

Instructions:

- a) Write your chest number carefully.
- b) All questions are compulsory.
- c) Each question carries one mark.
- d) Tick () the right answer.
- e) Use black or blue point pen only.
- f) Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- g) Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

QUESTIONS FOR TEST-

- 1) If the information received does not disclose a cognizable offence but indicates the necessity for an inquiry, then -
 - a) Preliminary inquiry is permitted which should not exceed 7 days.
 - b) Preliminary inquiry is permitted which should not exceed 10 days.
 - c) Preliminary inquiry is permitted which should not exceed 15 days.
 - d) No preliminary inquiry is permitted.
- 2) Accused is arrested after submission of charge-sheet, his custody before Magistrate is under section -
 - a) Criminal Procedure Code Sec. 167(2)
 - b) Criminal Procedure Code Sec. 309(2)
 - c) Criminal Procedure Code Sec.167(1)
 - d) Criminal Procedure Code Sec.309(1)
- 3) How many charge-sheets are necessary to attract definition of 'continuing unlawful activity' under MCOC Act,1999 -
 - a) One charge-sheet.
 - b) Two charge-sheets.
 - c) More than one charge-sheet.
 - d) No charge-sheet requires.
- 4) Proper provision for evidence to prove order under section 37(1) of The Maharashtra Police Act-
 - a) Section 37(3) of The Maharashtra Police Act.
 - b) Section 107 of The Maharashtra Police Act.
 - c) Section 62 of The Maharashtra Police Act.

- d) Section 155 of The Maharashtra Police Act.
- 5) After FIR, whether it is mandatory for the officer in charge of the police station to investigate the crime?
- a) Yes, it is mandatory.
 - b) Depend on sufficient ground for entering on an investigation.
 - c) No sufficient ground requires for entering on an investigation.
 - d) It depends on the directions of his superior.
- 6) Under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, whether Food Safety Officer has powers of search, seizure, summon, investigation and prosecution?
- a) No, such powers are only with police.
 - b) If such powers are vested by State Government, then he may use.
 - c) If such powers are vested by Central Government, then he may use.
 - d) Yes, he has such powers.
- 7) Under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, whether Court can take cognizance on charge-sheet submitted by police?
- a) Yes, Court may take cognizance.
 - b) No, Court shall not take cognizance.
 - c) Court shall forward charge-sheet to Food Safety Officer for adopting proper procedure.
 - d) Court may forward charge-sheet to The Commissioner of Food Safety for adopting proper procedure.
- 8) As per Information Technology Act, 2000, offences punishable with imprisonment of three years shall be -
- a) Non bailable.
 - b) Bailable.
 - c) Non bailable, if declared by the Central Government.
 - d) Non bailable, if declared by the State Government.
- 9) Amendments in Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 by The Code of Criminal procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 whether repealed The Repealing and Amendment Act, 2015 (No.19 of 2015)?
- a) Yes.

- b) No
 - c) The Repealing and Amendment Act, 2015 (No.19 of 2015) yet not came in force.
 - d) None of the above.
- 10) For offence under section 184 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, notice under following section to the person prosecuted is necessary -
- a) Section 109 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
 - b) Section 119 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
 - c) Section 209 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
 - d) Section 129 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
- 11) What is requiring for initiation of prosecution under section 185 of Motor Vehicle Act?
- a) Charge-sheet (Cr.P.C. Section 2(r) read with Section 173)
 - b) Complaint (Cr.P.C. Section 2(d) read with Section 200)
 - c) Protest petition (Cr.P.C. Section 190(1)(c))
 - d) Writ petition (Article 226 of The Constitution of India)
- 12) Whether in section 326A and 326B of IPC, permanent or partial damage or deformity shall not be required to be irreversible?
- a) None of the following.
 - b) False.
 - c) Partly true and partly false.
 - d) True.
- 13) What is required to attract Sec. 354-A (1) (i) of IPC?
- a) Physical contact or advances involving unwelcome or explicit sexual overtures.
 - b) Physical contact or advances involving unwelcome & explicit sexual overtures.
 - c) Physical contact & advances involving unwelcome or explicit sexual overtures.
 - d) Physical contact & advances involving unwelcome & explicit sexual overtures.
- 14) Under section 354-C Voyeurism- Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons and where such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be-
- a) No offence.
 - b) Offence.

- c) Compoundable offence.
- d) None of the above.
- 15) Any man who monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication, commits the offence of –
- a) Sexual harassment.
- b) Voyeurism.
- c) Stalking.
- d) Sexual assault.
- 16) Accused is in Magistrate custody. It is mandatory for Investigating Officer to submit charge-sheet within 90 days as death punishment is provided for the offence. 90th day is holiday. Whether Investigating Officer can submit charge-sheet on that day?
- a) No.
- b) He can.
- c) He has to take permission of the concerned Court.
- d) He has to take permission of Commissioner of Police / Superintendent of Police.
- 17) When notice under section 41-A of Cr.P.C. is required –
- a) Arrest of a person is not required under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 41.
- b) Arrest of a person is required under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41.
- c) Arrest of a person is not required under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41.
- d) Arrest of a person is not required under the provisions of section 41-B.
- 18) As per the guidelines of the judgment of Arunesh Kumar v/s State of Bihar, if grounds of arrest appear but investigating officer does not require the arrest necessary, then –
- a) Inform by report to the concerned Magistrate about the situation within 2 weeks.
- b) Inform by report to the concerned Magistrate about the situation within 3 weeks.
- c) Inform by report to the concerned Magistrate about the situation within 4 weeks.
- d) Inform by report to the concerned Magistrate about the situation within 1 week.
- 19) If notice under section 41-A is issued to the person whose arrest is not required, but if afterwards such arrest is required then –

- a) Investigation Officer may arrest the person.
 - b) After consent of Dy. Commissioner of Police, I.O. may arrest the person.
 - c) Prior permission of Commissioner of Police is necessary.
 - d) May arrest, by the order of the Competent Court.
- 20) In exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to arrest a woman, after sunset and before sunrise, it is necessary for the ----- to obtain prior permission of the Judicial Magistrate First Class, within whose local jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made -
- a) Any woman officer of Government service.
 - b) Only women police inspector.
 - c) The women police officer.
 - d) Prior permission of District Court, the women police officer.
- 21) Proclamation shall be published as follows -
- a) As per section 83 of Cr.P.C.
 - b) As per section 82(2) of Cr.P.C.
 - c) Only affixing copy of the proclamation to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.
 - d) As per section 174-A of IPC.
- 22) In Maharashtra the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class may impose fine not exceeding
- a) Rs.10,000/-
 - b) Rs.1,00,000/-
 - c) Rs.50,000/-
 - d) Rs.5000/-
- 23) It is mentioned in Section 151 of Cr.P.C. (State of Maharashtra amendment) that -
- a) No person shall be detained for a period exceeding 15 days at a time, and for a total period exceeding 30 days from the date of arrest of such person.
 - b) No person shall be detained for a period exceeding 10 days at a time, and for a total period exceeding 20 days from the date of arrest of such person.
 - c) No person may be detained for a period exceeding 15 days at a time, and for a total period exceeding 30 days from the date of arrest of such person.

- d) No person shall be detained for a period exceeding 15 days at a time, and for a total period exceeding 30 days from the date of remand of such person.

24) 'Police report' as defined in Section 2 (r) of Cr.P.C., means -

- a) Protest petition.
- b) Remand report.
- c) Charge-sheet.
- d) Report under section 169 of Cr.P.C.

25) 'Warrant case' means -

- a) Offence, for which imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.
- b) Offence, for which imprisonment for a term of 2 years.
- c) Offence, for which imprisonment for a term, not exceeding 2 years.
- d) Offence, for which imprisonment for a term exceeding 2 years.

26) 'Cognizable offence' and 'Cognizable case' means-

- a) A police officer shall arrest without warrant.
- b) A police officer may arrest without warrant.
- c) Prior permission of concern Court is necessary for the arrest.
- d) Prior permission of Assistant Commissioner of Police is necessary for the arrest.

27) Remand of arrested person before Magistrate / Court, comes in the ambit of -

- a) Investigation.
- b) Inquiry of economic offence.
- c) Inquiry.
- d) Investigation and inquiry.

28) As per section 197 of Cr.P.C.-

- a) Alleged to have been committed, while the public servant exceed his powers
- b) Offence committed when the public servant is with his superior for a picnic.
- c) Alleged to have been committed, while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty.
- d) Alleged to have been committed, while the public servant is on leave.

29) Under section 161 of Cr.P.C., a police officer making an investigation may examine orally the person who may be accused in the same case -

- a) False.
- b) True.
- c) Partly true partly false.
- d) None the above.

30) Consent of victim of rape for medical examination is -

- a) Not necessary.
- b) Necessary.
- c) If consent not given, women police constable may use force on the victim, prior permission of her superior.
- d) If consent not given, police officer may use force on the victim, prior permission of senior women police officer.

31) Letter of request to competent authority for investigation in a country or place outside India, is provided by provisions of -

- a) Section 166-B of Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 166-A of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 167 (2) of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 166 of Cr.P.C.

32) Husband assaulted on the stomach of carrying wife at his house and drove her away. She went to her parent's house. There she got miscarriage. Which place having jurisdiction for such offence?

- a) Place, where husband resides.
- b) Place, where her parents resides.
- c) Place, where the marriage solemnized.
- d) Place, where she is assaulted or where miscarriage happened.

33) Who shall conduct trial before Court of Session ?

- a) District Government Pleader.
- b) Assistant Director and Public Prosecutor.
- c) Public Prosecutor.
- d) Assistant Public Prosecutor.

34) In the offence of theft under section 379 of IPC, the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs.2000/- which trial will be applicable.

- a) Warrant trail.
 - b) Summons trail.
 - c) Sessions trial.
 - d) Summary trial.
- 35) Report of Government Handwriting Experts is with charge-sheet. Whether it is required to examine him for the prosecution?
- a) No, he comes in the ambit of section 293 of Cr.P.C.
 - b) No, he comes in the ambit of section 294 of Cr.P.C.
 - c) Yes.
 - d) None of the above.
- 36) Whether bodily pain, disease or infirmity is a 'Hurt' ?
- a) No.
 - b) Blood wound is necessary.
 - c) Assault by stone requires.
 - d) Yes.
- 37) If, voluntarily causes grievous hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, then -
- a) Penal provision of section 353 of IPC will attract.
 - b) Penal provision of sections 324 of IPC will attract.
 - c) Provision of section 332 of IPC will attract.
 - d) Penal provision of section 333 of IPC will attract.
- 38) Term 'right to proceed' seems in -
- a) Definition of 'wrongful restrain'.
 - b) Definition of 'wrongful confinement'.
 - c) Definition of 'wrongful gain'.
 - d) Definition of 'wrongful loss'.
- 39) 'Trafficking of person' means -
- a) Using threats or force or coercion or abduction or practicing fraud or deception or abuse of power or by inducement.

