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**Adda247**

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1. In which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word 'Act' is defined?  
(A) Section 33  
(B) Section 36  
(C) Section 40  
(D) Section 45
2. In which Section of the Indian Penal Code the punishment for 'wrongful restraint' has been provided?  
(A) Section 340  
(B) Section 341  
(C) Section 342  
(D) Section 360
3. Under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word 'offence' has been defined?  
(A) Section 39  
(B) Section 40  
(C) Section 41  
(D) Section 42
4. Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code the word 'extortion' is defined?  
(A) Section 383  
(B) Section 387  
(C) Section 389  
(D) Section 390
5. In which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word 'cruelty' is defined?  
(A) Section 304-B  
(B) Section 350  
(C) Section 376-A  
(D) Section 498-A
6. Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code provides the punishment for 'attempt to commit suicide'?  
(A) Section 306  
(B) Section 307  
(C) Section 309  
(D) Section 376
7. In which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word 'good faith' has **not** been used?  
(A) Section 89  
(B) Section 90  
(C) Section 92  
(D) Section 93
8. 'Unlawful Assembly' has been defined in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code.  
(A) Section 141  
(B) Section 142  
(C) Section 146  
(D) Section 148
9. A meets B on National Highway, shows him a pistol and demands B's purse. B, in consequence, surrenders his purse. Which one of the following offences was committed by A?  
(A) Theft  
(B) Robbery  
(C) Dacoity  
(D) None of the above

10. Punishment for offence of importing girls from any country outside India or from Jammu and Kashmir is up to 10 years if the age of the girl is under
- (A) 14 years
  - (B) 18 years
  - (C) 19 years
  - (D) 21 years
11. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code deals with the defence of 'involuntary intoxication'?
- (A) Section 84
  - (B) Section 85
  - (C) Section 86
  - (D) Section 87
12. The 'Right of private defence of body' extends to causing death if there is
- (A) apprehension of death
  - (B) apprehension of grievous hurt
  - (C) intention of committing rape
  - (D) All of the above
13. *Sarla Mudgal, President of Kalyani vs. Union of India* is a case on which of the following?
- (A) Rape
  - (B) Adultery
  - (C) Biogamy
  - (D) Kidnapping
14. In which case the court made a clear distinction between 'common intention' and 'similar intention'?
- (A) *Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. King Emperor*
  - (B) *Mahboob Shah vs. King Emperor*
  - (C) *Kripal Singh vs. State of UP*
  - (D) *Rishi Deo Pandey vs. State of UP*
15. 'Assault' under Section 351 of the Indian Penal Code can be caused by
- (A) gestures only
  - (B) preparation only
  - (C) mere words
  - (D) gestures or any preparation
16. Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code 'Right to private defence of property' extends to causing death?
- (A) Section 103
  - (B) Section 102
  - (C) Section 101
  - (D) Section 100
17. 'Misappropriation of property' has been defined under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- (A) Section 403
  - (B) Section 405
  - (C) Section 406
  - (D) Section 415

18. Which Sections of the Indian Penal Code provide for the offences relating to the Army, Navy and Air Force?
- (A) Sections 171-A to 171-I  
(B) Sections 124 to 129  
(C) Sections 131 to 140  
(D) Sections 165 to 171
19. The offence of 'abetment' is constituted by
- (A) aiding  
(B) conspiring  
(C) instigating  
(D) All of the above
20. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the defence of 'consent' is **not** available in cases of
- (A) consent to cause death  
(B) consent to cause grievous hurt  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the above
21. A hangman who hangs the prisoner in pursuant to the order of the court is exempted from criminal liability by virtue of
- (A) Section 77 of the IPC  
(B) Section 78 of the IPC  
(C) Section 79 of the IPC  
(D) Section 76 of the IPC
22. A incites a dog to spring upon Z without Z's consent with the intention to annoy Z. Here A has committed an offence of
- (A) criminal force  
(B) criminal assault  
(C) grievous hurt  
(D) defamation
23. Which one of the following is **not** correct in respect to the definition of theft?
- (A) Removal of movable property of another  
(B) Out of ownership of that person  
(C) Without his consent  
(D) With intent to take away that property
24. Which of the following **does not** constitute an offence of affray?
- (A) Five or more persons  
(B) By fighting  
(C) In a public place  
(D) Disturb the public peace
25. Which one of the following is **not** an offence?
- (A) Suicide  
(B) Attempt to commit suicide  
(C) Murder  
(D) Attempt to murder

