

# PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Objective Type Test (Mar-2016) for Recruitment of Deputy District Attorneys in the Department of Home Affairs and Justice, Govt. of Punjab

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

## Paper-I

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth          
DD MM YYYY

Category Code\*    
(\*as given in the admit card)

Question  
Booklet Set

**A**

Booklet Series No.

00009006

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature (Please sign in the box)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant columns (other than the columns related to marking responses to the questions) of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
- Use only blue or black ball point pen to fill the relevant columns on this page. Use of fountain pen may leave smudges which may make the information given by the candidate here illegible.
- The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible.
- Before attempting the paper, the candidate must fill all the columns given above on this page and sign at the appropriate place.
- Each candidate is required to attempt 100 questions in 90 minutes, except for visually impaired candidates, who would be given 30 extra minutes, by marking correct responses on the OMR sheet which would be supplied separately to the candidates.
- The candidate must write the following on the OMR sheet:  
(a) Serial number of the question booklet.  
(b) Set of the question booklet. Failure to do so may lead to cancellation of candidature or any other action which the Commission may deem fit.
- The candidate should darken the most appropriate response to the question by completely darkening the appropriate circle/oval according to his/her choice of response i.e. a, b, c or d in the manner shown in the example below.  

a  
☐

b  
☒

c  
☐

d  
☐
- Partly darkening the circle/oval on the OMR response sheet or using other symbols such as tick mark or cross would not result in evaluation of the response as the OMR scanner can only interpret the answers by reading the darkened responses in the manner explained in preceding paragraph. Darkening more than one circle/oval as response to a question shall also be considered as wrong answer.
- The candidates shall ensure that the responses are marked in correct manner and any adverse impact due to wrong marking of responses would be the responsibility of the respective candidate. The following are some of the examples of wrong marking of responses on the OMR response sheet.  

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- The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must check the booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should immediately bring this fact to the notice of the invigilation Staff and obtain a booklet of the same series as given earlier.
- The serial number of the question booklet should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR sheet. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding a change in the serial no. of question booklet.
- The question paper booklet has 14 pages.
- Each question shall carry 1.5 marks.
- There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet using blue or black ball point pen.
- There is no negative marking for wrong answers or questions not attempted by the candidate.

- Under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, an omission is an offence, and not an act:
1. a) Section 491  
b) Section 296  
c) Section 468  
d) Section 508
  2. On grave and sudden provocation from 'Z', A, fires with a pistol at Z, who does not die. 'A' is guilty of:  
a) Attempt to murder  
b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder  
c) Attempt to commit culpable homicide  
d) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
  3. An executioner who executes the death penalty is protected from criminal responsibility under which one of the following Sections of the I.P.C:  
a) Section 76  
b) Section 78  
c) Section 79  
d) Section 77
  4. 'A' shoots 'Z' with the intention of killing him. 'Z' dies in consequence. 'A' commits:  
a) Culpable homicide  
b) Murder  
c) Causing death by negligence  
d) None of the above
  5. Which one of the following offences cannot be committed in a private place:  
a) Affray  
b) Riot  
c) Assault  
d) Murder
  6. 'A' enters 'Z' s house through a window. 'A' commits an offence of:  
a) Criminal trespass  
b) House trespass  
c) House breaking  
d) House breaking by night
  7. What will be the time for Solitary Confinement as per Section 73 of IPC, if the term of imprisonment is six months only:  
a) 01 month  
b) 02 month  
c) 03 month  
d) 06 month
  8. 'A', a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the command of the law, 'A' has committed:  
a) Offence of murder  
b) Offence of culpable homicide  
c) Genocide  
d) No offence



