



J&K Civil Service (Judicial) Preliminary Examination 2023

Paper - I

1. Which among the following is not an invited international organisation for the 18th G20 Summit?

(A) IMF
(B) African Union
(C) OECD
(D) Central European Initiative.

Ans. [D]

2. Who is the head of the high-level committee formed by the Centre on 'One nation, one election'?

(A) Ram Nath Kovind
(B) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
(C) Jagdeep Dhankar
(D) Kiren Rijiju

Ans. [A]

3. Under Strategic Clean Energy Partnership, which country has launched the Renewable Energy Technology Action Platform in collaboration with India?

(A) Ukraine
(B) Russia
(C) USA
(D) Australia

Ans. [C]

4. Which among the following states launched the "Gruha Lakshmi" financial aid scheme for women?

(A) Punjab
(B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala
(D) Rajasthan

Ans. [B]

5. Which among the following political parties is not a recognised national party?

(A) Aam Aadmi Party
(B) Bahujan Samaj Party
(C) Bharatiya Janta Party
(D) All India Trinamool Congress

Ans. [D]

6. From where was Chandrayan 3 launched?

(A) Space Applications Centre
(B) ISRO Propulsion Complex
(C) Satish Dhawan Space Centre
(D) Master Control Facility

Ans. [C]

7. The Nobel Peace Prize 2022 was awarded to Ales Bialiatski for-

(A) outstanding effort to promote democracy and human rights in Belarus.
(B) non-violent struggle in Myanmar
(C) work towards a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor
(D) initiative to resolve border conflict with Eritrea.

Ans. [A]

8. Miyawaki as a technique to build urban forest finds in roots in

(A) Indonesia
(B) China
(C) Japan
(D) Vietnam

Ans. [C]

9. Panna Tiger Reserve is located in which state?

(A) Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Andhra Pradesh.
(D) Rajasthan

Ans. [B]

10. In which year was the first general elections held in post Independent India?

(A) 1947-1948
(C) 1951-1952
(B) 1949-1950
(D) 1955-56

Ans. [C]

11. "The Starry Night" is a famous oil canvas painting by which artist?

(A) Vincent van Gogh
(B) Leonardo da Vinci
(C) Filippo Brunelleschi
(D) Michelangelo

Ans. [A]

12. Who among the following has been appointed as the first woman Chairperson of the Railway Board?

(A) Roshni Nadar Malhotra
(B) Leena Nair
(C) Mallika Srinivasan
(D) Jaya Varma Sinha

Ans. [D]

13. Where was World Badminton Championships 2023 held?

(A) Munich
(B) Copenhagen
(C) Madrid
(D) Oslo

Ans. [B]





14. Which among the following ministries conferred the 9th Community Radio Awards in 2023?

- (A) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- (B) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (C) Ministry of External Affairs
- (D) Ministry of Education

Ans. [B]

15. Which organisation released the India Climate Energy Dashboard?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) The World Meteorological Organisation
- (C) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (D) The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI)

Ans. [A]

16. Who presides over the joint session of the Indian Parliament?

- (A) President of India
- (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) The leader of the Opposition
- (D) The Chief Justice of India

Ans. [B]

17. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Right to suicide
- (B) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- (C) Right to education.
- (D) Protection of life and personal liberty

Ans. [A]

18. Which among the following languages is not in the 8th Schedule in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Dogri
- (B) Maghi
- (C) Maithili
- (D) Sindhi

Ans. [B]

19. Which among the following states has the highest number of seats in the Council of States?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Telangana

Ans. [A]

20. Gaan Ngai Festival is celebrated in which of the following Indian state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Jharkhand

(D) Manipur

Ans. [D]

21. Where a person is affected by two legal disabilities, or where one disability followed by another without leaving the gap, then suit or application may be filed:

- (A) Till the first disability ceased to exist
- (B) Till the second disability ceased to exist
- (C) After both the disabilities have ceased
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [C]

22. Section 21 (Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant) of the Limitation Act, 1963 does not apply in case of which of the following?

- (A) Addition of a new defendant for the first time
- (B) Substitution of a new plaintiff for the first time
- (C) Transposition of parties
- (D) Addition of a new plaintiff for the first time

Ans. [C]

23. In view of Section 16 of the Limitation Act, 1963 which one of the following is correct?

- (A) If the right to sue accrues to a person during his lifetime, his death thereafter does not suspend the running.
- (B) If the right to sue accrues to a person for the first time after the death, there must be some person capable of representing his estate.
- (C) The said section does not apply to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or of a hereditary office
- (D) All are correct

Ans. [D]

24. A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs :

- (A) Only against D
- (B) Only against B and C
- (C) Against B, C and D
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [C]

25. Law of limitation: Mark the incorrect statement

- (A) Bars the judicial remedy
- (B) Does not extinguish substantive right
- (C) Is an adjective law
- (D) Creates a right in favour of a person

Ans. [D]

26. 'A' finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. However, the name of the person who





has drawn the cheque, appears. 'A' knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. 'A' does not make any attempt to discover the owner, instead he uses it for his own purpose. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A'?