- b) Using threats or force or abduction or practicing fraud or deception or abuse of power or by inducement.
 - c) Using threats or force or coercion or practicing fraud or deception or abuse of power or by inducement.
 - d) Using threats or force or coercion or abduction or practicing fraud or deception.
- 40) If theft by clerk or servant of property in the possession of master, then, to prove the employment –
- a) Xerox copy attendance register is sufficient.
 - b) Necessary to bring the attendance register in evidence.
 - c) Certificate by master regarding the employment is sufficient.
 - d) Attested copy of attendance register is sufficient.
- 41) 'Robbery' may be the consequence of –
- a) Dacoity or Dishonest misappropriation of property.
 - b) Trafficking or Criminal breach of trust.
 - c) Unlawful assembly or Common intention.
 - d) Theft or Extortion
- 42) 'Punishment for cheating' is provided in –
- a) Section 419 of IPC.
 - b) Section 420 of IPC.
 - c) Section 417 of IPC.
 - d) Section of 416 of IPC.
- 43) A property belongs to 'B'. He with intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to 'the person', causes destruction of that property. Whether he is guilty under 'mischief'?
- a) No.
 - b) Depends on circumstances.
 - c) Yes.
 - d) None of the above.
- 44) 'Fact' means and includes –
- a) Any document, state of documents, or relation of documents, capable of being perceived by the senses.

- b) Any article, state of articles, or relation of articles, capable of being perceived by the senses.
 - c) Any weapon, state of weapons, or relation of weapons, capable of being perceived by the senses.
 - d) Anything, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses.
- 45) What is required for the definition of 'Proved' and 'Disproved'?
- a) Ordinary man.
 - b) Lay man.
 - c) Prudent man.
 - d) A lunatic.
- 46) Confession made to police officer is barred under which provision of Evidence Act –
- a) Section 24.
 - b) Section 25.
 - c) Section 26.
 - d) Section 27.
- 47) What is required to attract provisions of section 27 of Evidence Act –
- a) Person accused of any offence, in the custody of investigating officer.
 - b) Person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer.
 - c) Person accused of any offence, in the custody of officer in-charge or police station.
 - d) Person accused of any offence, in the custody of Magistrate.
- 48) Marks on ground regarding spot panchanama comes under which provision of Evidence Act?
- a) Section 6.
 - b) Section 7.
 - c) Section 8.
 - d) Section 9.
- 49) For 'conspiracy' (U/s.10 of Evidence Act) all accused, those taken part in it, must know each other –
- a) True.
 - b) Partly true partly false.

- c) False.
- d) None of the above.

50) 'Primary Evidence' means -

- a) Certified copy of document, produced for the inspection of the Court.
- b) Attested copy of document, produced for the inspection of the Court.
- c) The document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.
- d) Self attested copy of the document by the person in whose possession the document is.

11th Maharashtra State Police Duty Meet- 2013

Crime Investigation

Time : 1 Hour

Total Marks 50

Chest Number 350

21
50
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Instructions:

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1. Who has drafted Indian Penal Code 1860?

- Lord Cornwallis
- Lord Thomas
- Lord Babington Macaulay
- ☒ Lord James Macaulay

2. X is a French national who committed murder of Russian citizen on a ship registered in India, when ship was passing through Atlantic sea, he will be tried by which Court?

- American Court
- ☒ Russian Court
- French Court
- ☒ Indian Court

3. X & Y go to murder Z. X stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit Z at all. Y killed Z.

- Only Y is liable for murder of Z.
- ☒ X and Y both are liable for murder of Z.
- X is not liable as he did not perform any overt act.
- Both a) and c).

4. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under Indian Penal Code?

- Three
- Six
- Five
- ☒ Four

5. In case of an offence punishable with fine only, imprisonment awarded for nonpayment of fine

- has to be rigorous
- ☒ has to be simple
- can be rigorous or simple
- can be partly rigorous and partly simple.

6. Under criminal conspiracy

- a) mere agreement is made an offence even if no step is taken to carry out that agreement
- ☒ b) mere agreement is not made an offence unless a step is taken to carry out that agreement.
- c) both a and b are correct.
- d) neither a nor b is correct.

7. A man who monitors the use by woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication commits the offence under section of Indian Penal Code.

- a) 354 A
- ☒ b) 354 B
- c) 354 C
- ☒ d) 354 D

8. A takes a mobile belonging to B out of the possession of B without the consent of B, with the intention of keeping it until he gets a reward from B for its restoration.

A is guilty of

- a) Criminal misappropriation
- ☒ b) Extortion
- c) Theft
- d) Cheating

9. In which of the following case, the offence of abatement is committed

- a) X a widow prepares herself for sati and proceeds towards the pier of her husband. X, Y and Z follow her by shouting repeatedly 'Ram, Ram'.
- ☒ b) X and Y attend reception of bride who is only of 13 years.
- c) M officiates as priest or pundit in the marriage of a girl aged about 15 years and boy aged 18 years.
- ☒ d) Only a and c.

10. X gave poisoned *Upama* to Y with an intention to kill him. Y ate one morsel and kept it on the side of Z who was sitting there, picked it up and ate it. Z died.

- a) X is guilty of murder of Z.
- ☒ b) X is guilty of only culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- c) X is not guilty of murder.
- d) X is guilty neither of murder nor of culpable homicide as he never intended to kill Z.

11. Offences other than those mentioned in 320 of Cr.P.C. are

- ☒ a) not compoundable.
- ☒ b) compoundable with the permission of the court.
- c) compoundable by the court of sessions.
- d) compoundable by the High court.

12. A proclamation under sec. 82 of Cr.P.C can be issued against a person against whom a warrant has been issued. thus the proclamation can be issued against

- ☒ a) accused offender
- ☒ b) a surety.
- c) A witness.
- d) All the above.

13. Where the FIR discloses, prima facie commission of the cognizable offence and there is a delay in sending the FIR to the magistrate under sec. 157 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ a) The investigation must go on.
 - ☐ b) The magistrate can order for stopping of investigation on account of delay in sending the FIR.
 - ☒ c) The magistrate can order for stopping of investigation irrespective of the delay in sending the FIR.
 - ☐ d) The magistrate can order for stopping of investigation generally.
14. FIR can be given by the accused also. If FIR is given by the accused the same can be used
- ☒ a) For corroboration of the accused.
 - ☒ b) For contradiction of the accused.
 - ☐ c) As an admission if the same is non-confessional.
 - ☐ d) Against the accused as confession.
15. Statements of the witness recorded under sec. 164 of Cr.P.C. are
- ☐ a) substantive evidence.
 - ☐ b) corroborative evidence.
 - ☒ c) both substantive and corroborative.
 - ☐ d) neither substantive nor corroborative.
16. While taking cognizance, the court takes cognizance of
- ☐ a) the offence
 - ☐ b) the offender
 - ☒ c) the offenders, if there are more than one.
 - ☒ d) all of the above.
17. Sec. 210 of Cr.P.C. can be invoked
- ☐ a) When there is a complaint case and police is also investigating the matter.
 - ☐ b) When there is a complaint case but no police investigation is in progress.
 - ☒ c) When there is complaint case and the police have already completed the investigation and filed the final report.
 - ☒ d) All of the above.
18. Magistrate has the power under sec. 259 of Cr.P.C. to convert a summons trial case into a warrant trial case.
- ☒ a) Relating to any offence irrespective of the punishment prescribed.
 - ☒ b) Relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding six months.
 - ☐ c) Relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding one year.
 - ☐ d) Relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding two years.
19. Power under sec. 319 of Cr.P.C. can be exercised
- ☐ a) By the magistrate and the court of sessions both only after recording of evidence during the inquiry or trial.
 - ☒ b) By the magistrate before recording of evidence by the court of sessions only after recording of evidence.
 - ☒ c) By the magistrate and court of sessions both, even before a recording of evidence.
 - ☐ d) By the magistrate only after recording evidence but by the court of sessions before recording of evidence.
20. Chapter XXIA "Plea Bargaining" of Cr.P.C. came into force on

- a) 5th July 2006.
b) 16th April 2006.
☒ c) 23rd June 2005.
d) 23rd June 2006.
21. Relevance and admissibility under the Indian Evidence Act are
a) Synonymous
b) Co-extensive
☒ c) Neither synonymous nor coextensive
☒ d) Synonymous and coextensive both.
22. Identification of a suspect by a photo is
a) admissible in evidence.
☒ b) Not admissible in evidence.
c) Sec.9 of the evidence Act excludes identification by a photo.
d) Sec. 8 of the Evidence Act excludes identification by photo.
23. A confession to be inadmissible under sec. 25 of the Evidence Act
☒ a) Must relate to the same crime for which he is charged.
☒ b) Must relate to another crime.
c) May relate to the same crime or another crime.
d) Only a is correct and b is incorrect.
24. Section 27 of the Evidence Act applies
☒ a) When the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody
☒ b) When the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody.
c) When the person is in police custody but not an accused.
d) When the person is neither in police custody nor an accused.
25. A dying declaration is admissible
☒ a) Only in criminal proceedings.
☒ b) Only in civil proceedings.
c) In civil as well as criminal proceedings.
☒ d) In criminal proceedings alone and not in civil proceedings.
26. A document required by law to be attested can be proved under sec. 68 of Evidence Act only
a) By calling both the attesting witnesses.
b) By calling at least one of the attesting witnesses.
☒ c) By calling none of the attesting witnesses but by calling some other person who has the knowledge of the contents.
☒ d) All of the above are correct.
27. The electronic record in proper custody gives rise to a presumption as to the digital signature, to be affixed by that particular person under sec, 90 A of Evidence Act if the electronic record produced is
a) 20 years old.
☒ b) 15 years old.
☒ c) 10 years old.
d) 5 years old.
28. Burden of proof is lightened by
a) Presumptions.

- ☒ b) Admissions
☐ c) Estoppels
☒ d) All of the above.
29. Testimony of an accomplice before it is accepted and acted upon
a) Must be corroborated from the testimony of another accomplice.
☒ b) Must be corroborated from an independent source.
☐ c) Need not be corroborated at all.
☐ d) Either a or c.
30. The evidence unearthed by sniffer dog falls under
a) Oral evidence
☒ b) Documentary evidence
☐ c) Hearsay evidence
☒ d) Scientific evidence.
31. In which of the following cases Supreme Court held that test identification parade is only an aid to investigation.
☒ a) Siddhartha Vashisth v NCT Delhi
☐ b) Shivaji V Nagendra
☐ c) S. Jayaswal V Alok
☐ d) Sujata V S.K.Behara
32. In which of the following case it was held that "taking specimen finger prints and handwriting from accused is not hit by Art. 20(3) as being witness against himself".
☒ a) State- CBI V M.Krishnamohan
☐ b) Jaya Sinha V State of Karnataka
☐ c) Oriental Insurance Co Ltd. V Raj Kumari
☐ d) None of the above
33. In which case Supreme Court held that the order of police remand should not be passed in a routine manner merely because the police has so requested
a) In re George Fernandez Case
☒ b) In re Madhu Limaye case
☐ c) In re Indira Gandhi case
☐ d) In re Sanjay Gandhi case
34. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that "where information discloses a cognizable as well as non-cognizable offence, the police officer is not debarred from investigating any non-cognizable offence which may arise out of the same facts. He can include the non-cognizable offence in the charge sheet which he presents for a cognizable offence.
☒ a) Radhesyam v Kunj Bihari
☐ b) Pravin Modi V state of Andhra Pradesh
☐ c) Ganesh Dave V state of Gujtath
☐ d) Prem Mohan Tripathi V State of U.P.
35. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that cryptic and anonymous telephone message is not FIR
☒ a) Vishakha V State of Rajasthan
☐ b) Topinder V State

