



DELHI APP



LINKING PAPERATHON BOOKLET

Unique Features

- 👉 English Edition
- 👉 Subject & Year wise Analysis
- 👉 Weightage Table (Year & Subject wise)
- 👉 Exam Coverage (Year 2015-2025)
- 👉 Section - Switching Table (Old to New Laws)
- 👉 Linked Provision (with New Criminal Laws - BNS, BNSS, BSA)
- 👉 Linking Explanation (with New Criminal Laws - BNS, BNSS, BSA)



QR for
Linking Laws BIO

©All Rights Reserved

Visit Official Website www.LinkingLaws.com for other Linking Publications or
Install Linking App for E-Access of Linking Study Materials

DELHI APP PAPERATHON

Cover Years 2015 – 2025

ENGLISH EDITION

Sample Preview



Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

INDEX

	S. No.	Subjects	Page No.
Syllabus Division	i.	Syllabus	4
	ii.	Weightage Analysis Table (Prelims)	5
	iii.	Section Switching Table (Old to New Criminal Laws)	6-10
	vi.	Topics (Prelims)	11-218
CIVIL MAJOR	1.	Constitution of India	11-60
CRIMINAL MAJOR	2.	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)	61-85
	3.	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (CrPC, 1973)	86-109
	4.	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (IEA, 1882)	110-137
CRIMINAL MINOR	5.	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	138-149
	6.	Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002	150-156
	7.	Information Technology Act, 2000	157-172
	8.	Environment Protection Act, 1986	173-175
Special Investigation Laws	9.	Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946	176-185
	10.	Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003	186-198
Business & corporate laws	11.	Companies Act, 2013	199-212
	12.	Competition Act, 2002	213-218

Note : The above Index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for Delhi APP 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.

SYLLABUS

Scheme of Examination

Total Questions : 100 Questions

Total Marks: 100 Marks

Duration : 2 Hours

1. Constitution of India
2. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) / Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)
3. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) / Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC)
4. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) / Indian Evidence Act, 1882 (IEA)
5. Information Technology Act, 2000
6. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
7. Companies Act, 2013
8. Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 (CVC)
9. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
10. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946
11. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
12. Competition Act, 2002

Note : The above Syllabus as per latest syllabus for Delhi APP Prelim/mains Examination

DELHI APP PAPERATHON

LINKING WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS (YEAR & SUBJECT WISE) {DELHI APP PREVIOUS PAPERS 2015 - 2025}									
Syllabus Division	S. No.	Subjects	Total Number of Questions						
			2015	2017	2020	2021	2023	2025	* Total
CIVIL MAJOR	1.	Constitution of India	25	26	17	30	13	24	135
CRIMINAL MAJOR	2.	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)	25	18	9	19	10	14	95
	3.	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (CrPC, 1973)	25	18	10	16	6	17	92
	4.	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (IEA, 1882)	25	15	10	16	8	13	87
CRIMINAL MINOR	5.	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	5	10	-	10	1	5	31
	6.	Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002	-	-	1	8	3	5	17
	7.	Information Technology Act, 2000	5	15	10	8	4	8	50
	8.	Environment Protection Act, 1986	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION LAWS	9.	Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946	5	9	-	5	3	4	26
	10.	Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003	5	10	-	8	2	4	29
BUSINESS & CORPORATE LAWS	11.	Companies Act, 2013	-	-	5	-	8-	15	28
	12.	Competition Act, 2002	-	-	4	-	-	7	11

Note : The above Index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for Delhi APP Examination

* Excluding the Questions w.r.t. laws that are not part of the latest syllabus.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Year & Subject - Wise Weightage Analysis

Year	Question No.	Total No. of Questions
2015	1-25	25
2017	26-51	26
2020	52-68	17
2021	69-98	30
2023	99-111	13
2025	112-135	24
Total		135

DELHI APP PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

2015

1. The Preamble is useful in Constitutional interpretation because it:

- (a) uses vague and value-loaded words.
- (b) contains the real objective and philosophy of the Constitution makers.
- (c) is a source of power and of limitations.
- (d) gives an exhaustive list of basic features of the Constitution.

Ans. [b]

Linked Provision: Preamble to the CoI.

Explanation:

- 1. The Preamble reflects the **ideals, objectives and philosophy** underlying the Constitution.
- 2. It helps courts understand the **intention of the Constitution-makers** while interpreting constitutional provisions.
- 3. In **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- 4. It embodies fundamental constitutional values such as **Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity**.
- 5. However, the Preamble is **not an independent source of power**.
- 6. It cannot override or control the clear language of substantive constitutional provisions.