- (A) Theft
- (B) Criminal Misappropriation
- (C) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (D) No offence

Ans. [B]

27. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions that define them, as given under Part-II:

Part-I	Part-II
a. Good faith	i) Section 26
b. Injury	ii) Section 43
c. Reason to believe	iii) Section 52
d. Legally bound to do	iv) Section 44

Choose the correct option:

- (A) a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- (B) a-iii; b-iv; c-ii; d-i
- (C) a-i; b-iii; c-iv; d-ii
- (D) a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii

Ans. [D]

28. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'punishments' under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?

- I. The provisions related to punishments are given under Chapter III of the Code
- II. In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, the appropriate Government may, with the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code.
- III. In every case in which sentence of imprisonment for life shall have been passed, the appropriate Government may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fourteen years.
- IV. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Choose the correct option.

- (A) Only I and IV are correct
- (B) Only II and III are correct
- (C) Only I and III are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct (91-I) (A)

Ans. [C]

29. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option given below.

- I. Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code relates to 'Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals'.
- II. Sections 161-165A of the Code were repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.
- III. 'A', being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in 'Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence defined under section 166A of the Code titled 'Public Servant disobeying direction under law'.

Options:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only II is correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) I, II and III are correct

Ans. [B]

30. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- (A) The term 'abettor' is defined under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- (B) 'A' instigates 'B' to give false evidence. If 'B' does not give false evidence, 'A' has still committed the abetment of offence under the Code.
- (C) 'A' instigates 'B' to burn 'Z's house; 'B' sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft.
- (D) An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment.

Ans. [A]

31. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'grievous hurt' under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?

- I. Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twelve days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, is one of the forms of grievous hurt under the Code.
- II. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property is an offence under the Code.





- III. Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.
- IV. Causing grievous hurt whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking is a punishable offence under section 463 of the Code.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only II is correct
(B) Only II and III are correct
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct
(D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [A]

32. Consider the following statements and choose the correct given below.

- I. Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines the offence of 'Misconduct in public by a drunken person' punishable with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.
- II. 'A' threatens 'Z' that, unless 'Z' performs a certain act, 'A' will kill one of 'A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. 'A', by doing so has committed an offence under the Code.
- III. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is a punishable offence under the Code.

Options:

- (A) Only II and III are correct
(B) Only I and II are correct
(C) Only II and III are correct
(D) I, II and III are correct

Ans. [D]

33. Which of the following pair is/are correctly matched?

- i) DeoNarain v. State of U.P. : Dowry death
- ii) State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George : Mensreain statutory offences
- iii) Gopal VinayakGodse v. State of Maharashtra : Joint Liability
- iv) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini : Criminal conspiracy

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv

- (B) Only ii, iii, iv
(C) Only ii, iv
(D) Only i, ii

Ans. [C]

34. In which of the following landmark judgments, has the Supreme Court made this important observation, "Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong qua the spouse and the family. But there is no sufficient element of wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within the ambit of criminal law"?

- (A) Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2000) 6 SCC 224
(B) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995) 3 SCC 635
(C) Sarepalli Sreenivas v. State of A.P. (2022) 6 SCC 116
(D) Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39

Ans. [D]

35. Which of the following options correctly states the duration of imprisonment which the Court directs an offender to undergo in case of non-payment of fine in offences punishable with imprisonment as well as fine?

- (A) one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
(B) one-half of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
(C) one-third of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence
(D) equal to the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence

Ans. [B]

36. Which of the following is an invalid consent as per section 90 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (A) Consent of child- unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under seven years of age
(B) Consent of child-unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age
(C) Consent of child - unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under sixteen years of age
(D) Consent of child - unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under eighteen years of age

Ans. [B]

37. Which of the following statement(s) is/are INCORRECT with regards to 'general exceptions' under the Indian Penal Code?

- I. Sections 76 and 79 of the Code refer to mistake of fact as a general exception.





