
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : KNYU-U-YHJ

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

0011433

TEST BOOKLET

LAW

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. PLEASE NOTE THAT IT IS THE CANDIDATE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENCODE AND FILL IN THE ROLL NUMBER AND TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE A, B, C OR D CAREFULLY AND WITHOUT ANY OMISSION OR DISCREPANCY AT THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE **OMR** ANSWER SHEET. ANY OMISSION/DISCREPANCY WILL RENDER THE ANSWER SHEET LIABLE FOR REJECTION.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write **anything else** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for **each item**.
5. You have to mark your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers :**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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1. In respect of which one of the following, has the Supreme Court of India recently overruled its earlier decisions ?

- (a) Right to die
- (b) Right of women to enter into Sabrimala Temple
- (c) Freedom to have same sex relationships
- (d) Triple talaq

2. Which one of the following is the latest addition by the Supreme Court to rights under Article 21 of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Right to write a living will
- (b) Right to privacy
- (c) Right to reputation
- (d) Right to internet services

3. Which one of the following is provided by the Constitution (104th Amendment) Act, 2019 ?

- (a) Reservations of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all legislative bodies
- (b) Reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and representation by nomination of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of States for eighty years

(c) Reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of States for eighty years from the commencement of the Constitution

(d) Reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Anglo-Indian community in the elected bodies for eighty years

4. The Constitution of India expressly contains which one of the following kinds of reservations ?

- (a) Maximum of ten per cent for economically weaker sections of citizens
- (b) Maximum of fifteen per cent for Scheduled Castes
- (c) Maximum of seven and half per cent for Scheduled Tribes
- (d) Maximum of twenty-seven per cent for Other Backward Classes

5. Which one of the following statements about the National Commission for Backward Classes is correct ?

- (a) It is a statutory body amenable to writ jurisdiction of the High Courts
- (b) It is a Constitutional body not amenable to writ jurisdiction of the High Courts
- (c) It is established by the Constitution (102nd Amendment) Act, 2018 and is amenable to the jurisdiction of writ courts
- (d) It is an executive body amenable to the jurisdiction of all courts



6. In calculating fractions for terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for

- Twenty years
- Fourteen years
- Twenty-eight years
- Forty years

7. What is the maximum duration for which an offender may be kept in solitary confinement ?

- Six months
- One year
- Three months
- Nine months

8. *R* was working with an axe, exercising due care and caution. Suddenly the head of the axe flew and killed a man standing nearby. Which one of the following is the correct legal position in this case ?

- R* would be guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder
- R* would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- R* would be guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act
- R* would not be guilty of any offence

9. Except in case of sexual offences, the consent of a child would be a valid consent in the eyes of the law when the child is above

- 16 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 12 years of age
- 10 years of age

10. *K* is in a house which is on fire with a three month old baby. People below hold out a blanket. *K* drops the baby from the house-top, knowing it well that the fall may kill the baby. His intention was not to kill but in good faith and for the benefit of the baby. Unfortunately the baby dies by the fall. Which one of the following is the correct legal position in this case ?

- K* would be guilty of culpable homicide of third degree
- K* would be guilty of causing death by rashness
- K* would be guilty of causing accidental death due to negligent act
- K* would not be guilty of any offence

11. Normally a warrant of arrest issued by a court under the Code of Criminal Procedure remains in force until it

- is cancelled by a court of superior jurisdiction
- is cancelled by the court which issued it
- is cancelled by any court
- expires

12. The Code of Criminal Procedure is a part of which of the following Lists under the Constitution of India ?

- (a) State List
- (b) Union List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) Both State and Union List

13. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 'Police Report' means

- (a) a report filed under Section 154(1)
- (b) a report forwarded by Police Officer to magistrate under Section 173(2)
- (c) report received under Section 157(1)
- (d) report of proceedings maintained under Section 172



14. Section 2(wa) of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines victim as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged and the expression 'victim' includes

- (a) relatives of the victim
- (b) spouse of the victim
- (c) guardian or legal heir of the victim
- (d) anyone authorised by the victim to act on his/her behalf

15. Legal Aid to accused at State's expense in certain cases is available under which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure ?

- (a) Section 304
- (b) Section 303
- (c) Section 300A
- (d) Section 300

16. *A* is tried for murder of *B*. Which one of the following is NOT a relevant fact ?

