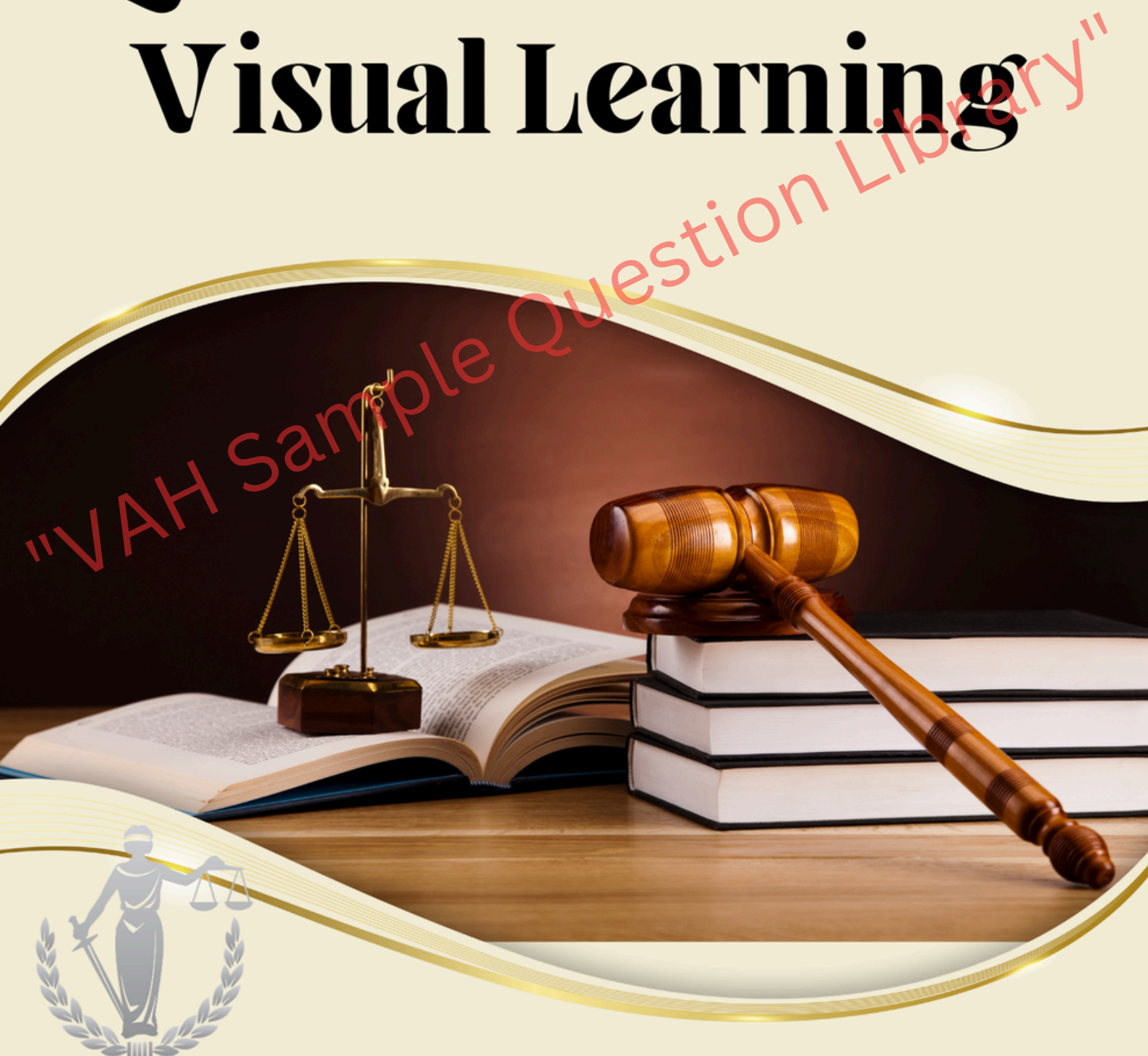


Innovative Judiciary Prelims Quiz Maker with Visual Learning



INTRODUCTION

Optimising Judiciary Exam Preparation with Quizzes and Visual Learning

In today's fast-paced judiciary exam preparation landscape, where time is a critical factor, incorporating quizzes and visual learning offers significant benefits. Quizzes help reinforce memory recall, while visual aids simplify the understanding of intricate Indian laws through diagrams and illustrations. When combined, these tools form a balanced and effective learning strategy for aspirants.

This integrated approach doesn't just remain a theoretical concept—it's a practical, applicable method that helps replace outdated study habits with more efficient techniques. Key factors contributing to its effectiveness include:

Enhanced Retention:

Research shows that pairing quizzes with visual content deepens comprehension of complex topics. This approach strengthens memory over time and allows learners to test themselves immediately, reinforcing what they've learned.

Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills:

Quizzes are more than assessment tools—they help sharpen analytical thinking. By working through diverse scenarios, candidates develop problem-solving abilities that go beyond simple memorization and foster deeper understanding.

Efficiency and Focused Learning:

Both methods are time-efficient, helping learners revise more frequently and effectively. This focused learning boosts confidence and improves preparation by saving time and maximizing output.

Conceptual Clarity Through Visuals:

Visuals and quizzes break down complicated legal content into more digestible pieces. As the phrase goes, "a picture is worth a thousand words." For students with limited access to resources, visual aids can clarify challenging topics and legal nuances. Since we're naturally drawn to images from a young age, this form of learning activates early-learned skills that support better recall and understanding.

Time Management and Confidence Building:

These tools promote efficient time use by turning large volumes of study material into manageable chunks. Quizzes simulate exam conditions, helping learners prioritize and manage their study time better. This proactive approach boosts preparedness and reduces last-minute anxiety, resulting in improved self-assurance.

1

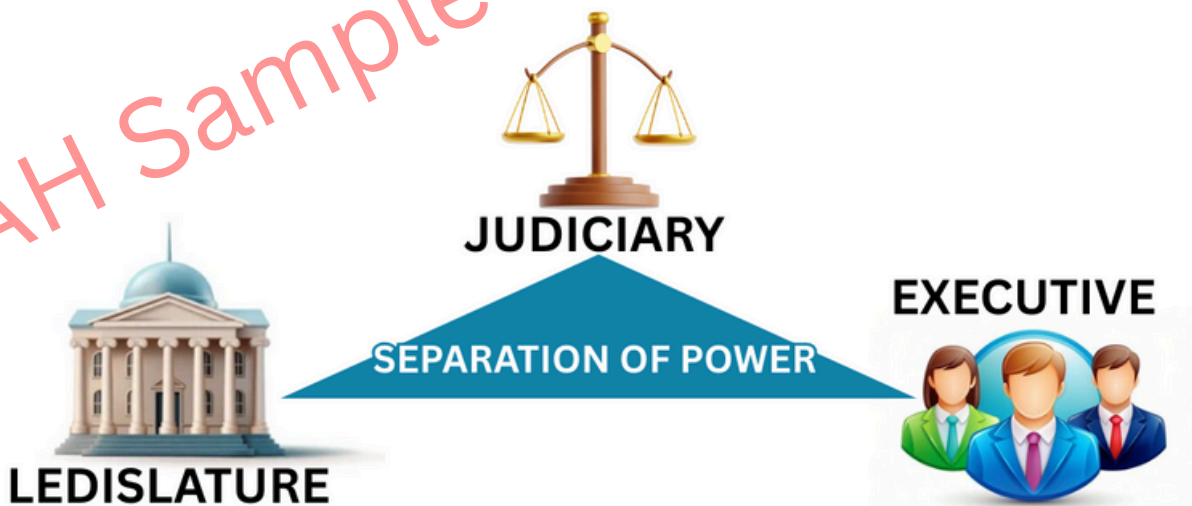
Which of the following principles is primarily based on the concept of 'judicial review' in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Doctrine of Separation of Powers
- (b) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- (c) Doctrine of Laches
- (d) Doctrine of Prospective Overruling

Answer: (a) Doctrine of Separation of Powers

Judicial review is the judiciary's role in ensuring that laws and executive actions align with the Constitution, maintaining checks and balances among the branches of government. Let me know if you want it even more concise or simplified!

DOCTRINE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS



The "Lok Sabha" Connection: As noted in the Indian politics book by M. Lakshminarayanan, India follows a Parliamentary system, where the distinction between the judiciary and the executive is not primarily evident since executive leaders, such as the PM and ministers, are chosen from and are members of the legislature. They stay in power only until they have majority support in legislation. Such a system differs from the Presidential system followed in other nations, such as the USA, where the head of the executive is elected separately without the need for ongoing confidence from the legislature.

2

Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties of the citizens?

(a) Part III

(b) Part IVA

(c) Part IV

(d) Part V

Answer: (b) Part IVA

Explanation: Part IVA, added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, introduced Fundamental Duties as moral guidelines for citizens. Though not legally enforceable, they promote responsible citizenship. This amendment, known as the 'Mini Constitution', brought significant reforms.

While fundamental duties are not legally enforceable, they are more than mere obligations. They act as the guiding principles, a moral code for citizens, and promote a sense of responsibility. As citizens, we must uphold these principles.



FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Respect the Nation.

Value Freedom's Ideals

Protect India's Integrity

Defend the Motherland

Promote Harmony & Respect for Women

Cherish Our Heritage

Protect Our Environment

Cultivate Inquiry & Reform

Safeguard Public Assets

Strive for Excellence

Educate the Young:

These were added in the year **1976**, under the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Free and accessible education for children until the age of 14 was included in the list in **2005**.



Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which section defines 'abetment'?

(a) Section 34

(b) Section 45

(c) Section 46

(d) Section 47

Answer: (c) Section 46

Section 46 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita describes Abetment as the act of aiding, encouraging, or provoking another person to commit an offence. In simpler terms, it refers to being complicit in a crime by supporting or facilitating the actions of the main offender.

A PERSON ABETS THE DOING OF A THING IF THEY



Instigate any person to commit a crime



Engage with other people to commit a crime



Intentionally aiding in criminal activities



FACT CHECK: ON 1ST JULY, 2024, THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC) WAS RENAMED BARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS).

KEY TERMINOLOGY RELATED TO ABETMENT



Guilty Mind



Guilty Act



A person who
abets the

4

What is the punishment prescribed under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita for the offence of murder?

- (a) Imprisonment for life and a fine
- (b) Imprisonment, which may extend to ten years, and a fine
- (c) Simple imprisonment, which may extend to three years, or a fine, or both
- (d) Death, or imprisonment for life, and a fine

Answer: (d) Death, or imprisonment for life, and a fine

The punishment for the crime of murder is specified under Section 103(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS). According to this section, if a person or group of people is found guilty of committing murder, they may face either the death penalty or life imprisonment, in addition to being liable to pay a fine.

FINE

It is levied in addition to the death penalty or life imprisonment. The fine amount is not fixed and is left at the discretion of the Court of Session.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Life imprisonment is one of the two primary punishments for murder under Section 103(1). It is awarded in the absence of extreme brutality or exceptional depravity.

DEATH SENTENCE

The death sentence is awarded only in "rarest of the rare cases" doctrine when the murder is committed in a ruthless, heinous, and torturous manner. The death penalty is also considered in cases where the offender has committed more than one murder.



Which of the following offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita specifically deals with causing death by a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide?

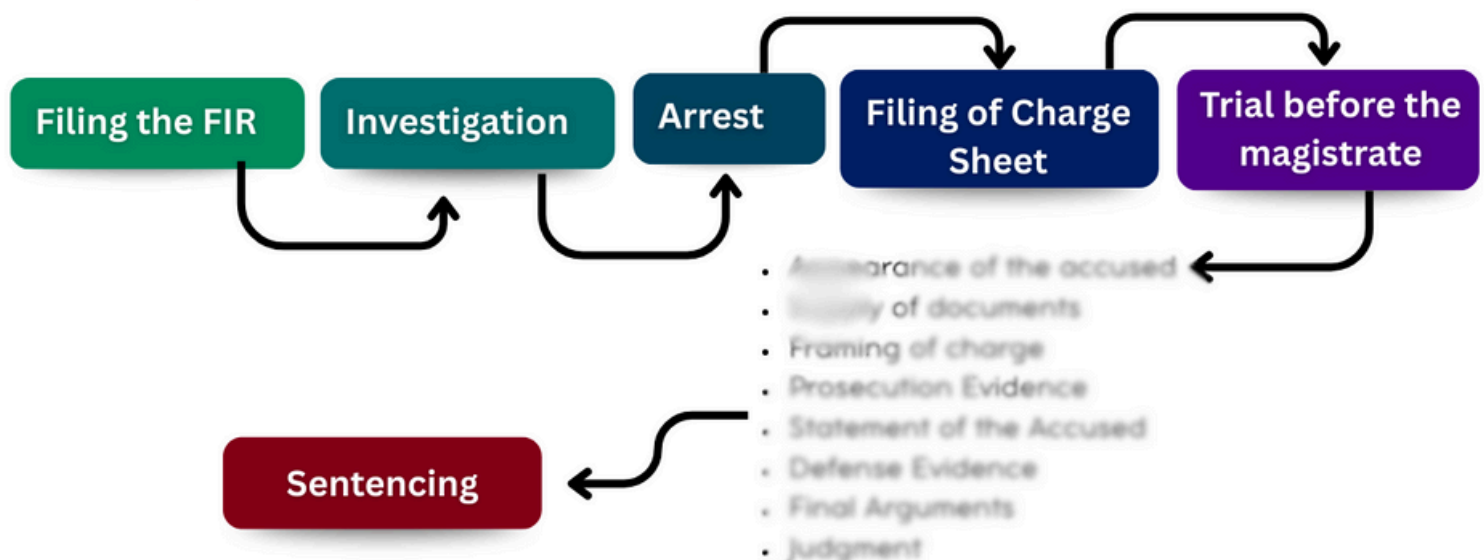
- (a) Murder (Section 101)
- (b) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 100)
- (c) Causing death by negligence (Section 104)
- (d) Grievous Hurt (Section 116)

