

PAPERATHON

Paper Analysis

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DJS-2019

Major Law

(Criminal)



**INDEX**

SR. NO.	SUBJECT	Q. NO.
1	Cr. P.C.	149-174
2	IPC	175-200
3	IEA	1-11



149 If a person fails to comply with the terms of a notice for appearance under Section 41A(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure or is unwilling to identify himself, the police officer

41 - X
41A ✓

(a) may, (subject to such orders as may have been passed by a competent court in this behalf, arrest him for the offence mentioned in the notice.

(b) shall arrest him for the offence mentioned in the notice.

(c) may not arrest him for the offence mentioned in the notice.

(d) may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant arrest him.

150. The memorandum of arrest to be prepared by every police officer while making an arrest shall be

(a) attested by at least two witnesses, one of which shall be a member of the family arrested.

(b) attested by at least two witnesses, one of which is a member of the family of the person arrested and the other a gazette officer living in the locality where the arrest is made.

↳ (c) arrested by at least one witness, who is a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made and shall be countersigned by the person arrested.

(d) as far as may be possible in the circumstances in which arrest is made attested by at least one witness.

S. 41/B

151. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within his local jurisdiction, he may
- (a) only direct a police officer posted in a police station within his local jurisdiction to arrest the offender.
 - (b) order only a gazette officer to arrest the offender.
 - ✓ (c) himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender.
 - (d) None of these

41
42
43
44
45
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152. If any court has reason to believe that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded so that such warrant cannot be executed, such court may publish a written **proclamation** requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than from the date of publishing of such proclamation.

- (a) fifteen days
- (b) thirty days
- (c) forty five days
- (d) sixty days

61-69
70-81
82
83-86

87-90

C.6 Compel Appear

Proclaim
Order

S. 82 (4)

Proclaimed
Person

Proclaimed
Father

153. Compensation can be awarded to the victim of a penal offence under of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- (a) Section 340
- (b) Section 357
- (c) Section 357A
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

2019
31/12/09

VCS

37 - 4841

C. 27
Judgment
353 - 365

357

357A

Court
Recommend

Victim
Family Member

LSA

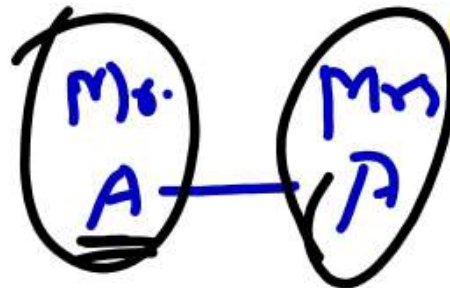
154. An order for a monthly allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding under **Section 125** of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be payable: §. 125(2)

Rajnish
v
Neha

§ 125(2)

- (a) from the date of the order.
- (b) from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceedings.
- (c) from the date of the order, or, if so ordered, from the date of the application for maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceedings.
- (d) from any date as the Magistrate may deem fit and proper.

155. An order for alteration in the allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance can be made by a Magistrate under Section 127 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on proof of a change in the circumstances, at the instance of



yo

- (a) any person receiving under Section 125 a monthly allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance.
- (b) any person ordered under Section 125 to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance.
- (c) relative of any person ordered under Section 125 to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance or interim maintenance.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

156. Which of the following statements is **false** in the context of Section 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding investigation of non cognizable cases? S 155

CR
S 155
NC
False

- (a) No police officer shall investigate a non cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate having power to try such case or commit the case for trial.
- (b) Any police officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation including the power to arrest without warrant, as an officer in charge of a police station may exercise in a cognizable case.
- (c) Where a case relates to two or more offences of which at least one is cognizable, the case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case, notwithstanding that the other offences are non cognizable.
- (d) Upon receipt of information of the commission of a non cognizable offence, the officer in charge of a police station shall enter the substance of the information in a book in such form as the state government may prescribe in this behalf.

