



## **J&K Prosecution Officer Mains Paper 2021** **Qualifying paper on English**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-300

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Attempt All questions.'
- ii) The answer to each question or part thereof should begin on a fresh page.
- ii) Your answer should be precise and coherent.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
- vi) Candidates are, in their own interest, advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.
- vii) No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.
- viii) Candidates shall put a cross (\*) on blank pages of Answer Script.
- ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**1. Write an essay in about 600 words on any ONE topic:**

(100)

- a) Female migrant labour and social inclusion.
- b) Digital divide and social equity.
- c) Media and freedom of speech.
- d) Pandemic and domestic violence.

**2. Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the questions that follow in clear, correct and concise language:**

(5x15=75)

Law is made by means of language. Law is controlled by logic. It is an admitted fact that the working of an advocate is attached to words. Words are not only the instruments of thoughts but they also control them. Advocates adopt language which makes their interpretation and construction strong. Thus, words are not object themselves but means to achieve an objective. Law by means of language establishes social control and also performs it's working. It is a universal fact that the scope for use of language in law is very wide and extensive. Language fulfils two objectives in law

- (i) First rule is that it assists in making statement relating to fact
- (ii) Second rule is that it assists and gives effect to convincing.

Interpretation of statute is done by means of legal language. However, static form of law can be seen in reports and text books while dynamic form of law can be seen in judgments, arguments and drafting. Words contain magic. Sometimes two similar words under the control of an analytical legal mind may show micro difference in their meaning and such differences in meanings may alter legal verdicts. Thus, difference in meaning of words cause different legal consequences.





Thus, language has always remained important for law. Good command over language would make law admissible and application of law would be easy. Thus, if the language used in law is clear, simple and popular it would be convenient to implement and it would accordingly achieve its purpose.

Law is a technical subject and has its specific language and terminology to be called its own Register'. Like any other technical subject, the interpretation of law is carried out by means of specific language. The scope and extent of legal language is extensive because legal language deals with the common man. Administration of law or judgment of court affects the common man. However, the problem with legal language is that a common man may not always understand the technicalities of the context. Similarly, due to ambiguity in the human language, the legal language too has its own problems of interpretation. Problems in interpretation may also arise due to change in meaning of words from time to time. For example, the word 'asylum' was originally used as a place with the passage of time it has now come to denote a place for the psychologically unwell. Problems also arise due to regional or limited meaning of words.

Measures have been taken to remove these specific problems from legal language. For example, in contracts and deeds the use of performative language would be able to provide more clarity of expression. Instead of using verbose, idiomatic language or traditional old words, it is necessary to use simple language for effective communication. Chairro & Chairro in his psycho-linguistic study emphasized on the use of easily perceivable and simple legal language. Jimmy Carter, the former President of U.S.A was also of the view that to bring reform in executive machinery, it is necessary to use simple English language in the federal orders and governmental orders, so that it could be understood easily by those for whom its implementation is desired.

The problem in Indian legal language lies in the fact that we have failed to adopt a single language to be the Indian legal language. Because legal language of India is based on Anglo legal system, many Latin words are still in usage which are often difficult to decipher. Moreover, the makers of our Constitution gave more emphasis on political structure instead of ascertaining the meaning of various legal terms which is the fundamental law in any country.

Thus, it is suggested that we have to put continuous efforts towards simplification of the Constitutional language with the ultimate aim of thorough revision and simplification of the legal language in India.

- a) How important is language in the study and practice of law?
- b) What is the scope of legal language?
- c) What are the problems in legal language in general?
- d) Comment on the special problems of legal language in India.
- e) How can we solve the problems in legal language?





3. **Make a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Do not give a title to it. The precis should be written in your own language.**

(75)

Education means considerably more than just teaching a student to read, write, and manipulate numbers. Computers, the Internet, and advanced electronic devices are becoming essential in everyday life and have changed the way information is gathered. How this new technology is utilized in the curriculum and managed by teachers will have an important role to play in widening the resource and knowledge base for all students. Technology affects the way teachers teach and students learn. To make the best use of information technology (IT), schools need a workable plan to fully integrate it into all aspects of the curriculum so students are taught how, why, and when to use technology to further enhance their learning. If a school does not have a clear plan of how and why it wishes to implement IT, then it runs the risk of wasting money. In schools today, nearly all classrooms have access to a computer. However, many schools mistake this as incorporating information technology into the curriculum. School staff need to research what IT is available and what would best serve the school's purpose, not simply purchase the latest equipment. There should be a policy stating how IT is going to assist pupils' development and what teachers want pupils to achieve. Staff members need to be clear about what they want IT to do for them before they can start incorporating it into their lessons. The only way information technology is going to be useful to schools is if all staff members are well-informed and fully supported. It is the principal's responsibility, and should be part of the school's plan, to ensure that all staff are consulted about the changes, and that the change is carefully organized. Some teachers may be resistant, especially if they have not had much experience with computers, so training teachers is essential in implementing IT into the school curriculum. Staff members must feel involved in the process of acquiring technology, and in learning how to operate it, in order for them to increase their confidence in using IT as a curriculum tool. Teachers are only going to be able to incorporate IT into their lessons if they are competent users themselves.

In addition, teachers need to be aware that IT within the classroom is extremely flexible, but that they need to plan what purpose IT serves in each lesson. The skills a child learns are the important part of any lesson, and it is the same with technology. IT needs to be used and understood in all subjects in the same way as the ability to read is necessary for all subjects, and "must be used across the curriculum, in the same way that a pen and pencil are used in most subject areas". The best way to plan the use of IT in the classroom is to approach it as simply a learning tool that is more advanced (and more exciting) than the traditional pen and paper. It is vitally important for students to be taught the strategies for using IT. Children also need to be fully informed about the capabilities of IT before being asked to use it. Pupils should be aware that the contexts in which they use IT will change, and they need to know what the appropriate use of IT is and what is not. Whilst it is important that children learn to use IT effectively, teachers must emphasize that IT is not always suitable. According to Apter (1968), the danger is that the computer dehumanizes people and inevitably leads them to act like machines themselves". Teachers must make sure they plan to use variety in their lessons. Too





much IT instruction may be just as harmful to a child as not enough. The usefulness of IT in the classroom, as with any learning tool, depends on the innovation and imagination of the teacher. It is imperative, though, that the implementation of IT into a school is carefully planned. The current information explosion makes it essential that IT be used extensively within the classroom so children know how to use IT appropriately and effectively.