2. The Supreme Court of India does NOT have original exclusive jurisdiction regarding a dispute between:

- (a) the Government of India and a State or States.
- (b) the Government of India and one State on one side and one or more States on the other side.
- (c) two States.
- (d) the Government of India and a foreign embassy located in India.

Ans. [d]

Linked Provision: Article 131, CoI.

Explanation:

- 1. Article 131 confers **exclusive original jurisdiction** on the Supreme Court in certain disputes involving the Union and States.
- 2. It covers disputes between the **Government of India and one or more States**.
- 3. It also covers disputes between **two or more States**.
- 4. The dispute must involve a **legal right**, and not merely a political question.
- 5. A **foreign embassy** is not included among the parties specified under Article 131.
- 6. Therefore, a dispute between the Union Government and a foreign embassy does **not** fall within Article 131's original jurisdiction.

3. The Governor of a State has power to constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of:

- (a) Panchayats.
- (b) State.

- (c) religious and charitable institutions.
- (d) Statutory bodies.

Ans. [a]

Linked Provision: Article 243-I, CoI.

- **Article 243-I** — State Finance Commission for Panchayats.
- **Article 243-Y** — Finance Commission provisions relating to Municipalities.
- **Article 280(3)(bb) & (c)** — Union Finance Commission and augmentation of State funds for Panchayats/Municipalities.

Explanation:

- 1. The Governor shall, after every five years, constitute a **State Finance Commission**.
- 2. It reviews the financial position of **Panchayats and Municipalities**.
- 3. The Commission recommends the principles for distribution of State revenues to local bodies.
- 4. It also recommends measures to improve the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities.
- 5. Therefore, the Governor's power under Article 243-I specifically concerns **Panchayats and Municipalities**, not the State Government itself.
- 6. Among the given options, **Panchayats** is the correct answer.

4. The seat of a Member of Parliament may NOT become vacant if he / she:

- (a) absents from the meetings of the House for eight weeks.
- (b) holds membership of both Houses of Parliament.
- (c) holds the membership of one House of Parliament and also that of a State Legislature.
- (d) is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign State.

Ans. [a]

Linked Provisions:

- **Article 101(4), Constitution of India** — Vacation of seat due to absence for 60 days.
- **Article 101(2)** — Vacation of seat on simultaneous membership of Parliament and a State Legislature.
- **Article 102(1)(d)** — Disqualification for acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign State.
- **Representation of the People Act, 1951** — Statutory provisions relating to disqualification.

Explanation:

- 1. Article 101(4) provides that a seat may be declared vacant if a member remains absent from **all meetings for 60 days** without permission of the House.
- 2. The period of prorogation or adjournment exceeding four consecutive days is excluded while calculating these 60 days.

BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (IPC, 1860)

Year & Subject - Wise Weightage Analysis

Year	Question No.	Total No. of Questions
2015	1-25	25
2017	26-43	18
2020	44-52	9
2021	53-71	19
2023	72-81	10
2025	82-95	14
Total		95

2015

1. 'A', in good faith, believing property belonging to 'Z' to be 'A's own property, takes that property out of 'B's possession. 'A' has committed:

- (a) theft.
- (b) no offence.
- (c) criminal misappropriation of property.
- (d) cheating.

Ans. [b]

Linked Provision: Section 303(1) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 378 of IPC].

Explanation: Dishonest intention (mens rea) is an essential ingredient of theft. Since 'A' takes the property in good faith believing it to be his own, the intention to take dishonestly is absent. Illustration (g) to Section 303(1) of the BNS explicitly confirms that 'A' is not guilty of theft or any other offence under such circumstances.

2. 'A' is committing robbery, 'B' is attempting to commit robbery, 'C' is present and aiding 'A' in robbery, while 'D' and 'E' are present and aiding 'B' in attempting to commit robbery. If all of them are conjointly doing this, then:

- (a) 'A' is guilty of robbery; 'B' of attempt to commit robbery, and 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of abetment of robbery.
- (b) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of criminal conspiracy.
- (c) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of committing robbery with common intention.
- (d) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' are guilty of committing dacoity.

Ans. [1]

Linked Provision: Section 310(1) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 391 of IPC].

Explanation: Dacoity is committed when five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing/attempting to commit robbery and persons present and aiding amounts to five or more. Here, all five persons ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E') are conjointly acting together to commit or attempt robbery or aid the same. Thus, every person so committing, attempting, or aiding is guilty of dacoity.

3. Believing sugar to be arsenic (a poison), 'A' mixes the same into 'B's food with the intention of causing 'B's death. 'B' eats the food but does not die. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) attempt to commit murder.
- (b) no offence.
- (c) attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- (d) using criminal force.

Ans. [a]

Linked Provision: Section 109 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 307 of IPC].