- c) Sunita Jain V State
~~d) Arjun Rane V State of Maharashtra.~~
36. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that a woman who is a victim of rape is not an accomplice.
~~a) Rameswar V State of Rajasthan~~
 ✓ b) Vishkha V State of Rajasthan
 c) Arati Gupta V State of Bihar
 d) Rashmi Sen V State Of West Bengal
37. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that death sentence should be awarded only in 'rarest of the rare cases'
~~a) Bachan singh V State of Punjab~~
 ✓ b) Ketan Mehata v State of Bombay
 c) Dilip Yadav V State of Bihar
 d) Palvinder Kaur V State of Punjab
38. In which of the following cases the distinction between culpable homicide and murder was made by the court
~~a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh V King Emperor~~
 ✗ b) Tulsi Singh V State of U.P.
 c) Pakla Narayan Swami V Emperor
 d) R V Govinda.
39. In Which of the following cases the Privy Council made distinction between common intention and similar intention
~~a) Mehaboob Shah V Emperor~~
 ✓ b) R V Govinda
 c) Barendra Kumar Ghosh V Emperor
 d) Shrinivas Mal Barolia V Emperor
40. In which case Supreme Court held that criminal conspiracy is a separate offence punishable separately from the main offence
 a) Mohd. Hussain V Dalip singh Jee
 ✗ ✓ b) Gopinath Sinha V State of Gujrat
 c) Jagruti Verma V State of Bihar
 d) Neha Mishra V State of Bihar
41. Which section of Bombay Police Act deals with "misbehavior with intent to provoke breach of the peace"
 a) Section 111
 ✗ b) Section 112
 c) Section 122
 ✓ d) Section 117
42. Which sections of Bombay Police Act prescribe that an opportunity of hearing shall be given to the person before passing any externment order against him.
 a) Sec. 57
 ✗ ✓ b) Sec. 58
 c) Sec. 59
 d) All of the above

43. -----is not covered under the duty of the police officer under B.P.Act.
- a) To regulate and control the traffic in streets and to prevent obstruction.
 - ☒ b) To keep order in the streets, at public bathing, washing and landing places, fairs and temples.
 - c) To prevent overcrowding above said places.
 - ☒ d) To check the driving licenses and relevant documents of the vehicles.
44. Village defense parties/ committees are constituted for
- a) The protection of persons
 - ☒ b) for security of property
 - c) for the public safety in villages
 - ☒ d) all of the above.
45. Organized crime means
- a) Continuing unlawful activity by an individual by use of violence or threat
 - b) Continuing unlawful activity by individual as a member of organized crime syndicate by use of violence or threat
 - ☒ c) Continuing unlawful activity by individual singly or jointly as a member of crime syndicate by use of violence or threat with the object of gaining pecuniary benefits for himself or for others.
 - ☒ d) Continuing unlawful activity by individual singly or jointly as a member of crime syndicate by use of violence or threat with or without the object of gaining pecuniary benefits for himself or for others.
46. If the investigation is not completed within 90 days under MCOCA, the Special Court may extend the said period up to ----- days on the report of public prosecutor.
- ☒ a) 120
 - ☒ b) 160
 - c) 180
 - d) 200
47. Any person who keeps or manages, or acts or assists in the keeping or management of, a brothel shall be punishable on first conviction with
- a) rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years
 - b) simple imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years
 - ☒ c) rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years
 - ☒ d) rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than one year
48. ----- is observed as National Child Abuse Prevention Month.
- ☒ a) February
 - ☒ b) March
 - c) April
 - d) May

49. According to The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police shall without unnecessary delay but within period of twenty four hours shall report the matter of the child abuse to -----

- a) Child welfare Committee
- b) J.M.F.C
- ☒ c) Child welfare committee and special Court
- d) Child welfare Committee or special Court

50. Any person who stores for commercial purposes any pornographic material in any form involving a child shall be punished with

- ☒ a) Imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or fine or with both.
- b) Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years or fine or with both.
- c) Simple imprisonment which may extend to three years or fine or with both.
- d) None of the above.

12th Maharashtra State Police Duty Meet-2014

Crime Investigation

Time: 1 Hour

Total Marks: 50

Chest Number _____

Instructions:

- Write your chest number carefully.
- All Questions are compulsory
- Each question carries one mark
- Tick () the right answer
- Use black or blue point pen only
- Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

1. If 'A' collects Men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the State of Government of India. 'A' has committed offence under which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code.
 - (a) Sec.122
 - (b) Sec.170
 - (c) Sec.119
 - (d) None of the above.
2. If 'R' is promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony. 'R' has committed offence under which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code.
 - (a) Sec.144
 - (b) Sec.160
 - (c) Sec.225-A
 - (d) Sec.153-A
3. If 'B' voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal. 'B' has committed an offence under _____ of the Indian Penal Code.
 - (a) Rape

- (b) Unnatural offence
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
4. The court can alter Judicial custody into police custody and vice versa within a period of first 15 days, this ratio is laid down in which the following citations:
(a) John J.S. V/s. Kerla
(b) CBI Cell I V/s. Anupam Kulkarni
(c) S.N.Naik V/s. State of Maharashtra
(d) None of the above
5. If the police officer refuse bail under bailable sections, he commits an offence under _____ section of IPC.
(a) Sec.379
(b) Sec.380
(c) Sec.342
(d) 188
6. 'A' collects crores of amount from number of persons for the purpose of investment on their behalf, but does not invest it and misappropriates the said amount and cheats them. 'A' commits an offence under which Act:
(a) U/Sec.420 of IPC and Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors Act-1999
(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act and Sec.420 of IPC
(c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act-1973
(d) None of the above.
7. Complaint Under Sec.2(d) of Criminal Procedure Code,1973
(a) can be to a police officer
(b) can be to a Magistrate
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) must necessarily be to Magistrate
8. According to Criminal Procedure Code,1973, Sec. _____ defines when a police officer may arrest without warrant.
(a) Sec.43
(b) Sec.44
(c) Sec.42
(d) Sec.41

9. According to Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, the provision for arrest of private person are provided in Sec. _____
(a) Sec.43
(b) Sec.44
(c) Sec.42
(d) Sec.41
10. In which of the following year, did the The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act came into force.
(a) 2010
(b) 2012
(c) 2011
(d) 2014
11. In which year, The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fees) Act, came into force?
(a) 1987
(b) 1985
(c) 1984
(d) None of the above.
12. In which of following courts can an application for anticipatory bail must be filed?
(a) Sessions Court
(b) High Court
(c) JMFC Court
(d) Both (a) and (b)
13. Non-appearance in response to Proclamation under Section 82 of Cr.P.C. is an offence under which sections of Indian Penal Code.
(a) Sec.174-A
(b) Sec.174
(c) Sec.229
(d) None of the above.
14. Counterfeiting Government stamp is an offence under Section _____ of IPC?
(a) Sec.255
(b) Sec.256
(c) Sec.258
(d) Sec.257

- 21
15. Chapter IV of Code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 speaks about-
- (a) Arrest of persons
 - (b) Process of compel appearance
 - (c) Trial before Court of Sessions
 - (d) Powers of superior police officer
16. Section 6, Cr.P.C. defines--
- (a) Territorial divisions
 - (b) Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judge
 - (c) Public Prosecutors
 - (d) Classes of Criminal Courts
17. As per Sec.468 of Cr.P.C., for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the period of limitation is _____.
- (a) 4 years
 - (b) 7 years
 - (c) 3 years
 - (d) 2 years
18. High Court's power of revision is provided under Section _____ of the Cr.P.C.
- (a) 402
 - (b) 400
 - (c) 401
 - (d) 405
19. Further investigation in respect of an offence after report has been forwarded is provided under Section _____ of Cr.P.C.
- (a) 166
 - (b) 175
 - (c) 173(8)
 - (d) None of the above.
20. A police officer may reduce into writing the oral examination of persons acquainted with the case. This is provided under Section _____ of Cr.P.C.
- (a) Sec.165
 - (b) Sec.143(a)
 - (c) Sec.124(b)
 - (d) Sec.161(3)

21. As per the Explanation to Section 2(d) of the Cr.P.C., a report made by a police officer in a case which discloses after investigation, the commission of a non-cognizable shall be deemed to be a _____
(a) FIR
(b) Complaint
(c) Application
(d) None of the above.
22. Duty of public to give information about certain offences is provided under Section _____
(a) Sec.51
(b) Sec.46
(c) Sec.39
(d) Sec.50
23. Power of court to issue proclamation against person absconding is provided in Section _____ of Cr.P.C.
(a) Sec.90
(b) Sec.87
(c) Sec.82
(d) Sec.94
24. A police officers power to seize false weights and measures are provided in Section _____ of Cr.P.C. from the following:
(a) Sec.152(2)
(b) Sec.153(2)
(c) Sec.151(2)
(d) None of the above.
25. If an offence is committed by a person in the presence of a Magistrate, the Magistrate can arrest that person if the offence is _____
(a) Cognizable
(b) Non-cognizable
(c) both cognizable and non-cognizable
(d) none of the above
26. Waging war, attempt to wage war against Indian Government or abetment to wage war is punishable -
(a) Under Sec.120 of IPC
(b) Under Sec.121 of IPC
(c) Under Sec.122 of IPC
(d) Under Sec.123 of IPC

27. The Indian Evidence Act was enacted on:
(a) 6th October, 1860
(b) 1st March, 1974
(c) 15th March, 1872
(d) 1st September, 1872
28. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, facts means and includes:
(a) Anything, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by senses
(b) Any mental condition of which person is conscious
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
29. In which year, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) Act come into force?
(a) 1987
(b) 1988
(c) 1989
(d) 1990
30. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, facts can be ---
(a) physical facts
(b) psychological facts
(c) physical as well as psychological facts
(d) only physical and not psychological facts
31. Evidence under Indian Evidence Act means and includes:
(a) ocular evidence
(b) documentary evidence
(c) Ocular and documentary evidence
(d) ocular evidence based on documents only
32. Mark the correct option:
(a) all statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under enquiry, are called oral evidence
(b) All documents including electronic records produced for the inspection of court are called documentary evidence
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

33. After considering the matters before it, the court believes it to exist that fact is said to be -
(a) Not proved
(b) disproved
(c) Proved
(d) none of the above
34. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 extends to-
(a) whole of India
(b) Whole of India except Nagaland, Tribal Area and Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Whole India except Nagaland, Tribal area
(d) Whole India except Jammu and Kashmir
35. Criminal Investigation includes which of the following-
(a) Proceedings conducted by a Magistrate for collection of evidence
(b) Proceedings conducted by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(c) Proceedings under Cr.P.C. for collection of evidence conducted by a police officer
(d) None of the above
36. 'X' is arrested after stabbing his wife 'Y' with a knife. During interrogation by Investigating officer, he made the following statement:
"I have concealed behind a cupboard of my room the knife with which I stabbed 'Y'."
Is the statement of 'X' admissible as evidence?
(a) The part of statement which says "I have concealed behind a cupboard of my room the knife" is admissible
(b) The part of statement which says "with which I stabbed 'Y'." is admissible
(c) The statement made by accused is contradictory so inadmissible
(d) both (a) and (b) is admissible
37. Who of the following must record the complaint of victim of rape?
(a) Any police officer
(b) only the Senior police officer not below the rank of Dy.SP must record it
(c) Senior Police Inspector
(d) None of the above
38. 'X' voluntarily throws acid on the body of 'Y' (woman), which results in grievous hurt. Which of the following offence has he committed?