Answer: (c) Causing death by negligence (Section 104)

Explanation: Section 104 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita deals with deaths caused by rash or negligent acts without intent, similar to the old IPC's Section 304A, penalizing carelessness that results in death.

Let me know if you want it even more concise or simplified!

IN CASE OF DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE, THE PROCEDURE FOR THE TRIAL OF COGNISABLE AND BILLABLE OFFENCES, TYPICALLY TRIABLE BY A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS, IS APPLIED. THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROCESS:





What is the maximum period of police custody that can be granted to an accused person under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 15 days in the whole or part
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 60 days or 90 days, depending on the offence

Answer: (b) 15 days in the whole or part

Section 187 outlines the upper limit for holding an accused in police custody. A magistrate may grant police custody for a maximum of 15 days.

However, in cases involving serious offences—such as those punishable by death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment exceeding ten years—this duration can be extended up to 60 days or 40 days, depending on the gravity and nature of the crime.

Important update: The maximum period of police custody for an accused was earlier mentioned in Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC).



According to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, what is 'relevant fact'?

- (a) A fact in issue
- (b) A fact connected with another fact in issue
- (c) Any fact that the court deems relevant
- (d) A fact that is admissible in evidence

Answer: (b) A fact connected with another fact in issue

Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), a relevant fact refers to any fact that bears a logical or legal link to a fact in issue.

A fact in issue is the main dispute in a case, while relevant facts help the court prove or disprove it.



FACT: A RELEVANT FACT IS DISTINCT FROM THE 'FACT IN ISSUE' ITSELF. IT'S A PIECE OF SUPPORTING INFORMATION.

8

Which of the following is NOT considered as 'evidence' under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam?

- (a) Oral statements made by witnesses in court
- (b) Documents produced for the inspection of the court
- (c) Electronic records produced for the inspection of the court
- (d) Personal opinions of the judge

Answer: (d) Personal opinions of the judge

Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, a judge's personal views aren't evidence unless presented through a witness or admissible means. Only properly submitted facts are considered in court.

EVIDENCE CONSIDERED BY BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (BSA)



Oral Evidence
(statements made by
the witnesses)

Documentary evidence
(documents and
electronic records)



9 What is the legal principle that allows a previous statement of a witness to be used to contradict their present testimony in court under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam?

- (a) Doctrine of Estoppel
- (b) Rule against Hearsay
- (c) Impeaching the credit of the witness
- (d) Doctrine of Res Judicata

Answer: (c) Impeaching the credit of the witness

Section 145 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) addresses the process of challenging a witness's credibility. It specifically pertains to the cross-examination of a witness regarding their previous written statements, allowing those statements to be used to question the reliability or truthfulness of the witness.

SECTION 145 OF BHARTIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (BSA)

It states that a witness may be cross-examined to verify their original statement in writing. The legal principle assesses the credibility of the witness.

If their statement are found to be variable, the reliability of the witness is speculated. The process is called "impeaching the witness".



Which order of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with the 'Summons to the Defendant'?

(a) Order IV

(c) Order VI

(b) Order V

(d) Order VII

Answer: (b) Order V

Order V of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) pertains to the "Summons to the Defendant." It ensures that the defendant is properly notified about the legal proceedings initiated against them and is given a fair chance to appear in court and present their defense.

SOME OF THE RULES OF ORDER V

Issuing summons
to the defendant

Substituted
service

Service outside
jurisdiction

Rules
1 to 8:

Rules
9 to 30

Rule
20

Rules
22-27

Rule
25

Service of
summons on the
defendant

Service on
particular
defendants

CONCLUSION:

Integrating multiple-choice questions with visual learning offers an engaging and effective approach for preparing for Judiciary Prelims exams. These MCQs, based on subjects like the Constitution of India, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), and the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), assess a candidate's subject knowledge.

This format helps students practice under time constraints, enhancing their speed and precision. Meanwhile, visual tools simplify complex concepts and boost memory retention for quicker recall.

Together, these methods promote active participation and strengthen conceptual understanding, ultimately increasing the likelihood of academic success.