Teachers must, therefore, be fully informed about what kinds of IT are available and whether or not they are appropriate for classroom use. School boards and teachers must therefore ensure that all staff have a clear plan about what they want their students to achieve through IT. The appropriate incorporation of IT into the classroom will broaden the minds and skills of students, allowing them to be better prepared for further technological advances.

(754 words)

4. a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence.

(10x1=10)

- i) He went to work despite of his illness.
- ii) I would rather to work from home than come to the office.
- iii) I have lived in Canada since 10 months.
- iv) Your luggages are so heavy.
- v) Mother bought two loafes of bread.
- vi) The engineer installed five softwares in the laptop.
- vii) Wages of sins are death.
- viii) The child has a strong fever.
- ix) Each town has there own water supply.
- x) Myself and Gopal will take care of the function on Sunday.

b) Supply the missing words:

(5x1=5)

- i) You could keep the books ..... the table.
- ii) He dipped the brush ..... the paint.
- iii) He fell ..... the ladder and broke his leg:
- iv) London is ..... the river Thames.
- v) The bull came charging ..... her.

c). Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets:

(5x1=5)

- i) He ..... a prize for reading correctly. (gain)
- ii) Have you ..... my instructions? (carry out)
- iii) They ..... for their friends to come up. (wait)
- iv) The trunk was so heavy that two men ..... it in the car. (place)
- v) He had his shop ..... before the rainy season set in. (repair)







**d) Write the antonyms of the following:**

(5x1=5)

- i) Benevolent
- ii) Optimistic
- iii) Segregate
- iv) Gregarious
- v) Despair

**5. a) Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning:**

(10x1=10)

- i) Ram is the tallest boy of the class. [Change into Positive degree]
- ii) Hamlet loved Ophelia. [Make it Negative]
- iii) The soldier was too weak to walk. [Change into a Complex sentence]
- iv) What though the field be lost/ [Make it Assertive]
- v) None but the hard workers deserve success. [Begin: The hard-workers...]
- vi) Everybody admired Mother Teresa. [Use: admiration] vii) We cannot depend on Sanju. [End: ... upon]
- viii) His conduct displeased his mother. (Change into Passive Voice)
- ix) Kiran said, "Depend upon it, I shall return in time." [Change into Indirect Speech]
- x) He sold the ring which belonged to his brother. [Make it a Simple sentence]

**b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (No marks will be given for vague and ambiguous sentences)**

(5x1=5)

- i) Illegible
- ii) Acquiesce
- iii) Alleviate
- iv) Complacent
- v) Misanthropist

**c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks:**

(5x1=5)

- i) We received some good ..... (advice/advise)
- ii) Diarrhoea is a more widespread problem, ..... at least two-fifths of all international travellers. (inflicting/afflicting)
- iii) She had\_ him four children. (born/ borne)
- iv) The college placement is ..... on his results. (dependent/dependant)
- v) When the children get back from an outing, tired, ..... and hungry, it is essential to remove them to a safe place while you cook lunch. (fractious/factious)

**d) Use these idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words.**





(5x1=5)

- i) At loggerheads
- ii) Once in a blue moon
- iii) Red tape
- iv) Wild goose chase
- v) Swan-song



**Linking Laws**  
*"Link the Life with Law"* All Judiciary Exam





**PAPER - I**  
**LEGAL DRAFTING AND PLEADING**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours  
250

Maximum Marks-

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
- vi) Candidates are, in their own interest, advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.
- vii) No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.
- viii) Candidates shall put a cross (\*) on blank pages of Answer Script. ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART - A**

1. "The function of a pleading is not simply for the benefit of the parties and perhaps primarily for the assistance of a Court by defining with precision the area beyond which without the leave of the court, and consequential amendment of pleading, conflict must not be allowed to extend." In light of the above statement:
  - (a) Elucidate the function and object of pleadings. (15)
  - (b) Write a note on fundamental rules of pleadings. (15)
  - (c) Explain in detail the importance of signatures and attestations on a deed. (20)
2. Illustrate the Following with in the light of statutory provision -
  - (a) Who is allowed to sue as an indigent person? (15)
  - (b) What are the grounds for rejection of such an application to sue as an indigent person? (15)
  - C) Draft an application for Ms. Rajni Nath, d/o. Mr. Kamal Kishore, aged 29 Years, resident of C-14, Rohini-West, New Delhi under relevant sections of law requesting the court to allow to sue as an indigent person. (20)
3. Mr. Rajat Lall is the owner of Savarkar Villa, Rajendra Place, New Delhi and had let out. the said property to M/s. Malik Mudra Exchange Ltd. for a period of three years vide an unregistered Lease deed date 16th Sep 2018, and the period of three years came to an end on 15th September 2021, after which, M/s. Malik Mudra Exchange Ltd. became a month-to-month tenant. On 16th September 2021, Mr. Lall approached the management of Malik Mudra Exchange Ltd. for vacation of the house. However, they did not vacate the premises. Meanwhile, it also came to the knowledge of Mr. Lall that the property was being used to operate a currency exchange for trading in some virtual currencies banned by the Central Bank.





- (a) Draft a legal notice to be served by Mr. Rajat Lall to vacate the premises by 15 October, 2021. (15)
- (b) Draft a response by M/s. Malik Mudra Exchange Ltd. seeking 6 months to vacate the premises on account of COVID-19 Pandemic. (15)
- (c) Draft a suit for ejectment and damages for wrongful use and occupation to be file by Mr. Rajat Lall. (20)

4. Mr. Amir Khan agreed to supply 100 Air Conditioners to Mr. Ankit Kumar by or on. 10-08-21 and they were supplied as per contract. In lieu of this contract Mr. Ankit Kumar issued 4 cheques each of Rs.1,00,000/- dated 01-07-21, 15-07-21, 30-07-21 and 10-08-21 respectively to Mr. Amir Khan. The cheques were dishonored when presented to the bank for payment on the date they became due. Four different notice under s 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 were issued on account of said dishonor of cheques and the drawer failed to make the payment within 15 days of the receipt of notice as required under section 138, Negotiable Instruments Act. Four different complaints have been filed before the court for dishonor of cheques and institution of proceedings under section 138.