- (a) Sec.322 of IPC
 - (b) Sec.326-A of IPC
 - (c) Sec.323 of IPC
 - (d) Sec.326 of IPC
39. Which of the following is a necessary ingredient for investigating a cognizable case?
- (a) To start the investigation on the suspicion of commission of an offence
 - (b) To send a report of said investigation to the senior police officer
 - (c) To proceed to the spot of offence
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
40. When can a police officer conduct search under Sec.165, Cr.P.C.?
- (a) when there is a reasonable ground for believing the commission of cognizable offence
 - (b) When there is a possibility of destruction of evidence
 - (c) When such search is necessary for investigation
 - (d) All of the above
41. Which of the following committee was set up to recommend changes to offences against women:
- (a) B.N. Shri Krishna Commission
 - (b) Verma commission
 - (c) Nanavati Commission
 - (d) Mudgal Commission
42. In which of the following case did the Supreme Court held Sec.377 as Constitutional-
- (a) Suresh Kumar V/s. Naz Foundation
 - (b) Naz Foundation V/s. NCT of Delhi
 - (c) Naz Foundation V/s. Govt. of India
 - (d) None of the above.
43. What is to be done by a police officer when evidence against accused is deficient?
- (a) Acquit him
 - (b) Take a bond from him for his appearance and release him
 - (c) Forward the accused to the Senior Police officer
 - (d) All of the above
44. Which of the following sections punishes 'voyeurism'-

- (b) Sec.354(A), IPC
 - (c) Chapter XI, I.T.Act
 - (d) Sec.354(C), IPC
45. Which of the following sections refer to presumptions in case of 'Dowry Death'?
- (a) Sec.113(A) and Sec.113(B), Evidence Act
 - (b) Sec.114, Evidence Act
 - (c) Sec.114(A), Evidence Act
 - (d) Sec.115, Evidence Act
46. 'Police Report' contains the following:
- (a) Names of the accused
 - (b) Names of the parties
 - (c) Nature of offence
 - (d) All of the above
47. An 'Approver' can be tendered pardon under which of the following section:
- (a) Sec.306, Cr.P.C.
 - (b) Sec.308, Cr.P.C.
 - (c) Sec.305, Cr.P.C.
 - (d) None of the above
48. Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, came into force in which year-
- (a) 1984
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1986
 - (d) 1987
49. Assault with intent to disrobe a woman, is punishable under provision?
- (a) Sec.354-A, IPC
 - (b) Sec.356-A, IPC
 - (c) Sec.354-B, IPC
 - (d) None of the above
50. When a case relates to an offence atleast one of which is cognizable and others non-cognizable. What is to be done in such a case?
- (a) Treat the said case as non-cognizable
 - (b) Treat the case as cognizable and investigate
 - (c) Wait for Magistrate order
 - (d) None of the above.

A-I. P.D.M. - 2015

Sub. :- Criminal Laws

Name :- Patil Sambhaji Achyut 200 Time - 1 hr
P.I marks - 50

Instructions:

- Write your chest number carefully.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Each question carries one mark.
- Tick () the right answer.
- Use black or blue point pen only.
- Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

39
50

QUESTIONS FOR TEST-

1) If a proceeding received to police officer by Magistrate under section 202 of CrPC, then-

- ☒ a) Mandatory to arrest the accused
- ☐ b) Investigate the offence
- ☒ c) To submit report of inquiry before Magistrate
- ☐ d) Report for C summary.

2) Why inquest panchanama is required ?

- ☐ a) To identify the corpus
- ☐ b) To determine the age of corpus
- ☐ c) For evidence before the Court
- ☒ d) To ascertain the reason of death

3) If it reveals in investigation that no offence is committed by the accused or anybody, but the FIR is false and maliciously false, then-

- ☒ a) Submit report for B summary
- ☐ b) Submit report under Sec. 169 of CrPC
- ☐ c) File the investigation and stop it
- ☐ d) Submit report for C summary.

4) If in investigation of cognizable offence, it reveals that the offence is non-cognizable then?

- ☒ a) No need for further investigation
- ☐ b) Report of A Summary before Magistrate
- ☐ c) Report U/s. 169 of CrPC
- ☐ d) Investigation officer may lodge complaint in Court

5) Police custody remand under MCOCA Act is extend to -

- ☐ a) 07 days
- ☐ b) 14 days
- ☐ c) 15 days
- ☒ d) 30 days

6) At the statement U/s. 161 of Cr.P.C.-

- a) Necessary to obtain signature of the person, who gave the information
- b) Take necessary action against the person, if he refuse to sign
- c) Affix his photo on the statement & cross sign on it
- ✓ d) No need of signature

7) Which Court is entitled to entertain remand under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012?

- a) Any Court
- b) Only before Magistrate Court
- c) Only in Sessions Court
- ✓ d) Only in Special Court

8) Whose sanction is require submitting charge-sheet, under section 39 of Arms Act if the offence is committed under section 3 of Arms Act, in the area, for which Commissioner of Police is appointed?

- a) District Magistrate
- b) District Collector
- c) Municipal Commissioner
- ✓ d) Commissioner of Police

9) When identification pared is necessary?

- a) If the offence is committed at night
- b) If the offence is committed at evening
- ✓ c) If the identity is in suspicion
- d) If the offence is committed at early morning

10) Punishment provided for an offence is 'not less than ten years'. In such offence accused is in Magistrate Custody. Limitation to submit charge-sheet-

- a) 91 days
- b) 90 days
- ✓ c) 60 days
- d) 61 days

11) Whether police can submit charge-sheet against absconding accused?

- ✓ a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Police must wait the accused be arrested & then submit charge-sheet
- d) Police, after permission of Magistrate may submit charge-sheet

12) If an offence comes in the definition of any section of IPC as well as definition

of any penal law. While submitting charge-sheet which penal provisions will be applicable?

- a) Only under IPC
- b) As special Act will prevail, only under special Act
- ✓ c) Both
- d) If both, punishment will be for both of them, hence only under IPC or special Act

13) Who shall record the FIR in the offence U/s. 376, 376 A to E, 354, 354 A to D & 509 of IPC?

- a) Senior Police Inspector
- b) Senior lady police officer
- c) Lady police officer
- ✓ d) Lady police officer or lady public servant

14) If the victim is permanently or temporarily mentally or physically disabled & her statement is recorded U/s. 164(5A) of CrPC, then what is the value of such statement?

- a) No use
- ✓ a) It's an examination-in-chief
- c) Court can read it in evidence
- d) Necessary to call the victim to prove that statement in Court

15) Age of the girl must be the following in the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship-

- a) Under 12 years
- b) Under 14 years
- c) Under 16 years
- ✓ d) Under 18 years

16) If punishment is provided for an offence is of seven years or extend to seven years, then-

- a) Police can't arrest the accused
- b) Necessary to issue notice to the accused regarding his arrest
- c) Without notice police may arrest the accused
- ✓ d) May arrest the accused if sufficient reason are present U/s. 41 CrPC

17) If offence is under Scheduled cast Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocity) Act, then charge-sheet is necessary to submit before-

- a) In the Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class
- b) In the Court of Executive Magistrate
- ✓ c) In the Court of Special Judge
- d) Before Sessions Court

- 18) While deposing before Court-
- a) Court will not allow the Investigation Officer to see the papers along with the charge-sheet, in witness-box
 - b) Investigation Officer can't see such papers
 - c) No need to obtain permission from Court to see the papers in witness-box
 - ✓ d) Court may permit the Investigation Officer to see the papers along with the charge-sheet in the witness box

- 19) No investigation is proper under Information Technology Act, 2000, below the rank of
- a) Dy. S.P.
 - ✓ b) Police Inspector
 - c) Assistant Police Inspector
 - d) Assistant Police Commissioner

- 20) An accused is in the police custody and he confesses the committed offence, to a person-
- a) Such confession is very useful
 - b) Court shall accept such confession
 - c) Such confession is partly accepted
 - ✓ d) Such confession is not acceptable

- 21) How many similar persons are necessary for identification paraded?
- ✓ a) 6
 - b) 7
 - c) 8
 - d) 9

- 22) If any essential commodity is seized, then-
- a) Duty of investigation officer to send it in Court
 - b) Keep it well in the police station
 - c) Hand over it to the informant
 - ✓ d) Send it to the Collector

- 23) Who shall be the panchas while search under section 100 of CrPC?
- a) Any person
 - b) Only lady panch
 - c) One male and one female panch
 - ✓ d) Independent & respectable inhabitants

- 24) Electric current is in the fencing of field. Unfortunately a man touched it and dead. Which offence will attract?

- a) IPC 302
- b) IPC 304
- ✓ c) IPC 304A
- d) IPC 299 part III

25) Report is given by Government Scientific Expert-

- a) It is necessary to call the expert to prove it before the Court
- ✓ b) No need to call the expert for evidence
- c) It will depend on the desire of accused to call the expert or not
- d) None of it

26) Whether it is mandatory to draw the sketch of the scene of offence?

- ✗ a) Yes
- b) No
- c) On circumstances
- d) With prior permission of the Magistrate

27) Offensive weapon seized from the person of accused -

- ✗ a) Police may return it to the accused after panchanama
- b) Police may keep it in the police station, forever
- c) Police shall submit it before the Court at the time of evidence
- ✓ d) Police shall submit it before the Court along with charge-sheet

28) Whether it is necessary to examine before Court, the officer, who conducted the identification parade?

- ✗ a) Yes it is essential
- b) It is a discretion of the concern Court
- c) It is a discretion of the Public Prosecutor
- ✓ d) None of the above.

29) In the course of investigation, Investigation Officer wants to investigate a person who may know the facts of the offence, residing beyond the jurisdiction of the police station or beyond the jurisdiction of adjoining police stations of that police station. Question is whether the Investigation Officer may call such person to the police station, to which the Investigation Officer attaches?

- ✓ a) Investigation officer may call
- b) Investigation Officer may call, subject to prior permission of the concern Magistrate
- c) Investigation Officer may call, prior permission of Commissioner of Police of Superintendent of Police
- d) Investigation Officer sha'l visit that person at his place

30) Accused, while committing robbery, used deadly weapon. Which penal provision attracts?

- ✓ a) 397 IPC
- b) 392 IPC
- c) 394 IPC
- d) 390 IPC

31) Conspiracy under section 120-B (2) of IPC. Whether consent U/s. 196(2) Cr.P.C. is necessary?

- ✓ a) No
- ✓ b) Consent of State Government or District Magistrate is necessary ✓
- c) Consent of Commissioner of Police is mandatory
- d) Consent of Superintendent of Police is require

32) Use of statement (in evidence before the Court) under section 161 of Cr.P.C. -

- ✓ a) To corroborate the evidence of prosecution
- b) No use at all in favour of the prosecution
- c) No use at all in favour of the accused
- ✓ d) Contradict to prosecution witnesses.

33) Offence U/s. 188 of IPC. Whether police can submit charge-sheet?

- ✗ a) In view of section 195 CrPC, permission of Judicial Magistrate is necessary
- b) Police can submit charge-sheet
- ✓ c) Police must obtain permission of the authority whose order is contravened
- d) None of it

34) When FIR is necessary to video graphed if the informant is permanently or temporarily mentally or physically disabled?

- ✓ a) Any offence under IPC
- b) Offences under any penal law & IPC
- c) IPC 509, 354 A to D, 354, 353, 376, 376 A to E
- ✓ d) 376A to E, 376, 354 A to D, 354 & 509 of IPC

35) Wife & husband are leaving separately by decree of Court & if rape is committed by the husband on his wife, then which offence will attract?

