 148
  - Section 148A
  - Section 151
  - None of the above
- 44.** An *ex parte* decree can be set aside on the ground that
- summons were not duly served
  - non-appearance of defendant or copies of documents filed with plaint were not provided to defendant
  - defendant refused to receive the summons and thereafter no fresh summons were issued to him
  - an *ex parte* decree cannot be set aside under any circumstances



45. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed *ex parte*, the applications under Order IX Rule 13 shall be
- (a) Rejected
  - (b) Returned
  - (c) Maintainable
  - (d) Referred for opinion of Appellate Court
46. Interpleader suit is a suit
- (a) Between two advocates
  - (b) Between Union Government Pleader and State Government Pleader
  - (c) Instituted by a person who has no interest in the subject matter
  - (d) Instituted by a person who has interest in the subject matter
47. Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on death of either parties to the suit after conclusion of hearing and pronouncement of judgment, the suit
- (a) shall abate
  - (b) shall not abate
  - (c) may abate with the permission of Court
  - (d) None of the above
48. The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is
- (a) To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
  - (b) To record evidence
  - (c) To secure admissions
  - (d) None of the above
49. A decree for injunction is
- (a) not executable
  - (b) executable by detention of the Judgment debtor in civil prison or by attachment of his property
  - (c) executable by filing a petition under Order 39 Rule 2-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - (d) executable by filing a fresh suit
50. Where a suit is dismissed under Rule 8 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of same cause of action, the plaintiff
- (a) Shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit
  - (b) May bring a fresh suit subject to the law of limitation
  - (c) May not apply to set aside the dismissal order
  - (d) All of the above

- 51.** Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside ?
- Rule 7 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 2-A of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 9 of Order XXXIX
  - Rule 4 of Order XXXIX
- 52.** The doctrine of '*res judicata*' is based on which of the following maxim ?
- Audi alteram partem*
  - Nemo Judex In Causa Sua*
  - Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa*
  - Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*
- 53.** Which of the following Section of CPC deals with the power of High Court or a District Court to either transfer or withdraw any suit ?
- Section 20
  - Section 24
  - Section 25
  - Section 22
- 54.** Appointment of pleader is provided under which provision of CPC ?
- Order II Rule 1
  - Order III Rule 4
  - Order III Rule 2
  - Order II Rule 5
- 55.** Section 34 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with
- Judgment and Decree
  - Penalty for default
  - Interest
  - Summons to witness
- 56.** If the Decree is free from ambiguity, the court of execution is bound to
- Execute it whether it be right or wrong
  - Verify the correctness of the Decree
  - Ascertain the construction of a Decree by referring the judgement
  - All of the above
- 57.** Which of the following statement / statements is correct ?
- The whole Decree must be transferred.
  - A part of the Decree cannot be sent to another court for execution.
- Only 1 is correct
  - Only 2 is correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are wrong

- 58.** A sues B in a foreign Court. The suit is dismissed. A files a fresh suit against B in India on the same cause of action
- The judgment will operate as a bar to a fresh suit in India
  - With permission of Supreme Court of India, it can be allowed
  - With permission of Central Government, it can be allowed
  - Any of the above
- 59.** The court is empowered to strike out any pleading
- Where such pleadings are necessary or non-scandalous or non-vexatious
  - Where such pleadings tend to prejudice or embarrass
  - Where such pleading is not an abuse of the process of the court
  - All of the above
- 60.** “Every pleading shall be signed by the party and his pleader” is contained in which provision of CPC ?
- Order 6, Rule 9
  - Order 6, Rule 10
  - Order 6, Rule 14
  - Order 6, Rule 12
- 61.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- Legal set-off must be for an ascertained sum of money.
  - Legal set-off can be claimed as of right and the court is bound to entertain.
  - In legal set-off, it is necessary that the cross-demands arise out of the same transaction.
- 1 and 3 are correct
  - 2 and 3 are correct
  - 1 and 2 are correct
  - 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 62.** A proceeding by which the Decree-Holder seeks to reach money or property of the judgment-debtor in the hands of a third party is called
- Execution proceedings
  - Trial proceedings
  - Garnishee proceedings
  - Any of the above
- 63.** Once an accused is discharged under Section 227 or 239 Cr.P.C.
- He can be tried again for the same offence if sufficient evidence is brought forward later
  - He cannot be tried again for the same offence
  - It amounts to an acquittal
  - His trial depends on the facts and circumstances of the case

- 64.** Under Section 372 of Criminal Procedure Code, a victim
- (a) Can file an appeal against the order of acquittal
  - (b) Can file an appeal only after obtaining leave from the appellate court
  - (c) Has no right to file an appeal
  - (d) Should approach the District Magistrate and Public Prosecutor for filing an appeal
- 65.** Which Court may take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Any Magistrate of the first class
  - (b) Any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf
  - (c) Any Court
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 66.** The procedure for summary trial is provided in which of the following Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Sections 266 to 271
  - (b) Sections 260 to 265
  - (c) Sections 238 to 250
  - (d) Sections 251 to 259
- 67.** The composition of an offence under Section 320 Cr.P.C. shall have the effect of
- (a) Conviction
  - (b) Discharge
  - (c) Acquittal
  - (d) Ending of a case
- 68.** Which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with the powers of Session Judge to transfer cases and appeals ?
- (a) Section 409
  - (b) Section 408
  - (c) Section 407
  - (d) Section 406
- 69.** Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means
- (a) A direction to release a person on bail issued after a person is arrested
  - (b) A direction to release a person on bail issued even before a person is arrested or is in apprehension of arrest
  - (c) A direction to release a person on bail from judicial custody
  - (d) A direction to release a person on bail when he is in police custody after being arrested