157. A Magistrate may take cognizance under Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of any offence

190(1)(a)

(a) upon receiving a **complaint** of facts which constitute such offence or upon his **own knowledge** that such offence has been committed. 190(1)(c)

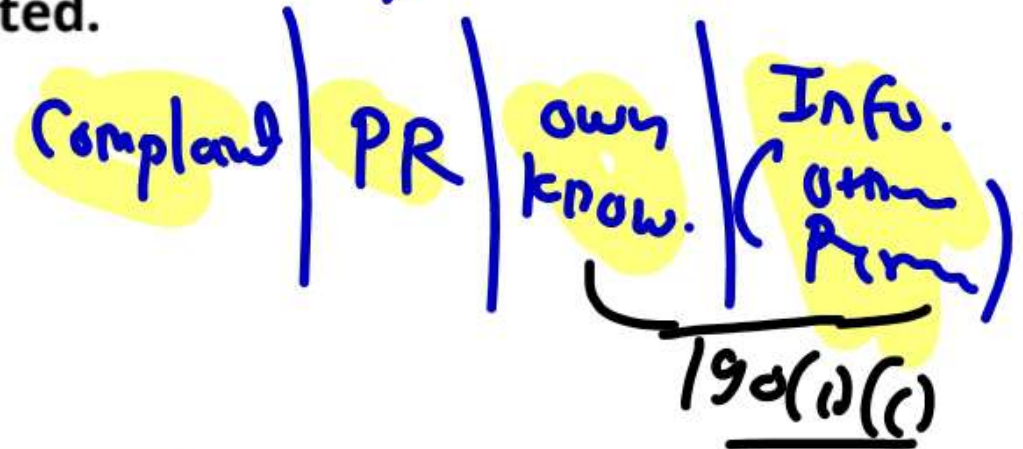
190(1)(b)

(b) upon a **police report** of such facts.

190(1)(c)

(c) upon information received from any person (other than a police officer) that such offence has been committed.

(d) All these



158. In a case an application for bail is filed by the accused who is alleged to have committed an offence under section 376 AB of the Indian Penal Code, in such a case it is

- (a) mandatory to give a notice of such bail application, before granting bail, to the public prosecutor within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of notice of such application.
- (b) mandatory to give a notice of such bail application, before granting bail, to the public prosecutor within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of notice of such application.
- (c) not mandatory to give notice to the public prosecutor if the complainant/ informant is represented through a private counsel.
- (d) not mandatory to give notice to the public prosecutor if the court considers that it is not practicable to give such notice.

✓
c. 33
436
437
438
439

159. Any court may alter or add to any charge

- (a) before examination of an accused under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (b) after examination of an accused under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure but before examination of defence witnesses.
- (c) before examination of any prosecution witness.
- ↳ (d) at any time before the judgment is pronounced

C.17. 211-224

160. When, in any warrant case instituted otherwise than on a police report, the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate shall

TRIAL

- (a) satisfy himself that he has complied with the provisions of Section 207 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (b) postpone ^{PR} issue of process against the accused if he is residing at a place beyond and area in which he exercises his jurisdiction.
- (c) either inquire into the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by a police officer for the purpose of deciding whether or not there is sufficient ground for proceeding.
- (d) shall proceed to hear the prosecution and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

161. When in a **summons-case** the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate

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250
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X (a) the **prosecutor shall open** his case by describing the charge brought against the accused and stating by what evidence he proposes to prove the guilt of the accused.

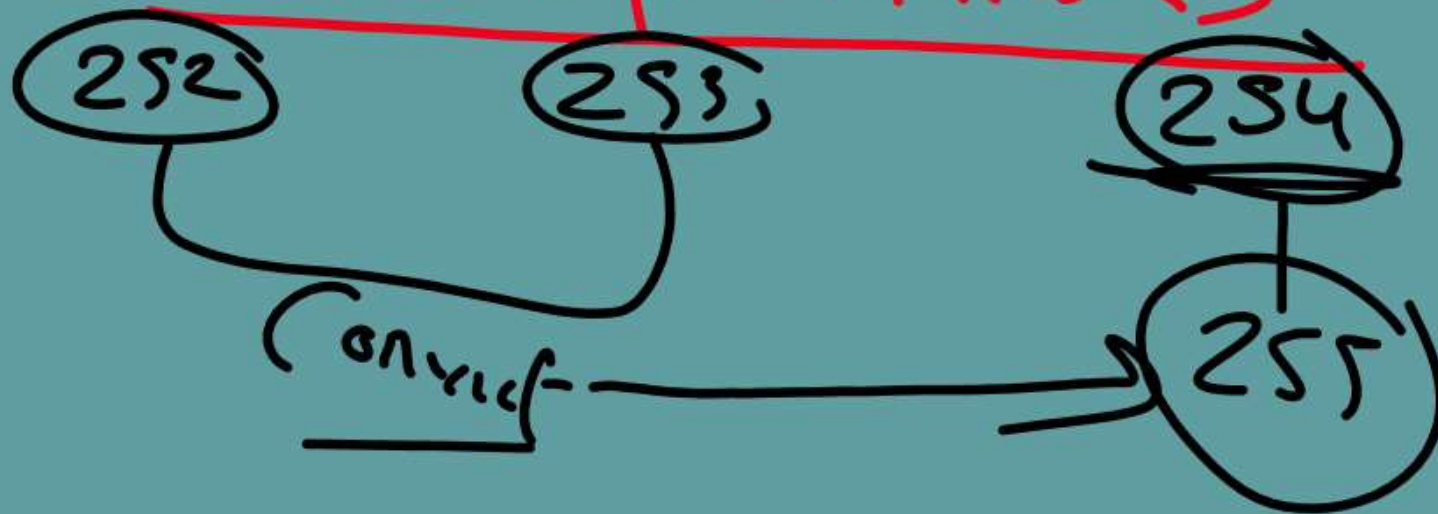
X (b) the Magistrate shall **frame in writing a charge** against the accused if upon considering the police report and the documents sent with it and making such examination as the Magistrate thinks necessary the Magistrate is of the opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence.