- ✓ a) No offence
- b) As per IPC 354
- c) As per The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- ✓ d) As per Sec. 376B of IPC

36) Charge-sheet under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is to submit before-

- a) District Magistrate
- b) Judicial Magistrate First Class
- c) Superintendent of the Court
- ✓ d) Special Court

37) If offence is committed but accused not detected after due investigation, then-

- a) Submit charge-sheet
- b) No need to submit charge-sheet
- c) Submit report U/s. 169 CrPC
- ✓ d) Submit report for A summary

38) Informant has lodged FIR, then-

- ✓ a) His signature is necessary on it
- b) Signature is an option to the informant
- c) No need of his signature
- d) It is the desire of the officer before whom the FIR is lodged to take the signature of the informant or not

39) In the offence under Sec. 85 of Bombay Prohibition Act-

- ✓ a) No need of blood test of accused
- b) Blood test is required
- c) Blood test depends on the desire of Medical Officer
- d) Blood test depends on the desire of Investigation Officer

40) If an offence has been committed by a person under age of 18 years, then-

- a) Produce him/her before Child Welfare Committee
- b) Produce him/her before Assistant Commissioner of Police, having jurisdiction
- c) Produce him/her before Woman Forum
- ✓ d) Produce him/her before Juvenile Justice Board

41) Whether in the course of investigation, it is necessary to show the weapon, used in the offence, to the Medical Officer?

- ✓ a) It is must
- b) No need
- c) As per circumstances
- d) It is a desire of the Investigation Officer

42) There are four panchanamas in an investigation and same two panchas sign them, then-

- a) All panchanamas are of no use
- b) All panchanamas are proper
- ✓ c) It will damage the investigation & evidence
- d) None of it

43) Which informant is necessary to refer to Magistrate for statement U/s. 164(5-A)?

- a) Offences under Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- b) Offences under NDPS Act, 1985
- c) Offences under IPC 354 A to D & 506
- ✓ d) Offences under 509, 354 A to D, 354, 376 A to E & 376 of IPC

44) If any man watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed, then -

- a) Offence U/s. 509 will attract
- b) Offence under Information Technology Act will attract
- ✓ c) Offence U/s. 354 C (Voyeurism) of IPC will attract
- d) Offence U/s. 354 D (Stalking) of IPC will attract

45) In the course of investigation-

- a) Collect & attach with charge-sheet Xerox copy of document
- b) Collect & attach with charge-sheet certified copy of document
- c) Collect & attach with charge-sheet verified copy of document
- ✓ d) Collect & attach with charge-sheet original documents & if only certified copy is available, then certified copy

46) It is mentioned in Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 that investigation is not below the rank of Dy.S.P., so whether under provision of Sec. 157 of CrPC, Dy.S.P. can direct the following officer to investigate the offence-

- a) Police Inspector
- b) He may direct any officer subordinate to him
- c) He may obtain permission of his superior to hand over the investigation to his subordinate
- ✓ d) He can't do so

47) While lodging, whether it is necessary to mention the delay in FIR?

- ✓ a) Necessary
- b) Not necessary, because informant will explain the delay before the Court, while giving evidence
- c) It is a desire of the officer, who has taken the FIR

d) None of it

✓ 48) Offence of chain snatching. One accused is driving the bike & other is pillion rider. Hurt to the neck of woman in such snatching. Which penal provision will be proper?

- ✓
- a) IPC 394
 - b) IPC 393
 - c) IPC 392
 - d) IPC 391

49) If a police officer committed an offence of rape on the woman who is in his custody, then -

- +
- a) Offence U/s. 376 IPC will attract
 - b) Offence U/s. 375 IPC will attract
 - c) Offence U/s. 367 IPC will attract
 - d) Offence U/s. 376(2) IPC will attract

50) If police station officer is not accepting FIR, then what is the remedy?

- ✓
- a) No remedy
 - b) Complaint towards Chief Minister
 - c) ✓ Send the information by post to the concerned Police Superintendent
 - d) Complaint towards Law & Judiciary Department of Ministry

59th All India Police Duty Meet - 2015

(Weekly Test)

Dt. 24.10.15

Sub: Law, Crime Investigation, Criminal Rules,
Procedure and Court Judgement.

Instructions:

- Write your chest number carefully.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Each question carries one mark.
- Tick () the right answer.
- Use black or blue point pen only.
- Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

Roll NO. 1.

Name: Patil Sambhaji Achyut Rao

Time: 1 Hour

Marks - 50

P.I. / Aurangabad Range.

Blakb
24/10

38
50

QUESTIONS FOR TEST-

1) Cruelty by husband to his wife. Due to which she tried to commit suicide, but survives. In such situation, which of the following penal provision/ provisions will attract-

- IPC Sec. 306 r/w.511
- IPC Sec. 309
- IPC Sec. 306 r/w.109
- ✓ IPC Sec. 498A

2) Penetrative sexual assault defines in -

- Section 4 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- ✓ Section 3 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- Section 7 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- Section 8 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

3) First remand report under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 shall be submitted to-

- Judicial Magistrate First Class
- Sessions Court
- Child Welfare Committee
- ✓ d) Special Court

4) Woman belongs to Scheduled Caste, married with a man other than Scheduled Caste or scheduled Tribe, what about her status of cast after her marriage?

- a) She is not belongs to Scheduled Caste
- ✓ b) She is belongs to Scheduled Caste
- c) She is not entitle as a victim under this Act
- d) None of it

5) Whoever, being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agree, the offence comes under-

- a) Sec.3(1)(xiv) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act & IPC Sec.506
- b) Sec.3(1)(iii) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act 7 IPC Sec. 506 II
- ✓ c) Sec.3(1)(xii) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act
- d) Sec.3(1)(xi) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act

6) 'Stalking' means-

- a) Physical contact & advances involving unwelcome & explicit sexual overtures
- b) Assaults or uses criminal force to any woman or abets such act with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked
- ✓ c) Follows a woman and contacts or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman
- d) Any man who watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act

7) Accused is in judicial custody. 60th /90th day comes on holiday. Whether that day Investigation Officer can submit charge-sheet?

- a) No
- ✓ b) Yes
- c) Judicial Magistrate will not accept the charge-sheet as it is holiday
- d) Investigation Officer shall submit it on the next day of that holiday

8) Purpose behind The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012-

- ✓ a) Sexual exploitation & sexual abuse of children are heinous crimes & need to be effectively addressed.

- b) Sexual exploitation & sexual abuse of girls are heinous crimes & need to be effectively addressed.
- c) Sexual exploitation & sexual abuse of women are heinous crimes & need to be effectively addressed.
- d) Sexual exploitation & sexual abuse of a child is a heinous crimes & need to be effectively addressed.

9) The Special Court under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 may try offences-

- a) Only comes under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- ✓ b) Offences under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 & offences charged at the same trial
- c) Special Court shall transfer case of other offences to Judicial Magistrate First Class
- d) Special Court shall transfer case of other offences to Sessions Court

10) Investigation of offences under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is not below the rank of -

- a) Police Inspector
- ✓ b) Dy. Superintendent of Police
- c) Superintendent of Police
- d) Assistant Police Inspector

11) No caste is mentioned by member of Scheduled caste in his FIR under SCST (Prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989. Effect-

- ✗ a) Accepting of such FIR is not proper
- b) Accepting of such FIR is illegal
- c) FIR is proper
- ✓ d) High Court will quash it

12) Consent known to be given under fear or misconception-

- a) Sec.9 of IPC
- b) Sec.90 of IPC
- c) Sec.91 of IPC
- ✓ d) Sec.92 of IPC

13) For Sec.306 of IPC, it is required to read following provision along with it -

- a) Sec. 326 IPC
- b) Sec.106 IPC
- ✓ c) Sec.107 IPC
- d) Sec. 298 IPC

14) Under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, child means-

- a) Person below the age of seventeen years
- b) Person, the age of eighteen years
- c) Person, who has completed seventeen years three hundred & sixty-four days
- ✓ d) Person below the age of eighteen years

15) Prosecution under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 shall be conducted by -

- a) Public Prosecutor
- b) Assistant Public Prosecutor
- c) Additional Public Prosecutor
- ✓ d) Special Public Prosecutor

16) Whether Nav-boudhas may be victims under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?

- a) No
- ✓ b) Yes

- c) Yet not decided by any law
- d) Permission by Government is necessary

17) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Sec.7(1)(d)- insults or attempts to insult, on the ground of "untouchability", a member of -

- a) Scheduled Tribe
- ✓ b) Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled case
- c) Scheduled casts & Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra
- d) Scheduled Caste

18) IPC Sec.166A is for-

- a) Public servant disobeying suggestion under law
- ✓ b) Public servant disobeying direction under law
- c) Servant of Government disobeying objection under law
- d) Servant of Government disobeying guidelines under law

19) Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim-

- a) IPC Sec. 375 A
- b) IPC Sec. 376 B
- c) IPC Sec.376 D
- ✓ d) IPC Sec.376 A

20) When a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group in furtherance of their, each person shall be deemed to have committed gang penetrative sexual assault.

- a) Common object
- b) Common knowledge
- c) Common plan
- ✓ d) Common intention

21) Where any offence is committed by a child under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, then he must be tried by-

- a) Special Court U/s. 28 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- b) Sessions Court
- c) Judicial Magistrate First Class
- ✓ d) Juvenile Justice Board

22) To attract aggravated penetrative sexual assault, age of the child must be -

- ✓ a) Below twelve years of age
- b) Twelve years of age
- c) Eleven years, three hundred & sixty four days
- d) Twelve years, three hundred & sixty four days

23) Special Court under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 may take cognizance of the offence-

- a) After committal of the case before it by the Magistrate
- b) After committal of the case before it by the Sessions Court
- c) After committal of the case before it by the High Court
- ✓ d) Without committal

24) Cast of the victim of offence under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is not mentioned in the FIR. Whether such FIR is acceptable?

- a) Non acceptable
- b) Acceptable
- ✓ c) FIR not liable to be registered
- d) Permission of Superintendent / Commissioner of Police is require to register it

25) If assault or force to any woman belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to outrage her modesty then offence comes under following provisions-

- a) IPC Sec. 354D & Sec.3(1)(x) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act
- b) Sec.3(1)(xii) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act % IPC Sec. 354C
- ✓ c) IPC Sec. 354 & Sec.3(1)(xi) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act
- d) Sec.3(1)(ix) of SCST(Prevention of Atrocity) Act & Sec.354 IPC

26) Investigation under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 must be completed within-

- a) 60 days
- b) 91 days
- ✓ c) 30 days
- d) 31 days

27) Offence under Sec.3 of Arms Act, 1959. Punishment is provided-

- ✗ ✓
- a) U/s. 25(1)(a)
 - b) U/s. 27(1)
 - c) U/s. 25(1-B)
 - d) U/s.25(1-b)

28) A man is said to commit 'rape' if he-

- ✗ ✓
- a) Thirdly - Against her will, Fourthly- Without her consent
 - b) Fourthly - Against her will, Fifthly- Without her consent
 - c) First- Against her will, Secondly- Without her consent
 - d) Fifthly- Against her will, Sixthly- Without her consent

29) Punishment provided for offence U/s. 304B IPC is - punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to

imprisonment for life. In such situation, if accused is in judicial custody, charge-sheet must be within-

- ✓ a) 90 days
- b) 60days
- c) 91 days
- d) 61 days

7 30) As per Sec.11 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, "sexual intent" means

- a) Question of law
- b) Question of understanding
- c) Question of fact
- ✓ d) Mixed question of fact & law

31) Medical examination of a child mentioned in Sec.27 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, shall be conducted-