Explanation: To constitute an attempt to commit murder, there must be an act done with the intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if the act caused death, the accused would be guilty of murder. Under Illustration (a) of Section 109 BNS, 'A' intends to cause 'B's death by administering what 'A' believes to be poison. The impossibility of the act causing death due to a mistake of fact (mixing sugar instead of arsenic) does not negate the criminal intention and the execution of the execution step towards murder.

4. 'A' signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. 'A' has committed the offence of:

- (a) cheating.
- (b) fabricating false evidence.
- (c) cheating by personation.
- (d) forgery.

Ans. [c]

Linked Provision: Section 335 (Explanation 1) and Section 336 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 464 (Explanation 1) and Section 463 of IPC].

Explanation: According to Explanation 1 to Section 335 of BNS, a man's signature of his own name may amount to forgery if it is done with the intention that it may be believed to have been executed by another person bearing the same name. Since 'A' signed his own name with the dishonest intention of causing others to believe it was drawn by a different person of the same name, he is guilty of making a false document and consequently commits forgery.

5. 'A' finds the key of 'Z's house, which 'Z' had lost, and commits house trespass by using the key he has found. 'A' is guilty of:

- (a) house trespass.
- (b) criminal trespass.
- (c) house breaking.
- (d) lurking house trespass.

Ans. [a]

Linked Provision: Section 329(1) [Fifthly] and Section 331 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 445 [Fifthly] and Section 453 of IPC].

Explanation: A person is said to commit "house-breaking" if he effects his entrance into a house by any passage opened by himself or by an abettor of the trespass in order to commit the trespass. Clause Fifthly of Section 329(1) BNS explicitly covers cases where the entrance is gained by using a key which the trespasser did not gain from the owner or occupier with authority to open the door (including lost keys found by the trespasser). Thus, using 'Z's lost key to gain entry constitutes house-breaking.

DELHI APP PAPERATHON

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)

92. As per the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Right of private defence extends to running the risk of harming innocent persons, if such a right cannot be effectually exercised without risk of such harm
2. Right to private defence of body is a right of a person to defend only his body, against any offence
3. Right to private defence does not extend to causing death to the assailant, if this right is exercised against an assault with intention of kidnapping

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Ans. (a)

Linked Provisions: Section 44, Section 38, and Section 41 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Sections 106, 97, and 100 of IPC].

Explanation:

1. **Statement 1 is CORRECT:** Under Section 44 BNS (formerly Section 106 IPC), if an assault causes reasonable apprehension of death, and the person exercising the right of private defence is so situated that he cannot effectually exercise it without risk of harming an innocent person, his right extends to running that risk. (Direct statutory text of S. 44 BNS).
2. **Statement 2 is INCORRECT:** Under Section 38(a) BNS (formerly Section 97 IPC), every person has a right to defend his own body, AND the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body. It is not restricted solely to defending one's own body.
3. **Statement 3 is INCORRECT:** Under Clause (v) of Section 41 BNS (formerly Section 100 IPC), an assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting is explicitly enumerated as one of the situations where the right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death to the assailant.

93. Which of the following kinds of hurt are designated as grievous under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

1. Emasculation
2. Permanent disfigurement of head
3. Dislocation of tooth
4. Fracture of bone

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Ans. (d)

Linked Provision: Section 116 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 320 of IPC].

Explanation: Under Section 116 BNS (formerly Section 320 IPC), eight specific clauses of hurt are designated as "Grievous Hurt":

1. Emasculation (Clause First)
2. Permanent privation of the sight of either eye (Clause Second)
3. Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear (Clause Third)
4. Privation of any member or joint (Clause Fourth)
5. Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint (Clause Fifth)
6. Permanent disfigurement of the head or face (Clause Sixth)
7. Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth (Clause Seventh)
8. Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits (Clause Eighth)

All four items listed in the question—Emasculation (1), Permanent disfigurement of head (2), Dislocation of tooth (3), and Fracture of bone (4)—fall strictly within the statutory definition under Section 116 BNS.

94. In which of the following instances is the offence of theft committed under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

1. A finds a ring lying on road, not in possession of any person. A picks up the ring
2. A gave his ring to B for repair. A takes the ring back from B without paying the cost of repair to B
3. A cuts down a tree on B's ground with the intention of taking it without B's consent
4. A in good faith, believing that a book belongs to her, takes it out of B's possession

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Ans. (c)

Linked Provision: Section 303 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) [formerly Section 378 of IPC].