- (a) Draft the criminal complaint for the said case. (15)
- (b) Frame charge for each case. (15)
- (c) Whether these charges can be joined together. If so, state the law. (20)

### PART - B

5. The State of East Pradesh situated in the Federal Republic of Indicus had recently conducted elections to the Legislative Assembly. Following the declaration of results, leaders of the victorious Common People Party of Indicus gave a call for punishing those who had voted against them. This led to a pogrom across the state, with murders, rampages and rapes committed in broad daylight, and human rights violations took place at massive levels. This led to a reign of terror and mass-exodus took place to the neighbouring states. The state machinery remained mute spectators to this. The Federal Republic of Indicus has provisions analogous to the Constitution of India. In light of the above-mentioned fact -

- (a) As a public-spirited citizen, draft a writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution for issuance of writ and to ensure justice is served to the victims of post-poll violence in the state. (25)
- (b) In the above problem file a response on behalf of State of East Pradesh denying that post poll violence happened on large scale and specifically denying any responsibility for violence, if at all. (25)

6. (a) What is a power of attorney? Discuss in detail, the law on execution of power of attorney. (25)
- (b) Draft a power of attorney for Ms. Asha Bachhan, w/o. Mr. Kumar Bachhan, aged 68 years, resident of C-12, Model Town, Patiala in favour of Mr. Sujit Sarkar to lease Ist floor of her above said house in Patiala and to receive rent in her stead in view of her plans to stay out of India for next three years.







7. **Ms. Bhagyawati, W/o. Late Shri Kunal Kapoor aged 35 years is a Hindu widow. She is keen to adopt a girl named Baby Sonia aged 1 year from neighbouring Arya Kanya Niketan, an orphanage.**
- (a) Guide her on the procedure she must follow to legally adopt the girl and state the law of adoption in detail. (25)
- (b) Draft a general deed of adoption to be executed by her given the above facts. (25)
8. **A bank manager working in a Public Sector Bank at Allahabad was dismissed from service because of his conviction for involvement in an illegal e-gambling contest, The conviction was based on his confession in the trial court. The Trial Court did not record the confession statement in toto and thus committed an incurable defect.**
- (a) Draft a Criminal Appeal to be presented to High Court of Allahabad against the decision of trial court. (25)
- (b) Draft a Special Leave Petition (SLP) to be filed claiming setting aside of trial since the confession recorded is inadmissible in law for not being in the form prescribed under Section 281(2) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. (25)

# Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam





**PAPER - II**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
- vi) Candidates are, in their own interest, advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.
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- ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART-A**

1. (a) A country may have the 'Constitution' but not necessarily 'Constitutionalism'. Discuss critically. (15)
- (b) Discuss how do you understand that the term Constitutional law is broader than the Constitution. Differentiate. (15)
- (c) Rule of law does not mean rule according to the statute, plain and simple, because such a statute may be unjust, harsh, discriminatory or inequitable. It connotes some higher kind of law that is reasonable, just and non-discriminatory. Discuss. (20)
2. (a) What is the meaning of collective responsibility of ministers to the popular house of legislature? What do you think constitutionally, if it happen in case a minister who publicly disagrees with the policy as agreed by the Cabinet? (15)
- (b) Discuss in detail the ordinance making powers of the President of India? Do you think President can issue an ordinance amending the Tax laws enacted by Parliament? Examine constitutionally and comment. (15)
- (c) Write a detailed note on amplitude of powers and functions of Election Commission of India under Art 324 of Indian Constitution with the help of decided case laws. (20)
3. (a) The Constitution has conferred a limited amending power on Parliament, Parliament cannot under the exercise of that limited power enlarge that very power into absolute power. Limited amending power is one of the basic features of our Constitution and therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed. Comment. (25)





- (b) Any process for appointment of judges must necessarily be conducive for establishment of not only an independent judiciary but also ensure its efficiency by having Judges who decide causes brought before them expeditiously and efficaciously in keeping with the principles of jurisprudence and generate sufficient confidence in the litigants and polity that they indeed dispense justice. How far do you think 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 would have helped, or defeated, the stated objective if it were to be allowed to be put in operation by the apex court. Discuss in detail the judgment of Supreme Court in Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India (2015). (25)

4.  
(a) The Right to Freedom of Religion is not an absolute right. Discuss in details how the courts have evolved 'essential practices test to identify what practices deserve constitutional protection and what practices may be subjected to state control and regulation. Discuss with the help of decided case laws. (25)

- (b) Parliament passes a law placing absolute ban on reporting of communal riots in any part of the country on the ground that it is prejudicial to public order. Can such a law meet the test of "reasonable restrictions" contained in clause 2 of Article 19? Discuss with the help of constitutional provisions and decided case law. (25)  
II(PO MAIN)

**PART - B**

5.  
(a) Preamble to the Constitution of India is a window to the minds of constitution makers using which one can understand the general purposes for which several provisions were made. Discuss the relevance of Preamble as an aid in the interpretation of the Constitution. (15)

- (b) Suppose Union Government proposes to delete reference to 'socialism' in the Preamble by way of a constitutional amendment. Do you think such an amendment would be constitutionally valid? Discuss in the light of decided case laws. (15)

- (c) Do you think that state boards can introduce such text books that contain lessons on religious figures and divine figures of all major dominant religions? Do you believe that such a move will violate the constitutional commitment to secularism in India? Comment in the light of contemporary situation. (20)





6.

'X' was a Member of Parliament representing an Indian state in Rajya Sabha. He was caught on camera by an investigative journalist seeking money from interested individuals to raise their questions on the floor of the House. The said tapes were played on National News on 23-09-2021. He claimed that the tapes were doctored. The matter was referred to the Ethics Committee of Rajya Sabha which submitted its report to Hon'ble Chairperson stating that the tapes were neither doctored nor tampered. The Rajya Sabha adopts a resolution expelling him from membership of the House for the rest of his tenure. 'X' approaches Supreme Court seeking to quash the said action. Discuss the following:

- (a) Comment in the light of decided case law and constitutional provision, whether the Supreme Court have the power to decide the scope and content of powers and privileges of the Parliament? (15)
- (b) Discuss in the light of Constitutional provisions and decided case law, can it be said with reference to Article 105 of the Constitution that parliamentary privileges include the power to expel for the breach of privilege. (15)
- (c) In the light of decided case laws and constitutional provision, whether the power to expel is subject to the judicial review of the Supreme Court? (20)

7.