- a) Only after FIR to that effect
- b) Only after complaint to that effect
- c) After taking cognizance by the Court of the offence
- ✓ d) None of it

32) 'Report of Offence' under section 19 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is may be submitted by-

- ✓ a) Any person including the child
- b) Any person other than the child
- c) Only that child
- d) Not by that child

33) Proceeding of anticipatory bail under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is tribal by-

- a) Special Court
- b) Sessions Court

c) Judicial Magistrate First Class

✓ d) Provision not available

34) While recording the statement of child under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, by the Magistrate U/s. 164 of Cr.P.C.-

✓ a) Advocate of accused may present there

b) Advocate of accused shall not present there

c) It is a desire of the Magistrate to call the Advocate or not

d) None of it

35) Under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 Special Court may forfeit the property of the convicted person-

✓ a) Which has been used for the commission of that offence

b) Which has been used for the facilitate of that offence

c) Which has been used for the attempt of that offence

d) Which has been used for the abetment of that offence

36) Outraging of modesty of a woman belongs to Scheduled Cast by a person not belongs to Scheduled Cast or Scheduled Tribe, then-

✓ a) Sec. 3(1)(xi) will be applicable

b) Sec. 3(2)(i) will be applicable

c) Sec. 3(1)(ix) will be applicable

✓ d) Sec. 3(1)(xi) will be applicable

Both answers are same

37) As per Arms Act, 1959 in the area where Commissioner of Police has been appointed, 'District Magistrate' means -

a) Revenue Collector

b) District Magistrate

✓ c) Commissioner of Police & Deputy Commissioner of Police

d) Only Commissioner of Police

38) Rockets, Bombs, Grenades, Shells and other Missiles are-

- a) Fire arms
- b) Arms
- ✓ c) Prohibited ammunitions
- d) Ammunitions

39) Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age,

- a) Is a rape
- ✓ b) Is not rape
- c) Not defined
- d) None of it

40) 'Pornography' means-

- ✓ a) pictures, writing or films that are intended to arouse sexual excitement
- b) Writing, pictures or films that are intended to arouse cultural excitement
- c) Films, pictures or writing that are intended to arouse divine excitement
- d) pictures, writing or films which are intended to arouse emotional excitement

41) Case under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is a case under section 209 of Cr.P.C.

- a) Committal case
- ⊗ b) Without committal case
- c) Direct case
- ✓ d) Special case

42) Fact mentioned under Sec.3(1)(x) of Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is committed in a close cabin when only victim & accused are in it, then-

- a) Offence committed
- ✓ b) Offence not committed
- c) Not sure

d) None of it

43) Whether carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving artillery are comes under Firearms?

a) No

✓ b) Yes

c) Not sure

d) None of it

44) Spot inspection under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 by-

a) District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Executive Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of DySP

b) District Court or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Executive Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of DySP

c) District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of DySP

✓ d) District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Executive Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police

45) Sec. 39 of Arms act, 1959 is applicable to-

✓ a) Firearm & ammunition

b) Firearm or ammunition

c) Ammunition & Prohibited firearms

d) Prohibited firearm & Prohibited ammunition

46) Arms Rules, 1962, Schedule I (V) weapons with blade -

a) Longer than 9" or wider than 2"

✓ b) Longer than 9" and wider than 2"

c) Longer than 9.5" or wider than 2.5"

d) wider than 1.5" and longer than 8.5"

47) If any false information is provided by a child of an offence under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, then-

a) Such child shall be punished

- ✓ b) No punishment to such child
- c) Such child shall be kept at remand home
- d) Parent/ Guardian of such child shall be liable for fine

48) Under section 157 of Cr.P.C. whether Assistant Commissioner of Police can depute any police officer below to his rank for investigation under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?

- a) Yes, certainly.
- b) With consultation of concerned Police Inspector
- ✓ c) No
- d) None of it

49) Whether Judicial Magistrate first class can grant bail under section 437 of Cr.P.C. in the offences under Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?

- a) No
- ✓ b) Yes [Where the punishment is less than 3 years n/s SC/ST Act]
- c) With permission by Special Court
- d) With permission by District Court

50) No prosecution shall be instituted against any person in respect of any offence under section 3 of Arms Act without the previous.....of the District Magistrate

- a) Consent
- ✓ b) Sanction
- c) Permission
- d) Approval



14th MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE DUTY MEET-2016, PUNE

SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO INVESTIGATION

CRIME INVESTIGATION, CRIMINAL RULES AND PROCEDURE AND COURT JUDGEMENT (WRITTEN)

Chest No.:-

Time: 2 hrs.

Total Marks- 50

Instructions:

- Write your chest number carefully.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Each question carries one mark.
- Tick [✓] the right answer.
- Use black or blue ball point pen only.
- Use of any electronic/communication device is strictly prohibited.
- Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

QUESTIONS FOR TEST

- Notice to arrest an accused is necessary –
 - When the offence is punishable for seven years.
 - When the offence is punishable for less than seven years or which may extend to seven years but grounds of arrest as mentioned in Section 41(1)(b)(ii) (a) to (e) of CRPC are not in existence.
 - When the offence is punishable for less than seven years or which may extend to seven years, so also grounds of arrest as mentioned in Section 41(1)(b)(ii) (a) to (e) are in existence, but even arrest is not require.
 - When the offence is punishable for less than seven years or which may extend to seven years.
- Under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, whether Food Safety Officer has powers of search, seizure, summon, investigation and prosecution?
 - No, such powers are only with police.
 - If such powers are vested by State Government, then he may use.
 - If such powers are vested by Central Government, then he may use.
 - Yes, he has such powers.

- 3) **Electric current is in the fencing of field. Unfortunately a man touched it and dead. Which offence will attract?**
- a) IPC 302.
 - b) IPC 304.
 - c) IPC 304A.
 - d) IPC 299 part III.
- 4) **If in investigation of cognizable offence, it reveals that the offence is non-cognizable then?**
- a) No need for further investigation.
 - b) Report of A Summary before Magistrate.
 - c) Report U/s. 169 of CrPC.
 - d) Investigation officer may lodge complaint in Court.
- 5) **If any essential commodity is seized, then-**
- a) Duty of investigation officer to send it in the Court.
 - b) Duty of investigation officer to keep it well in the police station.
 - c) Duty of investigation officer to hand over it to the informant,
 - d) Duty of investigation officer to submit it to the Collector.
- 6) **Under The Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial establishments) Act, 1999, who may send a copy of the complaint to District Police Superintendent or Commissioner of Police?**
- a) District Magistrate.
 - b) Collector of District.
 - c) Assistant Police Commissioner of concerned area.
 - d) District Government Pleader.
- 7) **In the offence under Sec. 85 of Bombay Prohibition Act-**
- a) No need of blood test of accused.
 - b) Blood test is require.
 - c) Blood test is depend on the desire if Medical Officer.
 - d) Blood test is depend on the desire of Investigation Officer.
- 8) **If any man watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed, then –**
- a) Offence U/s. 509 will attract.
 - b) Offence under Information Technology Act will attract.
 - c) Offence U/s. 354 C (Voyeurism) of IPC will attract.
 - d) Offence U/s. 354 D (Stalking) of IPC will attract.

- 9) Age of the girl must be the following in the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship-
- a) Under twelve years of age
 - b) Under fourteen years of age
 - c) Under sixteen years of age
 - d) Under eighteen years of age
- 10) 'Registration of eating houses, including granting a certificate of registration in each case which shall be deemed to be a written permission required and obtained under The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951 for keeping the eating house, and annual renewal of such registration within a prescribe period' - is related with -
- a) Sec. 33(n) of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.
 - b) Sec. 33(x) of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.
 - c) Sec. 33(xa) of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.
 - d) Sec. 33(1) (xa) of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.
- 11) Offence U/s. 188 of IPC. Whether police can submit charge-sheet?
- a) In view of section 195 CrPC, permission of Judicial Magistrate is necessary.
 - b) Police can submit charge-sheet.
 - c) Police must obtain permission of the authority whose order is contravened.
 - d) None of it.
- 12) 'Public Servant' fails to record FIR in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 326A, 326B, 354, 354B, 370, 370A, 376, 376A, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376E or 509 of IPC, is committed an offence under section -
- a) Sec. 166 of IPC.
 - b) Sec. 4 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
 - c) Sec. 166A of IPC.
 - d) Sec. 166B of IPC.
- 13) Who shall record the FIR in the offence U/s. 376, 376 A to E, 354, 354 A to D & 509 of IPC?
- a) Senior Police Inspector.
 - b) Senior lady police officer.
 - c) Lady police officer.
 - d) Lady police officer or lady public servant.

14) If the victim is permanently or temporarily mentally or physically disabled & her statement is recorded U/s. 164(5A) of CrPC, then what is the value of such statement?

- a) No use.
- a) It's an examination-in-chief.
- c) Court can read it in evidence.
- d) Necessary to call the victim to prove that statement in Court.

15) Confession made by accused while he is in the - 'Custody of Police officer' -

- a) Barred by provisions of Section 24 of Evidence Act
- b) Barred by provisions of Section 25 of Evidence Act
- c) Barred by provisions of Section 26 of Evidence Act
- d) Barred by provisions of Section 27 of Evidence Act

16) Offence of chain snatching. One accused is driving the bike & other is pillion rider. Hurt to the neck of woman in such snatching. Which penal provision will be proper?

- a) IPC 394.
- b) IPC 393.
- c) IPC 392.
- d) IPC 391.

17) If offence is under Scheduled cast Scheduled Tribe(Prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989 then after 26th January, 2016, charge-sheet is necessary to submit before-

- a) In the Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class
- b) In the Court of Executive Magistrate
- c) In the Court of Special Judge.
- d) Before Sessions Court.

18) In the course of investigation-

- a) Collect & attach with charge-sheet Xerox copy of document.
- b) Collect & attach with charge-sheet certified copy of document.
- c) Collect & attach with charge-sheet verified copy of document.
- d) Collect & attach with charge-sheet original documents & if only certified copy is available, then certified copy.

19) Conspiracy under section 120-B (2) of IPC. Whether consent U/s. 196(2) Cr.P.C. is necessary?

- a) No.
- b) Consent of State Government or District Magistrate is necessary.
- c) Consent of Commissioner of Police is mandatory.
- d) Consent of Superintendent of Police is require.

- 20) An accused is in the police custody and he confesses the committed offence, to a person-
- a) Such confession is very useful.
 - b) Court shall accept such confession.
 - c) Such confession is partly accepted.
 - d) Such confession is not acceptable.
- 21) What is necessary evidence for offence under section 37 r/w. 135 of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951?
- a) Xerox copy of order under section 37 of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951.
 - b) Copy of order under section 37 of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951 & copy of record showing its promulgation.
 - c) Certified copy of order under section 37 of The Maharashtra Police Act.
 - d) Certified copy of order under section 37 of The Maharashtra Police Act, 1951 & certified copy of record showing promulgation of such order.
- 22) Police custody remand under MCOCA Act is extend to -
- a) 07 days.
 - b) 14 days.
 - c) 15 days.
 - d) 30 days.
- 23) Who shall be the 'witness to the search' (*panch*) while search under section 100 of CrPC?
- a) Any person.
 - b) Only two lady *panch*.
 - c) One male and one female *panch*.
 - d) Two or more independent & respectable inhabitants of the locality.
- 24) If it revels in investigation that no offence is committed by the accuse or anybody, but the FIR is false and maliciously false, then-
- a) Submit report for B summary
 - b) Submit report under Sec. 169 of CrPC
 - c) File the investigation and stop it
 - d) Submit report for C summary.
- 25) 'Cognizable offence' and 'Cognizable case' means-
- a) A police officer shall arrest without warrant.
 - b) A police officer may arrest without warrant.
 - c) Prior permission of concern Court is necessary for the arrest.
 - d) Prior permission of Assistant Commissioner of Police is necessary for the arrest.