✓ (c) the **particulars of the offence of which** he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked whether he pleads guilty or has any defence to make, but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

(d) None of these

2-11-17: Trud

251
[Substern: Plead?]



162. Section 293 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding reports of government scientific experts applies to

(a) the Director of a Central or State Forensic Science Laboratory.

(b) the Deputy Director of a Central or State Forensic Science Laboratory.

(c) the Assistant Director of a Central or State Forensic Science Laboratory,

(d) All these

163. The authorities under Section 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before whom affidavits may be sworn to be used before any court under the Code of Criminal Procedure may be sworn or affirmed before

L/w
s. 139

- (a) any Judge or any Judicial or Executive Magistrate.
- (b) any Commissioner of Oaths appointed by a High Court or Court of Session.
- (c) any notary appointed under the Notaries Act, 1952.
- (d) All these

164. The Court of Sessions shall ordinarily hold its sitting as per Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Consent

(a) at such place or places at the High Court may, by notification, specify, or if any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and the witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the Session Division.

(b) at such place or places at the High Court may, by notification, specify, or if any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and the witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the Session Division, it may with the consent of the prosecution and the accused sit at that place for the disposal of the case.

(c) at such place or places at the State Government may, by notification, specify, or if any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and the witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the Session Division, it may with the consent of the prosecution and the accused sit at that place for the disposal of the case.

(d) if in any particular case, the court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and the witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the Sessions Division, it may with the consent of the Public Prosecutor sit at that place for the disposal of the case.

165. The amount of compensation which a Magistrate can direct the complainant or informant to pay for an accusation without reasonable cause under Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is

(a) not exceeding rupees five thousand

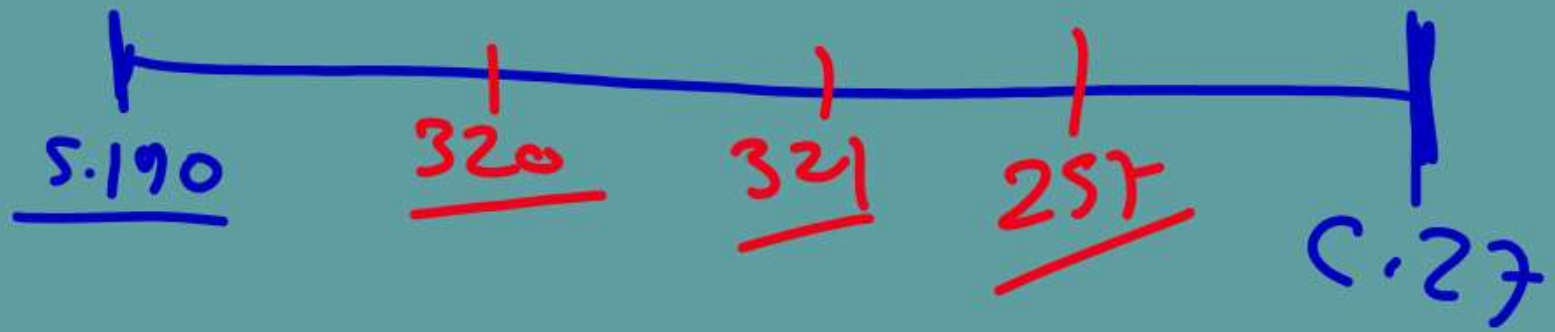
(b) not exceeding rupees fifteen thousand.

