

MAINS

**DELHI
JUDICIAL
SERVICES**

PRACTICE PAPER



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DELHI JUDICIAL SERVICES MAINS WRITTEN MOCK TEST 1

Paper I

General Legal Knowledge and Language

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions:

1. Attempt all the questions in the same order in which they appear in the Question Paper.
2. Marks for individual questions are indicated against each question.
3. Criteria for evaluation will include but will not be limited to the range of vocabulary, the employment of vocabulary for precise expression, cohesive presentation of ideas and concise articulation of view.
4. Write your Name, Paper Name and Page no. on your answer sheet.

Part-A

(General Legal Knowledge)

1. Write a short essay of about 200 words on any three of the following: (20x3=60)

- (1) All India Judicial Service
- (2) Alternative Dispute Resolution
- (3) Marital Rape
- (4) NOTA (None of the above)
- (5) Lokpal

2. Answer the following in a word/sentence: (1x25=25)

- (1) Which case is known as the First Judges case?
- (2) How many judges were there on the constitutional bench of the landmark case of Golak Nath v. State of Punjab, 1967?
- (3) Where was the first permanent Lok Adalat set up?
- (4) In which case the supreme court held that “Daughters will get equal shares even if the father had died earlier to the enforcement of Hindu succession amendment Act, 2005?”
- (5) When was the treaty of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court adopted?
- (6) Which commission had been formed to investigate the Babri Masjid Demolition Case?
- (7) What do you mean by the term “Unstarred question” in parliamentary proceedings?

- (8) What is the meaning of the Latin maxim Actio personalis moritur cum persona?
- (9) When was the Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 came into force?
- (10) The feature of “Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court” borrowed by which foreign constitution?
- (11) Who was the last deputy-Prime minister of India?
- (12) Who was the first Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
- (13) In which amendment Anti-defection law was introduced?
- (14) Which Article of the Indian constitution has provision for the removal of Judges?
- (15) The State of Jammu & Kashmir was readministered into the Union of India as two separate Union Territories through which Act?
- (16) What are the two components of any Judgements passed by the Courts?
- (17) Who is the first and only Indian to be awarded “The Gruber Prize for Justice”?
- (18) Who is the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog (The think-tank of India)?
- (19) Which writ forbids a lower court from proceeding in a suit deemed to be beyond its jurisdiction?
- (20) The Constitution of India has been amended how many times till date?
- (21) Central government decided to remove Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from districts in which state/states?
- (22) Which state recently passed Prevention of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Bill, 2022, against religious conversion by allurement, coercion or fraudulent means?
- (23) Who has been appointed as the new Chairman of IRDAI in 2022?
- (24) Which city has announced its detailed framework to ‘zero out carbon emissions by 2050’ and became the first city in South Asia to set such a target?
- (25) Which state became the first state in the country to implement the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) programme to become completely paperless?

3. Give the year of establishment for the following High Courts in India. (1x10=10)

1. Calcutta
2. Gujarat
3. Delhi
4. Gauhati
5. Rajasthan

6. Bombay
7. Allahabad
8. Himachal Pradesh
9. Kerala
10. Sikkim

4. Give the full form for the following abbreviations. (1x5=5)

1. INTERPOL
2. FCRA
3. UNCTAD
4. COFEPOSA
5. NCRWC

Part-B

(Language)

1. Write an essay of not more than 1000 words on any one of the following topics: (50)

- (i) Population Control and Family Planning
- (ii) Freedom of the Press
- (iii) Role of The Epidemic Diseases Act in the present scenario
- (iv) Water crisis and conservation in India

2. Make a precis of the following passage: (40)

It is a fact that the caste has played a very important role in the success of Indian democracy by mobilising India's mass electorate to participate in the election process effectively. The use of caste for political purposes had begun long before the introduction of the adult franchise. Organisations based on caste for social, economic and political systems came into existence even before the Constitution came into force. Illiterate people, who didn't understand politics were mobilised to organise themselves by appealing to their caste sentiments by self-interested politicians.

Casteism has penetrated Indian politics so deeply as to shape and reshape not only the political parties but also their manifestos for the elections. The various caste groups, like Nair, the Christian, the Brahmin and non-Brahmin in Tamil Nadu, the Khamma and Reddy in Andhra, the Maratha and Mahar in Maharashtra, the Rajput in Gujarat, the Jat, Rajput, Meena, Brahmin and Viasya in Rajasthan, have been formed likewise in all states and determine the political scenario in the states to a great extent.

In Bihar, there is a casteist triangle formed by the Bhumi-hara, the Rajput and the Kayastha, besides others. Caste politics in UP varies from region to region. The Thakurs from the majority community

nurture strong anti-Brahmin feelings. Not only this, a strong lobby of Dalits and non Dalits further exists now-a-days with the so-called Dalit leaders making propaganda against so called Manuwadis or other castes. Caste has polarised national politics and caste politics breeds caste parties. Not a single party, however avowedly opposed to casteism, is free from the dominant influence of caste.

Even in the national parties, whether Congress or BJP, while allocating tickets to the candidates or portfolios to the Ministers, a proper analysis of caste factors is done. Caste tends to determine electoral nominations and voting behaviour now-a-days numerous castes have started making numerous demands, whether for reservation to categorise them as OBCs etc, vitiating the representative principles envisaged and emphasised under the democratic pattern of our country.

3. Translate the following passage into Hindi: (30)

The rising frequency of hate speech in India has not gone unnoticed. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a petition on the events organised by the Hindu Yuva Vahini in Delhi and by Yati Narsinghanand in Haridwar on December 17 and 19, 2021, respectively, wherein calls to violence were made against Muslims. But the laws dealing with hate speech are ineffective and deficient. So, the Supreme Court has been asked to review hate speech laws and various High Courts have been called upon to provide interpretation of ingredients of hate speech. The lack of clear legislative guidance has meant that we are seeing discordant judicial outcomes. Nevertheless, this growing incidence of hate speeches, especially those targeting minorities, in combination with the judicial ambiguity has provided an opportunity to chart legislative reforms.

4. Translate the following passage into English: (30)

प्राकृतिक नियम के अनुसार मूल रूप से जीवन-संसार में कुछ भी अनावश्यक, बुरा या भयानक नहीं है। प्रकृति का जो चक्र अनादि काल से चला आ रहा है वह वास्तव में प्रकृति के नियमों के अनुसार सभी प्राणियों की सुविधा और असुविधा को ध्यान में रखकर ही चल रहा है। परंतु उसमें तरह-तरह की बाधाएं पैदा कर कई बार हम स्वयं और हमारी तथाकथित खोजें ही उन्हें भयानक या मारक बना दिया करती हैं। ऋतुओं का गति चक्र वास्तव में प्रकृति का एक सोचा-विचार नियम और क्रम है। गर्मी, वर्षा, वसंत आदि सभी ऋतुएँ प्राणी जगत और धरती के लिए आवश्यक हैं। इन्हीं से प्राकृति, धरती और प्राणी जीवन का संतुलन बना रहता है। हम वह सब प्राप्त कर पाते हैं जो जीवित रहने, प्रगति करने या विकसित होने की बुनियादी शर्त है। फिर भी कई बार किसी मौसम विशेष का प्रकोप इस सीमा तक बढ़ जाता है, कि आम आदमी और जानवर के लिए प्रायः उसे सह कर पाना कठिन हो जाया करता है। भयावह गर्मी के ऐसे ही एक दिन का वर्णन-ब्यौरा यहां प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

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