- 70.** In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India directed the High Courts to exercise jurisdiction under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure ?
- State of Haryana vs. Bhajan Lal*
  - Adalat Prasad vs. Navin Jindal*
  - Dinesh Dalmiya vs. C. B. I.*
  - Dhananjay Chatterjee vs. State of West Bengal*
- 71.** Judicial Proceedings are
- Maintenance Proceedings under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - Dismissal of Complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - An inquiry for issuing search warrant under Section 97 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - All of the above
- 72.** When any person is arrested
- The arrested person need not be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by Medical Practitioner only when he asks for medical examination
  - The arrested person shall be examined only when he is suffering from any ill health
- 73.** Police officer can investigate a non-cognizable case
- Even without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
  - Even with the order of a Senior police official
  - Only with the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
  - Only with the order of an Executive Magistrate
- 74.** Confessions and statements under Section 164 may be recorded by
- An Executive Magistrate
  - A Governmental official
  - A Judicial Magistrate
  - A Police Officer
- 75.** The Magistrate would be justified in not accepting the charge-sheet unless Investigating Officer furnishes the details regarding
- Whether the accused is in judicial custody
  - Whether the accused is in police custody
  - Whether the accused is an absconder
  - All of the above

- 76.** When an offence is committed outside the jurisdiction of India
- (a) No court shall take cognizance except the previous sanction by the Central Government
  - (b) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government
  - (c) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government under special circumstances
  - (d) None of the above
- 77.** Whenever a Magistrate issues summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader under
- (a) Section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (b) Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (c) Section 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (d) Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- 78.** An appeal
- (a) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader
  - (b) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant
  - (c) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant's pleader
  - (d) Cannot be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader
- 79.** Which of the following offence is non-compoundable ?
- (a) Offence under Section 323
  - (b) Offence under Section 334
  - (c) Offence under Section 448
  - (d) Offence under Section 307
- 80.** Section 159 of Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate
- (a) To restrain police investigation and order magisterial inquiry when the investigation of a cognizable offence by the police is already in process
  - (b) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence only in those cases in which the police decides not to investigate the case
  - (c) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence where the investigation by the police is already in process
  - (d) To order as per the police summary report

81. According to which Section of Cr.P.C., 1973, for every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge which shall be tried separately ?
- Section 218 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - Section 219 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - Section 220 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - Section 221 (1) Cr.P.C.
82. The order of compensation under Section 250 of Cr.P.C., 1973 can be made
- In cases where offences are compounded
  - Where discharge or acquittal is not made
  - By the Magistrate only where the offence charged is triable by him
  - By the successor in office
83. Identify the rule connected with determination of mere preparation to commit offence and attempt to commit offence.
- McNaughton's rule
  - Doctrine of Locus Poenitentiae
  - Wild Beast Test
  - None of the above
84. A woman while walking through the public street was caught by a drunken person at her back. Which of the following statement is **not** true with respect to the fact ?
- He is punishable under S. 509 IPC.
  - He committed the offence of outraging the modesty of woman.
  - He could take the defense of intoxication.
  - All of the above
85. Sumathi entrusted her jewels and other valuables she received from her parents on marriage to Mohit, her husband. Mohit with the support of his relatives dishonestly misappropriates and made use of it for purchasing property in the name of his sister. What offence is committed by Mohit ?
- Theft
  - Criminal breach of trust
  - Offence under Dowry Prohibition Act
  - Cruelty
86. A shakes his fist at B intending or knowing it to be likely that he may cause B to believe that A is about to strike B. Which offence if any has been committed by A ?
- Hurt
  - Assault
  - Battery
  - No offence is committed

87. A person infected with Covid-19 escaping from quarantine and endangering people in society could be criminally liable under which Section of IPC ?
- S. 269
  - S. 270
  - S. 271
  - Both (a) and (b)
88. Any officer or servant continued, appointed or employed in India by or under the authority of Government , as defined under IPC is a
- Public Servant
  - Servant of Government
  - Public Officer
  - Civil Servant
89. An order is promulgated by a public servant with lawful authority, prohibiting public procession and public gathering in a particular locality. Mr. X knowingly disobeys the order, and causes danger of riot. Which offence under IPC is committed by him ?
- S. 268
  - S. 187
  - S. 188
  - S. 186
90. Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 18 years of age, is not rape. This position is introduced in Exception II to S. 375 IPC by which decision ?
- Independent Thought vs. Union of India*
  - Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala*
  - Joseph Shine vs. Union of India*
  - Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India*
91. R intending to kill S shot the gun but it hits T. Which principle could be applied to make R criminally liable ?
- Doctrine of Transferred Malice
  - Doctrine of *mens rea* and *actus reus*
  - Doctrine of necessity
  - Proximity rule
92. A is attacked by a mob and they attempted to murder him. He fired on the mob and it resulted in harming young children who are mingled with the mob. Which of the statement is true to the fact ?
- A has committed offence under IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 105 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 106 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 104 of IPC.



- 93.** Maiming a minor for the purpose of begging is an offence under
- S. 363A IPC
  - S. 362 IPC
  - S. 363 IPC
  - Not an offence under IPC
- 94.** The offence which was originally introduced in Section 113 of the Draft Penal Code (1837) but was dropped from the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Causing death by negligence
  - Outraging religious feeling
  - Criminal Conspiracy
  - Sedition
- 95.** Find out an incorrect statement :
- A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859 is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to fine or imprison with or without appeal is a Judge.
  - A member of a Panchayat which has power under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court is a Judge.
- 96.** Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend up to
- Three years and with fine
  - Ten years and with fine
  - Six months and with fine
  - One year and with fine
- 97.** 'A' and 'Z' agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. 'A' while playing fairly, hurts 'Z'. 'A' commits :
- no offence
  - an offence of hurt
  - an attempt to commit murder
  - an act of negligence
- 98.** Section 303 of IPC has been held by the Supreme Court to be *Ultra-vires* of the Constitution in the case of :
- State of Karnataka vs. Hema Reddy alias Vemareddy and Anr*
  - Reg vs. Govinda*
  - Mithu vs. State of Punjab*
  - Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab*

**99.** A child of 9 years of age stole a gold necklace and immediately afterwards sold it to the accused. Is he guilty of theft ?