- 26) Cruelty by husband to his wife. Due to which she tried to commit suicide, but survive. In such situation, which of the following penal provision/provisions will attract?
- a) IPC Sec.306 read with Sec.511.
 - b) IPC Sec.309.
 - c) IPC Sec. 306 read with Sec. 109.
 - d) IPC Sec. 498A.
- 27) Offensive weapon seized from the person of accused –
- a) Police may return it to the accused after *panchanama*
 - b) Police may keep it in the police station, forever
 - c) Police shall submit it before the Court at the time of evidence
 - d) Police shall submit it before the Court along with charge-sheet
- 28) To prove the 'Computer output', it is mandatory to produce certificate under following provisions of Evidence Act –
- a) Sec.65B(1)
 - b) Sec.65B(2)
 - c) Sec.65B(3)
 - d) Sec.65B(4)
- 29) Consent of victim of rape for medical examination is –
- a) Not necessary.
 - b) Necessary.
 - c) If consent not given, women police constable may use force on the victim, prior permission of her superior.
 - d) If consent not given, police officer may use force on the victim, prior permission of senior women police officer.
- 30) No investigation is proper under Information Technology Act,2000, below the rank of -
- a) Dy. S.P.
 - b) Police Inspector
 - c) Assistant Police Inspector
 - d) Assistant Police Commissioner
- 31) Accused, while committing robbery, used deadly weapon. Which penal provision is necessary to apply ?
- a) 397 IPC
 - b) 392 IPC
 - c) 394 IPC
 - d) 390 IPC

- 32) Use of statement (in evidence before the Court) under section 161 of Cr.P.C. –
- a) To corroborate the evidence of prosecution
 - b) No use at all in favour of the prosecution
 - c) No use at all in favour of the accused
 - d) Contradict to prosecution witnesses.
- 33) Whether police can submit charge-sheet against absconding accused?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Police must wait the accused be arrested & then submit charge-sheet
 - d) Police, after permission of Magistrate may submit charge-sheet
- 34) Report of Government Handwriting Experts is with charge-sheet. Whether it is required to examine him for the prosecution?
- a) No, he comes in the ambit of section 293 of Cr.P.C.
 - b) No, he comes in the ambit of section 294 of Cr.P.C.
 - c) Yes.
 - d) None of the above.
- 35) Wife & husband are leaving separately by decree of Court & if rape is committed by the husband on his wife, then which offence will attract?
- a) No offence
 - b) As per IPC 354
 - c) As per The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
 - d) As per Sec.376B of IPC
- 36) Charge-sheet under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is to submit before-
- a) District Magistrate
 - b) Judicial Magistrate First Class
 - c) Superintendent of the Court
 - d) Special Court
- 37) If offence is committed but accused not detect after due investigation, then-
- a) Submit charge-sheet
 - b) No need to submit charge-sheet
 - c) Submit report U/s.169 CrPC
 - d) Submit report for A summary

- 38) After 26 January, 2016, remand under The Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is before –
- a) Judicial Magistrate First Class.
 - b) Civil Judge Senior Division.
 - c) Special Court.
 - d) None of above.
- 39) Which Court is entitled to entertain remand under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 ?
- a) Any Court
 - b) Only before Magistrate Court
 - c) Only in Sessions Court
 - d) Only in Special Court
- 40) Punishment provided for an offence is 'not less than ten years'. In such offence accused is in Magistrate Custody. Limitation to submit charge-sheet-
- a) 91 days
 - b) 90 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 61 days
- 41) Whether in the course of investigation, it necessary to refer the weapon, which is used in the offence, to the Medical Officer?
- a) It is mandatory
 - b) No need to refer the weapon
 - c) As the circumstances of offence and proof about it requires
 - d) It is a desire of the Investigation Officer
- 42) If a proceeding received to police officer by Magistrate under section 202 of CrPC, then-
- a) Mandatory to arrest the accused
 - b) Investigate the offence
 - c) To submit report of inquiry before Magistrate
 - d) Report for C summary.
- 43) Which informant is necessary to refer to Magistrate for statement U/s. 164(5-A)?
- a) Offences under Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
 - b) Offences under NDPS Act, 1985
 - c) Offences under IPC 354 A to D & 506
 - d) Offences under 509, 354 A to D, 354, 376 A to E & 376 of IPC

- 44) Whose sanction is require submitting charge-sheet, under section 39 of Arms Act if the offence is committed under section 3 of Arms Act, in the area, for which Commissioner of Police is appointed ?
- a) District Magistrate
 - b) District Collector
 - c) Municipal Commissioner
 - d) Commissioner of Police
- 45) While 'deposing' before the Court -
- a) Court will not allow the Investigation Officer to see the papers along with the charge-sheet, in witness-box
 - b) Investigation Officer can't see such papers
 - c) No need to obtain permission from Court to see the papers in witness-box
 - d) Court may permit the Investigation Officer to see the papers along with the charge-sheet in the witness box
- 46) It is mentioned in Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 that investigation is not below the rank of Dy.S.P., so whether under provision of Sec.157 of CrPC, Dy.S.P. can direct the following officer to investigate the offence-
- a) Police Inspector
 - b) Her may direct any officer subordinate to him
 - c) He may obtain permission of his superior to hand over the investigation to his subordinate
 - d) He can't do so
- 47) While lodging, whether it is necessary to mention the delay in FIR?
- a) Necessary
 - b) Not necessary, because informant will explain the delay before the Court, while giving evidence
 - c) It is a desire of the officer, who has taken the FIR
 - d) None of it
- 48) For Sec. 306 of IPC, it is require to read following provisions along with it
- a) Sec.326 of IPC and Sec. 114 of Evidence Act
 - b) Sec.106 of IPC and Sec. 113 of Evidence Act
 - c) Sec.107 of IPC and Sec. 113A of Evidence Act
 - d) Sec.498A of IPC and Sec. 114A of Evidence Act

49) If a police officer committed an offence of rape on the woman who is in his custody, then –

- a) Offence U/s. 376 IPC will attract
- b) Offence U/s. 375 IPC will attract
- c) Offence U/s. 367 IPC will attract
- d) Offence U/s. 376(2) IPC will attract

50) If an offence comes in the definition of any section of IPC as well as definition of any penal law. While submitting charge-sheet which penal provisions will be applicable?

- a) Only under IPC
- b) As special Act will prevail, only under special Act
- c) Both
- d) If both, punishment will be for both of them, hence only under IPC or special Act

15th MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE DUTY MEET – 2017,
NASHIK

SCIENTIFIC AID TO INVESTIGATION

Crime Investigation, Criminal Laws, Rules & Procedures & Court Judgments
(Objective Written)

Chest No:-	39	Examiner's Sing	
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Time: 2 hrs.

Total Marks- 50

Instructions:

- Write your chest number carefully.
- All question are compulsory.
- Each question carries one mark.
- Tick [✓] the right answer.
- Use black or blue ball point pen only.
- Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted for marks.

32
50
Boko

1) A Instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z. B, in consequence of the instigation causes grievous hurt to Z, Z dies in consequence. A was well aware that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death.

- A is guilty of only instigating
- Only B is guilty of murder
- Only A is guilty of murder
- ☒ Both A and B are guilty of murder

2) A and B conspire to poison Z. A in pursuance of conspiracy, procures the poison and delivers it to B in order that he may administer it to Z, B in pursuance of the conspiracy, administers the poison to Z in A's absence and thereby cause's Z's death.

- Only A is guilty of murder
- A is only guilty
- Only B is guilty of murder
- ☒ All of them.

3) A shoots Z with the intention of killing him, Z dies in consequence.

- ☒ a) A has committed murder
- b) A is guilty of culpable homicide
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of them

4) A, intentionally gives Z a sword cut or club wound sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. Z dies in the consequence.

- a) A did not intend the death of Z hence is not guilty of murder
- b) A is only guilty of inflicting the wound
- ☒ c) A is guilty of murder
- d) None of them

5) Robbery if committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise is dealt under

- ☒ a) Section 390 of IPC
- b) Section 391 of IPC
- c) Section 392 of IPC
- d) Section 393 of IPC

6) Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons is dealt under

- a) Section 398 of IPC
- ☒ b) Section 399 of IPC
- c) Section 400 of IPC
- d) Section 401 of IPC

7) A meet Z on the highway, shows a pistol and demands Z's purse. Z in consequence surrenders his purse.

- a) A committed robbery under section 378, IPC
- b) A committed robbery under section 385, IPC
- c) A committed robbery under section 387, IPC
- ☒ d) A committed robbery under section 390, IPC

8) In cases of robbery or dacoity, the right of private defence extends voluntarily causing

- ☒ a) Any harm including death
- b) Any harm other than death
- c) Any harm other than grievous hurt
- d) Both (b) and (c)

9) Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody is dealt under.

- a) Section 373 B of IPC
- b) Section 374 B of IPC
- c) Section 375 B of IPC
- ☒ d) Section 376 B of IPC

10) Punishment for repeat offender of rape is dealt under

- a) Section 376 B of IPC
- b) Section 376 C of IPC
- c) Section 376 D of IPC
- ☒ d) Section 376 E of IPC

11) Rape is an offence against

- a) Property
- ☒ b) Human body
- c) Political body
- d) Social body

12) Medical examination of the victim of rape is dealt under

- a) Section 164 of CrPC
- b) Section 164A of CrPC
- ☒ c) Section 164B of CrPC
- d) Section 165 of CrPC

13) Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot is dealt under

- a) Section 156 of IPC
- b) Section 157 of IPC
- c) Section 158 of IPC
- ☒ d) Section 159 of IPC

14) For an unlawful assembly under section 141 of IPC, the minimum number of persons required is

- ☒ a) Five
- b) Seven
- c) Ten
- d) Twenty

- 15) Which of the following, is not specified to be the common object of an assembly to make it unlawful, under section 141 of IPC
- a) Overawing the Government or its officers
 - b) Resistance to legal process
 - c) Forcible possession or dispossession of property
 - ☒ d) None of the above
- 16) "Cyber Crime" relates to
- a) Computer
 - b) Internet
 - c) e-mail
 - ☒ d) All of the above
- 17) "Juvenile in conflict with Laws" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 means
- a) A juvenile who has committed an offence
 - b) A juvenile who has not completed his 18 years of age on the date of commission of crime
 - c) Only (a)
 - ☒ d) Both (a) and (b)
- 18) Power to make rules for regulation of traffic and for preservation of order in public place etc. is provided under
- a) Section 33 of The Maharashtra Police Act
 - b) Section 33 A of The Maharashtra Police Act
 - c) Section 33 B of The Maharashtra Police Act
 - ☒ d) Section 34 of The Maharashtra Police Act
- 19) Under section 78 of Information Technology Act, 2000 Power to investigate the offences is given to
- a) A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police
 - b) Superintendent of Police
 - ☒ c) Police officer not below the rank of Police Inspector
 - d) None of the above

20) Power of search and seizure as per the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 is provided under

- a) Section 16
- ☒ b) Section 17
- c) Section 18
- d) Section 19

21) Punishment for penetrative sexual assault is provided in Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 under

- a) Section 4
- b) Section 5
- c) Section 6
- ☒ d) Section 7

22) Prevention and eradication of human sacrifice and other inhuman, evil and aghori practices and black magic as per the Maharashtra Prevention and Eradication of human sacrifice and other inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Act, 2013 is dealt under

- a) Section 3
- b) Section 4
- c) Section 5
- ☒ d) Section 6

23) Penalty for giving or taking dowry as per Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is given under

- a) Section 3
- b) Section 4
- c) Section 5
- ☒ d) Section 6

24) Plea Bargaining inserted by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) does not apply in case of

- a) Offence affecting socio-economic conditions of the country
- b) Offence against children below the age of fourteen years
- c) Offences committed against woman
- ☒ d) All of the above

25) Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is effective from

- a) 3rd February, 2013
- b) 4th February, 2013
- c) 5th February, 2013
- ☒ d) 1st January, 2013

26) An accomplice is a competent witness

- a) Under section 118 of Evidence Act
- ☒ b) Under section 119 of Evidence Act
- c) Under section 133 of Evidence Act
- d) Under section 132 of Evidence Act

27) Conspiracy to wage war against Government of India has been dealt with under

- a) Section 120 of IPC
- b) Section 120 A of IPC
- c) Section 120 B of IPC
- ☒ d) Section 121 A of IPC

28) Gang rape is dealt under

- a) Section 376 B of IPC
- b) Section 376 C of IPC
- ☒ c) Section 376 D of IPC
- d) Section 376 E of IPC

29) Service of Summons is dealt under

- a) Section 61 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ b) Section 62 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 63 of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 64 of Cr.P.C.

