

PUNJAB JUDICIARY

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Note : The above index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for Punjab Judiciary Prelim/mains Examination

Disclaimer: All efforts have been made to assure accuracy of the answer given and explanation provided. However, any Bonafede or unintentional error or mistake as to typing, printing or otherwise will not entitled any reader of the book for any kind of damages or compensation whatsoever.

Analysis Table (PJS 2011-2023 Years Previous Papers)

Sr. No.	SUBJECTS	Total Questions no, (in %)							
		2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2023	Total No. of Q.	Average of Last Six PJS Exams (%)
I. Civil Major Law									
1.	Constitution of India	12	9	14	11	13	9	68	9.07%
2.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	19	18	16	16	16	16	101	13.47%
II. Criminal Major Law									
3.	Indian Penal Code, 1860	20	19	11	12	14	13	89	11.86%
4.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	15	19	14	14	11	13	86	11.46%
5.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	20	21	13	12	13	12	91	12.13%
III. Civil Minor Law									
6.	Indian Contract Act, 1872	8	4	6	7	7	6	38	5.07%
7.	Limitation Act, 1963	3	4	7	7	4	7	32	4.26%
8.	Specific Relief Act, 1963	6	3	4	6	3	5	27	3.6%
9.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	-	3	6	5	2	6	22	2.93%
10.	Registration Act, 1908	-	1	3	3	3	3	13	1.73%
11.	Partnership Act, 1932	-	2	5	3	4	3	17	2.27%
12.	Sale of Goods Act	6	2	2	2	3	2	17	2.27%
13.	Hindu Law	5	7	12	12	14	15	65	8.66%
14.	Muslim Law	2	2	1	1	2	2	10	1.33%
IV. Criminal Minor Law									
-	-	-						-	-
V. Local Law									
15.	Punjab Courts Act, 1918	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	.54%
16.	East Punjab urban rent restriction act	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	.54%
17.	Customary Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Others : GK / GS / Language									
18.	Gk & GS	9	10	10	13	12	12	66	8.8%
Total									100%

Constitution of India

Year- Wise Weightage Analysis

Sr. No.	SUBJECTS	Total Questions no, (in %)						Total No. of Q.
		2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2023	
1.	HISTORY & SOURCES OF CONSTITUTION	-	-	-	-	98		1
2.	Preamble of Constitution	39,	97,	34	-	107	106	5
3.	THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY	-	98	-	-	-	55	2
4.	Fundamental Rights	36, 42, 43, 45, 46	92, 93, 94,	47, 48, 71, 125	32, 62, 91, 98, 99	100, 101, 104, 105, 110, 111, 122	-	24
5.	Directive Principles of State Policy	-	96	1	-	-	-	2
6.	Fundamental Duties	37	-	-	112	-	-	2
7.	The Union	38, 41	95, 99,	32, 46, 49, 50, 90, 119, 124	2, 33, 90, 92	108, 109	51, 52, 53, 54 , 107	22
8.	The States	-	-	56	3	-	-	2
9.	The Panchayats	-	-	-	-	-	57	1
10.	Services under the Union & the States	-	100	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Elections	-	-	-	-	99	-	1
12.	Emergency Provisions	40, 47	-	-	-	106	56	4
13.	Amendment Of The Constitution	44	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total								68

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Constitution of India

History & Sources of Constitution

2019

98. Parliament is a 'Continual Constituent Assembly' opinion was delivered by which judge?
- (a) Justice Dwivedi
 - (b) Justice Ray
 - (c) Justice Chandrachud
 - (d) Justice Khanna

Ans. [a]

Linked Provisions :-

Preamble - In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution. L/w Article - 106, 368, 370, 394A.

Explanation :- Parliament is a 'Continual Constituent Assembly' opinion was delivered by the Justice Dwivedi.

Preamble of Constitution

2011

39. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure:
- (A) fundamental rights to all individuals
 - (B) fundamental duties to citizens of India
 - (C) dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation
 - (D) security of service to the Government servant.

Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Preamble of the Constitution**
2. **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**
3. **Part III**- Fundamental Rights (Article 12-35)
4. **Part IV**- Directive. Principles of State Policy (Article 36- 51)
5. **Part IVA**- Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)

Explanation:-

1. The preamble of the Indian Constitution serves as a brief introductory statement of the Constitution that sets out the guiding purpose, principles and philosophy of the Indian Constitution. By 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976, it was amended which determined to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic. It secures justice, liberty, equality to all citizens of India and promotes fraternity amongst the people. The idea of the following things can be given by the Preamble which are: (a) Source of the Constitution, (b) Nature of Indian State, (c) A statement of its objectives, (d) Date of its adoption.
2. **Landmark case**- (a) In Re Berubari Union case (1960) (b) Keshvananda Bharti v. State of Kerala (1973)

2013

97. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to:
- (a) the President
 - (b) the People
 - (c) the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature
 - (d) the Parliament

Ans. [b]

Explanation:- The constitution, being a text without any authors or many authors represents the voice of the people, crystallised and codified the aspiration behind various movements and struggles for freedom from the British prior to the constitutional making process. In the Indian scenario, the preamble of the Indian constitution states that 'We the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic thus implying that the people are sovereign as the governing body derives its legitimacy from the people itself.