(c) as he may determine but not exceeding the amount of fine he is empowered to impose.

(d) not exceeding the amount of fine he is empowered to impose for the particular offence for which the accusation was made without reasonable cause.

166. Withdrawal of the complaint in a Summons case under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure results in

- ~~(a)~~ acquittal of the accused.**
- (b) discharge of the accused.**
- (c) acquittal or discharge depending on the stage at which the withdrawal is permitted.**
- (d) acquittal after charge has been framed and discharge before charge has been framed.**



167. Any Metropolitan Magistrate, may, if he thinks fit, try in a summary way the following offences under Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

S 260

(a) theft, under Section 379, Section 380 or Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two thousand rupees.

(b) offences under Sections 454 and 456 of the Indian Penal Code.

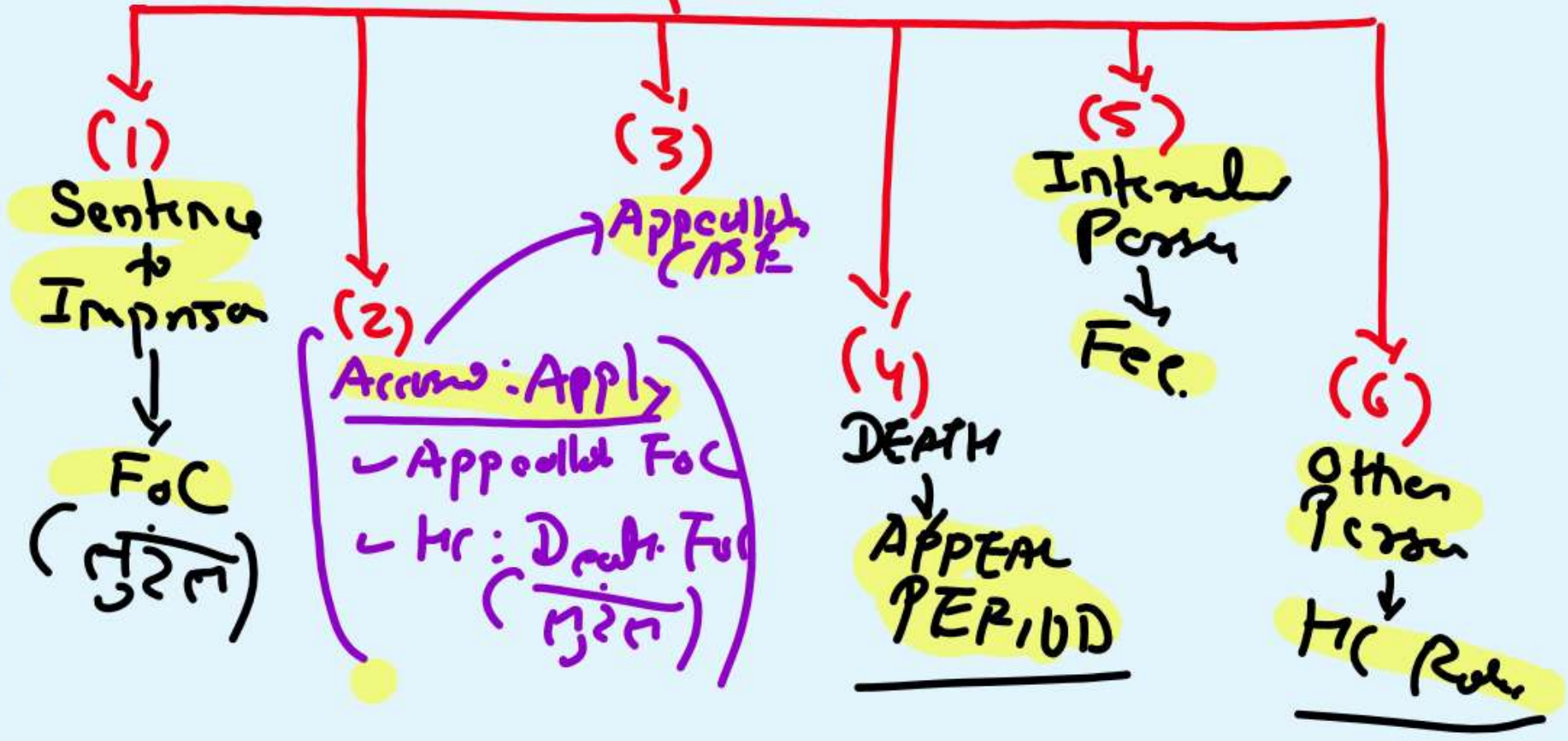
(c) receiving or retaining stolen property, under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code where the value of the property does not exceed two thousand rupees.