- (a) " A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H along with 20 others were appointed as Governors of their respective Indian states by the Union Government from time to time during its previous tenure. On account of assumption of office by a new Prime Minister on 22-09-2021 they were all removed from office on account of the fact they were out of sync with the ideology of the newly elected Prime Minister and his cabinet. A B, C, D, E, F, G and H approached Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution seeking writ of certiorari quashing their removal from the office. Give your answer, in the light of constitutional provisions and decided case laws, whether petitioners are likely to succeed. (25)

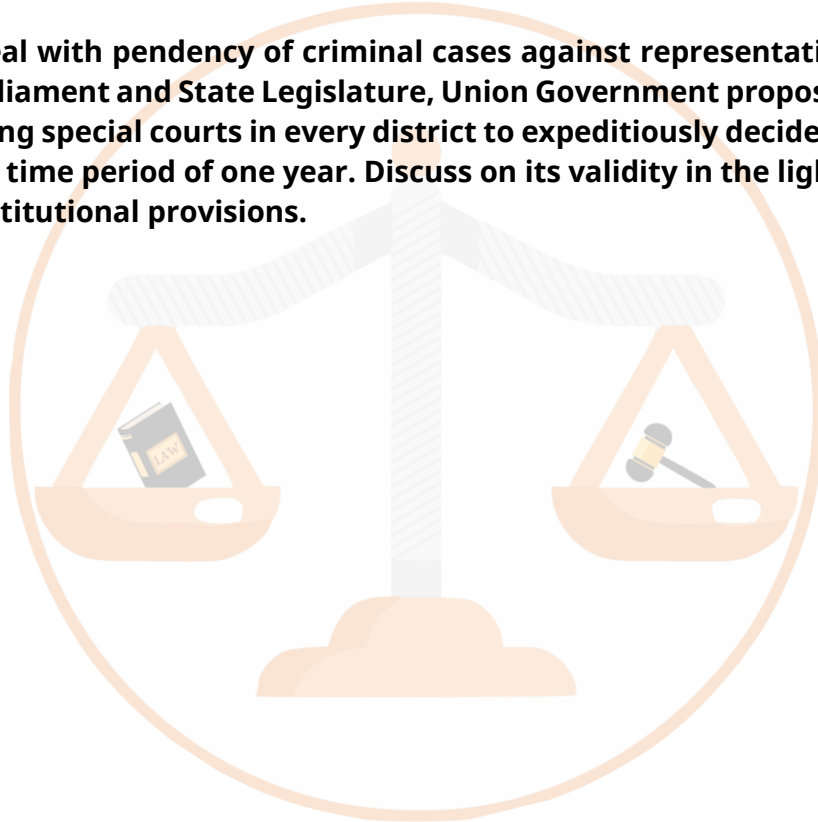
- (b) Abhigyan Singh is the Chief Minister of an Indian "X' State. He assumed office on account of a post poll coalition between his own Gaon Vikas Part (GVP) party having 80 MLAs and another Indian Samaj Party (ISP) with 26 MLAs in a Vidhan Sabha with an effective strength of 201 MLAs. On 20-10-2021 Ms. Navjoti Kaur, SP met the Governor and informed him that they have withdrawn support from the government of Mr. Abhigyan Singh and that Chief Minister be dismissed on account of the fact that he has lost the confidence of the House. Soon thereafter Mr. Abhigyan Singh met Governor and recommended that Assembly be dissolved and fresh elections be held. Discuss in the light of constitutional provision, do you think that the advice of CM Mr. Abhigyan Singh binding on Hon'ble Governor? Comment. (25)





8.

- (a) When the question arises that a particular legislation relates to a particular entry of in either list of the 'th Schedule of Article 246, the courts prefer to attach greater importance to the substance than mere form of the statute. In the backdrop of above statement explain the relevance of doctrine of pith and substance with the help of case laws and constitutional provisions. (25)
- (b) In order to deal with pendency of criminal cases against representatives of the people elected to Parliament and State Legislature, Union Government proposes to enact a new law constituting special courts in every district to expeditiously decide all cases pending trial in a fixed time period of one year. Discuss on its validity in the light of decided case laws and constitutional provisions. (25)







**PAPER - III**  
**(CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973)**

Total No. of Printed Pages-3].  
No.

Roll

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
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**PART-A**

1.
  - (a) Can a person who has filed a bond be arrested? If so, under what circumstances? Discuss. (10)
  - (b) Discuss what procedure a Magistrate has to follow when there is a dispute regarding possession of immovable property giving rise apprehension of breach of peace? What is the scope of such proceeding? (20)
  - (c) Discuss, under whial circumstances and by wlion Maintenance Inay be claimed under the provisions of Cr. PC? (20)
2.
  - (a) A is kidnapped from Kashmir and is recovered from a house in Amritsar. State with reasons which of the courts shall have jurisdiction to try the cases arising out of this incident. (10)
  - (b) Explain the difference between Investigation, Inquiry and Trial with the help of the decided cases. (20)
  - (c) What are the provisions regarding search by a Police Officer under Criminal Procedure code 1973? (20)





- 3.
- (a) A company lodged the FIR for offence u/s 408/420 IPC against X, its former Divisional Manager. After Completing the Investigation, a report u/s 173 Cr.PC was sent to Magistrate stating that the case was of civil nature the company lodged a protest petition with Magistrate and sought permission to prove commission of offence by X. Magistrate after pursuing the investigation records, comes to conclusion that prima facie case u/s 408/420 IPC was made out and consequently issued process against X u/s 204 Cr.PC legality of Order was challenged on the ground that Magistrate had no power to issue process without first complying with provisions of Section 200 and 202 of Code. Decide the case. (25)
- (b) When can a court order attachment of property of a person who has absconded? Discuss. (25)
4. (a) Discuss the power of Magistrate to issue Order in urgent case of nuisance or apprehended danger. Refer to decided cases if any on the subject. (25)
- (b) "It shall be the duty of Public Prosecutor to inform the court and it shall be duty of the court to apprise itself of reasons which prompt the Public Prosecutor to withdraw from the Prosecution" Rajinder Kumar Jain and other v. State AIR 1980 SC 1510. Amplify the case. (25)