- II. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under ten, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
- III. A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is entitled to the benefit of exception under section 94 of the Code.
- IV. 'Z' under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'A'; 'Z' is guilty of no offence. But 'A' has the same right of private defence which he would have if 'Z' were sane. Choose the correct option:
- (A) Only II is incorrect
(B) Only II and III are incorrect
(C) Only II, III and IV are incorrect
(D) I, II, III and IV are incorrect

Ans. [B]

38. "A bare perusal of the relevant legal provisions, show that consent of the minor is immaterial for purposes of Section 361 IPC. Indeed, as borne out through various other provisions in IPC and other laws like the Contract Act, 1872, minors are deemed incapable of giving lawful consent. Section 361 IPC, particularly, goes beyond this simple presumption. It bestows the ability to make crucial decisions regarding a minor's physical safety upon his/her guardians. Therefore, a minor girl's infatuation with her alleged kidnapper cannot by itself be allowed as a defence, for the same would amount to surreptitiously undermining the protective essence of the offence of kidnapping." In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India made this important observation?
- (A) Anversinh v. State of Gujarat (2021) 3 SCC 12
(B) LaxmibaiChandaragi B v. State of Karnataka (2021) 3 SCC 360
(C) ShivajiChintappaPatil v. State of Maharashtra (2021) 5 SCC 626
(D) Shaik Ahmed v. State of Telangana (2021) 9 SCC 59

Ans. [A]

39. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'false evidence', as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?
- I. A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of section 191, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.
- II. 'A' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'Z', with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause 'Z' to be convicted of theft. 'A' has fabricated false evidence according to section 192.
- III. 'A' gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause 'Z' to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. 'A', in such situation is liable to one-half of the punishment for the offence of dacoity.
- IV. Threatening any person to give false evidence is a punishable offence under section 195A of the Code.
- Choose the correct option:
- (A) Only I and II are correct
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct
(D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [C]

40. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- I. Privy Council in the decision of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. The King-Emperor, made a distinction between common intention and same intention.
- II. Punishment for Rioting is provided under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.





III. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, under section 268.

IV. Adulteration of drugs is an offence described under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I and IV are correct
- (B) II and III are correct
- (C) Only I is correct.
- (D) Only IV is correct

Ans. [D]

41. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'attempt', as per provisions of the Indian Penal Code?

- I. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under section 393 with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and fine.
- II. Attempt to commit theft is punishable under the same provision which punishes the completed offence of theft.
- III. For the purpose of section 326B, punishing 'voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid', permanent or partial damage or deformity is required to be irreversible.
- IV. Attempt to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under section 121 with death or imprisonment for life, and fine.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (D) Only I and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

42. What is the punishment provided under section 354D of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, for the offence of 'stalking'?

- (A) maximum one year imprisonment and fine on first conviction; maximum two years imprisonment and fine on second or subsequent conviction.
- (B) maximum two years imprisonment and fine on first conviction; maximum four years imprisonment and fine on second or subsequent conviction.
- (C) maximum three years imprisonment and fine on first conviction; maximum five years imprisonment and fine on second or subsequent conviction.
- (D) maximum one year imprisonment and fine on first conviction; maximum three years

imprisonment and fine on second or subsequent conviction.

Ans. [C]

43. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with regards to 'offence related to trespass', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?

- (A) A person is said to commit "house-breaking" who commits house-trespass if he effects his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the five ways stated under section 445 of the Code.
- (B) Whoever commits house-trespass having taken precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to have committed the offence of lurking house-trespass.
- (C) Mere introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is sufficient to constitute house-trespass.
- (D) 'A' enters the house of 'Z' through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door. 'A' has committed the offence of house-breaking.

Ans. [A]

44. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to 'offences against property', under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code?

- (A) 'A' is a warehouse-keeper. 'Z' going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to 'A', under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. 'A' dishonestly sells the goods. 'A' has committed theft of property.
- (B) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (C) 'A', being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A' has committed criminal misappropriation.
- (D) A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of section 415 of the Code.

Ans. [D]

45. Which of the following judgments does NOT relate to dowry death under section 304-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (A) Shanti v. State of Haryana (1991) 1 SCC 371
- (B) Satbir Singh v. State of Haryana (2021) 6 SCC 1
- (C) State of M.P. v. Jogendra (2022) 5 SCC 401





(D) State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup (1974) 4 SCC 764

Ans. [D]

46. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the Union Council of Ministers, as per the Constitution of India?

- I. Before a Minister enters upon his/her office, the President shall administer to him/her, the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution.
- II. The President of India shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.
- III. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total number of members of the Council of States.
- IV. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (C) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only II and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, II and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

47. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to qualifications for membership of Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?

- I. The candidate must be a citizen of India, by birth.
- II. In the case of a seat in the Council of States, the candidate should be not less than thirty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age.
- III. The candidate must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
- IV. The candidate must make and subscribe before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for this purpose in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only III and IV are correct
- (C) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [B]

48. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the procedure for impeachment of the President of India?