- (a) The child is not guilty as he lacked a sufficient maturity of understanding
- (b) The child is guilty as he has attained a sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion
- (c) The child is not guilty, as he was below 12 years of age
- (d) The child is guilty as his age is immaterial on that occasion

**100.** 'X', a doctor, informs his patient Y that he has cancer which is in its last stage. 'X' requests Y to arrange his family affairs as he cannot survive for more than a couple of weeks. Y dies because of shock on hearing this. 'X' is :

- (a) guilty of murder as he knew that such a disclosure will cause death
- (b) guilty of causing death by negligence
- (c) not guilty since communication was made in good faith for the benefit of Y
- (d) guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as he knew that such disclosure is likely to cause death

## SECTION B

**101.** Consider the following statements in relation to Tennis player Roger Federer :

- 1. He won his first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon in 2003.
- 2. He announced his retirement from professional tennis at Laver Cup, 2022.
- 3. The Laver Cup is an international grass court men's team tennis tournament between Team Europe and Team World, the latter of which is composed of players from all other continents except Europe.
- 4. In his last match he suffered a loss in doubles alongside his longtime rival Rafael Nadal for Team Europe in the Laver Cup 2022 against Frances Tiafoe and Jack Sock of Team World.

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

**102.** The first Sikh general to invade the hills of Kangra was

- (a) S. Jassa Singh Ramgharia
- (b) S. Jai Singh Kanhaiya
- (c) S. Gurbaksh Singh
- (d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

**103.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Bonalu' festival :

- 1. It is a traditional Hindu festival centred on the Goddess Mahakali.
- 2. It is a traditional folk festival celebrated every year in the Telugu month of Ashadham.
- 3. This festival is celebrated annually in many parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct ?

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

**104.** Consider the following areas :

- 1. Bandipur
- 2. Bhitarkanika
- 3. Manas
- 4. Sunderbans

Which of the above are Tiger Reserves ?

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

**105.** In 2022, NASA launched a mission which slammed into asteroid Dimorphos to test technology for defending Earth against potential asteroid or comet hazards. The mission is named

- (a) DAVINCI
- (b) DART
- (c) VERITAS
- (d) PSYCHE

**106.** Consider the following statements regarding “*Broadcast Seva Portal*” :

1. It was launched by The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It is funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
3. Online portal is aimed at improving ease of doing business in the broadcast industry.
4. It was launched by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

**107.** Who was Independent India's first law minister ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

**108.** Who among the following was ***not*** part of the Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924) ?

- (a) S. A. Dange
- (b) M. A. Ansari
- (c) Muzzaffar Ahmad
- (d) Shaukat Usmani

**109.** A university library budget committee must reduce exactly five of eight areas of expenditure — I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P — in accordance with the following conditions :

If both I and O are reduced, P is also reduced.

If L is reduced, neither N nor O is reduced.

If M is reduced, J is not reduced.

Of the three areas J, K, and N exactly two are reduced.

*If both K and N are reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas neither of which could be reduced ?*

- (a) I, L
- (b) J, L
- (c) J, M
- (d) I, J

**110.** If white is called black, black is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called blue, blue is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood ?

- (a) Green
- (b) Black
- (c) Red
- (d) Yellow

**111.** A courier boy wants to pack some parcels in boxes. He need to pack same number of parcels in each box. If he packs 3, 4, 5 or 6 parcels in each box, then he is left with 2 parcels. If he packs 7 parcels in each box, then he is left with 1 parcel. What is the number of parcels, he may have to pack ?

- (a) 435
- (b) 332
- (c) 302
- (d) 358

**112.** A 60-year-old man has 5 children born at equal intervals. The sum of the ages of the father and the five children is 160 years. If the age of the youngest child is 4 years, what is the age of the eldest child ?

- (a) 42 years
- (b) 40 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 36 years

**113.** In an examination paper there are two groups, each group containing 4 questions. A candidate is required to attempt 5 questions but not more than 3 questions from a group. In how many ways can 5 questions be selected ?

- (a) 24
- (b) 48
- (c) 96
- (d) None of the above

**114.** The greatest chance for the existence of extra-terrestrial life on a planet is beyond our solar system. This is because the Milky Way galaxy alone contains 100 billion other suns, many of which could be accompanied by planets similar enough to Earth to make them suitable abodes of life. The argument above assumes which of the following ?

- (a) It is likely that life on another planet would require conditions similar to those on Earth
- (b) Living creatures on another planet would probably have the same appearance as those on Earth
- (c) Life cannot exist on other planets in our solar system
- (d) If the appropriate physical conditions exist, life is an inevitable consequence

**115.** “All quiet people are harmless”.  
“No harmless people are easily identified.”

The premises above lead to which of the following conclusions ?

- (a) Quiet people are not easily identified.
- (b) Most people who are easily identified are harmless.
- (c) All harmless people are quiet.
- (d) Some easily identified people are quiet.

**116.** By walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his usual speed, a man reaches office 20 minutes later than usual. What is his usual time ?

- (a) 70 min
- (b) 40 min
- (c) 60 min
- (d) 50 min

**117.** For the following question, 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. According to these scientists, every summer will see severe conflicts over water not just between states but individuals as well, if the issue of scarcity of the planet's most essential natural resource is not addressed on a war footing.
  - B. Water scarcity in India is just confined to the standoff between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery water or between Delhi and Haryana for control of river Yamuna.
  - C. They say the days of easy water are over.
  - D. Social scientists say that these are gentle disputes as compared to the doomsday scenario they are predicting.
- (a) ABDC
  - (b) BDCA
  - (c) DCAB
  - (d) BADC

**118.** A grocer is storing small cereal boxes in large cartons that measure 25 inches by 42 inches by 60 inches. If the measurement of each small cereal box is 7 inches by 6 inches by 5 inches, then what is the maximum number of small cereal boxes that can be placed in each large carton ?