26. Who drafted the Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) Lord Denning  
(B) A. V. Dicey  
(C) Lord Macaulay  
(D) J. F. Stephen
27. Which of the following is a fact?
- (A) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place  
(B) That a man heard or saw something  
(C) That a man said certain words  
(D) All of the above
28. In a trial for the murder of B by A, which of these facts is **not** relevant?
- (A) A was absconding immediately after the murder of B  
(B) A and B were seen together before murder  
(C) A had borrowed ₹50,000 from B  
(D) A was in Mumbai on that day, while the murder of B was committed in Chennai
29. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts and \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.
- (A) 2, 10  
(B) 3, 11  
(C) 4, 12  
(D) 3, 12
30. Which of the following is **not** a public document?
- (A) Order of a competent authority fixing price of commodities  
(B) An order issuing a search warrant  
(C) A crop cutting report by a collector  
(D) Plaint or written statement in a suit
31. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that a tape recorded conversation is admissible as *res gestae*?
- (A) *Kathi Kalu vs. State of Bombay*  
(B) *Yusuf Ali vs. State of Maharashtra*  
(C) *State of UP vs. Ram Sewak*  
(D) None of the above

32. Statements made by an agent to any party to the proceedings are admissions

- (A) in all circumstances
- (B) if the court regards, under the circumstances of the case, that an agent is expressly authorized by the principal to make them
- (C) if the court regards, under the circumstances of the case, that the agent is expressly or impliedly authorized to make them
- (D) None of the above

33. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that, a confession must either admit in terms of the offence or at any rate, substantially, all the facts which constitute the offence?

- (A) *Mubarak Ali vs. State*
- (B) *Palwinder Kaur vs. State of Punjab*
- (C) *Mithu vs. State of Punjab*
- (D) None of the above

34. About 14 days ago, I, K and people of my party, lay in wait for S and others at about sunset time at the corner of Pulipad tank. We all beat S and H to death. The remaining persons F, K and N ran away. D, who was in our party, received blows on his hands. He had a spear in his hand. He gave it to me then. I hid it and my stick in the rick of V in the village. I will show you if you come. We did all this at the instigation of K.

From the above passage, which of the following is admissible under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act?

- (A) We all beat S and H to death.
- (B) The remaining persons F, K and N ran away. D, who was in our party, received blows on his hands. He had a spear in his hand. He gave it to me then.
- (C) I hid it and my stick in the rick of V in the village. I will show you if you come.
- (D) We did all this at the instigation of K.

35. The admissibility of a dying declaration is based on the maxim

(A) dormiunt leges aliquando nunquam moriuntur

(B) doti lex favet; praemium pudoris est; ideo parcatur

(C) nemo moriturus praesumitur mentire

(D) None of the above

36. Assertion (A) :

The findings of the criminal court are inadmissible in a civil suit.

Reason (R) :

Acquittal or conviction in a criminal case has no evidentiary value in a subsequent civil litigation except for the limited purpose of showing that there was a trial of resulting in acquittal or conviction, as the case may be.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true but R is false

(D) A is false but R is true

37. Which of the following admissions are dealt with by Section 58 of the Indian Evidence Act?

(A) Admission in pleadings

(B) Admissions which can be implied from pleadings

(C) Admissions by parties or agents at the time of hearing

(D) All of the above

38. A xerox / photocopy in the absence of original is

(A) admissible in evidence

(B) not admissible in evidence

(C) It depends

(D) None of the above

39. Who among the following can compare the disputed writing with the admitted writing of the party?
- (A) The court
  - (B) A handwriting expert
  - (C) By anyone familiar with the handwriting of the person concerned
  - (D) Any of the above
40. A agrees, in writing, to sell a horse to B for ₹ 1,000 or ₹ 1,500.
- Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Evidence can be given to show which price was to be given
  - (B) Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given
  - (C) Evidence may or may not be given to show which price was to be given
  - (D) None of the above
41. Unless non-access is proved, the presumption as to legitimacy of any child born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man is
- (A) a rebuttable presumption of law
  - (B) a presumption of fact
  - (C) conclusive proof
  - (D) None of the above
42. The court may presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars. This is presumption contained in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act.
- (A) Section 114(a)
  - (B) Section 114(b)
  - (C) Section 114(c)
  - (D) Section 114(d)

43. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title.

