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MHC DJ

Previous Year Paper

(Prelims) Paper-II

10 Jun, 2023



MHCPDJAN0000

Question Booklet Series :

A

Booklet No.



Register No.

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Duration : Three Hours

(Time : 2.00 P.M. to 05.00 P.M.)

(Session - II)

Max Marks: 150

[0.25 Negative marks for
each incorrect answer]

OBJECTIVE TYPE – 2023

PAPER – II

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidates will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the Examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 150 objective questions. Before answering the questions, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are in seriatim and ensure that there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case, if any defect is noticed in the question booklet, it shall be reported to your room invigilator immediately, so as to get it replaced with a new question booklet with the same series. If the defect is reported after the commencement of the Examination, it will not be replaced.
3. The Question paper is in English and all the questions carry equal marks, i.e., 150×1 mark = 150 marks. For each incorrect answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted.

[Turn over

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

ROUGH
WORK



6. Statements of witness recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be used

(A) for contradiction only
(B) for corroboration only
 (C) both for corroboration and contradiction
(D) neither for corroboration nor for contradiction

7. If an offender is sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months but not exceeding one year, the term of solitary confinement

(A) shall not exceed one month (B) shall not exceed forty-five days
 (C) shall not exceed two months (D) shall not exceed three months

8. As per Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the period of limitation for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years is

(A) one year (B) two years
 (C) three years (D) seven years

9. Court can take cognizance of the offence punishable under Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code, even if the complaint is made by

(A) brother of the aggrieved person (B) neighbour of the aggrieved person
(C) Police Patil of the village (D) Women Welfare Committee

10. Section 76 and section 79 of I.P.C., provide the general exception of

(A) mistake of law (B) mistake of fact
(C) both mistake of law and fact (D) either mistake of law or of fact

11. In an appeal from a conviction, the Appellate Court cannot

(A) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence
(B) without altering the finding, alter the nature of the sentence
 (C) alter the extent of the sentence, so as to enhance the same
(D) alter the extent of the sentence, so as to reduce the same

12. The maxim '*de minimis curat lex*' means

- (A) law would not take action on small and trifling matter
- (B) law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
- (C) law would not take action in serious matters
- (D) all the above

13. Which one of the following does not amount to criminal conspiracy

- (A) an agreement to do an illegal act coupled with some act to carry out that agreement
- (B) an agreement to commit an offence without doing any act to carry out that agreement
- (C) an agreement to do an illegal act without doing any act to carry out that agreement
- (D) mere agreement to pay bribe to a Public Servant

14. A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He can not effectively exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the mob. A fires and harms one child. Which one of the following is the liability of A?

- (A) A commits no offence as he exercised right of private defence
- (B) A commits an offence punishable under section 304-A as he fired in a rash or negligent manner
- (C) A commits an offence punishable under Section 304 part II only as there was no intention to cause death of the child
- (D) A commits an offence 302 I.P.C. as the act of firing was so imminently dangerous that it must have caused death of child

15. A person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death, by virtue of

- (A) explanation I to section 299
- (B) explanation I to section 300
- (C) explanation II to section 299
- (D) explanation III to section 299

16. As per section 195A of I.P.C., which was inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment)Act, 2005 the offence of threatening any person to give false evidence, is punishable with

- (A) imprisonment upto 7 years or with fine or with both
- (B) imprisonment upto 5 years or with fine or with both
- (C) imprisonment upto 3 years or with fine or with both
- (D) imprisonment upto 1 year or with fine or with both

17. A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. Which one of the following is the liability of A?

- (A) since essentials to constitute an offence of abatement are not fulfilled, A is not guilty of instigating B to murder C
- (B) the refusal of B to act on the instigation of A. puts an end to the matter and A is not guilty of any abatement
- (C) A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder as to constitute abatement it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed
- (D) since the offence was not committed there can be no abatement for an offence which is not committed. Hence A is not liable

18. A, a 17 year old boy, by instigation, voluntarily causes Z, a girl under 18 years of age to jump of a 50 meter bridge into sea. Z jumps and dies

- (A) A has not committed any offence as Z took the risk of death with her own consent
- (B) A abetted suicide by Z
- (C) A, himself being a 17 year old boy, cannot be fastened with any criminal liability
- (D) A will get the benefit of section 87 of the IPC as Z jumped into the sea with her own consent

24. The Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Joseph Shine Vs. Union of India has struck down section _____ as unconstitutional, being violative of Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Indian Constitution

(A) 303 I.P.C. (B) 497 I.P.C.
(C) 503 I.P.C. (D) 59 I.P.C.