- (a) 210
- (b) 252
- (c) 300
- (d) 420

**119.** Asia's largest Compressed Biogas (CBG) plant is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ village of Sangrur district of Punjab.

- (a) Ghanauri Kalan
- (b) Bhuttal Kalan
- (c) Mander Kalan
- (d) Deh Kalan

**120.** Consider the following statements :

1. Dadasaheb Phalke Award was started by the Government of India in 1979, to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke, known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'.
2. The recipients are honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema."
3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a shawl, and a cash prize of ₹ 20 lakh.
4. Asha Parekh was honoured with Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 2020 at 68<sup>th</sup> National Film Awards held on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



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

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :     
D D M M Y Y Y Y

D

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

Total Questions : 120]

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time he/she is 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 the 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.

## SECTION A

1. The President shall have the power under Article 72 of the Constitution of India where :
  - (a) Punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial
  - (b) Punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
  - (c) Sentence is a sentence of death
  - (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission ?
  - (a) The Governor
  - (b) The State Legislature
  - (c) The Chief Minister
  - (d) The Advocate General
3. In which of the following judgment it was concluded that when the plaintiff is unwilling to subject himself to the DNA test, forcing him to undergo one would impinge on his personal liberty and his right to privacy as DNA is unique to an individual and can be used to identify a person's identity, trace familial linkages or even reveal sensitive health information ?
  - (a) *X vs. State of Maharashtra*
  - (b) *Ashok Kumar vs. Raj Gupta and Others*
  - (c) *K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*
  - (d) All of the above
4. In which of the following it was held that Right To 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is constitutionally enforceable ?
  - (a) *Rattan Lal Bharadwaj vs. State of HP*
  - (b) *Vinod Dua vs. Union of India*
  - (c) *Madras Bar Association vs. Union of India*
  - (d) *Union of India vs. Rajendra Shah*
5. Which of the following language is **not** a part of the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution ?
  - (a) Nepali
  - (b) Sanskrit
  - (c) Maithili
  - (d) Rajasthani
6. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights ?
  - (a) 38<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (b) 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - (d) 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment

7. What does the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain ?

- (a) Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
- (b) Administration and control of Tribal Areas of North-eastern states
- (c) Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
- (d) Administration and control of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes

8. Lack of *locus standi* is generally not a bar for the issuance of the writ of

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Quo warranto
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Prohibition

9. Consider the following statements :

- 1. Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent power to make law prescribing punishment for untouchability.
- 2. Parliament may make law empowering any court to exercise powers of the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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

<i>List-I</i> (Provision of the Constitution of India)	<i>List-II</i> (Source)
A. Emergency Provisions	1. Ireland
B. Fundamental Rights	2. The United Kingdom
C. Parliamentary System	3. U.S.A
D. Directive Principles of State Policy	4. Germany

**Codes :**

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

11. *Assertion (A) :*

The doctrine of *res judicata* does not apply to writs.

*Reason (R) :*

If a writ of Habeas Corpus is rejected by the Supreme Court, the same writ can be filed afresh before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>12.</b> The 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, which received the Indian President's assent on October 19, 1956, was in order to implement the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Border Reorganisation Act</li> <li>(b) Union Territory Reorganisation Act</li> <li>(c) States Organisation Act</li> <li>(d) States Reorganisation Act</li> </ul> | <p><b>15.</b> Goods and Service Tax was validated by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 101<sup>st</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016</li> <li>(b) 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016</li> <li>(c) 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016</li> <li>(d) 104<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2016</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>13.</b> Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders can enter India with the multiple entry feature without a separate visa for the period of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) fifteen years</li> <li>(b) seven years</li> <li>(c) twenty-five years</li> <li>(d) twelve years</li> </ul>                                                               | <p><b>16.</b> In which case, the Supreme Court gave “Doctrine of Prospective Overruling” ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <i>Shankari Prasad vs. UOI</i></li> <li>(b) <i>Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan</i></li> <li>(c) <i>Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab</i></li> <li>(d) <i>Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala</i></li> </ul>        |
| <p><b>14.</b> Rajya Sabha is compelled to return a money bill to Lok Sabha within how many days from the date of receiving with or without recommendations ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 15 days</li> <li>(b) 14 days</li> <li>(c) 3 months</li> <li>(d) 30 days</li> </ul>                                                                             | <p><b>17.</b> Under which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees or orders from any accidental slip may be corrected by the Court ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Section 151</li> <li>(b) Section 152</li> <li>(c) Section 153</li> <li>(d) Section 144</li> </ul>                |

- 18.** A Second appeal under Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 lies to the High Court
- (a) On the point of law
  - (b) On mixed question of law and fact
  - (c) On disputed questions of fact
  - (d) On substantial question of law
- 19.** A person claiming a right to appear before the Court may lodge a caveat under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (a) Section 148
  - (b) Section 148A
  - (c) Section 151
  - (d) None of the above
- 20.** An *ex parte* decree can be set aside on the ground that
- (a) summons were not duly served
  - (b) non-appearance of defendant or copies of documents filed with plaint were not provided to defendant
  - (c) defendant refused to receive the summons and thereafter no fresh summons were issued to him
  - (d) an *ex parte* decree cannot be set aside under any circumstances
- 21.** Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed *ex parte*, the applications under Order IX Rule 13 shall be
- (a) Rejected
  - (b) Returned
  - (c) Maintainable
  - (d) Referred for opinion of Appellate Court
- 22.** Interpleader suit is a suit
- (a) Between two advocates
  - (b) Between Union Government Pleader and State Government Pleader
  - (c) Instituted by a person who has no interest in the subject matter
  - (d) Instituted by a person who has interest in the subject matter
- 23.** Under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on death of either parties to the suit after conclusion of hearing and pronouncement of judgment, the suit
- (a) shall abate
  - (b) shall not abate
  - (c) may abate with the permission of Court
  - (d) None of the above