(d) All these

168. Section 363 of the Code of Criminal Procedure entitles a person accused of an offence to receive a copy of the judgment free of cost when
- (a) he is convicted of the offence
 - ~~(b)~~ (b) he is sentenced to imprisonment
 - (c) he is confined in jail after being sentenced to imprisonment
 - (d) he is represented by a legal aid counsel.

Copy of Judgment

363



169. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, Section 57 of the Indian Penal Code prescribes that imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for
- (a) ten years
 - (b) fourteen years
 - (c) twenty years
 - (d) twenty five years

170. The maximum term of imprisonment which can be imposed by the court for the offence under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code is

- (a) three years
- (b) two years
- (c) one year
- (d) six months

396

Max.

302 : Death

304 (I) : LI

304 (II) : 10 21m

304A. : 2 21m

304B : Min. 7 21m

171. Under section 63 of the Indian Penal Code, where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, then the amount of fine to which the offender is liable, is prescribed as

- (a) limited to up to rupees one lakh**
- (b) limited to up to rupees fifty thousand.**
- (c) limited to such amount as the appropriate government may prescribe.**
- (d) unlimited but is directed not to be excessive.**

- 172. Where an offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, the term for which the court can direct the offender to be imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed**
- (a) one fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.**
 - (b) one fourth of the term of imprisonment to which the offender has been sentenced.**
 - (c) one fifth of the term of imprisonment to which the offender has been sentenced.**
 - (d) one fifth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.**

173. In which case did the Supreme Court first hold that the right of a victim to file an appeal under the proviso to Section 372 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is available against orders of acquittal rendered after 31.12.2009 and that for exercising such right no leave to appeal is required to be sought?

- (a) Naval Kishore Mishra v. State of U.P. & Ors.**
- (b) Malikarjun Kodagali v. State of Karnataka**
- (c) Roopendra Singh v. State of Tripura**
- (d) Satya Pal Singh v. State of M.P.**

- 174. In which case did a Five Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court consider the ambit and scope of Section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?**
- (a) 'Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab**
 - (b) Rajesh v. State of Haryana**
 - (c) Preiyasami v. S. Nallasamy**
 - (d) S. Mohammed Ispahani v. Yogendra Chandak**

175. 'A' instigates 'B' to burn 'Z's house. 'B' sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. In such a case 'A' would be

- (a) guilty of abetting the theft only**
- (b) guilty of abetting burning of the house but not guilty of abetting the theft**
- (c) guilty of abetting burning of the house and of abetting the theft.**
- (d) not guilty of any offence as he himself did not commit any act.**

- 176. The ambit and scope of the offence of sedition under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code was considered by a Five Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the case of**
- (a) Common Cause v. Union of India**
 - (b) Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar**
 - (c) Raghubir Singh v. State of Bihar**
 - (d) Balbir Singh v. State of U.P.**

177. 'A' knows 'Z' to be behind a bush. 'B' does not know it. 'A', intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause 'Z's death induces 'B' to fire at the bush. 'B' fires and kills 'Z'.

- (a) 'B' has committed the offence of culpable homicide.**
- (b) 'A' has committed the offence of abetment.**
- (c) 'B' has committed the offence of causing death by negligence.**
- (d) 'B' may be guilty of no offence; but 'A' has committed the offence of culpable homicide.**

178. The offence of voyeurism under Section 354 C of the Indian Penal Code is committed when

- (a) A man commits the act of physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures.**
- (b) A man makes sexually coloured remarks.**
- (c) A man who monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication.**
- (d) Any man who watches, or captures the images of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image.**

179. "Hurt" as defined in Section 319 of the Indian Penal Code is causing of the following to any person