- (a) *A* had murdered *X* and *B* was aware of that
- (b) *B* was a drug addict
- (c) *B* had tried to extort money from *A*
- (d) *B* had threatened *A* that he would disclose the information known to him regarding the murder of *X*

17. Any fact which constitutes a motive is

- (a) conclusive proof
- (b) strong ground for presumption
- (c) relevant fact
- (d) irrelevant in criminal prosecution

18. Which one of the following statements with regard to confession is correct ?

- (a) Confession made to police officers are relevant only in case of heinous offences
- (b) Confessions are not admissible if they are made to police officers whilst in the custody of such officers irrespective of the immediate presence of a Magistrate
- (c) Confessions are not admissible if they are made to a police officer whilst in custody unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
- (d) Statements made in police custody are to be discarded totally

19. Which one of the following is NOT a public document ?

- (a) Record of the acts of Tribunals
- (b) Record of the acts of police officers of a foreign country
- (c) A certified copy of Will
- (d) Public record of private document

20. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on whom among the following ?

- (a) The Defence
- (b) The Prosecution
- (c) The one who alleges
- (d) The one who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side

21. Birth during marriage is conclusive proof of legitimacy provided the child is born during the continuance of a valid marriage or within a specified time period after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried. What is that specified time period ?

- (a) Two hundred and forty days
- (b) Two hundred and seventy days
- (c) Two hundred and eighty days
- (d) Two hundred and seventy five days

22. Which of the following is/are the powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission ?

- 1. Exercise superintendence over the functioning of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) in matters relating to investigation of offences committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- 2. Give directions to DSPE regarding the manner to investigate cases
- 3. Review the progress of investigation conducted by DSPE

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

23. No act or proceeding of the Central Vigilance Commission shall be invalid merely because of any :

1. vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission
2. defect in the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner
3. irregularity in Commission's procedure not affecting the merits of the case

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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



24. The Central Vigilance Commission has power to enquire into any complaint regarding corruption by :

1. members of All-India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union
2. officers of Groups A and B of Central Government
3. all employees of Government Companies owned or controlled by Central Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

25. Which of the following falls within the domain of the Central Vigilance Commission ?

1. Advising the Central Government in making rules governing the disciplinary matters relating to persons appointed to public services
2. Taking disciplinary action against Group A officers of the Central Government if found guilty of indulging in corruption
3. After receiving report of enquiry against an officer found guilty of corruption advise the Central Government about the further course of action

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

26. Which of the following statements about the Director of Enforcement in the Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance is/are correct ?

1. He is appointed on the recommendations of a committee which includes all Vigilance Commissioners and Central Vigilance Commissioner
2. He is transferred on the recommendations of the appointing committee
3. He has to be consulted in making all appointments in the Directorate of Enforcement

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

27. The powers of the Central Vigilance Commission are that of a civil court while :

1. conducting any enquiry
2. conducting any inquiry under Section 8(1)(c),(d) of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
3. asking any agency to forward any report of the enquiry made by it on a reference from the Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

28. Which of the following provisions are applicable to the Central Vigilance Commission ?

1. Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with regard to offences affecting the administration of justice
2. Judicial proceedings under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, 1869
3. Proceedings under Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1869

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

29. The power of the Central Vigilance Commission to call for information does NOT extend to

- (a) call for reports from the Central Government
- (b) direct the production of returns and statements from all departments of the Central Government
- (c) call for any information to exercise general supervision over anti-corruption work in Central Government
- (d) call for any information to adjudicate over anti-corruption matters

30. Which of the following is/are included in the term "public servant" under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 ?

- 1. A judge
- 2. An arbitrator appointed by the court
- 3. Assistant Professor of a University



Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

31. A special judge appointed to try offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 can try in a summary way an offence committed by a public servant in relation to contravention of

- 1. any special order under Section 12A(1) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- 2. an order referred to in Section 12A(2)(a) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- 3. an order referred to in Section 12A(2)(b) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

32. Which one of the following statements regarding qualifications for appointing special judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act is correct ?

- (a) A Judicial Magistrate with three years of experience
- (b) 'Group A' officer with five years of experience
- (c) Additional Sessions Judge
- (d) Any lawyer who passes a competitive exam for the purposes of the appointment

33. When can it be said that the Public Servant has committed 'misconduct'?

1. When he fraudulently misappropriates for his own use any property entrusted to him
2. When he dishonestly misappropriates for his own use any property entrusted to him
3. When he intentionally enriches himself illicitly during the period of his office
4. When he is in possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

34. Who among the following is authorised to investigate under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

- (a) In case of DSPE, a Sub-inspector of Police
- (b) In Ahmadabad, an Inspector of Police
- (c) In Patna, a Deputy Superintendent of Police
- (d) In Calcutta, a Sub-inspector of Police



35. Identical punishment has NOT been prescribed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in respect of habitual commission of the offence of