25. To constitute the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship, in respect of the person of unsound mind, the outer age limit is

(A) 16 years, if female (B) 18 years, if male
(C) 21 years (D) not prescribed

26. A's wallet falls out of his pocket unknown to him. His friend, B, who sees this, picks up the same. On finding that the wallet contains Rs. 2000/- B uses the money for his own purposes. After six hours, B puts Rs. 2000/- back in the wallet and returns the same to A. B is guilty of

(A) no offence
(B) theft as B has caused wrongful loss to A for Six hours
(C) criminal misappropriation of property
(D) cheating as he deceived A

27. Section 41-D has been inserted to the Code of Criminal Procedure vide amendment Act 5 of 2009 which deals with

(A) right of arrested person to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation
(B) establishment of control rooms at State level and in every district
(C) notice of appearance before the police officer
(D) arrest on refusal to give name and residence

28. The new provisions of section 55-A, section 60-A and 195-A came to be inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the same came into effect from

(A) 31/12/2009 (B) 23/06/2006
(C) 03/02/2013 (D) 16/04/2006

29. A declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be set aside by

- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate / Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- (B) Magistrate issuing the search warrant
- (C) Sessions Court
- (D) High Court**

30. A, a Police Officer, tortures Z in order to induce Z to confess that he committed a crime. A committed

- (A) no offence
- (B) offence punishable u/s. 384 IPC
- (C) offence punishable u/s. 330 IPC**
- (D) offence punishable u/s. 218 of IPC

31. A carbon copy of the injury report prepared by a Doctor by one uniform process by which the original was prepared may be admitted as

- (A) secondary evidence
- (B) primary evidence**
- (C) direct evidence
- (D) circumstantial evidence

32. Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act is based on

- (A) doctrine of agency
- (B) doctrine proportionality
- (C) doctrine of confirmation by subsequent events**
- (D) doctrine of eclipse

33. Sentence of solitary confinement is imposed in respect of

- (A) an offence for which, under the Indian Penal Code, the Court has power to impose sentence of rigorous imprisonment**
- (B) offence punishable with simple imprisonment
- (C) an offence for which under any statute the Court has power to impose sentence of rigorous imprisonment
- (D) (A) and (B) above

34. A report made by a police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation commission of a non cognizable offence shall be deemed to be

(A) police report (B) charge sheet
(C) complaint (D) final report

35. As per section 85(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a proclaimed person whose property has been attached, can claim the property or the sale proceeds on appearing

(A) within one year of attachment
(B) within two years of attachment
(C) within three years of attachment
(D) within six months of the attachment

36. Where a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, an appeal lies before

(A) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) Court of Sessions
(C) High court
(D) No appeal lie

37. Right to private defence under Section 99 of the Indian Penal Code

(A) extends to causing any harm for the purpose of defence
(B) does not extend to causing more harm than necessary for the purpose of defence
(C) does not extend to causing any harm
(D) is unrestricted in both extent and duration

38. Where in any case, the Court should have dealt with an accused person under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act but has not done so. it is _____ for the Court to record special reasons for not having done so.

(A) directory (B) discretionary
(C) mandatory (D) desirable

39. If the accused is convicted in a criminal case for an offence under the statute which does not provide for payment of compensation

(A) The Court cannot award compensation under section 357 of the CrPC and no civil proceedings are possible

(B) The Court cannot award compensation under section 357 of the CrPC, but other civil remedies are possible

(C) The Court can award compensation under section 357 of the CrPC, but the award will be taken into account in subsequent civil suits

(D) The Court can award compensation under section 357 of the CrPC, but the award will not be taken into account in subsequent civil suits

40. A witness or any other person may file a complaint in relation to an offence under section 195A of IPC is provided under _____ of Cr.P.C. as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) with effect from 31-12-2009