- (a) Bodily pain**
- (b) Disease**
- (c) Infirmity**
- (d) All these**

- 180. Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code regarding unnatural offences was partially struck down by the Supreme Court in the case of**
- (a) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India**
 - (b) Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation Trust**
 - (c) Childline India Foundation v. Allan John Waters**
 - (d) Common Cause v. Union of India**

181. Stolen property as per Section 410 of the Indian Penal Code includes

- (a) property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft, extortion or robbery.**
- (b) property which has been criminally misappropriated.**
- (c) property in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed.**
- (d) All these**

- 182. The offence of cruelty in Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code punishes subjecting a woman to cruelty by -**
- (a) the husband or relative of the husband of a woman.**
 - (b) any person known to the woman.**
 - (c) any person**
 - (d) All these**

- 183. Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code regarding a criminal act done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all is**
- (a) a separate offence itself punishable separately.**
 - (b) only a rule of evidence and does not create a substantive offence.**
 - (c) attracted in cases of criminal conspiracy.**
 - (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct**

- 184. The Supreme Court upheld the constitution validity of the offence of defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code in the case of**
- (a) Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India**
 - (b) Transparency International India v. State of Jammu & Kashmir**
 - (c) Common Cause v. State of Karnataka**
 - (d) Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. High Court of Delhi**

185. 'A', intending to murder 'Z' by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food and delivers to it 'Z's servant to place it on Z's table. 'A' has committed

- (a) an offence of attempt to murder**
- (b) an offence of preparation to commit murder**
- (c) no offence**
- (d) an offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder**

- 186. The offence of dowry death under Section 304-B of the Indian Penal Code is committed where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within**
- (a) seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband.**
 - (b) ten years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry.**

(c) seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry.

(d) seven years of her marriage and it is shown that before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry.

187. Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code punishes the offence of exposure and abandonment of a child under 12 years by parent or person having care of it. Section 304 of the Indian Penal code provides for punishment for the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. 'A' exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. In such circumstances 'A' may be

(a) charged with and convicted of the offence under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) charged with the convicted of the offences under Sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) charged with the convicted of the offence under Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) charged with the offences under Sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code but convicted only for the offence under Section 304.

- 188. 'A' intentionally deceives 'Z' into a belief that 'A' has performed 'A's part of a contract made with 'Z', which he has not performed, and thereby dishonestly induces 'Z' to pay money. 'A' has committed**
- (a) the offence of criminal breach of trust under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code.**
 - (b) the offence of criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.**
 - (c) the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code.**
 - (d) the offence of cheating under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code.**

- 189. Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code states that "whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document or electronic record which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document or electronic record, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document or electronic record". If a person is convicted only for the offence under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code he will then**
- (a) be imposed punishment for the offence of forgery of the document in addition to having used the same as genuine.**
 - (b) be imposed punishment as prescribed for having committed forgery of the document which he used as genuine.**
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) depending on the facts and circumstances of the case.**
 - (d) None of these**

190. 'A', having insured a ship, voluntarily cause the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the under-writers. 'A' has committed the offence of

- (a) criminal breach of trust under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code.**
- (b) cheating under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code.**
- (c) criminal misappropriation of property under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code.**
- (d) mischief under Section 425 of the Indian Penal Code.**

191. Which of the following statements is false with respect to the offence of defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code

(a) It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact.

(b) It is defamation to express in a good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character appears in the conduct, and no further.

(c) It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

(d) It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that order in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

- 192. 'A' makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, and finds after so opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. 'A' is**
- (a) guilty of no offence as there were no jewels to steal.**
 - (b) guilty of the offence of attempting to commit theft of the jewels as he has done an act towards the commission of theft.**
 - (c) guilty of the offence of committing preparation to commit the offence of theft.**
 - (d) guilty of theft as it immaterial whether he could succeed or not and stealing some jewels.**

- 193. 'A' begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause 'Z' to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack 'Z'. 'A' has**
- (a) committed no offence.**
 - (b) committed the offence of assault under the Indian Penal Code.**
 - (c) committed the offence of attempt to commit assault.**
 - (d) committed the offence of criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code.**

194. The punishment for the offence of forgery of a will is prescribed under Section

- (a) 463 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (b) 468 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (c) 467 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (d) 471 of the Indian Penal Code**

195. Dishonestly making false claim in court is an offence under Section

- (a) 215 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (b) 209 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (c) 195 of the Indian Penal Code**
- (d) 196 of the Indian Penal Code**