- I. When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge must be preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- II. For any charge to be so preferred, the proposal to prefer such charge should be contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing, and such notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total number of members of the House of Parliament which has given their intention to move such a resolution.
- III. When a charge has been so preferred by either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, the same House which has preferred the charge, shall investigate the charge, or cause the charge to be investigated, and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) I, II and III are correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) Only I is correct

Ans. [A]

49. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the situation where under a Proclamation of emergency issued under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution of India, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament?

- I. The President shall be competent to authorize when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by both Houses of Parliament.
- II. Parliament shall be competent to confer upon the President, the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorize the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as (s)he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him/her in that behalf.
- III. Parliament, or the President or such other authority in whom Parliament has vested the power to make laws, to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and





the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) I, II and III are correct
- (C) Only I and III are correct
- (D) Only II and III are correct

Ans. [B]

50. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the conditions of office of the President of India, as per the Constitution of India?

- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.
- II. The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his/her official residences, and shall also be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Third Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- III. The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his/her term of office.
- IV. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, (s)he shall be deemed to have vacated his/her seat in that House on the date on which (s)he enters upon his/her office as President.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only I and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, II and III are correct

Ans. [B]

51. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States in India?

- I. Parliament may by law, alter the boundaries of any State of India.
- II. Parliament may diminish the area of any State.
- III. Parliament may by law, alter the name of any State.
- IV. Parliament is bound by the advice of the State Legislature of the concerned State in

case the area, boundary or name of the State is being altered.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and III are correct
- (B) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only I, II and III are correct
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct

Ans. [C]

52. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) as per the Constitution of India?

- I. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and Union Territories.
- II. The Union Territories do not send any representatives to the Rajya Sabha.
- III. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha which are to be filled by representatives of each of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
- IV. The representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

53. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

Part-I
Part-II

- a. Waiver of fundamental rights i) Basheshar Nath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC 149
- b. Doctrine of Severability ii) State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, AIR 1952 SC 75
- c. Doctrine of Eclipse iii) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, AIR 1951 SC 318
- d. Doctrine of Reasonable Classification iv) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M.P., AIR 1955 SC 781

Choose the correct option:

- (A) a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- (B) a-iv; b-ii; c-iii; d-i
- (C) a-i; b-ii; c-iv; d-iii
- (D) a-i; b-iii; c-iv; d-ii

Ans. [D]





54. Which provision(s) of the Constitution of India are dealt with, in the case of *State of Gujarat v. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat*, (2005) 8 SCC 534?

- Article 19(6)
- Article 39A
- Article 48
- Article 47

Choose the correct option:

- Only i, ii and iv
- i, ii, iii and iv
- Only i, iii and iv
- Only i and iii

Ans. [C]

55. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that "...The parliamentary power of legislation to acquire property is, subject to the express provisions of the Constitution, unrestricted. To imply limitations on that power on the assumption of that degree of political sovereignty which makes the States coordinate with and independent of the Union, is to envisage a Constitutional scheme which does not exist in law or in practice."?

- State of Haryana v. State of Punjab*, 2002 (2) SCC 507
- State of West Bengal v. Union of India*, AIR 1963 SC 1241
- Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1955 SC 549
- Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, 1973 (4) SCC 225

Ans. [B]

56. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant caselaw given under Part-II:

Part-I

Part-II

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction | i) <i>Union of India v. H. S. Dhillon</i> , (1971) 2 SCC 779 |
| b. Doctrine of Pith and Substance | ii) <i>State of Rajasthan v. G. Chawla</i> , AIR 1959 SC 544 |
| c. Doctrine of Repugnancy | iii) <i>Zaverbhai v. State of Bombay</i> , AIR 1954 SC 752 |
| d. Residuary power of legislation | iv) <i>Gujarat University v. Krishna Ranganath Mudholkar</i> , AIR 1963 SC 703 |

Choose the correct option:

- a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- a-iv; b-ii; c-iii; d-i
- a-i; b-ii; c-iv; d-iii
- a-i; b-iii; c-iv; d-ii

Ans. [B]

57. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State, as per the provisions of the Constitution of India?

- A person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority who is subordinate to that by which (s)he was appointed.
- No such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him/her, and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
- Where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him/her any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed based on the evidence which has been adduced during such inquiry, and it shall be necessary to give such person opportunity of making representation on the penalty which is proposed to be imposed upon him/her.
- Such an inquiry can be dispensed with in case the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to conduct such an inquiry.

Choose the correct option:

- Only I, II and III are correct
- I, II, III and IV are correct
- Only I and II are correct
- Only I, II and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

58. Which of the following DOES NOT form a part of the duties of the Prime Minister as regards the furnishing of information to the President under the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution of India?