- 24.** The object of oral examination under Order X Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is
- (a) To elucidate the matters in controversy in the suit
  - (b) To record evidence
  - (c) To secure admissions
  - (d) None of the above
- 25.** A decree for injunction is
- (a) not executable
  - (b) executable by detention of the Judgment debtor in civil prison or by attachment of his property
  - (c) executable by filing a petition under Order 39 Rule 2-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - (d) executable by filing a fresh suit
- 26.** Where a suit is dismissed under Rule 8 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of same cause of action, the plaintiff
- (a) Shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit
  - (b) May bring a fresh suit subject to the law of limitation
  - (c) May not apply to set aside the dismissal order
  - (d) All of the above
- 27.** Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, an order of temporary injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside ?
- (a) Rule 7 of Order XXXIX
  - (b) Rule 2-A of Order XXXIX
  - (c) Rule 9 of Order XXXIX
  - (d) Rule 4 of Order XXXIX
- 28.** The doctrine of '*res judicata*' is based on which of the following maxim ?
- (a) *Audi alteram partem*
  - (b) *Nemo Judex In Causa Sua*
  - (c) *Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa*
  - (d) *Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*
- 29.** Which of the following Section of CPC deals with the power of High Court or a District Court to either transfer or withdraw any suit ?
- (a) Section 20
  - (b) Section 24
  - (c) Section 25
  - (d) Section 22
- 30.** Appointment of pleader is provided under which provision of CPC ?
- (a) Order II Rule 1
  - (b) Order III Rule 4
  - (c) Order III Rule 2
  - (d) Order II Rule 5

- 31.** Section 34 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with
- Judgment and Decree
  - Penalty for default
  - Interest
  - Summons to witness
- 32.** If the Decree is free from ambiguity, the court of execution is bound to
- Execute it whether it be right or wrong
  - Verify the correctness of the Decree
  - Ascertain the construction of a Decree by referring the judgement
  - All of the above
- 33.** Which of the following statement / statements is correct ?
- The whole Decree must be transferred.
  - A part of the Decree cannot be sent to another court for execution.
- Only 1 is correct
  - Only 2 is correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are wrong
- 34.** A sues B in a foreign Court. The suit is dismissed. A files a fresh suit against B in India on the same cause of action
- The judgment will operate as a bar to a fresh suit in India
  - With permission of Supreme Court of India, it can be allowed
  - With permission of Central Government, it can be allowed
  - Any of the above
- 35.** The court is empowered to strike out any pleading
- Where such pleadings are necessary or non-scandalous or non-vexatious
  - Where such pleadings tend to prejudice or embarrass
  - Where such pleading is not an abuse of the process of the court
  - All of the above
- 36.** “Every pleading shall be signed by the party and his pleader” is contained in which provision of CPC ?
- Order 6, Rule 9
  - Order 6, Rule 10
  - Order 6, Rule 14
  - Order 6, Rule 12

- 37.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
1. Legal set-off must be for an ascertained sum of money.
  2. Legal set-off can be claimed as of right and the court is bound to entertain.
  3. In legal set-off, it is necessary that the cross-demands arise out of the same transaction.
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
  - (b) 2 and 3 are correct
  - (c) 1 and 2 are correct
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- 38.** A proceeding by which the Decree-Holder seeks to reach money or property of the judgment-debtor in the hands of a third party is called
- (a) Execution proceedings
  - (b) Trial proceedings
  - (c) Garnishee proceedings
  - (d) Any of the above
- 39.** Once an accused is discharged under Section 227 or 239 Cr.P.C.
- (a) He can be tried again for the same offence if sufficient evidence is brought forward later
  - (b) He cannot be tried again for the same offence
  - (c) It amounts to an acquittal
  - (d) His trial depends on the facts and circumstances of the case
- 40.** Under Section 372 of Criminal Procedure Code, a victim
- (a) Can file an appeal against the order of acquittal
  - (b) Can file an appeal only after obtaining leave from the appellate court
  - (c) Has no right to file an appeal
  - (d) Should approach the District Magistrate and Public Prosecutor for filing an appeal
- 41.** Which Court may take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Any Magistrate of the first class
  - (b) Any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf
  - (c) Any Court
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 42.** The procedure for summary trial is provided in which of the following Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code ?
- (a) Sections 266 to 271
  - (b) Sections 260 to 265
  - (c) Sections 238 to 250
  - (d) Sections 251 to 259



- 43.** The composition of an offence under Section 320 Cr.P.C. shall have the effect of
- Conviction
  - Discharge
  - Acquittal
  - Ending of a case
- 44.** Which Section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with the powers of Session Judge to transfer cases and appeals ?
- Section 409
  - Section 408
  - Section 407
  - Section 406
- 45.** Anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means
- A direction to release a person on bail issued after a person is arrested
  - A direction to release a person on bail issued even before a person is arrested or is in apprehension of arrest
  - A direction to release a person on bail from judicial custody
  - A direction to release a person on bail when he is in police custody after being arrested
- 46.** In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India directed the High Courts to exercise jurisdiction under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure ?
- State of Haryana vs. Bhajan Lal*
  - Adalat Prasad vs. Navin Jindal*
  - Dinesh Dalmiya vs. C. B. I.*
  - Dhananjay Chatterjee vs. State of West Bengal*
- 47.** Judicial Proceedings are
- Maintenance Proceedings under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - Dismissal of Complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - An inquiry for issuing search warrant under Section 97 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
  - All of the above
- 48.** When any person is arrested
- The arrested person need not be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by a Medical Practitioner
  - The arrested person shall be examined by Medical Practitioner only when he asks for medical examination
  - The arrested person shall be examined only when he is suffering from any ill health