- (a) abetment of the offence of a public servant obtaining valuable thing without consideration from the person concerned in business transacted by such public servant
- (b) taking gratification to influence public servant by corrupt or illegal means
- (c) a public servant dishonestly misappropriating any property entrusted to him as a public servant
- (d) taking gratification for exercise of personal influence with public servant

36. Which one of the following statements regarding the Prevention of Corruption Act is NOT correct?

- (a) High Court has the powers of appeal against the decisions of the special judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- (b) High Court has the powers of revision against the decisions of the special judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- (c) High Court has the powers of review against the decisions of the special judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- (d) The special judge for the purposes of Appeal is deemed to be a Court of Session

37. Which one of the following is the punishment for an offence of Abetment under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, whether or not offence has been committed ?

- (a) Not less than six months
- (b) Not less than two years
- (c) Not less than three years
- (d) Not more than eight years

38. A Special Judge appointed to try offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 :

- 1. may take cognizance of offences under the Act without the accused being committed to him for trial
- 2. shall follow the procedure prescribed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for trial of warrant cases by Magistrate
- 3. shall be deemed to be a Magistrate for following procedure prescribed under Sections 326 and 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

39. The trial proceedings for an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 have to be continued on day to day basis until all witnesses in attendance have been examined but the trial court can adjourn the case on the ground

- (a) that the accused has filed an application before the High Court questioning an order of the trial court under Section 397, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (b) the counsel of the accused is busy in another court
- (c) that a witness is present in the court but the counsel does not want to cross-examine that witness
- (d) solely to enable the accused to show cause against the sentence proposed to be imposed upon him by the court

40. In which one of the following cases, Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 was struck down by a Division Bench of the Supreme Court in the year 2015 ?

- (a) Shamsher Singh Verma v. State of Haryana
- (b) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
- (c) Avnish Bajaj v. State (NCT) of Delhi
- (d) Suhas Katli v. State of Tamil Nadu

41. While adjudicating on the quantum of compensation under the Information Technology Act, 2000, which one of the following factors is IRRELEVANT ?

- (a) Care and precautions taken in preventing damage to data
- (b) Amount of gain of unfair advantage made as a result of default
- (c) Amount of loss to any person as a result of default
- (d) Repetitive nature of default

42. The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, designate any organization of the Government as a nodal agency responsible for all measures including Research & Development relating to protection of Critical Information Infrastructure. Such agency shall be called as

- (a) National Nodal Agency
- (b) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
- (c) Cyber Cell
- (d) Cyber Regulations Advisory Committee

43. The publication of an Electronic Signature Certificate is prohibited EXCEPT in which one of the following cases ?

- (a) The Certifying Authority listed in the certificate has not issued it
- (b) The subscriber listed in the certificate has not accepted it
- (c) The certificate has been suspended

(d) The publication is for verifying electronic signature created prior to suspension

44. Every decision under the Information Technology Act, 2000 can be challenged before :

- 1. a Civil Court
- 2. a High Court by filing a writ petition
- 3. a High Court by filing an appeal
- 4. the Supreme Court by filing a special leave petition

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

45. Compounding of which of the following contraventions is IMPERMISSIBLE under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?

- 1. Sending any information by means of a computer resource which is grossly offensive
- 2. Fraudulent use of electronic signature
- 3. Committing similar contravention within a period of 3 years from the date of compounding of their earlier contravention

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

46. An adjudicating officer under the Information Technology Act, 2000 has :

1. jurisdiction to adjudicate matters involving a claim for damage not exceeding five crore
2. been treated as a Civil Court
3. to keep in mind the bonafides of the offender

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 3 only

47. Legal recognition of electronic record would mean :

1. only electronically printed record
2. record made available in an electronic form
3. record accessible so as to be usable for a subsequent reference

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3

48. Who among the following shall be the chairperson of the committee constituted for recommending the name of Director under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 ?

(a) The President of India

(b) The Prime Minister of India

(c) The Central Vigilance Commissioner

(d) The Chief Justice of India

49. In respect to which of the following, the superintendence of Delhi Special Police Establishment vests in the Central Government ?

1. In respect of all matters
2. In respect of all matters, excluding investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
3. Appointment of officers to exercise power of superintendence vested in it

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 2 only

50. The Delhi Special Police Establishment will have jurisdiction :

1. in respect of a state only with the consent of the concerned state
2. in respect of National Capital Territory of Delhi with the consent of Delhi Government
3. in the State of Rajasthan regarding railway areas in that state

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

51. Delhi Special Police Establishment is constituted

- (a) by the Central Government
- (b) by the Government of NCT of Delhi
- (c) for the Union Territory of Delhi only
- (d) for investigation of all criminal cases

52. The Director of Prosecution for Delhi Special Police Establishment :

1. is appointed on the recommendations of Central Vigilance Commission

2. has a minimum tenure of two years
3. shall be an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

53. Which of the following is/are included in the term 'person' as defined under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ?