(A) section 195 A (B) section 196 A

(C) section 197 A (D) section 198 A

41. Order under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure granting compensation to the victim can be passed by

(A) the trial court only (B) the appellate court only

(C) the revisional court only (D) all of the above courts

42. Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall formulate Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing fund for compensation to victims falls under section 357A of Cr.P.C. This section was inserted by

(A) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009)

(B) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005)

(C) Criminal Procedure Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006)

(D) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001 (50 of 2001)

43. The execution of a document required by law to be attested, cannot be proved by other evidence, if

- (A) no attesting witness can be found
- (B) the attesting witness denies the execution of the document
- (C) the attesting witness does not recollect the execution of the document
- (D) the attesting witness fails to prove the execution of the document**

44. Presumption under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act, as to due execution and attestation of document is attached to

- (A) registered document only
- (B) thirty year old-document**
- (C) any twelve year old document
- (D) any document obtained from the custody of Court

45. A witness who is not a party to a suit

- (A) can be compelled by a party to produce his title deeds to any property
- (B) cannot be compelled to produce his title deeds to any property
- (C) cannot be compelled to produce his title deeds to any property unless he agrees with the person seeking the production of such deeds in writing to produce them**
- (D) can be compelled to produce his title deeds to any property, if the Court so desires

46. 'X' puts jewels into a box belonging to Y with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Y to be convicted of theft. X has

- (A) prosecuted Y on the charge of theft
- (B) fabricated false evidence**
- (C) charged Y for misappropriation of property
- (D) none of the above

47. Abettor is a person

(A) who actually commits the offence
(B) who instigates the commission of offence
(C) who merely remains present at the scene of offence
(D) who does not report the crime to police

48. When an accused seeks pardon from the Court and offers to give evidence against all others involved in a crime, he is called

(A) Approver (B) Accomplice
(C) Witness (D) none of the above

49. No one can be convicted twice for the same offence. This doctrine is called

(A) Estoppel (B) Double jeopardy
(C) Burden of proof (D) Corpus delicti

50. The section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

(A) Section 164 A (B) Section 166 A
(C) Section 166 B (D) Section 53 A

51. Dying declarations were admissible as evidence generally under

(A) Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act

52. Under which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction is dealtwith?

(A) Section 4 (B) Section 6
(C) Section 7 (D) Section 8

53. Suresh is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day and bearing the Lahore post-mark of that day. Applying Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act, which of the following is possible

(A) the statement of date in the letter is admissible, because if Suresh were dead, it would be admissible under section 30, clause (2)
(B) the statement of date in the letter is admissible, because if Suresh were dead, it would be admissible under section 31, clause (2)
(C) the statement of date in the letter is admissible, because if Suresh were dead, it would be admissible under section 32, clause (2)
(D) the statement of date in the letter is admissible, because if Suresh were dead, it would be admissible under section 34, clause (2)

54. Presumption as to document admissible in England or Ireland without proof of seal or signature, is contained in

(A) Section 81 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 81-A of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 82 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 83 of the Indian Evidence Act

55. Under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure a tender of pardon to accomplice may be granted

(A) in respect of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session
(B) in respect of any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 7 years or with more severe sentence
(C) in respect of any offence
(D) (A) and (B) above

56. Cruelty to a woman by husband or relatives of husband is defined under

(A) 306 I.P.C. (B) 309 I.P.C.
(C) 304B I.P.C. **(D)** 498A I.P.C.

57. When an offence is committed outside India by a citizen of India he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within India at which he may be found provided that

(A) the Central Government grants previous sanction for inquiry into or trial of such offence in India
(B) the State Government grants previous sanction for inquiry into or trial in India
(C) the Governor grants previous sanction for inquiry into or trial in India
(D) the President grants previous sanction for inquiring into or trial in India

58. Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court shall remain in force, until

(A) it is cancelled by the court which issued it, or until it is executed
(B) the expiry of one year from the date of issuance
(C) the date on which it is made returnable
(D) expiry of maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence

59. Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security commits

(A) dacoity (B) robbery
(C) cheating (D) extortion

60. 'P' committing a murder removed some ornaments from the dead body. Though the accused 'P' was guilty of an offence of murder, the removal of ornaments amounts to

(A) theft (B) mischief
(C) dishonest misappropriation (D) robbery

61. A person Suresh gives a public servant Ramesh an amount of ten thousand rupees to ensure that he is granted a license over all the other bidders. Suresh is guilty of an offence under

(A) section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
(B) section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
(C) section 9 of the Prevention of Corruption Act
(D) section 10 of the Prevention of Corruption Act

62. What is the punishment for an abetment of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988?

(A) half of the punishment prescribed for the offence which is abetted
(B) imprisonment for a period not less than 3 years, but may extend to 7 years and with fine
(C) actual punishment prescribed for the offence which is abetted
(D) imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to 3 years and with fine

63. Whoever convicted of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, Subsequently commits an offence punishable under the said Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term?

(A) not less than 5 years, but it may extend to 10 years and fine
(B) not less than 3 years, but it may extend to 5 years and fine
(C) upto 10 years
(D) upto 7 years

64. A foreigner without any justification, inflicts a blow on another foreigner in a foreign vessel on high seas (without maritime belt), and the person so struck lands in Bombay. The foreigner who struck the blow also lands in Bombay

(A) Criminal courts in India cannot take action against the offender
(B) Criminal courts in India can take action against the offender
(C) Criminal courts in India can take action against the offender, only if the country to which the foreigner belongs, consents
(D) None of the above

65. A woman ran to a well stating she would jump in to it, but she was caught before she could reach it. She is guilty of

(A) attempt to culpable homicide (B) attempt to injure herself
(C) attempt to suicide (D) no offence

66. Stolen property means

(A) property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft
(B) property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft or by extortion or by robbery
(C) property, which has been criminally misappropriated
(D) (A) to (C) above

67. Misfeasance would imply

(A) where person omits to do some act prescribed by law
(B) where an act prohibited in law is done by a person
(C) where lawful act is done in an improper manner
(D) (B) and (C) above

68. In exercise of powers of revision the Court of session cannot

(A) reverse the finding and sentence and acquit or discharge the accused
(B) convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction
(C) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence
(D) without altering the finding alter the nature or extent of sentence

69. The Court is vested with the power to sentence any person convicted of an offence, for which for which rigorous imprisonment can be granted, to be kept in solitary confinement under

(A) Section 72 IPC (B) Section 73 IPC
(C) Section 74 IPC (D) Section 75 IPC

70. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead and it is shown that he was alive within _____ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

(A) 7 years (B) 10 years
(C) 30 years (D) 5 years

71. A threat to commit suicide amounts to

(A) undue influence (B) fraud
(C) misappropriation (D) coercion

72. 'Malice' in law means

(A) wrongful act done intentionally
(B) wrongful act done with or without intention
(C) wrongful act done intentionally with a just cause and excuse
(D) wrongful act done intentionally, without any just cause or excuse

73. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for years

(A) fourteen (B) forty
(C) twenty five (D) twenty

74. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be

(A) liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence
(B) liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments
(C) liable to be prosecuted and punished under both the enactments
(D) none of the above

75. Which of the following is an exception to hearsay evidence?

(A) Confession (Judicial) (B) Dying declaration
(C) Extra-judicial confession (D) None of these

76. The compounding of an offence under Section 320 of Cr.P.C. before charge is framed shall have the effect of

(A) discharge (B) withdrawal
(C) permission of the court (D) an acquittal

77. 'A' sees a ring belonging to 'Z' lying on a table in Z's house. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection. A hides the ring in a place where it is highly improbable that it will ever be found by Z, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place and selling it when the loss is forgotten.