Which of the following is correct?

- (A) He may be allowed to prove his want of title
- (B) He may not be allowed to prove his want of title
- (C) He must not be allowed to prove his want of title
- (D) None of the above

44. Which of the following is true and correct?

- (A) In all civil proceedings, the parties to the suit and the husband or wife of any party to the suit, shall be competent witness
- (B) In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

45. Deepak, accused of committing the offence of supplying arms, informs his lawyer Shaweta that he has committed the offence and wishes her to defend him. In these circumstances

- (A) Shaweta is duty bound to inform the police
- (B) Shaweta is duty bound to inform this fact to the Magistrate
- (C) the communication is a privileged one and protected from disclosure
- (D) the criminal court cannot, at the instance, compel Shaweta to disclose the fact

46. Which of the following is true and correct?

- (A) A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by mere the fact that he produces it
- (B) A person cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

47. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question
- (A) after such writing shown to him
- (B) without such writing being shown to him
- (C) with or without showing such writing to him
- (D) None of the above
48. In a prosecution for rape or attempt to commit rape, it shall not be permissible to put questions in the cross-examination of the prosecutrix as to her general immoral character. This proviso is added in Section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by the Amendment of
- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2002
- (D) 2003
49. The maxim *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus* means
- (A) if a thing is false in respect of one, it must not be taken to be false in respect of all
- (B) if a thing is false in respect of one, it must be taken to be false in respect of all
- (C) if a thing is true in respect of one, it must be taken to be true in respect of all
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
50. Police effected the recovery under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 before recording the formal arrest of the accused. The recovery is
- (A) legal
- (B) illegal
- (C) irregular
- (D) improper

51. Where one or more offences are found to be cognizable and several other offences are non-cognizable, then can the police allow bail to the accused?
- (A) Treating majority of offences non-cognizable may allow bail
  - (B) Treating partial non-cognizability of offences allow bail but not otherwise
  - (C) Treating one or more offences as cognizable refuse bail
  - (D) Obtain warrant in case of cognizable offence and arrest the person
52. In case of one or more offences to be tried by a Magistrate falls in the category of Sessions trial, which court will try the case?
- (A) By split, the Court of Magistrate and the Court of Sessions separately
  - (B) By the Metropolitan or Chief Judicial Magistrate as the case may be
  - (C) By the Sessions Court
  - (D) By the SDJM to whom it is so forwarded
53. What is the difference between consecutive and concurrent sentences?
- (A) When the sentence is suffered by the convict one after the other, it is said to be consecutive sentence; while if the sentences are suffered together, i.e., the lesser sentence merging with the greater sentence, it is known as concurrent sentence
  - (B) When the sentence is served together, it is known as consecutive sentence; while if the period of sentence is undergone, it is concurrent sentence
  - (C) In consecutive sentence, there should be more than one accused while in concurrent sentence, there should be only a single convict
  - (D) In case of several convicts, the court may order consecutive sentence on few convicts and concurrent sentence on others
54. The summons procedure is adopted to cover offences punishable with
- (A) offences attracting up to one year imprisonment
  - (B) offences attracting up to two years imprisonment
  - (C) offences attracting up to seven years imprisonment
  - (D) All of the above

55. An accused can be discharged if the investigation cannot be completed within a period of \_\_\_\_\_, provided the maximum punishment for the offence is two years.
- (A) sixty days  
(B) ninety days  
(C) six months  
(D) one month
56. Revision against interlocutory order is banned under the provision
- (A) Section 392(1) of CrPC  
(B) Section 392(2) of CrPC  
(C) Section 407 of CrPC  
(D) Section 116(6) of CrPC
57. An offender can plead guilty and pay fine with the help of postal department under the provision
- (A) Section 206 of CrPC  
(B) Section 253 of CrPC  
(C) Section 468 of CrPC  
(D) Only when it is done before a Sessions Court under Section 438 of CrPC
58. What changes are effected to ensure a fair trial under the Criminal Procedure Code?
- (A) Committal proceedings continue in case of Sessions trial  
(B) Separation of judiciary from executive  
(C) Summons procedure as against warrant procedure is applied only in case of offences attracting one year of imprisonment  
(D) Accused pleading innocence all through the trial
59. The process of compulsory stoppage of proceedings before a trial court on the plea of transfer of case from that court to some other court is done away under the provision
- (A) Section 407 of CrPC  
(B) Section 397(2) of CrPC  
(C) Section 167 of CrPC  
(D) Section 116(6) of CrPC
60. An order of maintenance is given in case of indigent parents
- (A) as a matter of right as per Section 125 of CrPC  
(B) provided a written submission is made under Section 314 of CrPC  
(C) only in plea-bargaining cases  
(D) only in case the court orders such payment of costs

