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**Booklet**

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**[ Prelims & Mains Examination ]**



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## Prelims & Mains Examination



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# Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

## GJS PAPERATHON

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## GJS PAPERATHON

Analysis Table (GJS 2019-2023 Years Previous Papers)							
S. No.	Subjects	Total Questions No. (In %)					
		2019	2019 Shift-2	2022	2023	Total No. of Q.	Average of Last Four GJS Exams (%)
1.	Constitution of India	10	4	4	2	20	5.71%
2.	Indian Penal Code, 1860	9	9	6	10	34	9.71%
3.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	10	6	10	10	36	10.28%
4.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	9	9	4	5	27	7.71%
5.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	9	8	5	3	25	7.14%
6.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	-	-	2	4	6	1.71%
7.	Negotiable Instruments Act	6	3	3	1	13	3.71%
8.	Limitation Act	4	5	4	3	16	4.57%
9.	Indian Contract Act	6	3	3	5	17	4.85%
10.	Specific relief Act, 1963	-	-	2	1	3	0.85%
11.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	-	-	1	1	2	0.57%
12.	Information Technology Act, 2000	-	-	2	2	4	1.14%
13.	Legal maxims	-	-	2	2	4	1.14%
14.	Hindu Law	-	-	-	2	2	0.57%
15.	Indian Partnership Act, 1932	-	-	2	1	3	0.85%
16.	Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	-	-	2	1	3	0.85%
17.	Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949	3	2	1	-	6	1.71%
18.	Gujarat Court Fees Act, 2004	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
19.	Commercial Court Act, 2015	-	-	2	-	2	0.57%
20.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
21.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	-	-	3	-	3	0.85%
22.	Sale of Goods Act, 1930	-	-	2	-	2	0.57%
23.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
24.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	-	-	2	-	2	0.57%
25.	Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition Sex Selection) Act, 1994	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
26.	Registration of Death and Birth Act, 1969	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
27.	Personal Law	-	-	1	-	1	0.28%
28.	General Knowledge	-	2	11	25	38	10.85%
29.	Computer Knowledge	-	7	7	3	17	4.85%
30.	English Knowledge	9	13	9	6	37	10.57%
31.	Maths & Reasoning	-	4	5	13	22	6.28%

# Constitution of India

## Year- Wise Weightage Analysis

Year	Question No.	Total No. of Questions	Weightage (%)
2019	66-75	10	13.33%
2019-II	41,60,79,94	4	5.33%
2022	64-67	4	4%
2023	42, 49	2	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>5.71%</b>

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## GJS PAPERATHON

### Constitution of India

**2019**

66. **Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to:**

(A) All persons living within the territory of India  
(B) All the citizens of India living in India  
(C) All persons domiciled in India  
(D) All persons natural as well as artificial.

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.14 L/w 19, 21, 358, 359 COI.**

**Explanation- Art.14** deals with Equality before law. It provides that State shall not deny to **any person** equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India i.e. in the eyes of law, all persons within the territory of India should be treated equally.

67. **Which of the following is correct?**

(A) Article 15(3) of the Constitution prevents the State from making provision for women and children  
(B) Nothing in Article 15 of the Constitution shall prevent the State from making provisions for women and children  
(C) The State is prevented from making special provision for disabled by Article 15 of the Constitution of India  
(D) Special provisions are made for foreign diplomats under Article 15 of the Constitution of India.

**Ans. [B]**

**Linked Provision- Art.15 L/w 14, 16, 18, 358, 359 COI.**

**Explanation- Art.15** deals with prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Art.15(3) provides that nothing in Art.15 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

68. **Which one of the following does not correctly match?**

(A) Freedom of speech & expression - includes freedom of press  
(B) Freedom of conscience - includes right to wear and carry Kirpan by Sikhs  
(C) Right to personal liberty - includes right to carry on any trade or business  
(D) Right to equality- includes principles of natural Justice

**Ans. [C] or [D]**

**Linked Provision- Art.21 L/w 14, 19, 358, 359 COI.**

**Explanation-** Right to Personal liberty does not include right to carry on any trade or business. Art.21 provides for right to Personal Liberty as "No person

shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law."

**Case Law-** In **Sodan Singh vs. New Delhi Municipal Committee (1989)**, the Court held that the right to carry on trade or business is not included in the concept of life and personal liberty. Thus, Art.21 is not attracted in the case of trade and business.

69. **Which of the following is not a fundamental right?**

(A) right to property  
(B) right to assemble peacefully  
(C) right to move freely throughout the country  
(D) right to Constitutional remedies

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.300A L/w 19(1)(f) COI.**

**Explanation- Art.300A** deals with Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law. It was inserted by 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978. This amendment eliminated the right to property as a fundamental right and replaced it with Art.300A, which reduced it to a legal right.