1. An individual
2. A company
3. A Hindu undivided family

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

54. Under Section 5 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Director, or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by him, may order the provisional attachment of property involved in money laundering for a period

- (a) not exceeding 90 days from the date of the order
- (b) not exceeding 180 days from the date of the order
- (c) not exceeding 280 days from the date of the order
- (d) not exceeding 60 days from the date of the order

55. Who among the following has the power to arrest a person under Section 19 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ?



- (a) The Director only
- (b) The Director and the Deputy Director only
- (c) The Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government
- (d) Only an Assistant Director or any other officer authorised by the Central Government

56. Which one of the following is the correct composition of an Adjudicating Authority constituted under the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ?

- (a) A Chairperson and three other members
- (b) A Chairperson and two other members
- (c) A Chairperson and four other members
- (d) A Chairperson and five other members

57. Under Section 42 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, any person aggrieved by any decision of the Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the High Court within

- (a) 30 days from the date of communication of the decision
- (b) 45 days from the date of communication of the decision
- (c) 60 days from the date of communication of the decision
- (d) 90 days from the date of communication of the decision

58. In which one of the following cases, the two conditions for release of an accused on bail under Section 45(1) of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 were held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India ?

(a) Nikesh Tarachand Shah v. Union of India
(b) Virbhadr Singh v. Union of India
(c) Hari Narain Rai v. Union of India
(d) P Chidambaran v. Directorate of Enforcement

59. Which of the following are the three stages of money laundering ?

(a) Placement, Layering, Integration
(b) Refining, Integration, Layering
(c) Placement, Refining, Integration
(d) Layering, Placement, Refining

60. As per Section 4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, whoever commits the offence of money laundering, where the proceeds of crime involved in money laundering relates to any offence specified under paragraph 2 of Part A of the Schedule, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 years but may extend to

(a) 7 years and shall also be liable for fine

(b) 10 years and shall also be liable for fine
(c) 10 years or with fine or both
(d) 7 years or with fine or both

61. Supreme Court can decide

(a) matters of policies of the Government
(b) matters relating to propriety or need of a legislation
(c) whether or not the Farm Legislations passed by Parliament in 2020 are beneficial to the farmers
(d) whether or not Farm legislations passed by Parliament in 2020 deal with trade and commerce of foodstuffs

62. The Supreme Court was unanimous in upholding the constitutional validity of

(a) Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016
(b) ban on the entry of women between the age group of 10-50 years in Sabrimala temple
(c) decriminalization of adultery under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code
(d) effect of migration on reservation from the state of origin to another state decided in Bir Singh v. Delhi Jal Board, AIR 2018 SC 4077

63. A writ can be issued against

1. a central University for violation of terms and conditions of service of a teacher
2. a private University
3. a private trust running a college affiliated to a University

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

64. The State of Telangana prescribes that for admission to all post-graduate courses in various medical colleges in the state, the applicant must be a resident of the State of Telangana. The rule is

- (a) valid as it seeks to protect the interest of the students of Telangana
- (b) invalid because it violates Article 14 of the Constitution of India
- (c) valid because of the provisions contained in Article 371D(10) of the Constitution of India
- (d) invalid because 100 per cent reservation of post-graduate medical courses is not permissible

65. If a state fails to give effect to any direction given by the Union Government to enforce the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 passed by Parliament, the effect would be

- (a) nothing as the state has full executive powers to enforce or not to enforce any Legislation
- (b) the state would be justified in ignoring the direction as it lacks resources
- (c) the President may hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
- (d) the Union Government can move the court for enforcing the directions

66. A state can be changed to a Union Territory by following which procedure ?

- (a) Amending the Constitution of India in the prescribed manner
- (b) Passing a bill in Parliament like any other Bill
- (c) Introducing a Bill on the recommendations of the President and approval of the state legislature concerned
- (d) Introducing a Bill on the recommendations of the President after seeking opinion of the state legislature concerned and passing the bill by simple majority in Parliament



67. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?