9. The rules of relevancy of which among the following facts have not been discussed under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act:
- Motive
  - Preparation
  - Previous or subsequent conduct
  - Intention
10. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act provides that the confession made before a police officer shall not be proved:
- Section 23
  - Section 25
  - Section 31
  - Section 17
11. A statement made by a Dumb witness in writing in the open court is:
- Documentary evidence
  - Oral evidence
  - Hearsay evidence
  - Circumstantial evidence
12. Find out the correct statement:
- The doctrine of estoppel applies only to civil suits
  - The doctrine of estoppel applies only to criminal proceeding
  - The doctrine of estoppel applies to civil suits and criminal proceeding both
  - None of the above
13. The content of documents may be proved:
- By primary evidence only
  - By secondary evidence only
  - Either by primary evidence or secondary evidence
  - None of the above
14. What is the meaning of the term 'not proved' in relation to a fact under Indian Evidence Act :
- Fact does not exist
  - Fact exists
  - Fact neither proved nor disproved
  - Fact is doubtful in the eye of court of law
15. Which among the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the confirmation by the High Court of an order of death sentence passed by the Court of Sessions to its execution:
- Section 366
  - Section 368
  - Section 369
  - Section 370
16. Framing of a formal charge shall not be necessary in a:
- Trial of warrant case by a Magistrate instituted on a police report
  - Trial of summons case by a Magistrate
  - Trial before a Court of Sessions
  - Trial of warrant case by a Magistrate instituted other than on a police report

17. Which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for a person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence:
- Section 299
  - Section 300 (1)
  - Section 20 (2)
  - Section 303
18. A report of person arrested without warrant shall be given by the officer-in-charge of police station to:
- The Judicial Magistrate of First Class
  - The Chief Judicial Magistrate
  - The District Magistrate or if he so directs to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate
  - The Session Judge
19. Who among the following is not empowered to take cognizance of an offence:
- Any Magistrate of the First Class
  - Any Magistrate of the Second Class
  - Any Magistrate of the Second Class especially empowered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate
  - Except as otherwise expressly provided by the Code or by any other laws, a Court of Session unless the case has been committed to it by a Magistrate
20. Who shall conduct the prosecution of trial before a Court of Session:
- Public Prosecutor
  - Session Judge
  - Any legal Counselor on behalf of the accused
  - Any Magistrate of the Court
21. Which one of the following classes of Criminal Courts is not provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure:
- Courts of Sessions
  - Judicial Magistrate of the first Class and, in any Metropolitan area, Metropolitan Magistrate
  - Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class
  - Panchayat Court
22. Communication made in good faith is:
- An offence
  - A tort
  - An offence and a tort both
  - No offence
23. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct:
- "The provisions of the Indian Penal Code apply to any offence committed by-
- Any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India
  - Any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be
  - Every person for every act or omission contrary to the provisions of the IPC, if it is committed within India
  - Any Foreign sovereign, Ambassador and Governor of the Indian State for every act or omission contrary to the provisions of IPC, if it is committed within India

24. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct :
- a) If abetted person is not liable for committing the abetted act, the abettor too cannot be held liable
  - b) Abetment can be committed by mere silence
  - c) An abettor is liable for abetment even if the abetted act is not committed
  - d) An abettor is liable for all the likely consequence of his abetment
25. 'A' is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by, 'A' has committed
- a) No offence, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of 'A'
  - b) An offence of murder
  - c) An offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - d) An offence of death by negligence
26. The minimum duration of punishment for imprisonment provided to an offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is imprisonment for a term of:
- a) Twenty four hours
  - b) One month
  - c) One year
  - d) Ten Years
27. Which one of the following preparations is not punishable under the IPC:
- a) Being prepared to wage war against the Government of India
  - b) Making preparations to commit depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India
  - c) Making preparation to commit dacoity
  - d) Preparation to theft
28. Culpable Homicide is not murder, if it is committed under:
- a) Madness
  - b) Anger
  - c) Grave and sudden provocation
  - d) Moral conviction
29. 'A' a police officer, tortures 'Z' in order to induce 'Z' to confess that he committed a crime. 'A' is guilty of an offence:
- a) u/s 330, IPC
  - b) u/s 329, IPC
  - c) u/s 331, IPC
  - d) u/s 332, IPC
30. Voyeurism is an offence under Section
- a) 354 A, IPC
  - b) 354 B, IPC
  - c) 354 C, IPC
  - d) 354 D, IPC