70. **The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of**

(A) six to fourteen years  
(B) five to ten years  
(C) five to twelve years  
(D) seven to fourteen years.

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.21A L/w 15, 30, 41, 45, 46, 51A(k), 337 COI.**

**Explanation- Art.21A** deals with Right to education. It was inserted by Constitution 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2002. It provides that State shall provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right.

71. **No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than .**

(A) three months  
(B) six months  
(C) one year  
(D) nine months.

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.22 L/w 358, 359 COI, Sec.50, 57 CrPC.**

**Explanation- Art.22** deals with protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Art.22(4)-(7) provides the procedure which is to be followed if a person is arrested under the law of 'Preventive Detention'. **Art.22(4)** states that no law framed for preventive detention gives authority to detain any

## GJS PAPERATHON

### Constitution of India

person for more than **3 months** unless; an advisory board reports a sufficient cause for such detention.

- 72. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for freedom to manage religious affairs?**

(A) Article 26  
(B) Article 28  
(C) Article 29  
(D) Article 30.

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.26 L/w 25, 27-28, 358, 359 COI.**

**Explanation- Art.26** deals with freedom to manage religious affairs. It guarantees to every religious denomination the following rights-

1. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes,
2. to manage its own affairs in matters of religion,
3. to own and acquire movable and immovable property, and
4. to administer such property in accordance with law.

- 73. Which of the following writs can be issued only against the Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities?**

(A) Mandamus  
(B) Habeas Corpus  
(C) Certiorari  
(D) Quo warranto

**Ans. [C]**

**Linked Provision- Art.32 L/w 139, 226, 358, 359 COI.**

**Explanation-** The literal meaning of the writ of 'Certiorari' is 'To be certified' or 'To be informed.' This writ is issued by a court higher in authority to a lower court or tribunal ordering them either to transfer a case pending with them to itself or quash their order in a case. It can be issued against the Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities.

- 74. One of the objectives of Directive Principles of State policy is:**

(A) prohibition of liquor  
(B) prevention of cow slaughter  
(C) protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife  
(D) prevention of gambling

**Ans. [B] or [C]**

**Linked Provision- Part IV (Art.36-51) COI.**

**Explanation- Part IV** deals with Directive principles of State policy. DPSPs act as a guidelines for the state which needs to be taken into consideration while making new laws. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court. The major

objectives of DPSP are to maintain economic, social and political justice in the affairs of the State.

- 75. Which of the following is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India?**

(A) To be truthful to one's duties  
(B) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of children  
(C) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of human beings  
(D) To renounce practices derogatory the dignity of women

**Ans. [D]**

**Linked Provision- Art.51A COI.**

**Explanation-** The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added a Chap.IV-A which consist of Art.51A provides 11 Fundamental Duties for citizens. Fundamental duties requires citizens to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behaviour because rights and duties are co-relative.

**Art.51A(e)** Fundamental duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

### 2019-II

- 41. By which Amendment Act to the Constitution of India, the provision with regard to compulsory acquisition of property was omitted?**

(A) 44th Amendment  
(B) 42nd Amendment  
(C) 61st Amendment  
(D) 40th Amendment

**Ans. [A]**

**Linked Provision- Art.31 L/w 19(1)(f), 300A COI.**

**Explanation- Art.31** deals with compulsory acquisition of property, which was repealed by the Constitution 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978 w.e.f. 20-06-1979. 44th Amendment Act, 1978 inserted Art.300A which deals with persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law. This amendment also eliminated the right to property as a fundamental right & reduced it to a legal right.

- 60. Article 51A of the Constitution of India provides for:**

(A) fundamental duties  
(B) promotion of international peace and security  
(C) organization of agriculture and animal husbandry  
(D) protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance



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Analysis Table (GJS 2017-2023 Mains Previous Year Papers)							
Paper – I ( Criminal)							
S. No.	Subjects	Total marks of Last 5 Years					Average Marks (Last 5 Years)
		2017 [MM-75]	2019 [MM-75]	2020 [MM-75]	2022 [MM-100]	2023 [MM-100]	
1.	Indian Penal Code, 1860.	25	13	19	28	15	20
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.	40	15	22	36	32	29
3.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	25	15	14	14	28	19.20
4.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.	5	20	2	7	10	8.80
5.	Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.	5	-	2	5	5	3.40
6.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	10	10	8	2	5	7
7.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.	-	1	-	-	-	0.20
8.	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.	5	1	1	-	-	1.40
9.	Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Only Ch. XVII).	12	6	8	14	15	11
10.	Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.	-	-	1	-	-	0.20
11.	Information Technology Act, 2000	-	-	-	2	-	0.40
12.	Gujarat Prohibition Act, 1949					2	0.40
13.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act					8	1.6
14.	Practical question	10	10	10	10	15	11
15.	English (Essay)	-	-	-	12	12	4.8
16.	Gujarat Prevention of Gambling Act, 1956.						Newly Added
17.	Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986						Newly Added

**GUJARAT JUDICIAL MAINS EXAMINATION**  
**PAPER – I (CRIMINAL)**

Time: 3 Hours.