- The Prime Minister must communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
- The Prime Minister is required to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
- The Prime Minister is required to brief the President regularly in the event of a Proclamation of Emergency imposed under Article 352 of the Constitution.
- If the President so requires, the Prime Minister must submit for the consideration of the





Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by any individual Minister, but such matter has not been considered by the entire Council of Ministers.

Ans. [C]

59. Which of the following types of expenditure is NOT expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State?

- (A) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- (B) Any sums which may be required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
- (C) Debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
- (D) Any money which has been spent by the State on any service during the given financial year, in excess of the amount which has been granted for that service and for that financial year, as per the Annual Financial Statement.

Ans. [D]

60. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with regards to provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills in Parliament, as per the Constitution of India?

- (A) A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
- (B) A Bill which is pending in the Council of States, and which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
- (C) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People, and is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse upon dissolution of the House of the People.
- (D) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament can be called when both the Houses of Parliament have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.

Ans. [A]

61. Which recent judgment of the Supreme Court of India pertains to the issue of alleged sexual harassment of a district judge by a sitting Judge of the High Court?

- (A) All India Judges Association v. Union of India, (2022) 4 SCC 274
- (B) High Court of Delhi v. Devina Sharma, (2022) 4 SCC 643
- (C) Xv. High Court of M.P., 2022 SCC OnLine SC 171
- (D) PattaliMakkalKatchi v. A. Mayilerumperumal, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 386

Ans. [C]

62. Which landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India deals with the issue of constitutionality and validity of vaccine mandates issued by the Central and State Governments as a precondition for availing benefits or services provided by the State or its agencies?

- (A) National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India, (2014) 5 SCC 438
- (B) Jacob Puliyeel v. Union of India, (2022) SCC OnLine SC 533
- (C) Pt. ParmanandKatara v. Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 2039
- (D) ArunaRamachandraShanbaug v. Union of India, (2011) 4 SCC 454

Ans. [B]

63. Wrongful imprisonment deprives the prisoner of his Fundamental Rights under Article 19(1) (d) read with Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Which landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India deals with the aspect of awarding of exemplary compensation for wrongful and illegal imprisonment beyond the period of sentence?

- (A) Bhola Kumhar v. State of Chhattisgarh, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 837
- (B) Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI, (2022) 10 SCC 51
- (C) Sanjay Chandra v. CBI, (2012) 1 SCC 40
- (D) Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565

Ans. [A]

64. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the power of Parliament to legislate with respect to matters in the State List in the national interest, as per the Constitution of India?

- I. If the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to goods and services tax, provided under article 246A of the Constitution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with





respect to that matter while such resolution remains in force.

- II. A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not have been competent to make, but for the passing of a resolution as mentioned above have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect upon the expiration of a period of one year after the resolution has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.
- III. If the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while such resolution remains in force.
- IV. A resolution mentioned in I and III above, shall remain in force for a maximum period of one year, and if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such resolution is passed in the manner provided hereinabove, such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which it would otherwise have ceased to be in force.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III and IV are correct
(B) Only I and III are correct
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct
(D) Only I, II and III are correct

Ans. [C]

65. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the Attorney-General for India as per the Constitution of India?

- I. The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.
- II. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts and tribunals in the territory of India.
- III. The Attorney-General shall be a person who is qualified to be a Judge of any High Court in the country.

- IV. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I, II and IV are correct
(B) Only II and IV are correct
(C) Only II, III and IV are correct
(D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [A]

66. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in relation to section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (A) Confession of the maker is not to be treated as evidence within the meaning of section 3 of the Evidence Act against the non-maker co-accused.
- (B) Section 30 applies to confessions, and not to statements which do not admit the guilt of the confessing party.
- (C) Confession of the maker can be made the sole basis for conviction of the co-accused.
- (D) Section 30 provides that such a confession may be taken into consideration even against the co-accused who is being tried along with the maker of the confession.

Ans. [C]

67. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to 'presumptions' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. The Court may presume that if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him.
- II. The Court shall presume that when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.
- III. The Court may presume that every electronic record purporting to be an agreement containing the electronic signature of the parties was so concluded by affixing the electronic signature of the parties.
- IV. The Court may presume that evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who with holds it.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct.
(B) Only I and IV are correct.
(C) Only II and III are correct.