31. Which among the following Sections was inserted in the Indian Penal Code by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 :
- Section 124 A
  - Section 304 A
  - Section 370 A
  - Section 120 A
32. For which one of the following chapters of the Code, Section 6 of the Indian Penal Code clarifies that every definition or penal provision and every illustration of every such definition or provision shall be understood subject to the provisions of that chapter:
- Chapter III
  - Chapter IV
  - Chapter V
  - Chapter VA
33. Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding:
- 07 years
  - 10 years
  - 14 years
  - 20 years
34. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies when the officer-in-charge of a police station receives information that a person has committed suicide:
- Section 174
  - Section 181
  - Section 154
  - Section 147
35. Which one of the following Acts is not covered by Section 110 of Cr.P.C:
- The Dowry Prohibition Act
  - The Drugs and Cosmetics Acts
  - The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
  - The Untouchability (Offences) Act
36. When High Court or any Session Judge calls record of any proceeding pending before any inferior Criminal Court for examination, it is known as:
- Review
  - Reference
  - Revision
  - None of the above
37. Under which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a proclamation for person absconding may be issued:
- Section 80
  - Section 81
  - Section 82
  - Section 83
38. Which one of the following statements is not correct:
- The term 'charge' is defined in Section 2(b) of the Cr.P.C
  - The charge should be clear and specific
  - There is no need to write the charge in the court's language
  - The charge shall state the offence which the accused is charge

39. 'Bailable offence' means:
- Where to get bail is a right
  - Where to give bail is a duty of the court
  - Which is shown as bailable in the First schedule of the Cr.P.C or under any other law for time being in force
  - None of the above
40. Legitimacy of a child born during valid marriage is presumed under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act:
- Section 112
  - Section 113-A
  - Section 111
  - Section 111-A
41. Palvinder kaur Vs State of Punjab relates to which of the following:
- Confession
  - Admission
  - Dying Declaration
  - None of the above
42. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that confession of co-accused is very weak evidence and no conviction can be made solely on such confession:
- Nathu Lal Vs State
  - Ram Prakash Vs State of Punjab
  - Kashmira Singh Vs State of M.P
  - None of the above
43. An inscription on metal plate or stone:
- Is a fact
  - Is a document
  - Is an opinion
  - None of the above
44. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act incorporates the principle that 'Hearsay' evidence is no evidence:
- Section 60
  - Section 61
  - Section 64
  - Section 92
45. Match the following:

List-I

- Section 41
- Section 44
- Section 51
- Section 43

List-II

- A police officer can arrest a person without warrant
- Arrest by private person
- Arrest by Magistrate
- Search of arrested person

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	4	1	3	2
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	1	3	4	2

46. The Court of a Magistrate of a Second Class may pass a sentence of fine not exceeding:
- Rs, 1,000
  - Rs, 3,000
  - Rs, 5,000
  - Rs, 10,000
47. Which one of the following remedies have not been provided under the Cr.P.C:
- Reference
  - Review
  - Revision
  - Appeal
48. Disclosure of the identity of a victim of rape is punishable under:
- Section 376-D IPC
  - Section 229 IPC
  - Section 228 IPC
  - Section 228 A IPC
49. Waging a war, attempt to wage a war against Indian Govt. or abetment to waging of such war is punishable under:
- Section 121
  - Section 121 A
  - Section 122
  - Section 124
50. Mark the incorrect statement:
- A confession may occur in any form: written or oral
  - A confession may even consist of conversation to oneself, which may be produced in evidence if overheard by another
  - An incriminating statement made by person while talking in sleep could be admitted
  - A confession must be made voluntarily
51. 'A' is accused of theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. 'A' must be:
- Charged jointly for theft and for the causing grievous hurt but tried separately for those two offences
  - Charged jointly for theft and causing grievous hurt
  - Charged separately for theft and causing grievous hurt
  - Tried jointly for theft and for the causing grievous hurt
52. Under Section 155 of Evidence Act 1872, the credit of a witness may be impeached by the adverse party, or by the party who calls him (with the court's consent) on the ground of:
- Unworthy of credit
  - Corrupt inducement
  - Former inconsistent statements
  - All of the above
53. Under Section 309 (2) a Magistrate may remand the accused to custody for:
- A period not exceeding 7 days at a time
  - A period not exceeding 14 days at a time
  - A period not exceeding 15 days at a time
  - A period not exceeding one month at a time