Total Marks: 100

**Note:**

- (1) Answers to questions may be given either in English or Gujarati, if not instructed otherwise.
- (2) If more questions are attempted than required, the best combination of the answers shall be taken into consideration.
- (3) Please answer the questions bearing in mind the weight-age of marks allotted to the questions.

**Indian Penal Code, 1860**

2017

**4. Answer the questions :**

**[15]**

**(1) Difference between Theft and Extortion.**

**Linked Provisions :** - Section 378 Theft, Section 383 Extortion.

**Explanation :** - Theft - The property took dishonestly without the consent of the property holder.

Extortion - Property has been taken dishonestly with the consent of the property holder which is obtained by coercion.

**(2) Difference between Common Intention and Common Object.**

**Linked Provisions :-** Section 34 - Common Intention and Section 149 - Common Object.

**Explanation :-** The main distinction between common object and common intention is that common object refers to the goal that members of an unlawful assembly have in mind when they gather together, whereas common intention refers to the shared intention of two or more people to commit a criminal act regardless of whether they have gathered together.

**(3) Difference between Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt.**

**Linked Provisions :-** Section 319 - Simple Hurt and Section 320 - Grievous Hurt

**Explanation :-**

1. In simple hurt, the injuries caused are bodily pain, disease, infirmity, etc. In grievous hurt, the injuries are caused to the body's essential organs like the eye, Ear, joints, permanent face or head disfigurement, fracture, etc.
2. Simple hurt is non-cognizable and bailable. Grievous hurt is cognizable, bailable.

## GJS MAINS PAPERATHON

Analysis Table (GJS 2017-2023 Mains Previous Year Papers)							
Paper – II ( Civil)							
S. No.	Subjects	Total marks of Last 5 Years					Average Marks (Last 5 Years)
		2017 [MM-75]	2019 [MM-75]	2020 [MM-75]	2022 [MM-100]	2023 [MM-100]	
1.	Constitution of India	-	-	-	2	-	0.40
2.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	32	22	16	29	35	26.80
3.	Limitation Act, 1963.	5	1	2	8	1	3.4
4.	Indian Contract Act, 1872.	25	12	23	19	23	20.40
5.	Indian Partnership Act, 1932.	14	12	15	17	1	11.8
6.	Specific Relief Act, 1963.	10	7	1	11	7	7.20
7.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	5	-	-	19	12	7.20
8.	Gujarat Court Fees Act, 2004.	2	-	-	-	-	0.40
9.	Hindu Law	-	-	-	-	5	1
10.	Muslim Law	-	-	-	-	7	1.40
11.	Indian Evidence Act	-	-	-	-	12	2.40
12.	Sale of Goods Act	-	-	-	-	5	1
13.	Practical question	5	10	10	10	15	10
14.	English (Essay)	10	15	15	15	12	13.40

**Note** – (\* Weightage Include marks of optional Questions)



**GUJARAT JUDICIAL MAINS EXAMINATION**  
**PAPER – II (CIVIL)**

Time: 3 Hours.

Total Marks: 100

**Note:**

- (1) Answers to questions may be given either in English or Gujarati, if not instructed otherwise.
- (2) If more questions are attempted than required, the best combination of the answers shall be taken into consideration.
- (3) Kindly answer the questions bearing in mind the weight-age of marks allotted to the questions.

**Constitution of India**

2022

5 **State whether the given statements are true or false:** [2]

- (5) Article 21A of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to sixteen years.

Linked Provisions:- False. Article 21A- Right to education

**Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**

2017

1. **Answer the questions :** [5]

- (1) **What are the essentials of pleadings ?**

**Explanation :- Order VI, Rule 2, Civil Procedure Code, 1908 are as follows :—**

1. Pleadings must contain a statement in a concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence as the case may be.
2. Pleadings must not state the evidence by which the material facts are to be proved.
3. The pleading should present material facts showing the cause of action or defence as the case may be.
4. Provisions of law need not be placed in a pleading as general principle is that to find out the law is the duty of the court. Legal effects are not to be stated by the party.
5. In India, the duty of a pleader is only to set out the facts upon which he relies and not the legal inference to be drawn from them i.e. the conclusion of law or a mixed question of law and fact should not be pleaded.

2. **Explain in brief :** [5]

- (1) **Explain the Provisions, as also principles to invoke the jurisdiction of Civil Court.**

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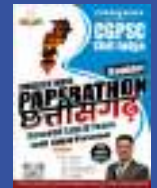
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