(A) 'A' commits offence of attempt to commit theft
(B) 'A' commits theft
(C) 'A' commits no offence
(D) 'A' commits offence of attempt to commit dishonest misappropriation of property

78. Tender of pardon to an accomplice is granted with a view

(A) to convict the accused persons
(B) to obtaining the evidence of any person who is privy to an offence
(C) to tender pardon to an accomplice
(D) (B) and (C) above

79. 'A', intending to murder 'Z', by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food and places the same on 'Z' 's table

(A) 'A' has committed the offence of attempt to commit murder
(B) he has not committed any offence
(C) 'A' 's act is a mere preparation to commit an offence
(D) (B) and (C) above

80. 'A' instigates 'B' to burn 'Z's house. 'B' sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there

(A) 'A' is guilty of abetting the burning of the house
(B) 'A' is guilty of abetting the burning of the house and theft
(C) 'A' is guilty of abetting the theft
(D) 'A' is guilty of conspiracy to commit mischief and theft

81. The First Information Report

(A) is a substantive piece of evidence
(B) is used for corroboration or to contradict the evidence of the maker thereof
(C) is used as a corroborative piece of evidence
(D) (A) and (C) above

82. Any person, who has accepted a tender of pardon made under Section 306 or Section 307, has, either by willfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made.

Who will certify this fact?

(A) District Magistrate (B) Sessions Judge
(C) Public Prosecutor (D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

83. Section 15 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, deals with the punishment for

(A) storage of pornographic material involving child
(B) using child for pornographic purposes
(C) sexual harassment
(D) abetment for any offence under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

84. Which section of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 deals with the recording of statement of a child by Magistrate?

(A) Section 24
(B) Section 25
(C) Section 26
(D) Section 27

85. Section 37 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides

(A) right of child to take assistance of experts
(B) guidelines for child to take assistance of experts
(C) trial to be conducted in camera
(D) child not to see accused at the time of testifying

86. A confession made by a conspirator involving other members is relevant against the co-conspirator jointly tried with him and is admissible

(A) under section 8 of The Evidence Act
(B) under section 11 of The Evidence Act
(C) under section 30 of The Evidence Act
(D) both (B) and (C)

87. The accused is a warehouse-keeper. The complainant, going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to the accused under a contract that the furniture would be returned on payment of stipulated sum of money. The accused sells the furniture. The accused is guilty of which one of the following

(A) Criminal misappropriation (B) Theft
(C) Robbery **(D) Criminal breach of trust**

88. The right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death of the wrong doer in case of an offence of

(A) mischief (B) robbery
(C) house breaking by night **(D) (B) and (C) above**

89. In a private complaint case, which is found to be false, the question of awarding compensation to the accused can be decided as follows

(A) By immediately passing order of compensation in the same order of acquittal
(B) By immediately passing order to arrest and detain the complainant in default of payment of the fine/compensation, which may be awarded
(C) By giving direction to the accused to file suit for compensation, while passing order of acquittal
(D) By giving finding about falsity and after summary inquiry and deciding separately the issue of compensation

90. Proceedings under Section 258 of Cr.P.C. can be stopped

(A) in a summons case instituted upon a complaint
(B) in a summons case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint
(C) in a warrant case instituted upon a complaint
(D) in a warrant case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint

91. Under section 102 of I.P.C., the right to private defence of the body

- (A) commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and continues as long as that apprehension continues
- (B) commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and continues even after that apprehension ceases
- (C) commences only when the assault is actually done and continues during the period of assault
- (D) commences only when the assault is actually done and continues after the assailant has left

92. Under Section 149 of I.P.C. if an offence is committed by a member of an unlawful assembly in furtherance of their common object

- (A) every person who at that time was a member of that assembly shall be guilty of that offence
- (B) only the person committing the offence shall be guilty of that offence and all shall be guilty of unlawful assembly only
- (C) only that person committing the offence shall be guilty and others shall not be guilty of any offence
- (D) either (B) or (C)

93. Y, a small boy was guarding the field. Z and M outsiders trespassed and started harvesting, on protest by Y they beat him up and hearing his cries, X and P, Uncles of Y who were working in different directions, rushed in, one of them X, fired at the trespassers killing one of them and ran away. P was arrested and charged under section 302 of the I.P.C. for murder read with section 34. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) he is liable for murder because of the similar intention of both the brothers
- (B) he is liable for murder because of the same intention of both the brothers
- (C) he is liable for murder because he was present when his brother fired at the trespassers
- (D) he is not liable because there was no common intention to kill