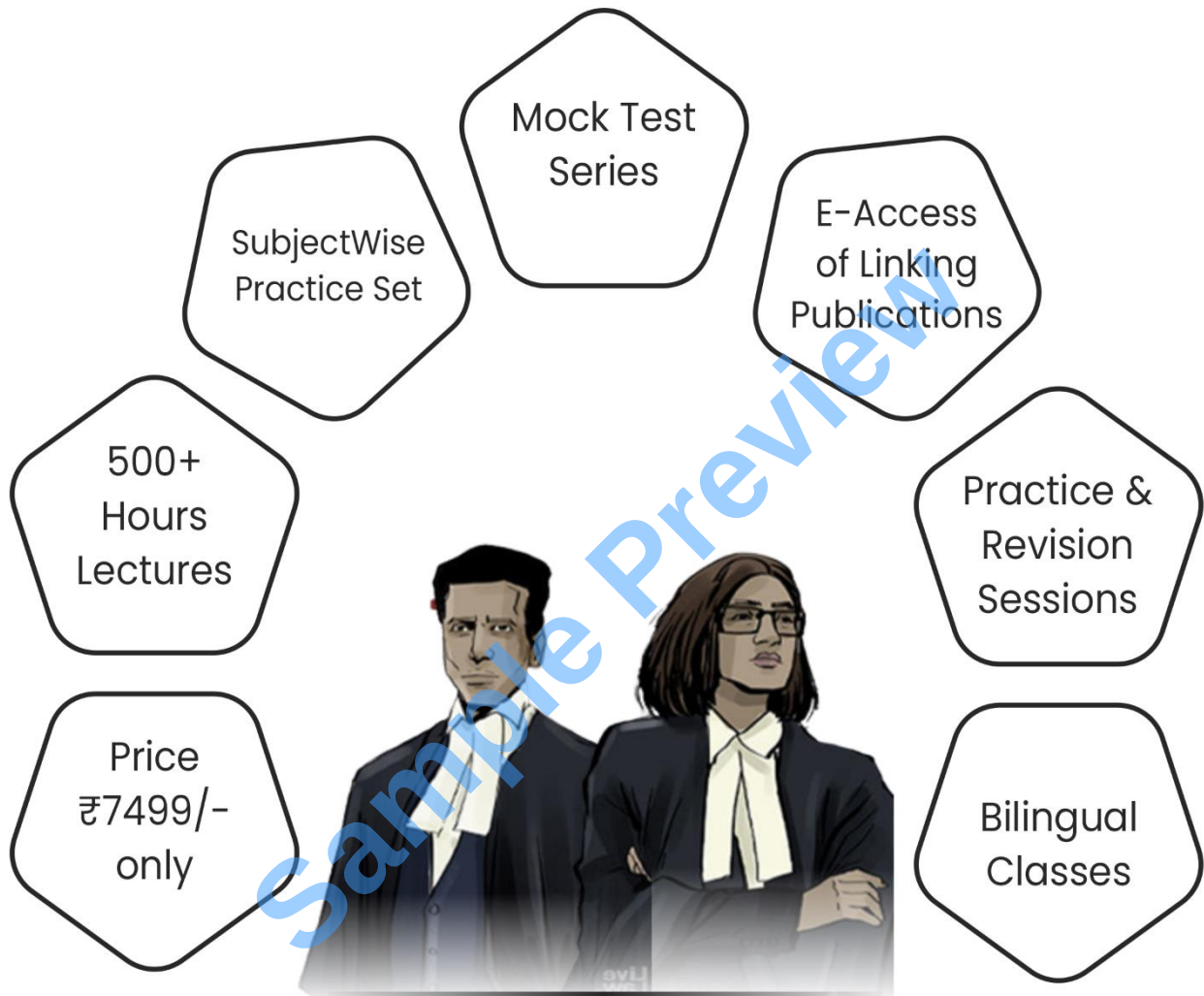
Explanation:

1. Instance 1 is NOT Theft: Under Explanation 1 and Section 314 BNS (formerly S. 403 IPC), a ring lying lost on a public road is not in the possession of any person. Picking it up is not theft; it may amount to Dishonest Misappropriation of Property if converted later.
2. Instance 2 IS Theft: Based on Illustration (j) to Section 303 BNS (S. 378 IPC). 'B' has a lawful lien on the ring for repair costs. 'A', despite being the owner, takes the ring out of 'B's possession dishonestly to deprive 'B' of his security/money, which constitutes Theft (ownership is not a defense against violating another's lawful possession).
3. Instance 3 IS Theft: Based on Illustration (a) and Explanation 1 & 2 to Section 303 BNS. As soon as 'A' severs the tree from 'B's land with the intention of taking it without 'B's consent, the severance itself completes the moving and constitutes Theft.



DELHI APP

Recorded Course Validity : 06 Months



Linking Support
988 774 6100



ENROL NOW