(D) I, II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. [B]

68. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in relation to 'dying declaration' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. Dying declaration is a relevant fact under section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- II. It can never be made sole basis for conviction.
- III. A statement in order to be considered a dying declaration should only relate to the cause of death and nothing else.
- IV. Such statements are relevant under Indian Law only when the person who made them was at the time when they were made, under expectation of death.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I is correct.
- (B) Only I and II are correct.
- (C) Only I and IV are correct.
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. [A]

69. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect with regards to the 'doctrine of estoppel', as per the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. Where one person makes a misrepresentation to the other about a fact he would not be shut out by the rule of estoppel, if that other person knew the true state of facts and must consequently not have been misled by the misrepresentation.
- II. Where one person makes a misrepresentation to the other about a fact he would be shut out by the rule of estoppel, irrespective of whether the other person to whom the fact was misrepresented knew the true state of facts or not.
- III. 'A' intentionally and falsely leads 'B' to believe that certain land belongs to 'A', and thereby induces 'B' to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of 'A', and 'A' seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.
- IV. If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I is incorrect.

(B) Only II is incorrect.

(C) Only II and IV are incorrect.

(D) I, II, III and IV are incorrect.

Ans. [B]

70. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to the 'facts of which the court must take judicial notice' as per the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.
- II. The Court shall take judicial notice of the existence, title and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognised by the Government of India.
- III. On all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.
- IV. If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it is bound to take notice of such a fact.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct.
- (B) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (C) Only II and III are correct.
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. [B]

71. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'presumptions' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- I. Presumptions of Fact are always permissive, rebuttable and do not constitute a branch of jurisprudence.
- II. Presumptions of Law are always obligatory, may be rebuttable or irrebuttable, and constitute a branch of jurisprudence.
- III. The instances of rebuttable presumptions can be found under sections 41, 112 and 113 of the Evidence Act.
- IV. The instances of irrebuttable presumptions of law can be found under sections 89 and 105 of the Evidence Act.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct.
- (B) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. [A]

72. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'witnesses' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. Sections 45-51 lay down the exceptions to the rule that if a witness is allowed to state





his opinion, it would amount to delegation of judicial function.

- II. Sole test for checking competency of a child witness is his intellectual capacity to answer questions with rationality.
- III. If the witness is unable to communicate verbally, the Court shall take the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator in recording the statement, and such statement shall be video graphed.
- IV. The term 'hostile witness' is defined under the section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and IV are correct
- (B) Only II and III are correct
- (C) Only I, II and III are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [C]

73. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. The question is, whether rent was paid to 'A' for certain land. A letter from 'A's deceased agent to 'A', saying that he had received the rent on 'A's account and held it at 'A's orders is a relevant fact.
- II. 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.
- III. 'A' sues 'B' for Rs. 1,000, and shows entries in his account books showing 'B' to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are not relevant to prove the debt.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II and III are correct
- (B) Only I is correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) Only I and II are correct

Ans. [D]

74. The opinion on relationship mentioned under section 50 of the Indian Evidence Act, is not sufficient to prove a marriage in prosecution under which of the following provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (A) Sections 494, 495, 497, 498
- (B) Sections 494, 495, 497, 498A
- (C) Sections 493, 494, 497, 498
- (D) Sections 493, 494, 497, 498A

Ans. [A]

75. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect in relation to 'refusal of a party to

produce a document after notice', under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. Such party cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.
- II. Such party can afterwards use the document as evidence with the order of the court only, and the consent of the other party is immaterial.
- III. Such party cannot afterwards use the document as evidence at all, either with the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I is incorrect
- (B) Only III is incorrect
- (C) Only II and III are incorrect
- (D) I, II and III are incorrect

Ans. [C]

76. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to applicability of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. The information must be such as has caused discovery of the fact.
- II. Section 27 is a proviso to section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act and makes admissible so much of the statement of the accused which leads to the discovery of a fact deposed to by him and connected with the offence.
- III. The information must relate distinctly to the fact discovered.
- IV. It is must that such information is given by the accused while in custody of a police-officer.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (C) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

77. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to 'direct oral evidence' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.
- II. If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds.
- III. If oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit,





require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

- IV. If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only II and III are correct
- (C) Only III and IV are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

78. Consider the following statements and choose from the correct option given below.

- I. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they are consistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact.
- II. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact.
- III. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they make the existence or non-existence of any fact-in-issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only I and III are correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) I, II and III are correct

Ans. [C]

79. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to 'privileged communications' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I. No person who is or has been married, shall be permitted to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married.
- II. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married, unless the person who made it, or his representative in interest, consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.
- III. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only I and III are correct
- (C) Only III is correct
- (D) I, II and III are correct

Ans. [C]

80. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect with regards to 'relevancy of facts' under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?