- (a) The reservation in employment to public services can never exceed fifty per cent
- (b) There can be discrimination based on religion with other factors
- (c) One person can form a class by itself for discriminatory treatment
- (d) The concept of creamy layer has been kept in mind under the Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act, 2019

68. The right against self-incrimination entitles a person to refuse giving of

- (a) sample of hand-writing
- (b) blood sample
- (c) thumb impression
- (d) narco analysis test

69. Undue delay CANNOT be a ground to

- (a) quash criminal prosecution
- (b) modify death sentence to life imprisonment
- (c) release an arrested person on bail
- (d) end disciplinary proceedings

70. Under which one of the following circumstances, does the right to private defence of body extend to causing death ?

- (a) An assault with the intent of wrongfully restraining a person
- (b) An assault with the intent of committing theft
- (c) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust
- (d) An assault with the intention of outraging a woman's modesty

71. Kuldeep, with a guilty intention, abets a lunatic to stab his caretaker. He also supplies a knife to that lunatic in furtherance of his intention. The lunatic does NOT do what Kuldeep had asked him to do and misplaces the knife. Here, Kuldeep would be guilty of

- (a) no offence as no offence took place
- (b) abetting the commission of murder
- (c) no offence as nothing is an offence if done by a person suffering from unsoundness of mind
- (d) supplying dangerous weapon to a person incapable of using it rationally

72. Rioting, armed with deadly weapon is punishable with

- (a) life imprisonment
- (b) rigorous imprisonment up to seven years
- (c) simple imprisonment up to seven years
- (d) imprisonment of either description for a term up to three years

73. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are liable for

- (a) rioting
- (b) doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony
- (c) affray
- (d) formation of unlawful assembly

74. Whoever being a public servant, fails to record any information relating to rape under Section 154 of Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be liable to be punished under which one of the following provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- (a) Section 166
- (b) Section 166A
- (c) Section 166B
- (d) Section 167

75. Neeraj's brother is contesting elections. One of his friends and neighbour Kapil gets caught up somewhere on the day of election and does not come to vote. Neeraj tells the polling officer that his name is Kapil and casts Kapil's vote in favour of his brother. Neeraj is guilty of

- (a) no offence as he acted in good faith
- (b) no offence as he had consent (implied) of Kapil
- (c) personation at elections
- (d) undue influence at elections

76. Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance is a punishable offence under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- (a) Section 186
- (b) Section 187
- (c) Section 188
- (d) Section 189

77. Kailash makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as a corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice. Kailash is guilty of

- (a) Forgery
- (b) Perjury
- (c) Giving false evidence
- (d) Fabricating false evidence

78. Karan hits Nitin on his head with a stick several times. Nitin falls unconscious and succumbs to his injuries after five days of hospitalization. The doctor testifies that the injuries taken cumulatively were likely to cause death. Karan would be held guilty of

- (a) Attempt to murder
- (b) Murder
- (c) Attempt to culpable homicide
- (d) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

79. Kabir, suffering from an extremely painful terminal disease begs his wife to give him poison, so as to put an end to his pain. She reluctantly agrees and gives him poison leading to his death. Which one of the following is the correct legal position in this case ?

- (a) She is guilty of murder
- (b) She is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Her act amounts to abetment of suicide
- (d) She is not guilty of any offence

80. The Judgement in every trial in any Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court by the presiding officer immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders. With respect to Judgement which one of the following is NOT correct ?

- (a) If the accused is in custody, he shall be brought up to hear the judgement pronounced

(b) If the accused is not in custody, he shall be required by the court to attend to hear the judgement pronounced

(c) No judgement delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party

(d) For valid delivery of judgement presence of both the parties is essential

81. If, upon investigation, it appears to the Officer In-charge of the police station that there is NOT sufficient ground or evidence to justify the forwarding of accused to the Magistrate, then such officer shall

- (a) release such accused unconditionally
- (b) release him on executing a bond, with or without sureties
- (c) forward his release application to the concerned Judicial Magistrate
- (d) request the duty Magistrate to authorise the release of such accused



82. When a person is accused of more than one offences of the same kind, committed within one year, even though the targeted victims are different, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for how many offences ?

- (a) Maximum seven offences
- (b) Maximum five offences
- (c) Maximum three offences
- (d) Any number of offences

83. Under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a person having sufficient means may be ordered to pay maintenance to his legitimate

- (a) children only
- (b) and minor children only
- (c) children, married or unmarried
- (d) or illegitimate children (not being a married daughter) who is unable to maintain itself owing to some physical or mental abnormality or injury

84. When any unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and it is necessary to disperse it for public security, which of the following officers may cause it to be dispersed by the armed forces ?

- (a) Any Executive Magistrate
- (b) Executive Magistrate of the highest rank who is present
- (c) An officer-in-charge of a police station
- (d) A Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector

85. Section 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides procedure to be followed where disputes concerning land or water may cause breach of peace. The expression 'land or water' for the purposes of the Section includes which of the following ?