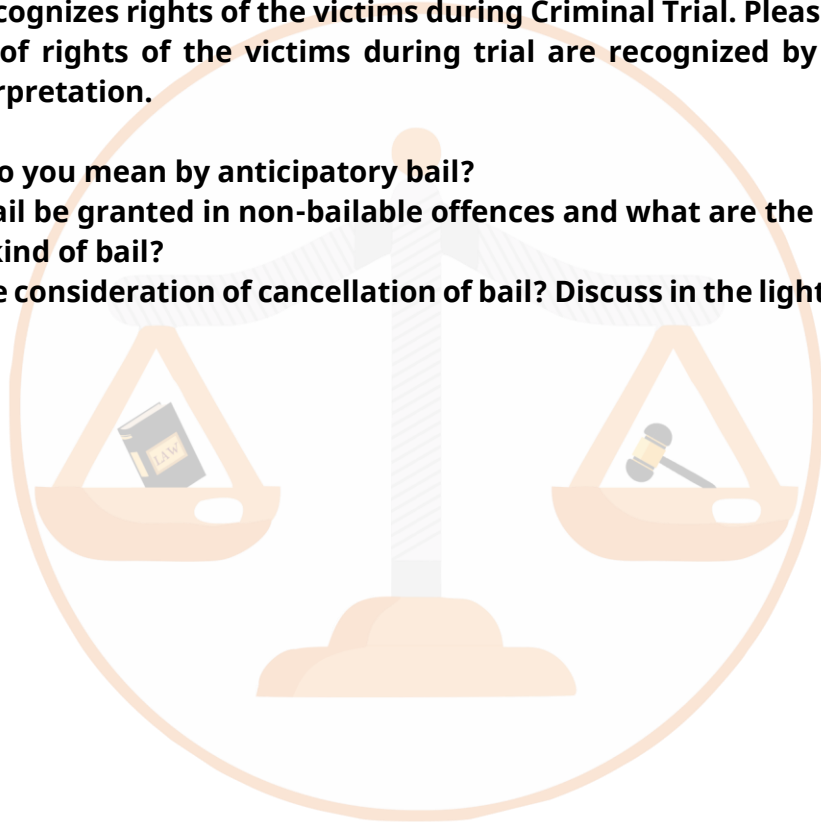
**PART - B**

5. (a) Explain the following: - (10x2=20)
- (i) Joinder of Accused
- (ii) Distinguish between Reference and Revision
- (b) A public servant was charged under section 409 IPC. Facts constituting the charge also made out an offence under section 420 IPC but he was not charged for this offence. Support your answer by authorities if any. (30)
6. (a) On the one hand CrPC Constantly emphasizes upon speedy trial of criminal cases and suggests that hearing may be conducted on a day to day basis. On the other hand the judiciary has declared that the right to speedy trial is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Explain in the light of decided cases and provisions of CrPC how far right to speedy trial is protected for accused. (20)
- (b) There are broadly four categories of criminal trial prescribed in CrPC. Discuss basic characteristics of each category of criminal trial. (20)
- (c) In a series of cases the Supreme Court declared that legal aid is fundamental right of the accused and basic feature of fair trial principle. Discuss how far provision relating to legal aid is adequate in CrPC. (10)





7. (a) Every arrest resulted in deprivation of right to liberty enshrined under the Constitution of India. Accordingly, arrest can be executed only under just, proper and reasonable procedure. But the fact that a large number of arrests are unwarranted has been duly acknowledged by the Law Commission of India. Numerous cases laid down guidelines to execute arrest and at the same time legislative improvement taken place to minimize unwarranted arrest. Discuss in the light of the decided cases and provisions of law what safeguards are available to the accused (25)
- (b) CrPC also recognizes rights of the victims during Criminal Trial. Please discuss in detail what kinds of rights of the victims during trial are recognized by CrPC or through judicial interpretation. (25)
8. (a) What do you mean by anticipatory bail? (10)
- (b) When can bail be granted in non-bailable offences and what are the considerations to grant such kind of bail? (20)
- (c) What are the consideration of cancellation of bail? Discuss in the light of decided cases. (20)





**PAPER - IV**  
**INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
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- ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART-A**

1. (a) Compare the principle of joint liability for a criminal act committed by several persons not exceeding four with that of a criminal act committed by several persons not less than five, bringing out clearly the points of distinction if any? (25)
- (b) A married young woman, who was discarded by her husband, lived with her father and brother in 'Jammu' she became intimate with the accused who was her next door neighbour. The two ran away from Jammu and eventually settled in Bombay. The woman's brother filed a complaint against accused for offences under section 497/498 of IPC. Decide the in the light of statutory provisions and decided case laws. (25)
2. (a) 'A' a pick-pocket attempts to take the purse of 'B', who has loaded pistol in his pocket. A touches the trigger, the pistol goes off and 'B' is thus shot dead. In the light of the given statement and statutory provision, what offence, if any has been committed by 'A'. (25)
- (b) Atul and Monika were found kissing and embracing each other in a Maruti Ambulance, parked at 200 yards from Hospital located at a lonely place. In the light of given statement and legal provisions define 'Obscenity'. Distinguish between 'Obscenity' and 'Vulgarity'. Discuss what offence if any is made of the given case. (25)
3. (a) 'A' instigate a child 'B' to poison 'C' and provides poison for the purpose. 'B' by mistake put the poison on 'D's' Thali, which happened to be on the side of 'C's' Thali, 'D' took the food and died. In the light of given statement and decided case laws, discuss what offence has been committed and what are the liabilities under the statutory provisions. (25)
- (b) 'K' sent a notice to 'B' demanding payment of price of certain ornaments said to have been purchased from him by 'B' on the occasion of his brother's marriage. In his reply sent by registered post, 'B' denied any such purchase and characterised the demand





as 'false'. He further alleged that the false claim has been made because 'K' had attempted to outrage the modesty of a woman whose husband had, at the instance of 'B', lodged a complaint against 'K'. The reply was received by 'K' and he filed a complaint for an offence under section 500 of IPC against 'B'. It was proved that the imputation made against 'K' was false and actuated by ill-will and previous enmity. Decide the case in the light of statutory provisions and decided case laws (25)

4. (a) A' has an enlarged spleen. B knows this and gives him a kick on the abdomen which ruptures the spleen. A week later, A dies in consequence of the injury received. Discuss the guilt of 'B' in the light of statutory provisions and decided case laws. (25)

Accused was a retired Army Soldier went to attend a marriage. When the marriage went to bride's house for midday meal, some settled down in their seats and some had not. The accused who was drunk and intoxicated asked a young boy to step aside a little so that he may occupy a seat but the boy did not move. The accused whipped out a pistol and shot the boy in abdomen. The injury proved to be fatal. The evidence shows that at times the accused staggered and was incoherent in his talk but at the same time he was capable of moving by himself independently and talking coherently as well. After shooting at the boy, he attempted to get away but was secured at a short distance from the Gate. There he requested the witnesses to be forgiven saying that it had happened from him. Decide the case regarding the liability of the accused persons for the murder with reference to Section 85 and 86 IPC. (25)