- 49.** Police officer can investigate a non-cognizable case
- (a) Even without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
  - (b) Even with the order of a Senior police official
  - (c) Only with the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case
  - (d) Only with the order of an Executive Magistrate
- 50.** Confessions and statements under Section 164 may be recorded by
- (a) An Executive Magistrate
  - (b) A Governmental official
  - (c) A Judicial Magistrate
  - (d) A Police Officer
- 51.** The Magistrate would be justified in not accepting the charge-sheet unless Investigating Officer furnishes the details regarding
- (a) Whether the accused is in judicial custody
  - (b) Whether the accused is in police custody
  - (c) Whether the accused is an absconder
  - (d) All of the above
- 52.** When an offence is committed outside the jurisdiction of India
- (a) No court shall take cognizance except the previous sanction by the Central Government
  - (b) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government
  - (c) Any Indian court can take cognizance even without the previous sanction by the Central Government under special circumstances
  - (d) None of the above
- 53.** Whenever a Magistrate issues summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader under
- (a) Section 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (b) Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (c) Section 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
  - (d) Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

- 54.** An appeal
- (a) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader
  - (b) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant
  - (c) Can be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant's pleader
  - (d) Cannot be dismissed for default of the appearance of the appellant or his pleader
- 55.** Which of the following offence is non-compoundable ?
- (a) Offence under Section 323
  - (b) Offence under Section 334
  - (c) Offence under Section 448
  - (d) Offence under Section 307
- 56.** Section 159 of Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate
- (a) To restrain police investigation and order magisterial inquiry when the investigation of a cognizable offence by the police is already in process
  - (b) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence only in those cases in which the police decides not to investigate the case
  - (c) To order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence where the investigation by the police is already in process
  - (d) To order as per the police summary report
- 57.** According to which Section of Cr.P.C., 1973, for every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge which shall be tried separately ?
- (a) Section 218 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - (b) Section 219 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - (c) Section 220 (1) Cr.P.C.
  - (d) Section 221 (1) Cr.P.C.
- 58.** The order of compensation under Section 250 of Cr.P.C., 1973 can be made
- (a) In cases where offences are compounded
  - (b) Where discharge or acquittal is not made
  - (c) By the Magistrate only where the offence charged is triable by him
  - (d) By the successor in office
- 59.** Identify the rule connected with determination of mere preparation to commit offence and attempt to commit offence.
- (a) McNaughton's rule
  - (b) Doctrine of Locus Poenitentiae
  - (c) Wild Beast Test
  - (d) None of the above

- 60.** A woman while walking through the public street was caught by a drunken person at her back. Which of the following statement is **not** true with respect to the fact ?
- He is punishable under S. 509 IPC.
  - He committed the offence of outraging the modesty of woman.
  - He could take the defense of intoxication.
  - All of the above
- 61.** Sumathi entrusted her jewels and other valuables she received from her parents on marriage to Mohit, her husband. Mohit with the support of his relatives dishonestly misappropriates and made use of it for purchasing property in the name of his sister. What offence is committed by Mohit ?
- Theft
  - Criminal breach of trust
  - Offence under Dowry Prohibition Act
  - Cruelty
- 62.** A shakes his fist at B intending or knowing it to be likely that he may cause B to believe that A is about to strike B. Which offence if any has been committed by A ?
- Hurt
  - Assault
  - Battery
  - No offence is committed
- 63.** A person infected with Covid-19 escaping from quarantine and endangering people in society could be criminally liable under which Section of IPC ?
- S. 269
  - S. 270
  - S. 271
  - Both (a) and (b)
- 64.** Any officer or servant continued, appointed or employed in India by or under the authority of Government, as defined under IPC is a
- Public Servant
  - Servant of Government
  - Public Officer
  - Civil Servant
- 65.** An order is promulgated by a public servant with lawful authority, prohibiting public procession and public gathering in a particular locality. Mr. X knowingly disobeys the order, and causes danger of riot. Which offence under IPC is committed by him ?
- S. 268
  - S. 187
  - S. 188
  - S. 186

- 66.** Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 18 years of age, is not rape. This position is introduced in Exception II to S. 375 IPC by which decision ?
- Independent Thought vs. Union of India*
  - Young Lawyers Association vs. State of Kerala*
  - Joseph Shine vs. Union of India*
  - Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India*
- 67.** R intending to kill S shot the gun but it hits T. Which principle could be applied to make R criminally liable ?
- Doctrine of Transferred Malice
  - Doctrine of *mens rea* and *actus reus*
  - Doctrine of necessity
  - Proximity rule
- 68.** A is attacked by a mob and they attempted to murder him. He fired on the mob and it resulted in harming young children who are mingled with the mob. Which of the statement is true to the fact ?
- A has committed offence under IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 105 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 106 of IPC.
  - A's action is saved under S. 104 of IPC.
- 69.** Maiming a minor for the purpose of begging is an offence under
- S. 363A IPC
  - S. 362 IPC
  - S. 363 IPC
  - Not an offence under IPC
- 70.** The offence which was originally introduced in Section 113 of the Draft Penal Code (1837) but was dropped from the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Causing death by negligence
  - Outraging religious feeling
  - Criminal Conspiracy
  - Sedition
- 71.** Find out an incorrect statement :
- A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859 is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to fine or imprison with or without appeal is a Judge.
  - A member of a Panchayat which has power under Regulation VII, 1816 of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits, is a Judge.
  - A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another court is a Judge.