2015

34. The Preamble of Constitution of India includes all the following except-
- (a) Equality of status
 - (b) Adult Franchise
 - (c) Fraternity
 - (d) Justice

Ans. [b]

Linked Provisions- Preamble, Art.326 COI.

Explanation- Preamble of COI presents the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation. Followings are the components of Preamble-

- (1) Sovereign (independent authority of a State).
- (2) Socialist (democratic socialism).
- (3) Secular (democratic socialism).
- (4) Democratic (rule of the people).
- (5) Republic (head of state is elected).
- (6) Justice.
- (7) Liberty.
- (8) Equality.
- (9) Fraternity.

The concept of "Adult Franchise" is nowhere mentioned in the Preamble. It is provided under Art.326 COI which implies that all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their caste or education, religion, colour, race and economic conditions, are eligible to vote.

2019

107. Which of the following words is not used with "Liberty" in the preamble of the Constitution?
- (a) Worship
 - (b) Speech
 - (c) Expression
 - (d) Faith

Ans. [b]

Constitution of India

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 14**- Equality before law.
2. **Article 19** - Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
3. **Article 21** - Protection of life and personal liberty.
4. **Article 25** - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Explanation:- Preamble

1. The Preamble provides for liberty of thoughts, expression, belief, faith and worship.
2. Liberty: The term 'Liberty' means freedom for the people to choose their way of life, have political views and behavior in society. Liberty does not mean freedom to do anything, a person can do anything but in the limit set by the law.

2023

106. Which of the following is not included in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Equality
- (b) Liberty
- (c) Sanctity
- (d) Justice

Ans. [c]

Linked Provisions:- Preamble of the Constitution

Explanation:- Preamble proclaims India as a country to be a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic. Preamble has some objectives stated for the country like justice, liberty, and equality to all citizens. It also aims at promoting fraternity to maintain the integrity and unity of the country.

The Union and its Territory

2013

98. The power of Parliament to form new States or alteration of areas and boundaries is drawn from:

- (a) List I-Union List only
- (b) List III-Concurrent List also
- (c) The Constitution other than Article 246
- (d) None of the above

Ans. [c]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 2**-Admission or establishment of new States.
2. **Article 3**-Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
3. **Article 4**-Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.
4. **Article 246**-Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States.
5. **Article 368**-Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.
6. **Schedule 1**- The States and The Union territories.

Explanation:-

1. Article 1 elucidates India a "Union of States". These states are specified in the First Schedule of the constitution. First Schedule lists the States and Territories of India and also lists if any changes to borders of them. Articles 2, 3 and 4 enable parliament by law admit a new state, increase, decrease the area of any state.
2. Under Article 3, the parliament has the right to create a new state by removing territory from another state, uniting states or portions of states, or joining any area to a part of another state. It also has the authority to change the boundaries or name of any state, as well as raise or decrease its territory.

2023

55. Which authority has the power to alter the boundaries of a State:

- (a) State Government
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Delimitation Commission

Ans. [c]

Linked Provisions :-Article 3, Parliament has the power by law to form a new State from the territory of any State or by uniting two or more States, increase or decrease the area of any state, or alter the boundaries or the name, of any State.

- (i) such a Bill must be introduced only on the recommendation of the President,
- (ii) before recommending the bill, the President has to refer it to the concerned State Legislature which would express its view within a specified period. The President is not, however, bound by the views of the State Legislature. A simple majority and ordinary legislative procedure are enough for Parliament to form new States or alter existing State boundaries.

Fundamental Rights

2011

36. Under the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is NOT a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion?

- (A) public order
- (B) morality
- (C) social justice
- (D) health

Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Article 25**- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
2. **Article 26**- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
3. **Article 27**- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

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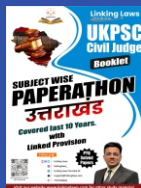
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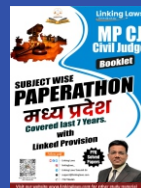
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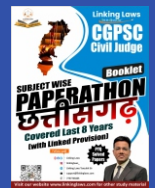
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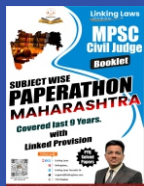
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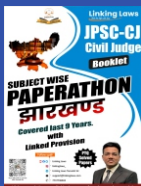
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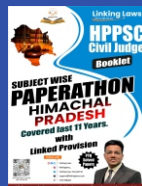
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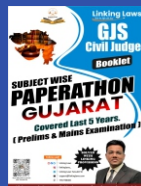
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HP PSC (CJ)



GJS



DJS



BPSC (CJ)

and
many
more

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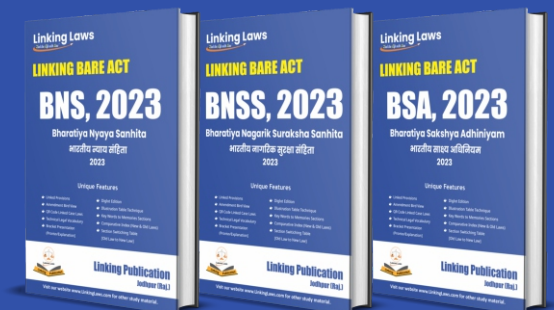


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