- 196. 'A' is charged with the offence of causing simple hurt 'A' pleads guilty to the charge before the Metropolitan Magistrate and is accordingly convicted for the said offence and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. 'A' can file an appeal**
- (a) against the order of conviction and sentence in the Court of Sessions.**
 - (b) against the order of conviction and sentence in the High Court.**
 - (c) against the extent or legality of sentence in the Court of Sessions.**
 - (d) All these**

197. 'A' is the victim in a gang rape case. At the conclusion of the trial, the accused persons are convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. The Court orders the fine amount to be paid to 'A' as compensation. 'A' has also filed an application for compensation under Section 337A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which is pending consideration before the competent authority. In such a situation

(a) The fine amount cannot be paid to A as compensation since she has already filed an application for compensation under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure

(b) the State Government can pay compensation under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure in addition to the payment of fine as compensation to 'A' under Section 376D of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) The State Government cannot pay compensation under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure as the fine amount already been ordered to be paid to 'A' as compensation.

(d) The State Government shall pay compensation under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure in addition to the payment of fine as compensation to 'A' under Section 376D of the Indian Penal Code only if the Court mentions in the order on sentence that the amount of fine is inadequate.

198. Statement of a person recorded by a Magistrate under Section 164 (5A)(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be taken as a statement in lieu of examination-in-chief, where the person is a victim in a case

- (a) punishable for the offence of kidnapping and the victim is mentally disabled.**
- (b) punishable for the offence of grievous hurt and the victim is physically disabled.**
- (c) punishable for an offence of stalking and the victim is temporarily physically disabled.**
- (d) punishable for the offence of Voyeurism.**

199. 'A' knowing that 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F' and 'G' are about to commit the offence of dacoity in Kathmandu, Nepal harbours them in his house in Stamarhi, Bihar with the intention of facilitating the commission of such dacoity. 'A' has
- (a) not committed any offence as the dacoity was yet to take place.
 - (b) not committed any offence that can be tried in India.
 - (c) committed the offence of harbouring dacoits.
 - (d) committed an offence which can be tried and punished only in Nepal.

200. 'A' as an employer deducts his employees' contribution from the wage payable to the employee for credit to the Employees State Insurance Fund held and administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation established under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. 'A' has

- (a) not committed any offence**
- (b) committed the offence of criminal breach of trust.**
- (c) committed the offence of criminal misappropriation of property**
- (d) committed the offence of theft**

- 1. Allbiis governed by**
 - (a) Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (b) Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (c) Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (d) Section 12 of the Indian Evidence Act**

- 2. Communications "without prejudice" are protected by**
- (a) Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (b) Section 22 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (c) Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (d) Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act**

- 3. Under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act**
- (a) The whole statement is admissible**
 - (b) Only the portion of the statement which leads to the discovery to admissible**
 - (c) Both the (a) and (b) are admissible**
 - (d) None of the above are admissible**

- 4. A dying declaration to be admissible must be made by**
- a**
 - (a) Magistrate**
 - (b) Doctor**
 - (c) Police Officer**
 - (d) All these**

- 5. The opinion of an Expert is relevant under**
- (a) Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (b) Section 46 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (c) Section 47 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (d) Section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act**

- 6. Burden of proof is lightened by**
- (a) Presumptions**
 - (b) Admissions**
 - (c) Estoppel**
 - (d) All these**

7. Legal Advisor

- (a) Can disclose the professional communication after death of his client.**
- (b) Can disclose the professional communication after the relationship with the client has ended.**
- (c) Can disclose professional communication if made in furtherance of any illegal purpose.**
- (d) Can disclose the professional communication in all the above instances.**

- 8. Power of the Court to suo motu examine any person at any stage is under**
- (a) Section 163 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (b) Section 164 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (c) Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (d) Section 167 of the Indian Evidence Act**

- 9. Under Section 116 of the Indian Evidence Act, the tenant is stopped from denying the title of the landlord**
- (a) During the continuance of the tenancy**
 - (b) Before creation of tenancy**
 - (c) After surrender of possession**
 - (d) All these**

- 10. A fact under section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act means and includes**
- (a) Anything capable of being perceived by the senses.**
 - (b) State of things capable of being perceived by the senses.**
 - (c) Relation to things capable of being perceived by the senses.**
 - (d) All these**

- 11. An accomplice is a competent witness under**
- (a) Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (b) Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (c) Section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act**
 - (d) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act**

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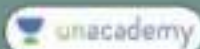
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