- I Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct of the accused, are relevant facts.
- II. Confession given under threat or coercion is a relevant fact.
- III. Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design are relevant facts.
- IV. Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts are not considered to be relevant facts.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
- (B) Only I and III are correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [B]

81. Mark the incorrect statement:

- (A) In civil cases, character evidence is inadmissible except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.
- (B) In criminal cases, the fact that the person accused is of good character is irrelevant.
- (C) A previously conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character in criminal cases.
- (D) In criminal proceedings, evidence of bad character is admissible when evidence of good character has been given.

Ans. [B]

82. A borrows Rs. 20,00,000 from B for five years at the rate of 7% per annum and executes a promissory note regarding the same. The promissory note is proved in the court. A wants to lead evidence of oral agreement for adding to the terms of the promissory note. Which of the following is the incorrect proviso for the exclusion of oral agreement :

- (A) Separate oral agreement on which Promissory note is silent
- (B) Separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent
- (C) Any usage or custom usually annexed to the promissory note of that description
- (D) Oral agreement to waive the interest amount





Ans. [D]

83. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'sentences which Magistrates are competent to pass', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or of both.
- II. The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall have the powers of the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate and that of a Metropolitan Magistrate, the powers of the Court of a Magistrate of the first class.
- III. The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.
- IV. The Court of Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only II is correct?
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [C]

84. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'contents of charge', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.
- II. The charge shall be written in the language of the Court.
- III. The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.
- IV. The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only I, II and III are correct
- (C) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [C]

85. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'arrest made by a private person', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. Any private person may arrest any person, who in his/her presence, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.
- II. Any private person may arrest or cause to be arrested, any proclaimed offender.
- III. The arrested person shall, without unnecessary delay, be made over to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, be taken in custody to the nearest police station.
- IV. In all cases where the arrest has been made by a private person, as soon as the arrested person is handed over to a police officer, such officer shall re-arrest him/her.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
- (B) Only I and III are correct
- (C) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct

Ans. [A]

86. In which of the following situation(s), can a 'summary trial' NOT be conducted as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. Offence of assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of such property is one thousand rupees.
- II. Offence of theft, under section 379, section 380 or section 381 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of the property stolen exceeds five thousand rupees.
- III. Any offence constituted by an act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871).
- IV. Offences which are not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period exceeding five years.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Summary trial can be conducted in respect of only I above.
- (B) Summary trial can be conducted in respect of I, II, III and IV above.
- (C) Summary trial can be conducted in respect of I, III and IV above.
- (D) Summary trial can be conducted in respect of only I and III above.

Ans. [D]





87. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'the power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. Any condition which has been imposed shall continue to be operative when the period for which such person was ordered to give security, has expired.
- II. The State Government may prescribe the conditions upon which a conditional discharge may be made.
- III. The High Court or Court of Session may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- IV. Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person ordered to execute a bond under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, may at any time apply to the Court making such order to cancel the bond.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only II and IV are correct
- (D) I, II, III and IV are correct

Ans. [B]

88. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'trial for more than one offence', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. If the acts alleged constitute an offence which falls within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each such offence.
- II. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.
- III. If the acts alleged constitute an offence which falls within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried for each such

offence, but the trial in each case, shall take place separately.

- IV. If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, (s)he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) I, II, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only II and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, II and IV are correct

Ans. [D]

89. Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure grants to Executive Magistrates, the power to require any person to execute a bond, with sureties, for his/her good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit. In which of the following situations can such power NOT be invoked, as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- (A) When a person in the local jurisdiction of the Executive Magistrate, habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of any offence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (B) When a person in the local jurisdiction of the Executive Magistrate, habitually protects or harbours thieves, or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property.
- (C) When a person in the local jurisdiction of the Executive Magistrate, habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of any offence under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
- (D) When a person in the local jurisdiction of the Executive Magistrate, habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences, involving a breach of the peace.

Ans. [C]

90. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regards to 'the powers of a police officer to investigate a cognizable case', as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

- I. Any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.





- II. No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered to investigate, under Section 156 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- III. Any Magistrate empowered under Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, may order an investigation as above-mentioned.
- IV. No police officer shall investigate a cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case or commit the case for trial.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only II, III and IV are correct
(B) Only II and III are correct
(C) I, II, III and IV are correct
(D) Only I, II and III are correct

Ans. [D]

91. The Hon'ble Apex Court in one of its recent judgments, made an observation pertaining to section 41A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, that the introduction of the relevant provision was meant for application only to minor offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and not to certain types of offences, such as economic offences. Therefore, any arrest made under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, does not attract section 41A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. In which of the following judgments was this observation made?