61. A precise formulation of a specific accusation is called  
 (A) bailable offence  
 (B) cognizable offence  
 (C) charge  
 (D) non-compoundable offence

62. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
a. Memorandum of arrest	1. Mandatory under Section 41 C of CrPC
b. District Police Control Room	2. Mandatory under Section 41 A of CrPC
c. A private person can arrest an offender	3. Under Section 44 of CrPC
d. A Magistrate has the power to arrest an offender	4. Under Section 43 of CrPC

Codes :

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

63. Which of the following factors a medical practitioner can omit in the report?

- (A) The name of the person who brought the accused to him
- (B) The marks of injury on the accused person
- (C) The requirements as to the DNA profiling
- (D) The identification mark of the accused

64. When a court issues a warrant for the arrest of a suspected person, it must ensure

- (A) the number of sureties
- (B) the amount in which the sureties are bound
- (C) the time and date at which the accused person is required to attend the court
- (D) All of the above

65. In case of a suspect concealing himself to avoid arrest, the court can issue

- (A) an order of attachment
- (B) an order of proclamation
- (C) an order of publication of warrant
- (D) All of the above

66. What happens when any Officer in Charge (OIC) of a Police Station receives an information that a person has committed suicide?

- (A) Informs the nearest Executive Magistrate about the incident as per Section 174 of CrPC
- (B) Informs the higher Police Officer to proceed investigation
- (C) After holding an inquest finds the truth behind such suicide
- (D) All of the above

67. The preemptory jurisdiction of the court for inquiry is ordinarily where the offence took place. Is the proposition admissible under Section 177 of CrPC?

- (A) Allowed partially
- (B) Depends upon the place of residence of the accused
- (C) As per High Court orders, it is admissible
- (D) The proposition is within the means and scope unless contrary is directed

68. For trial of cases of criminal abetment, which court is only the competent court?

- (A) Local limits of the court where the abetment was committed
- (B) Any of the courts where abetment intention was alleged
- (C) Where the wrongful concealment of the accused is shown
- (D) All of the above

For Q. No. 69 to Q. No. 71, read the following and find the court where the offence can be tried :

69. A woman sold a minor girl to a prostitute in *P* city. Later she was taken to *M* city, where the offence was detected.

- (A) Either at *P* city or at *M* city
- (B) In *M* city only
- (C) In *P* city only as the offence was completed
- (D) As per orders of the High Court

70. *X* kidnapped *Y* from city *P* and kept *Y* at city *M* and was detected there.

- (A) Either at city *P* or at city *M*
- (B) Only at city *P*
- (C) Only at city *M*
- (D) As per orders of the High Court

71. For an offence of bigamy

- (A) only where the offence was committed
- (B) only where the offender resided last with his first wife
- (C) Either at (A) or at (B)
- (D) at the court's jurisdiction where the permanent residence of the aggrieved woman, after the offence, is situated

72. When two or more courts have taken cognizance of the same offence, in such a case, which court shall inquire into the offence?

(A) If the courts are subordinate to the same High Court, it will be as per direction of the High Court

(B) If the courts are not subordinate to the same High Court, it will be within the local limits of the offence first commenced

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) As may be decided by the Supreme Court of India

73. When can a specifically empowered Magistrate take cognizance of an offence upon information?

(A) When received from any person other than a Police Officer

(B) Upon his own assertion

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) By the direction of the High Court

74. In which of the following cases, the Sessions Court cannot take cognizance, of any offence committed by or against a public servant, as a court of original jurisdiction?