- 72.** Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend up to
- (a) Three years and with fine
  - (b) Ten years and with fine
  - (c) Six months and with fine
  - (d) One year and with fine
- 73.** 'A' and 'Z' agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. 'A' while playing fairly, hurts 'Z'. 'A' commits :
- (a) no offence
  - (b) an offence of hurt
  - (c) an attempt to commit murder
  - (d) an act of negligence
- 74.** Section 303 of IPC has been held by the Supreme Court to be *Ultra-vires* of the Constitution in the case of :
- (a) *State of Karnataka vs. Hema Reddy alias Vemareddy and Anr*
  - (b) *Reg vs. Govinda*
  - (c) *Mithu vs. State of Punjab*
  - (d) *Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab*
- 75.** A child of 9 years of age stole a gold necklace and immediately afterwards sold it to the accused. Is he guilty of theft ?
- (a) The child is not guilty as he lacked a sufficient maturity of understanding
  - (b) The child is guilty as he has attained a sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion
  - (c) The child is not guilty, as he was below 12 years of age
  - (d) The child is guilty as his age is immaterial on that occasion
- 76.** 'X', a doctor, informs his patient Y that he has cancer which is in its last stage. 'X' requests Y to arrange his family affairs as he cannot survive for more than a couple of weeks. Y dies because of shock on hearing this. 'X' is :
- (a) guilty of murder as he knew that such a disclosure will cause death
  - (b) guilty of causing death by negligence
  - (c) not guilty since communication was made in good faith for the benefit of Y
  - (d) guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as he knew that such disclosure is likely to cause death

- 77.** Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched ?
- (a) Dowry death — Section 304B
  - (b) Voyeurism — Section 354C
  - (c) Bribery — Section 171B
  - (d) Robbery — Section 391
- 78.** A, in good faith says of a book published by Z; Z's book is indecent; he must be a man of impure mind. Is this defamation punishable under Section 500 of the IPC ?
- (a) Yes, because the opinion respects Z's character
  - (b) No, because it falls within one of the exceptions of Section 499
  - (c) No, because it is slander
  - (d) No, because it has not been repeated
- 79.** A caricature is
- (a) a statement
  - (b) an evidence
  - (c) a document
  - (d) a fact-in-issue
- 80.** Conclusive proof is
- (a) Rebuttable
  - (b) Irrebuttable
  - (c) Rebuttable and irrebuttable
  - (d) None of the above
- 81.** The deceased A has been killed by a speeding truck. The witness had not seen the incident but the speeding truck. The deceased stated to him what had happened to him in the accident. The statement of witness in the court will be
- (a) Not admissible
  - (b) Not admissible as it is hearsay
  - (c) Admissible as *res gestae*
  - (d) None of the above
- 82.** A is accused of a crime. After receiving a letter warning him that police are coming in search of the accused, he flew away. This behaviour is relevant under which Section of Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) 7
  - (b) 8
  - (c) 9
  - (d) 10
- 83.** The question is, whether a given road is a public way. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- (a) u/s 29
  - (b) u/s 30
  - (c) u/s 31
  - (d) u/s 32

- 84.** In criminal cases it is accepted principle of criminal jurisprudence that the burden of proof is always on
- Accused
  - Prosecution
  - Both accused and prosecution
  - None of the above
- 85.** If an accused pleads insanity he has to prove that he was insane at the time of occurrence. It will be proved under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- 103
  - 104
  - 105
  - 106
- 86.** When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within \_\_\_\_\_ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.
- Twenty-five
  - Thirty
  - Thirty-five
  - Forty
- 87.** According to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, an evidence, which is given by a dumb witness in open court by signs is deemed to be
- Written evidence
  - Oral evidence
  - Documentary evidence
  - Signatory evidence
- 88.** Which among the following statement is wrong ?
- The order of examination in chief is first.
  - Cross-examination is examination of witness by the opposite party.
  - The order of re-examination is second.
  - Leading question may be freely asked in cross-examination.
- 89.** A person summoned to produce a document but not called as witness
- can be cross-examined
  - cannot be cross-examined
  - can be cross-examined at the discretion of the court
  - None of the above
- 90.** 'A' who was hit by a bullet stated in the hospital in the presence of a magistrate that 'B' had fired at him. But 'A' did not die. This statement may be used under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act ?
- Section 32(1)
  - Section 156
  - Section 157
  - Section 158



**91.** Which among the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the burden of proof as to ownership ?

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 110
- (d) Section 111

**92.** 'A' a doctor is summoned to give his evidence on a postmortem report which was done by him two years ago. He wants to refresh his memory by seeing his report. Under which provision of IEA, 1872 he can do so ?

- (a) 158
- (b) 159
- (c) 163
- (d) 164

**93.** Read these two statements below and answer :

*Statement I :*

H1, husband of W1, confesses before wife that he had killed a person. This is an extra judicial confession, but this evidence is barred by Section 122.

*Statement II :*

Certain provisions are based on the policy that trust between two persons is very important.

- (a) Statement I and II both are correct.
- (b) Statement I and II both are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement II is correct and statement I is incorrect.

**94.** Five golden principles of circumstantial evidence is propounded in the case of

- (a) *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra*
- (b) *Pakla Narayana Swami vs. Emperor*
- (c) *Queen vs. Abdullah*
- (d) *Pulukuri Kottaya vs. Emperor*

**95.** Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with

- (a) Date of birth of a child
- (b) Maternity of a child
- (c) Illegitimacy of a child
- (d) Legitimacy of a child

**96.** Match them :

- |                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| A. Indecent and scandalous question     | 1. Sec. 152 |
| B. Leading question                     | 2. Sec. 151 |
| C. Question intended to insult or annoy | 3. Sec. 13  |
| D. Question related to custom           | 4. Sec. 141 |

**Codes :**

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

**97. Identification Parade is**

- (a) Substantive evidence
- (b) Corroborative evidence
- (c) Direct evidence
- (d) Circumstantial evidence

**98.** In the case of *Sabitri Samantaray vs. State of Odisha*, (20 May 2022) A1, the accused argues that he has done a certain act with an intention other than that which the circumstances indicate. The onus of proving that specific intention falls onto

- (a) the accused
- (b) the prosecution
- (c) the prosecution beyond reasonable doubts
- (d) None of the above

**99.** By which Constitutional Amendment the number of Ministers have been limited to 15% of the total number of Lower House ?