94. Section 27 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, applies to

- (A) discovery of some fact which the police had not previously learnt from other sources and was first derived from the information given by the accused
- (B) discovery of some fact which the police had previously learnt from other sources
- (C) discovery of some fact which the police had previously learnt from other sources and the accused has also given information regarding the same
- (D) all the above

95. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused

- (A) if they are tried jointly for the same offences
- (B) if they are tried jointly for different offences
- (C) if they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
- (D) if they are tried for different offences and not jointly

96. Section 55A of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with

- (A) identification of persons arrested
- (B) examination of arrested person by medical officer
- (C) health and safety of arrested persons
- (D) examination of accused by medical practitioner at the request of the police officer

97. _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with language and sentence of judgment.

- (A) section 353
- (B) section 354
- (C) section 355
- (D) section 356

98. Section 46(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibits

- (A) arrest of woman after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances
- (B) a male police officer from touching the person of a woman while making her arrest
- (C) arrest of man after sunset and before sunrise
- (D) police officer from touching the person of a woman while making her arrest

99. Under section 259 of Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate has power to convert the summons case into a warrant case

- (A) relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months
- (B) relating to any offence irrespective of punishment prescribed
- (C) relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year
- (D) relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years

100. _____ permits joint trial of several persons.

- (A) section 221 of Cr.P.C. (B) section 222 of Cr.P.C.
- (C) section 223 of Cr.P.C. (D) section 224 of Cr.P.C.

101. In a private complaint for offences triable by a Judicial Magistrate, after recording of statement of the complainant and the witnesses if any on oath, the Magistrate

- (A) can direct the police to investigate under section 156(3) Cr.P.C.
- (B) can direct the police to investigate under section 202 Cr.P.C.
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) has no other option, but to decide by himself

102. Non compliance of Section 50 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 where search and seizure of contraband is from the suitcase with the accused. In such case,

(A) trial is vitiated
(B) accused would be entitled to acquittal
 (C) compliance is not mandatory
(D) none of the above

103. At what stage an accused before 18 years of age can claim benefit of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

(A) During the trial
(B) Before the Appellate Court
(C) After the matter is finally decided
 (D) All of the above

104. Under section 26 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, any relief available under sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the said Act, can also be sought in any legal proceedings before a

(A) Civil Court, Family Court, or a Criminal Court affecting the aggrieved person
(B) Civil Court, Family Court, or a Revenue Court affecting the aggrieved person
(C) Civil Court, Criminal Court or a Rent Court affecting the aggrieved person
(D) Civil Court, Family Court or a Rent Court affecting the aggrieved person

105. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the offence under sub section (1) of section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, shall be

(A) cognizable and bailable
 (B) cognizable and non-bailable
(C) non-cognizable and non-bailable
(D) non-cognizable and bailable.

110. Which of the following statements does NOT hold true for the confessions made to the Magistrate under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(A) It is the duty of the Magistrate to exclude the presence of the police officer from the place where the confession is recorded

(B) It is obligatory for the Magistrate to warn the accused, before recording his confession that he is not bound to make it and that if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him

(C) The accused should be sent back to police custody as soon as the confession is recorded

(D) It is necessary for the confession to be signed by the accused

111. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the charge sheet made under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(A) In case of offence of a rape of a child the charge sheet must be submitted within three months of the FIR

(B) After submission of the charge sheet there cannot be any further investigation into the case by police

(C) The right to be released on bail is lost once the charge-sheet is filed

(D) Charge sheet against absconding accused can be filed even if the accused is not arrested

112. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cognizance can be taken of

I. Offence

II. Accused

III. Witnesses

IV. Offenders

(A) Only I (B) I and III

(C) I and II (D) I and IV

123. A dying declaration to be admissible

(A) must be made before a Magistrate
(B) must be made before the police officer
(C) may be made before a doctor or a private person
(D) may be made either before a magistrate or a police officer or a doctor or a private person

124. Declaration as to custom are admissible

(A) under section 32(1) of Evidence Act
(B) under section 32(2) of Evidence Act
(C) under section 32(4) of Evidence Act
(D) under section 32(7) of Evidence Act

125. The resinteraliaacta is receivable

(A) under section 45 of Evidence Act
(B) under section 46 of Evidence Act
(C) under section 47 of Evidence Act
(D) under section 48 of Evidence Act