- (a) Buildings and fisheries only
- (b) Buildings, fisheries, crops or other produce only
- (c) Buildings, markets, fisheries, crops or produce acquiring therefrom only
- (d) Buildings, markets, fisheries, crops or other produce of land and the rents or profits of any such property

86. Medical examination of the victim of rape is valid only when it is done

- (a) with the consent of such woman or of a person competent to give such consent on her behalf
- (b) when she expressly consents to be examined
- (c) with the permission of Magistrate concerned
- (d) by the Chief Medical Officer of a Government Hospital

87. Under Section 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, where upon consideration of the record of the case and the documents submitted therewith and after hearing the submission of both sides, the Judge considers that there is not sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused, he shall

- (a) acquit the accused
- (b) discharge the accused
- (c) release the accused on personal bond
- (d) grant default bail to the accused

88. Victim Compensation Scheme is introduced by Act 5 of the year 2009 by the amendment in which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure ?

- (a) Section 356A
- (b) Section 354A
- (c) Section 357A
- (d) Section 355A

89. In case where the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate

- (a) may refuse to record the plea
- (b) shall discharge his plea and necessarily call for sufficient evidence to be produced by the prosecution
- (c) shall record the plea and necessarily convict him thereon
- (d) shall record the plea and may in his discretion convict him thereon



90. Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 inserted in the year 1986, deals with which one of the following ?

- (a) Presumption as to criminal conspiracy
- (b) Presumption as to dowry death
- (c) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman
- (d) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions for rape

91. Which one of the following is the relevance of testimony given by an accomplice in criminal proceedings ?

- (a) He can be a competent witness against an accused person
- (b) His testimony can be accepted only if corroborated in material particulars
- (c) His testimony can be accepted only if corroborated by independent witness
- (d) An accomplice is unworthy of credit

92. Leading questions may be asked during which one of the following ?

- (a) Examination-in-Chief
- (b) Cross-Examination
- (c) Re-Examination
- (d) Leading questions are not permitted during criminal trials

93. Which one of the following statements in relation to evidentiary value of hostile witness is correct ?

- (a) It is to be discarded as a whole
- (b) Declaration of a witness as hostile automatically leads to rejection of his evidence
- (c) it can be relied upon to the extent that it, being admissible in law, supports the case of prosecution or defence
- (d) It remains totally admissible

94. *A* intentionally and falsely leads *B* to believe that certain land belongs to *A* and thereby induces *B* to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of *A*. *A* cannot be allowed to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. This is by virtue of the doctrine of

- (a) Estoppel
- (b) Election
- (c) Lost grant
- (d) Adverse inference

95. Facts forming part of the same transaction are relevant by virtue of which one of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 6
- (c) Section 7
- (d) Section 8

96. Certain questions may be permitted to be asked by the Court/Judge in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts. This is dealt under which one of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

- (a) Section 162
- (b) Section 163
- (c) Section 164
- (d) Section 165

97. Where the question of consent is an issue, evidence of character of the victim

- (a) is a relevant fact
- (b) shall not be relevant
- (c) is admissible
- (d) may be called for by the Court

98. Opinion on relationships is a relevant fact in which one of the following cases ?

- (a) Prosecution for bigamy
- (b) Prosecution for adultery
- (c) Proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act
- (d) Determining the marital status of two people staying together since a long period of time

99. A child below seven years of age enjoys absolute immunity from prosecution for criminal cases. This is a

- (a) rebuttable presumption of fact
- (b) irrebuttable presumption of fact
- (c) rebuttable presumption of law
- (d) irrebuttable presumption of law

100. Under the provision of Article 110(3) of the Constitution of India, Court has NO power to decide

- (a) the validity of a legislation included in Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India
- (b) the validity of a legislation enacted to give effect to the Directive Principles provided under Articles 42-46 of the Constitution of India
- (c) the validity of a decision of the Speaker of the House of the People in deciding whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- (d) whether a tax imposed on inter-state trade is compensatory in nature

101. The Constitution of India provides for 'impeachment' only of

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

102. Whenever the Constitution of India confers power on the President of India to be exercised at his pleasure, the same has to be exercised on the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers EXCEPT the power to

- (a) grant pardon to a convict under Article 72
- (b) dismiss a public servant under Article 311

(c) give sanction to a bill passed by a state legislature under Article 304(b)

(d) decide the question of disqualification of a member of Parliament under Article 102(1)

103. If there is inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and a State Legislature, the State law would be

- (a) valid if passed under any entry in List III of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution
- (b) valid if law was passed on any subject given in List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution
- (c) valid if in pith and substance, the State law was covered under any entry in List II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution
- (d) invalid if it is covered in List I of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution

104. The writ of *certiorari* CANNOT be issued

- (a) to call for records of a case pending in a district court
- (b) to quash a decision of a tribunal on the ground of violation of rules of natural justice
- (c) to decide whether a lower court has jurisdiction to decide a case pending before it
- (d) to direct a person to vacate the public office held by him

105. An all-India service can be created

- (a) in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Article 312 of the Constitution of India
- (b) by the President by making rules under Article 309 of the Constitution of India
- (c) by the Government by an executive order
- (d) by directions of the court

106. Article 330 of the Constitution of India does NOT contain provisions relating to reservation in favour of

- (a) Scheduled Castes
- (b) Scheduled Tribes
- (c) Scheduled Tribes in autonomous districts of Assam
- (d) Members of the Anglo-Indian community



107. The freedom of speech and expression under the Constitution of India DISALLOWS disclosure of information pertaining to

- (a) antecedent criminal background of a candidate contesting elections to Lok Sabha
- (b) educational qualifications of a candidate contesting elections to legislative assembly of a state

(c) all cabinet papers

(d) violation of human rights by Narcotics Control Bureau

108. The High Courts and Supreme Court stand on equal footing in respect of

- (a) eligibility of a person for appointment as a judge
- (b) age of retirement of a judge
- (c) procedure for removal of a judge
- (d) hearing appeals

109. The fundamental right to equality is NOT violated if

- 1. there is a reasonable classification between persons, things and places, having a nexus with the object sought to be achieved
- 2. one person is treated as a class
- 3. special court for trial of special offences is established

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

110. Which one of the following regarding dowry deaths provided under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is NOT correct ?

- (a) Death, natural or unnatural, is necessary
- (b) Death to take place within seven years of marriage
- (c) Death to be preceded by cruelty or harassment by the husband or his relatives
- (d) The cruelty or harassment should be necessarily in connection with any demand for dowry

111. The Supreme Court judgement in *P. Rathinam v. Union of India* (1944) was set aside by the Supreme Court in the case of

- (a) *Aruna Ramchandran Shanbaug v. Union of India* (2011)
- (b) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab* (1996)
- (c) *Prema S. Rao v. Yadla Srinivasa Rao* (2003)
- (d) *Patel Rasiklal Becharbhai v. State of Gujarat* (1992)

112. *A* holds *Z* down and fraudulently takes *Z*'s money and jewels from *Z*'s clothes without *Z*'s consent. *A* is guilty of

- (a) Theft
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Dishonest misappropriation of property

113. Making preparation to commit dacoity is

- (a) not punishable unless accompanied with attempt
- (b) punishable with simple imprisonment up to three months
- (c) punishable with simple imprisonment up to three years
- (d) punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to ten years

114. Which one of the following powers has been conferred on the Supreme Court ?

- (a) To decide disputes between one state and another
- (b) To transfer to itself any criminal case pending before any court
- (c) To take disciplinary action against civil servants
- (d) To create All-India Services

115. Which one of the following statements with regard to the duration of the Houses of Parliament is NOT correct ?

- (a) Five years in case of House of the People
- (b) Council of States is never dissolved
- (c) Five years in the case of House of the People which can never be extended
- (d) Every member of the Council of States retires on completion of six-year term

116. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?

- (a) Union of India has power to issue directions to a state government to protect railways within the state
- (b) Union of India cannot make law for establishment of courts for the administration of laws made by Parliament in Union List
- (c) Parliament can make law on any subject which is not included in any List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India
- (d) Parliament has power to make law in State List during proclamation of emergency

117. Parliament has NO power to make law

- (a) for the whole of India
- (b) for implementing international treaties and agreements to which India is a party
- (c) on Goods and Services tax
- (d) on agriculture

118. In which one of the following situations can the President of India promulgate an Ordinance ?

- (a) When the House of the People is in session
- (b) When both Houses of Parliament are not in session

(c) When both Houses of Parliament are not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist rendering it necessary to take immediate action

(d) When the President considers it necessary to amend the Constitution of India

119. In which one of the following cases, the mandatory death penalty for murder by life-convict under Section 303 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 was struck down by the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) Machi Singh v. State of Punjab
- (c) Mithu v. State of Punjab
- (d) Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab

120. Which one of the following is a correct statement ?

- (a) Right to property is a constitutional right
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court never retire
- (c) Judges of the High Courts retire on attaining the age of 65 years
- (d) Law Commission of India is created under the Constitution of India