54. Which among the following facts does not show the existence of any state of mind under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act:
- a) Intention
  - b) Knowledge
  - c) Motive
  - d) Good faith
55. In criminal cases previous good character is:
- a) Not relevant
  - b) Irrelevant
  - c) Relevant
  - d) None of the above
56. Which one of the following offences is not compoundable:
- a) Offence under Section 334 of I.P.C
  - b) Offence under Section 342 of I.P.C
  - c) Offence under Section 307 of I.P.C
  - d) Offence under Section 506 of I.P.C
57. 'Civil death' may be presumed, if it is proved that one has not been heard for last:
- a) 10 years
  - b) 15 years
  - c) 07 years
  - d) 09 years
58. A Metropolitan Magistrate is equivalent to:
- a) Judicial Magistrate of the first class
  - b) Judicial Magistrate of the second class
  - c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
  - d) None of the above
59. Two brothers were abusing each other on a public road without actual fight. A large crowd gathered and there was a traffic jam. The two brothers are guilty of:
- a) Affray
  - b) Riot
  - c) Assault
  - d) None of the above
60. In which case it was held that "in every statute mens rea is to be implied unless the contrary is shown"
- a) Sherras Vs De Rutzen
  - b) Hobbs Vs Winchester Corporation
  - c) Harding Vs Price
  - d) R Vs. Prince
61. Which of the following rules relating to Section 511 of I.P.C. is embodied in the maxim "*cognitiois poenam nemo patitur*"
- a) Proximity rule
  - b) Impossibility rule
  - c) Object rule
  - d) On the job rule

62. Presumption of life is contained in which one of the following Sections of Indian Evidence Act :
- Section 108
  - Section 106
  - Section 109
  - Section 107
63. Which of the following is an evidence:
- Affidavit
  - Anything produced before the court for inspection
  - Anything of which judicial notice can be taken
  - Written statement of an accused
  - Hearsay evidence
- I, II and V
  - I, III, IV and V
  - III and V
  - All of the above
64. A is accused of child's murder, the following facts are constructed in the case:
- An hour before the murder, A went to the place of murder with the child
  - A alone returned home
  - A's cloth were found to be blood-stained
- The evidence which takes place into account the above- mentioned fact is called
- Direct evidence
  - Circumstantial evidence
  - Real evidence
  - Secondary evidence
65. Which of the following is not a res gestae:
- 'A' while running in street, crying that 'B' has stabbed him
  - Statements made during the investigations of crime
  - In a trial for dowry murder of 'B', on the alleged murder night the police received a distress telephonic call from 'B' in which before abrupt disconnection she could only say: please help me, I fear immediate harm to myself.
  - 'A' was tried for the murder of 'B' by shooting him with a gun. The person who was at that time in the same room with 'B', saw a man with a gun in his hand pass by a window of that room and thereupon exclaimed "there is the butcher ('A' was know by that name".)
66. Mark the incorrect matching:
- 'A' is accused of committing murder of 'R'. Evidence is sought to be given of the fact that 'R' had murdered 'A's brother and 'A' had threatened that he would take revenge-  
Section 8 of Indian Evidence Act
  - A DNA report that clearly establishes that the killed child was the son of industrialist, who is disinterested in owing the paternity of child-  
Section 9 of Indian Evidence Act
  - The witnesses depose that after hearing the first shot they climbed the boundary wall and saw the accused chasing the victim before the final shoot-out-  
Section- 7 of Indian Evidence Act
  - After the alleged rape victim narrated the whole incident to the police over phone-  
Section-8 explanation 1 of Indian Evidence Act