126. Facts of which the judicial notice is to be taken are stated in

(A) Section 56 of Evidence Act **(B)** Section 57 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 58 of Evidence Act (D) Section 55 of Evidence Act

127. Contents of a document may be proved under section 61 of Evidence Act

(A) by primary evidence
(B) by secondary evidence
(C) either by primary or by secondary evidence
(D) only by primary evidence and not by secondary evidence

128. Principle of 'Omnia praesumuntur ite esse acta' is contained in

- (A) Section 78 of Evidence Act
- (B) Section 79 of Evidence Act
- (C) Section 80 of Evidence Act
- (D) Section 81 of Evidence Act

129. Presumption as to the accuracy of maps and plans made by the authority of Government is contained in

- (A) Section 81 of Evidence Act
- (B) Section 82 of Evidence Act
- (C) Section 83 of Evidence Act
- (D) Section 84 of Evidence Act

130. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with admission by person from whom interest is derived?

- (A) Section 12
- (B) Section 16
- (C) Section 13
- (D) Section 18

131. Puducherry was integrated into India in the year

- (A) 1949
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1965

132. Gingee river is located in

- (A) Puducherry region
- (B) Mahe region
- (C) Yanam region
- (D) Karaikal region

133. Who can be the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

(A) who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court
(B) who has been a Chief Justice of a High Court
(C) who has been a Judge of a High Court
(D) who has been an Attorney General of India

134. _____ of the provision of Human Rights Act 1993 deals with the complaints of violation of human rights by the members of the armed forces

(A) section 18
(B) section 19
(C) section 20
(D) section 21

135. The Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission has to submit his resignation to

(A) the Chief Minister of the State
(B) the Governor of the State
(C) the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
(D) the Advocate General of the State

136. The National Human Rights Commission shall not inquire into any matter after the expiry of _____ years from the date on which the act constituting the violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.

(A) six months
(B) one year
(C) two years
(D) three years

137. Government of India, in the year 2020 banned 59 Chinese mobile apps including Tik Tok, by invoking _____ of the Information Technology Act 2020.

(A) Section 66A
(B) Section 67A
(C) Section 69A
(D) Section 70A

143. In a certain language “CAGE” is written as 1600, “MATE” is written as 3900, then 4300 will represent which of the alternative?

(A) BOOK (B) GOOD
(C) WOOD (D) CRAB

144. ACD; EGH; KMN; QST; _____

(A) SUV (B) SVU
(C) UVW (D) XYZ

145. Anand was born 2 years after his father's marriage; his mother is 5 years younger than his father, but 20 years older than Anand, who is 10 years old; at what age did his father got married.

(A) 23 years (B) 24 years
(C) 25 years (D) 28 years

146. Which of the following Commission is related to Article 330A of the Indian Constitution?

(A) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(B) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(C) National Commission for women
(D) National Commission for Backward Classes

147. “Economic boycott”, as per the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act means

(A) a refusal to deal with, work for hire or do business with other person
(B) to deny opportunities including access to services or contractual opportunities for rendering service for consideration
(C) to abstain from the professional or business relations that one would maintain with other person
(D) either (A) or (B) or (C)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

rough work

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Rough Work

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK



4. The candidates must write their Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the question booklet, except in the space provided for rough work. This should be strictly adhered to.
5. Personalized OMR Answer Sheets will be provided by the Invigilator for answering the questions.
6. The candidates shall write their Question Booklet Series (for Example, A, B, C & D) in the space provided in the personalized OMR Answer sheet.
7. The candidates should not remove or tear-off any sheet from this Question Booklet. The candidates are not allowed to take the question booklet out of the examination Hall during the time of the examination.
8. After the examination, the candidates must hand over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. The candidates are allowed to take the Question Booklet with them only after the examination is over.
9. The facts and particulars given in the Question Booklet, i.e., name of the court, place, name of parties, etc., are fictional and may not be true in real and legal sense. Yet the candidates have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purpose of answering the paper, without interpreting them in any other manner.
10. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render the candidates liable for action or penalty, as the High Court may decide at their discretion.