- (A) V. Senthil Balaji v. The State Represented by Deputy Director and Ors., 2023 SCC OnLine SC 934
(B) State v. Maridoss, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 47
(C) RanaAyyubv. Directorate of Enforcement, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 109
(D) GunaMahtov. State of Jharkhand, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 285

Ans. [C]

92. In which of the following recent judgments, did the Supreme Court of India direct the Parliament to consider introducing a separate enactment in the nature of "Bail Act" in order to streamline the grant of bails for various categories of offences in one consolidated singular piece of enactment?

- (A) Bhola Kumhar v. State of Chhattisgarh, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 837
(B) Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI (2022) 10 SCC 51
(C) Jacob Puliyelv. Union of India, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 533
(D) Ravi Sharma v. State (NCT) of Delhi (2022) 8 SCC 536

Ans. [B]

93. The Supreme Court in one of the landmark judgments observed that consent of the family or the community or the clan was not necessary once two adult individuals agreed to Hou enter into a wedlock and that their consent had to be piously given primacy. The Court in bbro that case had directed the police authorities to counsel the investigating officers, devise training programmes to educate investigating officers and to lay down guidelines on how to deal with such socially sensitive cases. In which of the following cases were the aforementioned observations made?

- (A) RekhaSengar v. State of M.P. (2021) 3 SCC 729
(B) SorathiaBindi v. State of Gujarat (2021) 7 SCC 817
(C) Dilip Singh v. State of M.P. (2021) 2 SCC 779
(D) LaxmibaiChandaragi B. v. State of Karnataka (2021) 3 SCC 360

Ans. [A]

94. Which of the following is NOT listed under section 211 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as a requirement for the contents of a charge?

- (A) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.
(B) The charge shall state the detailed facts satisfying that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.
(C) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.
(D) The charge shall be written in the language of the Court.

Ans. [B]

95. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court observe that, "If the accused are already shown to the witnesses in the Police Station, then the sanctity of TIP before the court is doubtful"?

- (A) Kamal v. State (NCT) of Delhi (2023) SCC OnLine SC 933
(B) A. Sreenivasa Reddy v.Rakesh Sharma and Another (2023) SCC OnLine SC 952
(C) Sanjay Dubey v. State of M.P. and Another (2023) SCC OnLine SC 610
(D) Mohd Naushad v. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) (2023) SCC OnLine SC 784

Ans. [D]

96. Which one of the following combinations is INCORRECT as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?





- (A) Section 199- Prosecution for Defamation
- (B) Section 210- Issue of Process
- (C) Section 260-Power to try summarily
- (D) Section 321- Withdrawal from prosecution

Ans. [B]

97. The Supreme Court of India in a recent judgment made an observation in relation to quashing of First Information Report (FIR). It was highlighted that when it comes to quashing of the FIR, criminal antecedents of the accused cannot be the sole consideration to decline the petition. In which of the following judgments were the aforementioned observations made?

- (A) Mahmood Ali and Others v. State of U.P. and Others (2023) SCC OnLine SC 950
- (B) SebilElanjimpally v. State of Odisha (2023) SCC OnLine SC 677
- (C) Mohammad Wajid v. State of U.P. (2023) SCC OnLine SC 951
- (D) Sanjay Dubey v. State of M.P. and Another (2023) SCC OnLine SC 610

Ans. [A]

98. Match the options in Part-I with the relevant provisions given under Part-II:

- | Part-I | Part-II |
|---|------------------|
| a. Police Diary | i. Section 280 |
| b. Remarks respecting demeanour of witness | ii. Section 172 |
| c. Victim Compensation Scheme | iii. Section 330 |
| d. Release of person of unsound mind pending investigation or trial | iv. Section 357A |

Choose the correct option:

- (A) a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- (B) a-ii; b-iii; c-iv; d-i
- (C) a-ii; b-i; c-iv; d-iii
- (D) a-iii; b-i; c-iv; d-ii

Ans. [B]

99. If any Court has reason to believe that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it, has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified time at a specified place. What is the minimum time period from the date of publication of such proclamation?

- (A) Fifteen
- (B) Thirty
- (C) Sixty
- (D) Ninety

Ans. [C]

100. In which of the following recent judgments, has the Supreme Court warned against imposing onerous conditions for anticipatory bail, and stressed upon the need to strike a balance between personal liberty and the right to fair investigation?

- (A) Santosh alias Bhure v. State (GN.C.T) of Delhi (2023) SCC OnLine SC 538
- (B) Govt. of NCT of Delhi v. Ravinder Kumar Jain and Others (2023) SCC OnLine
- (C) Rohit Bishnoi v. State of Rajasthan and Another (2023) SCC OnLine SC 870
- (D) Ramesh Kumar v. State of NCT of Delhi (2023) SCC OnLine SC 766

Ans. [C]