- (a) Ninety First Amendment
- (b) Ninety Second Amendment
- (c) Ninetieth Amendment
- (d) None of the above

**100.** The case *State of Bihar vs. Kameshwar Singh* is related with which of the following doctrines ?

- (a) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- (b) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (c) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- (d) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

**SECTION B**

**101.** Consider the following statements regarding “*Broadcast Seva Portal*” :

- 1. It was launched by The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- 2. It is funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
- 3. Online portal is aimed at improving ease of doing business in the broadcast industry.
- 4. It was launched by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

**102.** Who was Independent India's first law minister ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

**103.** Who among the following was **not** part of the Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924) ?

- (a) S. A. Dange
- (b) M. A. Ansari
- (c) Muzzaffar Ahmad
- (d) Shaukat Usmani

- 104.** A university library budget committee must reduce exactly five of eight areas of expenditure — I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P — in accordance with the following conditions :

If both I and O are reduced, P is also reduced.

If L is reduced, neither N nor O is reduced.

If M is reduced, J is not reduced.

Of the three areas J, K, and N exactly two are reduced.

*If both K and N are reduced, which one of the following is a pair of areas neither of which could be reduced ?*

- (a) I, L
- (b) J, L
- (c) J, M
- (d) I, J

- 105.** If white is called black, black is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called blue, blue is called violet and violet is called orange, what would be the colour of human blood ?

- (a) Green
- (b) Black
- (c) Red
- (d) Yellow

- 106.** A courier boy wants to pack some parcels in boxes. He need to pack same number of parcels in each box. If he packs 3, 4, 5 or 6 parcels in each box, then he is left with 2 parcels. If he packs 7 parcels in each box, then he is left with 1 parcel. What is the number of parcels, he may have to pack ?

- (a) 435
- (b) 332
- (c) 302
- (d) 358

- 107.** A 60-year-old man has 5 children born at equal intervals. The sum of the ages of the father and the five children is 160 years. If the age of the youngest child is 4 years, what is the age of the eldest child ?

- (a) 42 years
- (b) 40 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 36 years

- 108.** In an examination paper there are two groups, each group containing 4 questions. A candidate is required to attempt 5 questions but not more than 3 questions from a group. In how many ways can 5 questions be selected ?

- (a) 24
- (b) 48
- (c) 96
- (d) None of the above

**109.** The greatest chance for the existence of extra-terrestrial life on a planet is beyond our solar system. This is because the Milky Way galaxy alone contains 100 billion other suns, many of which could be accompanied by planets similar enough to Earth to make them suitable abodes of life. The argument above assumes which of the following ?

- (a) It is likely that life on another planet would require conditions similar to those on Earth
- (b) Living creatures on another planet would probably have the same appearance as those on Earth
- (c) Life cannot exist on other planets in our solar system
- (d) If the appropriate physical conditions exist, life is an inevitable consequence

**110.** “All quiet people are harmless”.  
“No harmless people are easily identified.”

The premises above lead to which of the following conclusions ?

- (a) Quiet people are not easily identified.
- (b) Most people who are easily identified are harmless.
- (c) All harmless people are quiet.
- (d) Some easily identified people are quiet.

**111.** By walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his usual speed, a man reaches office 20 minutes later than usual. What is his usual time ?

- (a) 70 min
- (b) 40 min
- (c) 60 min
- (d) 50 min

**112.** For the following question, 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. According to these scientists, every summer will see severe conflicts over water not just between states but individuals as well, if the issue of scarcity of the planet’s most essential natural resource is not addressed on a war footing.
  - B. Water scarcity in India is just confined to the standoff between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery water or between Delhi and Haryana for control of river Yamuna.
  - C. They say the days of easy water are over.
  - D. Social scientists say that these are gentle disputes as compared to the doomsday scenario they are predicting.
- (a) ABDC
  - (b) BDCA
  - (c) DCAB
  - (d) BADC

**113.** A grocer is storing small cereal boxes in large cartons that measure 25 inches by 42 inches by 60 inches. If the measurement of each small cereal box is 7 inches by 6 inches by 5 inches, then what is the maximum number of small cereal boxes that can be placed in each large carton ?

- (a) 210
- (b) 252
- (c) 300
- (d) 420

**114.** Asia's largest Compressed Biogas (CBG) plant is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ village of Sangrur district of Punjab.

- (a) Ghanauri Kalan
- (b) Bhuttal Kalan
- (c) Mander Kalan
- (d) Deh Kalan

**115.** Consider the following statements :

1. Dadasaheb Phalke Award was started by the Government of India in 1979, to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke, known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema'.
2. The recipients are honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema."
3. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a shawl, and a cash prize of ₹ 20 lakh.
4. Asha Parekh was honoured with Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 2020 at 68<sup>th</sup> National Film Awards held on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

**116.** Consider the following statements in relation to Tennis player Roger Federer :

1. He won his first Grand Slam title at Wimbledon in 2003.
2. He announced his retirement from professional tennis at Laver Cup, 2022.
3. The Laver Cup is an international grass court men's team tennis tournament between Team Europe and Team World, the latter of which is composed of players from all other continents except Europe.
4. In his last match he suffered a loss in doubles alongside his longtime rival Rafael Nadal for Team Europe in the Laver Cup 2022 against Frances Tiafoe and Jack Sock of Team World.

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

**117.** The first Sikh general to invade the hills of Kangra was

- (a) S. Jassa Singh Ramgharia
- (b) S. Jai Singh Kanhaiya
- (c) S. Gurbaksh Singh
- (d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

**118.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Bonalu' festival :

- 1. It is a traditional Hindu festival centred on the Goddess Mahakali.
- 2. It is a traditional folk festival celebrated every year in the Telugu month of Ashadham.
- 3. This festival is celebrated annually in many parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct ?

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

**119.** Consider the following areas :

- 1. Bandipur
- 2. Bhitarkanika
- 3. Manas
- 4. Sunderbans

Which of the above are Tiger Reserves ?

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

**120.** In 2022, NASA launched a mission which slammed into asteroid Dimorphos to test technology for defending Earth against potential asteroid or comet hazards. The mission is named

- (a) DAVINCI
- (b) DART
- (c) VERITAS
- (d) PSYCHE

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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