(A) Any case of abetment

(B) Any case of attempt to commit an offence

(C) Any case of criminal conspiracy

(D) All of the above

75. A complaint is made by some one who is aggrieved by an offence. What is the exception to the rule?

(A) When the person is under the age of eighteen years

(B) When the person is either an idiot or a lunatic

(C) When the husband commits an offence of dacoity against the wife, then only by the person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption

(D) All of the above

76. Which of the following Articles providing for fundamental rights **cannot** be suspended during the Proclamation of Emergency?
- (A) Articles 14 and 15  
(B) Articles 19 and 20  
(C) Articles 20 and 21  
(D) Articles 21 and 22
77. Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic feature of its structure. This observation was made in *S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India* case by
- (A) Justice P. B. Sawant  
(B) Justice S. R. Pandian  
(C) Justice J. S. Verma  
(D) Justice A. M. Ahmadi
78. The provision of establishing Public Service Commission is made under
- (A) Article 310  
(B) Article 315  
(C) Article 320  
(D) Article 325
79. A writ issued by the Supreme Court against a person who claims or usurps any office to enquire by what authority he supports his claim, is known as
- (A) Mandamus  
(B) Quo Warranto  
(C) Certiorari  
(D) Habeas Corpus
80. Which of the following appointments is **not** made by the President of India?
- (A) The Chief of the Army  
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(C) The Chief Justice of India  
(D) The Chief of the Air Force
81. One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is
- (A) power of impeachment  
(B) indirect election  
(C) nomination of members  
(D) tenure of membership
82. The Election Commission **does not** conduct the elections to the
- (A) Lok Sabha  
(B) President's election  
(C) Rajya Sabha  
(D) Local Bodies

83. The Supreme Court of India while considering the validity of Proclamation of emergency under Article 356 said that the proclamation is subject to judicial review. Which one of the following is that case?
- (A) *S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India*  
(B) *Makhan Singh vs. State of Punjab*  
(C) *State of Maharashtra vs. Lok Shikshan Sansthan*  
(D) *M. Karunanidhi vs. Union of India*
84. Under which list of the Constitution, all aspects of the family laws are there?
- (A) Union List  
(B) Concurrent List  
(C) State List  
(D) None of the above
85. At present who is the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- (A) Shashikant Sharma  
(B) Rajiv Mehrishi  
(C) Gyan Prakash  
(D) Vinod Rai
86. Blindness is not a disqualification to become a member of UPSC. In which case it has been declared?
- (A) *State of Maharashtra vs. Chandrabhan*  
(B) *Jai Shankar Prasad vs. State of Bihar*  
(C) *Neelima vs. State of Haryana*  
(D) None of the above
87. The power of judicial review in India is enjoyed by
- (A) the Supreme Court  
(B) the Supreme Court as well as High Court  
(C) all courts  
(D) None of the above
88. Fundamental duty of every citizen of India 'to safeguard public property and to abjure violence' is provided under
- (A) Article 51A (i)  
(B) Article 51A (j)  
(C) Article 51A (e)  
(D) Article 51A (f)

89. 'Ancillary powers of the Supreme Court' is covered under
- (A) Article 138
  - (B) Article 139
  - (C) Article 140
  - (D) Article 147
90. Article 371C of the Constitution of India relates to special provision with respect to the State of
- (A) Nagaland
  - (B) Manipur
  - (C) Assam
  - (D) Andhra Pradesh
91. Which Amendment Act of the Constitution has inserted the Sindhi language?
- (A) 21st Amendment
  - (B) 23rd Amendment
  - (C) 42nd Amendment
  - (D) 32nd Amendment
92. 'Extradition' is related to
- (A) Union List
  - (B) State List
  - (C) Concurrent List
  - (D) Centre List
93. Article 324 of the Constitution of India is related to
- (A) Ordinance making power
  - (B) Amendment
  - (C) Election Commission
  - (D) Financial Emergency
94. In which of the following cases it was decided that the word 'All the Courts' used in Article 141 **does not** include the Supreme Court?
- (A) *Bombay Motors vs. Union of India*
  - (B) *Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. vs. State of Bihar*
  - (C) *Jagmohan Singh vs. State of UP*
  - (D) *A. K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras*
95. The Organization of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is a Directive Principle mentioned in
- (A) Article 47
  - (B) Article 48
  - (C) Article 49
  - (D) Article 46

96. In which of the following Articles the principle of collective responsibility has been incorporated?

- (A) Article 75
- (B) Article 74
- (C) Article 53
- (D) Article 105

97. In which of the following cases the question regarding 'reservation' is considered by the Supreme Court first time?

- (A) Mandal Commission case
- (B) Romesh Thapper vs. State of Madras
- (C) Champakam Dorairajan vs. State of Madras
- (D) M. R. Balaji case

98. In which of the following cases it was decided that the powers of High Court under Article 226 and 227 are the basic structures of the Constitution?