67. An offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years relates to:
- Summon case
  - Warrant case
  - Both of the above
  - None of the above
68. Who is not competent to order security for keeping peace on conviction under Section 106:
- Session Court
  - Court of Magistrate of First Class
  - Executive Magistrate
  - All are competent
69. Any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen:
- Cannot be seized by police officer
  - Can be seized by the police officer
  - Can be sold by the police officer
  - Can be appropriated by police officer
70. In which of the following cases it was held by the Supreme Court that Section 125 Cr.P.C. was applicable to all irrespective of their religion:
- Mohd. Ahmed Khan Vs Shah Bano Begum
  - Mohd. Umar Khan Vs Gulshan Begum
  - Subana @ Saira Banu Vs A.M. Abdul Gafoor
  - Sirajmohmed Khan Vs Hafizunnissa Yaseen Khan
71. Robbery is dacoity when the minimum number of persons committing robbery is:
- 10 persons
  - 5 persons
  - 6 persons
  - 4 persons
72. What is the minimum punishment for a man who assaults or uses criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty:
- 1 year and fine
  - 2 years and fine
  - 6 months
  - None of the above
73. "Court of justice" is defined in which following Section of IPC:
- 19
  - 20
  - 21
  - 22
74. Despite having no skill in the field, a person's opinion could be relevant in which of the following cases:
- Question of handwriting
  - Question of rights
  - Question of relationship
  - All of the above



75. Which of the following combinations is not correctly matched:
- Police to prevent to cognizable offence- Section 149
  - Arrest to prevent the commission of cognizable offences- Section 151
  - Power to certain armed force officers to disperse assembly-Section 131
  - Arrest by Magistrate- Section 45
76. Which one of the following combinations is correctly matched:
- Information in cognizable offence- Section 154 of Cr.P.C
  - Information as to non-cognizable case- Section 156 of Cr.P.C
  - Police officer's power to investigate cognizable offence- Section 155 of Cr.P.C
  - None of the above
77. Which one of the following Sections of the Cr.P.C contains the law relating to compensatory justice for victim:
- Section 355
  - Section 356
  - Section 357 A
  - Section 357
78. No order issued under Section 144, Cr.P.C. shall remain in force for more than:
- 15 days
  - 1 months
  - 2 months
  - 7 days
79. Under which provision of Indian Penal Code, 1860 the punishment of culpable homicide is provided:
- Section 303
  - Section 305
  - Section 306
  - Section 308
80. Under which provision of Indian Penal Code, 1860 the offence of 'wrongful restraint' is provided:
- Section 228
  - Section 339
  - Section 340
  - Section 336
81. Who among the following is authorized to record a confessional statement under Section 164 of Cr.P.C:
- Police officer
  - An Executive Magistrate
  - A judicial Magistrate
  - Neither an Executive Magistrate, Nor a Judicial Magistrate
82. Which of the following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests:
- District Magistrate
  - Sub-Div. Magistrate
  - Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government
  - All of the above
83. In a criminal trial, evidence on affidavit can be given for allegation made in respect of Public servant or for any person whose evidence is of formal character. Affidavit to be used before any court under the code may be sworn or affirmed before:
- Any judge or judicial/Executive Magistrate
  - Any Commissioner of Oaths appointed by a High Court/Session Court
  - A Notary appointed under the Notaries Act
  - All of the above