### PART-B

5. (a) Distinguish between Wrongful Restraining and Wrongful Confinement. (15)  
(b) Explain briefly the law relating to attempt to commit an offence and examine whether 'A' who intends to kill 'B' is guilty of attempt to murder when 'A' shoots at "B' believing him to be sleeping but infact, 'B' had died of heart failure before 'A' shot at him. (15)  
(c) A and D were living in adjacent houses. They were not pulling on well and one day they started quarrelling in front of their houses. 'A' held a Kati (a sharp edged weapon). While 'D' was having stick in his hand. In course of quarrel, 'N', the son of 'A' threw a small knife towards 'D', 'D' warded off the knife with his stick and it fell down near him. 'D' attempted to pick up the knife, 'A' gave stroke with Kati on the head of 'D'. 'D' received severe cut injury and fell down senseless and died after two days. Decide the case in the light of given statement, statutory provisions and decided case laws. (20)
6. (a) What are the different stages of crime? What is difference between preparation and ... attempt. Discuss. (15)  
(b) A with the intention of causing the death of an illegal child of tender age, exposes it in a deserted place. Thereafter a passer-by saves the child from dying. Discuss in the light of given statement and legal provision, what offence has been committed by A. (15)







- (c) During the search of Residential house of accused for offence u/s 120B, 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC, one video cassette containing pornographic scene is recovered from an almirah, key of which was supplied by the accused. In the light of given statement' and legal provisions define 'Obscenity'. Distinguish between 'Obscenity' and 'Vulgarity'. Discuss what offence if any is made of the given case. (20)
7. (a) Explain Criminal misappropriation and distinguish it from theft with the help of statutory provisions. (15)
- (b) 'A' Maliciously says that 'B' is suffering from plague. In the light of the given statement and statutory provision, what offence, if any has been committed by 'A'. (15)
- (c) A girl below 18 years of age was in the keeping of her mother. Her father 'B' lived separately. B by deceitful means took 'A' and kept her with him. Decide in the light of statutory provision and decided case laws, what offence 'B' has committed. (20)
8. (a) Distinguish between Criminal trespass and Mischief. (15)
- (b) 'A' with intention to kill 'B' gives him poisoned apple, but 'B' passes it to 'C' a child who eats and dies. Discuss the criminal liability of 'A', in the light of given statement and decided case laws. (15)
- (c) Define and distinguish between Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity. Illustrate your answer with the help of statutory provisions and decided case laws. (20)

# Linking Laws

*"Link the Life with Law"*

All Judiciary Exam





**PAPER-V**  
**INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
- vi) Candidates are, in their own interest, advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.
- vii) No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.
- viii) Candidates shall put a cross (x) on blank pages of Answer Script.
- (ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART-A**

1. (a) Explain the expressions 'May Presume', 'shall presume' and 'Conclusive proof' as used in Section 4 of Indian Evidence Act with the help of decided case laws. (25)  
(b) If a person making dying declaration happens to live, can the declaration be admitted in evidence? If so, what will be the value of such statement in laws? Discuss with the help of statutory provisions and decided case laws. (25)
2. (a) "A' who is charged with travelling on a Railway without a ticket says he had a ticket". Discuss with help of statutory provision and decided case law on whom the burden of proving lies. (25)  
(b) Accused is facing trial under section 376 of IPC for having raped one 'B' on Oct 10, Shortly after the departure of the accused from her bedroom she had made a statement to her mother-in-law regarding the circumstances of her rape by the accused. On Oct 20, she was found drowned in nearby canal. Her mother-in-law is called to give evidence of the statement which the deceased 'B' had made to her. It is contented that it is admissible under section 32(1), 6 and 8 of the Evidence Act. Is it Correct? Discuss with the help of statutory provision and decided case law. (25)
3. (a) Define "Admission' Enumerate the persons whose admission constitute evidence against another person. Distinguish between Admission and Confession. (25)  
(b) A and B his wife are charged with the murder of a baby entrusted to them for Nursing. The prosecution adduces evidence that several babies entrusted to the two accused were never heard of thereafter and the dead bodies of several infants entrusted to them on payment of money for nursing were found near their residence buried in the yard of house occupied by them. Discuss in the light of given statement, statutory provisions and decided case laws, is the evidence relevant and admissible? (25)





4. (a) 'A' was tried on the charge of committing theft of three chemical drums from the premises of the Bombay Port Trust on 18 Jan 2021. During the investigation of the case he made the following statement to the investigating officer of the case while in custody: "I will tell the place of deposit of the three chemical drums which I took out from the Haji Bunder (Bombay Port Trust)". This statement was given on 29 June 2021. As a result of this statement of 'A' three stolen drums were recovered from the compound or yard of a 'Musafirkhana' i.e. a waiting place. The drums were not concealed. Discuss in the light of statutory provisions and decided case law, whether the whole or any part of the statement of 'A' was admissible in evidence against 'A' at his trial and whether an inference under illustration (a) to Section 114, Evidence Act, that 'A' was the thief or a receiver of stolen property could be raised against him. (25)
- (b) 'A' and 'B' two brothers were attacked by the appellants, causing them serious injuries to which both the brothers succumbed. Soon after the incident 'C', wife of 'B' went to the spot. She found 'A' lying unconscious but her husband though injured was conscious and told her that the appellants had attacked them with lathis and other weapons. 'D' the father of 'A' and 'B' also rushed to the spot and 'B' made a similar dying declaration before 'D'. Trial Court convicted the appellants believing the statements of 'C' and 'D'. In appeal, it was contended on behalf of appellants that both 'C' and 'D' are close relations of the deceased 'B' so the dying declaration 'made by them should not be made the basis of conviction, because there was no independent corroboration. Discuss the above case in the light of statutory provision and decided case law. (25)

**PART-B**

- (a) Write a note on 'Decoy Witness' with the help of decided case laws. (25)
- (b) All admissible evidence is relevant but all relevant evidence is not necessarily admissible A deceased made the statement that "A statement to the police officer which was treated as one FIR of the case and when same police officer investigated the case later". The deceased was in precarious condition soon after the occurrence. Discuss with the help of decided case laws and statutory provision, whether all or any of the above dying declaration should be admitted in evidence. Give reasons. (15)
- (c) "Oral Evidence in all cases must be direct", explain this rule with illustration of decided case laws and exceptions as referred to in the statutory provisions. (20)
6. (a) Write note on 'Hearsay Evidence with the help of decided case laws. (15)
- (b) A is charged with shooting at 'B' with the intent to kill him. In order to prove 'A's intent, the prosecution wants to prove the fact that 'A' has earlier shot at one 'C'. In the light of given statement and statutory provision, discuss whether in this case the facts sought to be proved are relevant? (15)
- (c) Enumerate the case in which documents may be proved by secondary evidence with help of statutory provision and decided case law. (20)