- (A) Indira Nehru Gandhi case
- (B) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (C) Nagaraj case
- (D) L. Chandra Kumar case

99. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has explained the meaning of the Institution of Lok Adalat?

- (A) Madras Bar Association vs. Union of India (2014)
- (B) Namit Sharma vs. Union of India (2013)
- (C) Ram Jethmalani vs. Union of India (2011)
- (D) P. T. Thomas vs. Thomas Job (2005)

100. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List-I	List-II
a. M. H. Hoskot's case	1. Right to Shelter
b. Joginder Kumar's case	2. Ban on smoking in public place
c. Chameli Singh's case	3. Protection against illegal arrest
d. Murli S. Deora's case	4. Right to free Legal Aid

Codes :

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

**Bihar Public Service Commission**

Assistant Prosecution Officer (Preliminary) Competitive Examination (Advt. No. 01/2020)

**(Examination Date : 07.02.2021)****Final Answer Key : Law**

Question No. of Series-A	Question No. of Series-B	Question No. of Series-C	Question No. of Series-D	Answer
1	26	51	76	A
2	27	52	77	B
3	28	53	78	B
4	29	54	79	A
5	30	55	80	D
6	31	56	81	C
7	32	57	82	B
8	33	58	83	A
9	34	59	84	B
10	35	60	85	D
11	36	61	86	B
12	37	62	87	D
13	38	63	88	C
14	39	64	89	B
15	40	65	90	D
16	41	66	91	A
17	42	67	92	A
18	43	68	93	C
19	44	69	94	D
20	45	70	95	C
21	46	71	96	B
22	47	72	97	A
23	48	73	98	B
24	49	74	99	A
25	50	75	100	A
26	51	76	1	D
27	52	77	2	D
28	53	78	3	C
29	54	79	4	B
30	55	80	5	D
31	56	81	6	B
32	57	82	7	C
33	58	83	8	B
34	59	84	9	C
35	60	85	10	C
36	61	86	11	A
37	62	87	12	D

Question No. of Series-A	Question No. of Series-B	Question No. of Series-C	Question No. of Series-D	Answer
38	63	88	13	B
39	64	89	14	A
40	65	90	15	B
41	66	91	16	C
42	67	92	17	B
43	68	93	18	C
44	69	94	19	C
45	70	95	20	C
46	71	96	21	C
47	72	97	22	B
48	73	98	23	C
49	74	99	24	B
50	75	100	25	A
51	76	1	26	C
52	77	2	27	C
53	78	3	28	A
54	79	4	29	B
55	80	5	30	C
56	81	6	31	Deleted
57	82	7	32	B
58	83	8	33	B
59	84	9	34	A
60	85	10	35	A
61	86	11	36	C
62	87	12	37	B
63	88	13	38	D
64	89	14	39	D
65	90	15	40	B
66	91	16	41	A
67	92	17	42	D
68	93	18	43	A
69	94	19	44	C
70	95	20	45	A
71	96	21	46	D
72	97	22	47	C
73	98	23	48	C
74	99	24	49	D
75	100	25	50	D
76	1	26	51	C
77	2	27	52	A
78	3	28	53	B
79	4	29	54	B

Question No. of Series-A	Question No. of Series-B	Question No. of Series-C	Question No. of Series-D	Answer
80	5	30	55	B
81	6	31	56	A
82	7	32	57	D
83	8	33	58	A
84	9	34	59	B
85	10	35	60	Deleted
86	11	36	61	B
87	12	37	62	B
88	13	38	63	A
89	14	39	64	C
90	15	40	65	B
91	16	41	66	A
92	17	42	67	A
93	18	43	68	C
94	19	44	69	B
95	20	45	70	B
96	21	46	71	A
97	22	47	72	C
98	23	48	73	D
99	24	49	74	D
100	25	50	75	C