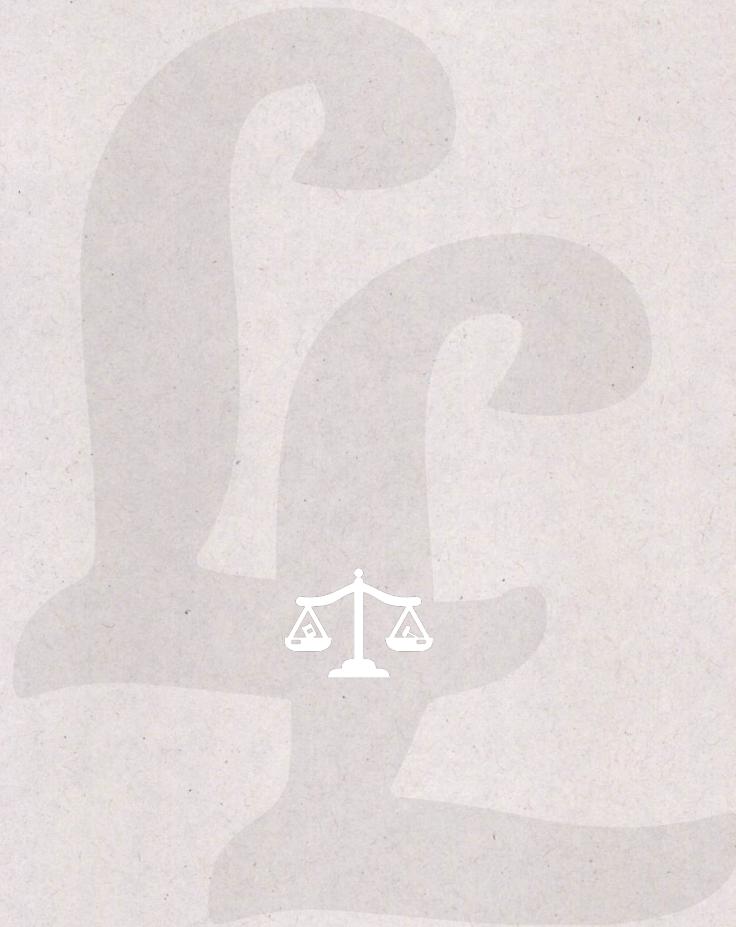
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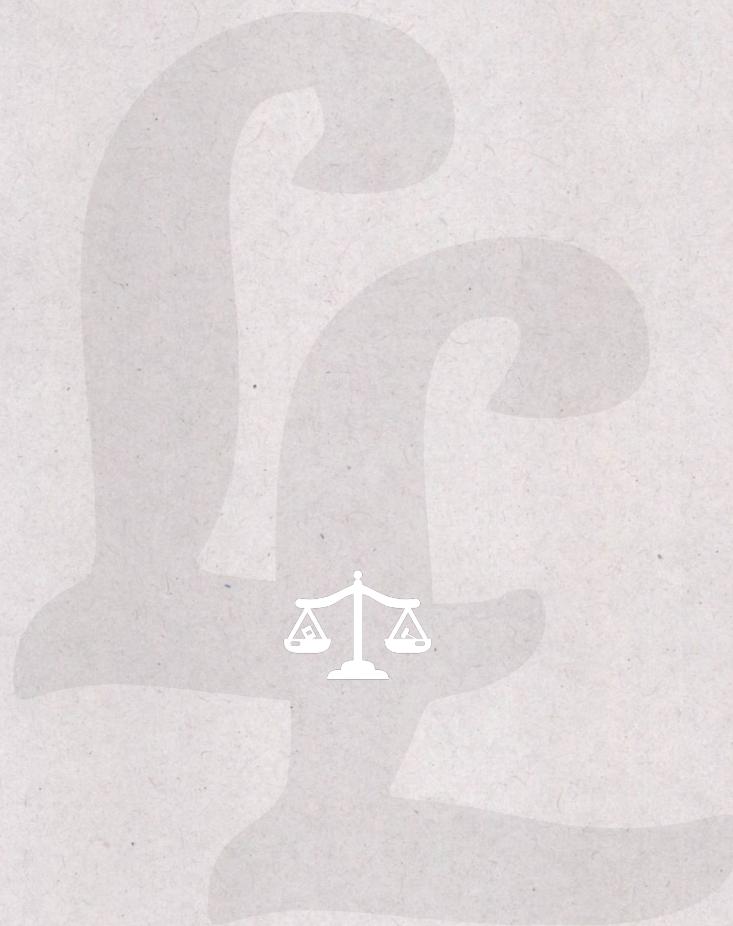
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