7. (a) What do you understand by presumption? (10)
- (b) Classify Presumption and give illustration in the light of provision under Indian Evidence Act and decided cases of each of such kinds of presumptions. (20)
- (c) The law commission of India as well as Supreme Court suggested for incorporation of presumption in cases of custodial death. Discuss about the necessity, if any, for amendment in Indian Evidence Act to ensure justice for victims of custodial death. (20)
8. (a) The question is whether certain goods ordered from 'B' were delivered to 'A'. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Is each delivery a relevant fact? Discuss with the help of statutory provisions and decided case laws. (15)
- (b) When can a confession alleged to have been made by an accused who is jointly tried; with another accused be taken into consideration by the court as against the other accused? Discuss with the help of decided case law and statutory provisions upon which the law is based. (15)
- (c) Under what circumstances are the previous depositions admission in the subsequent proceedings? Discuss in the light of statutory provision and decided case law. (20)

# Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam





**PAPER - VI**  
**SPECIAL LAWS - I**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part.
- iii) All questions shall carry equal marks.
- iv) The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers to other questions.
- v) If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.
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- viii) Candidates shall put a cross (\*) on blank pages of Answer Script.
- ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART-A**

1. **Mr. Pedro Alonso and Mrs. Úrsula Corberó are a Spanish Couple. In December 2020 they came to India for the New Year Celebration. They were residing in a B&B arrangement in Goa. On 31st December 2020, during a raid in a rave party, Police caught Mr. Alonso carrying 10 gram of Cocaine and 2 packets of Marijuana weighing 20 gram each. . In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.**

- (a) Explain the possible consequences of this arrest made by Goa Police. (15)
- (b) Explain the concept of "small quantity" and "commercial quantity" under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. (15)
- (c) Explain the presumption available against an accused of culpability u/s 35 and 54 of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. (20)

2. **In August 2021, the United States of America Army left Afghanistan leaving the country in the hands of the Taliban. The government led by the Taliban is only recognized by China and Pakistan. Taliban has several allied groups and some of them are designated as terrorist organizations by the United Nations and many other Nations. On 1st September 2021, a group called 'Ideal Conference active in some parts of India declared open support to Taliban and its allied groups. On 20 September Delhi Police arrested 6 people including 1 minor carrying prohibited weapons and explosive material under Arms Act, 1959. Police found evidence that these 6 people were the members of Ideal Conference. In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.**

- (a) Justify your answer, can these arrested people be charged under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967? (15)
- (b) Explain in details, what does the expression 'Unlawful Association' mean under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, also explain the procedure to designate any Association as 'Unlawful Association.'







- (c) Explain in detail, the power of Central Government under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. (20)
3. "A" is a 10 year old boy, visiting his ancestral village Sarjanpur District Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh). On one morning while playing with other children he found a metallic ball-like device which he carried with himself. During the recreation he tosses the device in the air, but when this device hits the ground an explosion occurs. 'A' got severely injured during this incident. Later on Police arrested 'B', a neighbour from whose property 'A' had picked this device. Police also found some other material generally used to assemble the home made grenades from his house. In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.
- (a) Decide the criminal liability of 'B' under Indian Penal Code 1860 and Explosives Substance Act, 1908. (15)
- (b) What does the expression 'explosive substance mean under the Explosives Substance Act, 1908. (15)
- (c) Differentiate between Section 286 of Indian Penal Code 1860 and Section 4 of Explosives Substance Act, 1908. (20)
4. 'X' is the leader of opposition in the Legislative Assembly of State of Punjab. On 2nd October 2021, while addressing the celebration gathering of Gandhi Jayanti, 'X' asked the people of his constituency to follow the path of non-cooperation suggested by Mahatma Gandhi and stand against the government. On 3rd October, The Punjab Police detained 'X' under National Security Act, 1980. In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.
- (a) Discuss on the validity of this arrest under the National Security Act, 1980. (15)
- (b) Analyse the grounds for detention provided under the National Security Act, 1980. (15)
- (c) With the help of decided case laws, explain the constitutionality of the National Security Act, 1980. (20)

## PART - B

5. J&K Legislative Assembly enacted Jammu Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978 to prevent timber smuggling and to keep the smugglers in prison. This is a preventive detention law that allows the State government to detain a person up to two years without a trial. This law was similar to the National Security Act, 1980 but this was enacted two years before the NSA came into being. In 2019 one 'X' was detained under the PSA like other politicians in the State. A Habeas Corpus Petition was filed on the behalf of 'X' challenging his detention. Also it was pleaded that his detention is contrary to the objective of the said Act. In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.
- (a) Decide the validity of detention of X 'under Jammu Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978. (15)
- (b) Explain the role of Advisory Board provided under Jammu Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978. Also provide the composition of such Advisory Board. (15)





- (c) With the help of decided case laws, explain the constitutionality of Jammu Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978. (20)
6. 'A' accompanies his master 'B' for renewal of a license of a pistol owned by him. At that time 'A' carries the pistol with him though he does not have a license to possess any firearms. In the light of above fact, answer the following.
- (a) Decide with the help of decided case law, whether 'A' has committed any offence under the Arms Act, 1959? (15)
- (b) Explain the procedure of granting licence for carrying Firearms under Arms Act, 1959 in the light of decided case law. (15)
- (c) Explain the various offences provided under the Arms Act, 1959 along with the prescribed Punishment in the light of decided case law. (20)
7. 'A' is a student of Master Course in National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship . and Management. During her studies she found a unique method to synthesize Apple Cider. During a visit to her native place in Jammu she synthesized 50 liters of Apple Cider, and provided the same to her maternal uncle 'B' to distribute with his friend and family. 'B' sells this Cider to a local shopkeeper in return for some money. In the light of above fact answer the following.
- (a) Decide in the light of decided case law and statutory provisions, whether 'A' has committed any offence under the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, 1958? (15)
- (b) Decide in the light of decided case law and statutory provision, whether 'B' has committed any offence under the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, 1958? (15)
- (c) Explain in the light of decided case laws various offences provided under the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, 1958 along with the prescribed Punishment. (20)
8. 'X' is a self-proclaimed political leader active in Chattisgarh. On 1st January 2021, while addressing a rally in village, he said that his life's motto is to establish a sovereign government in the state of Chattisgarh which is free from the rule of India. An FIR was filed against him under section 124A of IPC on this ground. After this rally event 'X' went underground. On 28 February, 'X' uploaded a video on the internet from an unknown place. The said video contains visuals of some 80-100 people armed with deadly weapons and explosives, 'X' addresses this gathering as "Aam Janta ki Fauz' (AJF). In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.
- (a) Can the Government declare 'X' as a Terrorist under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967? Justify the answer. (15)
- (b) Can this gathering qualify the expression 'Unlawful Association provided under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967? Explain with the reasoning and relevant provision of law. (15)
- (c) Explain in detail, the power of the Central Government under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. (20)





**PAPER - VII**  
**SPECIAL LAWS - II**

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-250

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i) Question paper contains Two parts A and B.
- ii) Any Five questions in all selecting minimum Two questions from each part
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- ix) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.