84. The defence of 'consent' applies to:
- Private wrongs
  - Public wrongs
  - Both a) & b)
  - Neither a) nor b)
85. Making preparation to commit dacoity is punishable under which Section of IPC:
- Section 396
  - Section 399
  - Section 397
  - Section 398
86. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused:
- If they are tried jointly for the same offences
  - If they are tried jointly for different offences
  - If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
  - If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
87. 'A' distributes compact disk to 'B', a young boy of 19 years seeing obscene pictures for recreation. 'A' has committed an offence under which of the following Sections of Indian Penal Code:
- Section 292
  - Section 294
  - Section 293
  - Section 295
88. Which is one of the following Sections of I.P.C. applies the maxim "Ignorance of Law is no excuse":
- Section 78
  - Section 79
  - Section 77
  - None of the above
89. Match List-I and List-II and find out the correct answer according to code given below the lists:
- |    | List-I   |                  |                    |               | List-II                           |                                   |                                   |                                   |
|----|----------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|    | A.       | B.               | C.                 | D.            | 1.                                | 2.                                | 3.                                | 4.                                |
|    | Document | Primary evidence | Secondary evidence | Oral evidence | Section -3 of Indian Evidence Act | Section 62 of Indian Evidence Act | Section 63 of Indian Evidence Act | Section 60 of Indian Evidence Act |
|    | A        | B                | C                  | D             |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| a) | 1        | 2                | 3                  | 4             |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| b) | 4        | 3                | 1                  | 2             |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| c) | 2        | 3                | 1                  | 4             |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| d) | 3        | 2                | 4                  | 1             |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
90. As per the Code of Criminal Procedure Section 2 (wa) in Cr.P.C. the definition of victim includes:
- Victim's guardian
  - Victim's guardian or legal heir
  - Victim's neighbour
  - Victim's close friend.

91. Under what Section, a Magistrate may issue an order of injunction:

- a) Section 133 of Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 142 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 144 of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 145 of Cr.P.C.

92. Under what Section of Cr.P.C., a Magistrate may direct local investigation:

- a) Section 139
- b) Section 133
- c) Section 145
- d) Section 147

93. If forgery was committed while the document was in the custody of a court, then prosecution can be launched only with a complaint made by the:

- a) Prosecutor
- b) Court
- c) Advocate General
- d) None of the above.

94. Which one of the following combinations are correctly matched:

- I. Anticipatory Bail - Section 438, Cr.P.C.
- II. Summary dismissal of appeal - Section 384, Cr.P.C.
- III. Reference to high court - Section 394, Cr.P.C.
- IV. Compounding of offences - Section 320, Cr.P.C.

Combinations:

- a) I, II & III
- b) I, III & IV
- c) I, II & IV
- d) II, III & IV

95. What is correct as regards the admissibility of self-regarding statements:

- a) Self-harming statement is admissible but a self-serving statement is not generally admissible
- b) Self-serving statement is admissible but a self-harming statement is not generally admissible
- c) Self-serving and self-harming statements both are generally admissible
- d) Self-serving and self-harming statements both are generally inadmissible.

96. Under the law of evidence, as a general rule:

- a) Opinion on a matter of fact is relevant but not on a matter of law
- b) Opinion on a matter of law is relevant but not on a matter of fact
- c) Opinion on a matter of fact and law both are relevant
- d) Opinion whether on a matter of fact or law, is irrelevant



97. Standard of proof in:

- a) Civil and criminal cases is the same
- b) Criminal cases is much more higher than in civil cases
- c) Criminal case is lower than in civil cases
- d) None of the above is correct

98. Propositions under Evidence Act are:

- I. Presumptions of facts are always rebuttable
- II. Presumptions of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable
- III. Presumptions of law are always irrebuttable
- IV. Presumption of law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Which is true of the aforesaid propositions

- a) I & III are correct but II & IV are incorrect
- b) I & IV are correct but II & III are incorrect
- c) II & III are correct but I & IV are incorrect.
- d) II & IV are correct but I & III are incorrect

99. Propositions under the Evidence Act are:

- i. Statement is a genus, admission is a species & confession is a sub species
- ii. Statement & admission are species & confession is a sub species
- iii. Statement & admission are genus & confession is a species

In this contest which one of the following is correct

- a) I is correct, II & III are incorrect
- b) I & II are correct & III is incorrect
- c) II & III are correct & I is incorrect
- d) III is correct & I & II are incorrect

100. Which Section under the Evidence Act, 1872 requires that the person in charge of the duplication of data is to give the court a certificate that the data are authentic to the best of his or her knowledge:

- a) Section 63
- b) Section 65
- c) Section 65-A
- d) Section 65-B

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