**PART-A.**

1. Seema is a 17 year old Nepali Citizen, who used to live in Pokhara Nepal. In June 2021, Seema met with Alok (aged 23 year) who promised her a better life in India. Relying on Alok, Seema moved to India, where Alok sold her to a human trafficking racket active in Bengal Area. Seema was transported to Sonagachi during Sep 2021, the infamous Red light District in Kolkata. During a raid in this area, Police rescued Seema. On the basis of evidence provided by Seema, Police arrested Alok at Indo-Nepal Border, Pillar (Bihar). In light of the above fact, discuss on the basis of statutory provisions and decided case laws on the following:

- (a) Discuss the criminal liability of Alok in the above stated case. (15)
- (b) Discuss the procedure that needs to be adopted by police after rescuing Seema. (15)
- (c) Discuss Human Trafficking related laws under Indian Penal Code. (20)

2. Anita is a Social Activist who works for the rights of Children. During her visit to one orphanage situated in District Darbhanga (Bihar) she came to know that the Janitor of said orphanage used to show pornographic content to the minor children. Anita complained about the same to the management of the orphanage, but she did not get positive response from them. Later on she came to know that the management was already aware about the activities of the Janitor but they never even reprimanded him over his behaviour. Anita lodged a formal complaint under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. In light of the above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, discuss:

- (a) The Criminal liability of the Janitor under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. (15)
- (b) The Criminal liability of the management under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. (15)
- (c) With the help of appropriate case laws and illustrations, critically analyse the effectiveness of the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. (20)





3. Ramesh is a Dehradun based businessman who deals in exporting of Handicraft products. XiHun Jong is a Chinese citizen and a trader of handicraft products. In November 2020, Ramesh met Jong in a business conclave held at Shanghai. Ramesh shared his prospective business idea with XiHun and they both agreed to trade in the handicraft product from India. The scope of work was fixed between both. XiHun proposed Ramesh to digitally sign the contract and other trade related documents. In light of the above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, discuss.
- (a) Suggest Ramesh, relevance of 'Digital Signature', and how he can get one, (15)
- (b) Explain the role of various 'Keys' provided under Chapter VIII of Information Technology Act, 2000. (15)
- (c) With the provision of laws, explain the concept of 'Electronic Governance in Information Technology Act, 2000. (20)
4. On the night of 16th September 2021, Nirbhaya, a 17 year old girl was brutally raped by a gang of 4 males Adil (15 years of age), Bhusan (17 years of age), Chaman (20 years of age) and Dinesh (22 years of age). Nirbhaya died on 21st September 2021. After the due investigation, it was found that Adil plotted this rape and also was the most brutal. During the trial Sessions Court has awarded the death penalty to all four convicted. Adil and Bhusan had challenged the trial on the plea that at the time of committing the offence they were juvenile.
- (a) Analyse the sentence passed by Session Court in light of Juvenile Justice Act. (15)
- (b) Explain the procedure needed to be followed by the Session Court after passing a death sentence, also analyze the options remaining in the hand of the accused in this case. (15)
- (c) Critically analyse the Juvenile Justice (Amendment) Act, 2021. (20)

## PART - B.

5. Pramod Kumar (Ex- Gram Pradhan) is husband of Meera Devi, who is currently Gram Pradhan of village Jalali District Mahoba (U.P.). In January 2021, Umesh, a builder contacted Pramod regarding some construction on the land of village panchayat. Umesh offered a bribe of 10 Lakh in lieu of giving approval by village pradhan to Pramod, which he accepted. The said approval was granted to Umesh by the end of April 2021. In light of the above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, discuss.
- (a) Whether Pramod can be prosecuted under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. (15)
- (b) With the help of appropriate case laws and provisions of law, define 'Public Servant under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. " (15)
- (c) Explain the various offences provided under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 along with the prescribed Punishment. (20)
6. Make-my-Team.com is an online fantasy sports platform in India. In April 2017, a case was filed against Make-my-Team.com to initiate criminal proceedings in Delhi High Court. The main defence of the respondent was based on the Public Gambling Act, 1867. The Respondent stated that there is a substantial degree of skill attached to it, and







contended that Make-my-Team is providing a game of skill and not chance, hence it does not amount to gambling under the Public Gambling Act, 1867. In the light of above fact, decided case laws and statutory provisions, answer the following.

- (a) The validity of the argument presented by Make-my-Team.com. (15)
- (b) What is the difference between Game of Chance and Game of Skill under the Public Gambling Act, 1867. (15)
- (c) In light of the 'Schedule 7' of the Constitution of India, explain the constitutional validity of the Public Gambling Act, 1867. (20)

7. Hitesh is an Engineering student from Dehradun. On his birthday (25 December 2020) Hitesh plans to visit Rajaji National Park along with his 5 friends including two females. Hitesh booked a resort near the National Park. On the evening of 25 December 2020, Hitesh along with his friends illegally crossed the boundaries of the national park in order to have some adventures in the forest. They collected some fallen tree branches and started a bonfire. Also they caught a rabbit in the forest and roast it on fire to prepare dinner. In the light of above fact, decided case laws and statutory provisions answer the following.

- (a) Whether Hitesh and his friend committed any offence under Indian Forest Act, 1927? (15)
- (b) Explain the various offences provided under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 along with the prescribed Punishment. (15)
- (c) Explain the concept of Village Forest provided under Indian Forest Act, 1927. (20)

8. Pooja is a 16 year old, 12th class student who lives in Jaipur. Her parents want her to prepare for the NEET examination and decide to send her to a prestigious coaching institute in Kota (Rajasthan). While looking for the housing arrangements, Pooja realises that she requires a vehicle to commute for coaching classes and ask her parents to buy a Petrol based 125 CC scooty for her. In the light of above fact, statutory provisions and decided case laws, answer the following.

- (a) Pooja parents argued that you are a minor and it is not good for you but she is adamant, decide whether Pooja can legally drive the said vehicle? (15)
- (b) Describe the procedure to grant Heavy Driving License to individuals under Motor vehicle Act, 1988. (15)
- (c) Explain the concept of 'Insurance' along with its classification provided under Motor vehicle Act, 1988 and indemnity, (20)





# Linking Laws

Link the Life with LAW



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View

Mock test

**Tansukh Paliwal**  
—(Linking Laws)—

CA, LLB,  
University Topper  
Ex- officer in State PSU

Taught Thousands of Students