30) Person once convicted or acquitted not be tried for same offence is dealt under

- a) Section 300 of Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 301 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 302 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ d) Section 303 of Cr.P.C.

31) As per Code Of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) act, 2008 (5 of 2009), with effect from 31/12/2009, which inserted clause (wa) in section 2 in Cr.P.C. defining "victim" as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act of omission for which the accused person has been charged includes.

- ☒ a) Victim's guardian
- b) Victim's guardian or legal heir
- c) Victim's neighbour
- d) Victim's close friend

32) It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under

- a) Section 56 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ b) Section 57 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 58 of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 59 of Cr.P.C.

33) If the information is given by the woman against whom an offence under section 326A, section 326B, section 354 to 354D section 376 to 376E or section 509 of the IPC is alleged to have been committed or attempted, then such information shall be recorded, by

- ☒ a) A woman police officer or any woman officer
- b) Any police officer
- c) Magistrate
- d) Private person

34) Police to inquire and report on suicide etc. are dealt under

- a) Section 173 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ b) Section 174 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 175 of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 176 of Cr.P.C.

35) There is no requirement of law that inquest panchanama should contain name of accused

- ☒ a) True
- b) False
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) None to the above

36) Identification of person arrested is dealt under section

- a) Section 53 of Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 54 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ c) Section 54A of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 55 of Cr.P.C.

37) Facts which are necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts of place, name, date, relationship and identity of parties are relevant

- ☒ a) Under section 8 of Evidence act
- b) Under section 9 of Evidence act
- c) Under section 10 of Evidence act
- d) Under section 11 of Evidence act

38) Right of arrested person to meet an advocate of his choice during interrogation is dealt under

- a) Section 41 A of Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 41 B of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 41 C of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ d) Section 41 D of Cr.P.C.

39) A police officer arresting a person may carry out the personal search of the person arrested, as provided

- a) Under section 50 of Cr.P.C.
- ☒ b) Under section 51 of Cr.P.C.
- c) Under section 54 of Cr.P.C.
- d) Under section 56 of Cr.P.C.

40) A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place

- a) Used for deposit and sale of stolen property
- b) Used for deposit, sale and production of counterfeit coin, currency notes and stamps
- c) Used for deposit, sale and production of forged documents and false seals
- ☒ d) All the above

- 41) Under which among the following cases, the Supreme Court held that woman can be arrested by police at any time and even in absence of lady constable if the arresting officer records the proper reason for such arrest?
- ☒ a) State of Maharashtra Vs Christian Community Welfare Council of India, AIR 2004 SC 7
 - b) R. D. Nayak Vs State of Gujarat, AIR 2004 SC 23
 - c) State of Uttar Pradesh Vs Lolit Tendon, AIR 2004 SC 32
 - d) Kamalji Singh Vs. State of Punjab, AIR 2004 SC 69
- 42) In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that FIR was not substantial evidence and could only be used to corroborate its maker?
- ☒ a) Union of India Vs. A Kumar, AIR 2010 SC 2735
 - b) C. Magcsh Vs. State of Karnataka, AIR 2010 SC 2768
 - ☒ c) Anil kumar Vs. B. S. Neelakanta, AIR 2010 SC 2712
 - d) Vijeta Gazra Vs. State, AIR 2010 SC 2712
- 43) Faulty investigation – Departmental enquiry of investigating officer can be held as per following Supreme Court Judgment
- a) Gajoo Vs. state of Uttarakhand 2012 AIR SCW 5598
 - b) Karam Singh Vs. State of Haryana and others AIR 2013 SC 2348
 - c) Satvinder kaur Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) AIR 1999 SC 35
 - ☒ d) State of Gujarat Vs. Kishanbhai 2014 AIR SCW 557
- 44) As per which of the following Supreme Court judgment police have to upload FIR within 24-48 hours on the website?
- a) Youth Bar Association of India Vs. Union of India and others
 - b) Om Prakash Vs. State of U.P. AIR 1983 SC 431
 - ☒ c) Mrs. Priyanka Sriwastva Vs. State of U.P. AIR 2015 SC 1758
 - d) Shashikant Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation AIR 2007 SC 351
- 45) As per which judgment arrest of woman after sunset without permission of Magistrate is illegal.
- a) Joginder Kumar Vs. State of U.P. and others AIR 1994 SC 1349 (1)
 - ☒ b) Mrs. Bharts S. Khandar Vs. Maruti Govind Jadhav and others 2013 All MR (Cri) 662
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above

46) In which of the following cases it is given that after the recovery/seized property must be sealed immediately.

- a) Bharti Tamang Vs. Union of India
- ☒ b) Tulshiram Bhamudas kambale and others Vs. State of Maharashtra 2000 Cri LJ 1566
- c) Ashraf Hussain Shah Vs. State of Maharashtra 1996 Cri LJ 3147
- d) Rabindranath Pruty Vs. State of Orissa 1984 Cri LJ 1392 (Orissa HC)

47) In which judgment it is given that conviction can be based solely upon circumstantial evidence

- a) Ramesh Krishna Madhusudam Nayar Vs. State of Maharashtra 2006 (2) AIR Bom R (SC) 2
- ☒ b) Mahabir Mandal Vs. State of Bihar AIR 1972 SC 1331
- c) Bodh Raj alias Bodha and others Vs. State of Jammu and Kashmir AIR 2002 SC 3164
- d) Bharwada Bhaginbhai Hirjibhai Vs. State of Gujarat AIR 1983 SC 753 (1)

48) In which of the following it is given that action u/s 55 of Bombay Police act (Externment) must be taken against each member of gang

- a) Nandlal Hiralalji Gupta Vs. State of Maharashtra and others 2015 (3) AIR Bom R (Cri) 548
- b) Smt. Surekha d/o Paras Waghmare Vs. State of Maharashtra 2013 All MR (Cri) 2706
- ☒ c) Ahammad Mainuddin Shaikh Vs. State of Maharashtra 2013 (4) Bom C.R. (Cri) 559
- d) Shrawan Baburao Dinkar and others Vs. N.B. Hirve and others

49) Landmark judgment by eleven judges of the Supreme Court regarding self-incrimination is

- a) State of M.P. Vs. Madhukar Rao AIR 2008 SC (Supp) 1410
- ☒ b) Princl Chief Conservator of Forest Vs. J.K. Johnson AIR 2012 SC 61
- c) Mahendra Singh Vs. State of W.B AIR 1973 SC 2288
- d) State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kalu Oghad AIR 1961 SC 1808 (1)

50) In which of the following case it is given that section 328 of IPC is not applicable to Gutkha case?

- a) Raju Laxman Pachhapure Vs. State of Maharashtra 2015 (1) LJOFT 4
 - ✓ b) Shankar Kanhaiyalal Lalwani Vs. State of Maharashtra
Bombay High Court Cri. Writ Petition No. 1027 of 2015 Dt. 04 March, 2016
 - c) State of West Bengal Vs. Orilal Jaiswal 1994 AIR (SC) 1418
 - d) Deepak Gulaki Vs. State of Haryana AIR 2013 SC 2017
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16th MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE DUTY MEET – 2018, PUNE
SCIENTIFIC AID TO INVESTIGATION
Crime Investigation, Criminal Laws, Rules & Procedures & Court Judgments
(Objective Written)

Chest No:-	Examiner's Sign
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Time:- 90 Minutes

Total Marks:- 50

Instructions:-

- a) Write your chest number carefully.
- b) All questions are compulsory.
- c) Each question carries one mark.
- d) Tick [✓] the right answer.
- e) Use black or blue ball point pen only.
- f) Use of any electronic communication device is strictly prohibited.
- g) Any type of overwriting or correction or duplication shall not be counted.

1. In case of murder, it is pre-requirement that prosecution has to establish that, there is

- a) Suicidal death
- b) Accidental death.
- c) Natural death.
- d) Homicidal death.

2. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

- a) Section 105 of I.E.A.
- b) Section 106 of I.E.A.
- c) Section 107 of I.E.A.
- d) Section 108 of I.E.A.

3. "Warrant case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding ...

- a) One Year
- b) Two Years
- c) Three Years
- d) Seven Years

4. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that it is not the number of witnesses but the quality of evidence which is important. Evidence must be weighed and not counted.

- a) State of Gujarat Vs. S Kumar [2017 SAR (Criminal) 428]
- b) Om Oza Vs. State of Karnataka [AIR 2018 SC 154]
- c) Kuna Behara Vs. State of Odisha [2018 SAR (Criminal) 272]
- d) C. Suryakant Vs. State of Maharashtra [2016 AIR Bom. B (SC) 213]

5. The essential ingredient of the offence u/s of I.P.C. is agreement to commit an offence.

- a) Section 34 of I.P.C.
- b) Section 109 of I.P.C.
- c) Section 120 (A) of I.P.C.
- d) Section 142 of I.P.C.,

6. Threatening any person to give false evidence is dealt under ...

- a) Section 195 of I.P.C. b) Section 195 (A) of I.P.C.
c) Section 506 of I.P.C. d) Section 109 of I.P.C.

7. 'Cognizance of offence by Magistrates' is given in

- a) Section 177 of Cr. P.C. b) Section 190 of Cr. P.C.
- c) Section 200 of Cr. P.C. d) Section 225 of Cr. P.C.

8. In which of the following Cases the Apex court guided about the "Torture"?

- Balvinder Kaur Vs. State of Punjab (2015) 2, SCC 62
- D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal (1996 SC) 157
- Abhinandan Jha & Das Vs. Dinesh Mishra AIR 1968 SC 117
- None of the above

9. The Test Identification Parade is held in supervision of

- a) Civil Judge.
- b) Judicial Magistrate.
- c) Executive Magistrate.
- d) Sessions Judge.

10. Suicide by itself is a offence

- a) Section 309 of I.P.C. b) Section 304 B of I.P.C.
c) Section 306 of I.P.C. d) Is not an offence.

11. Sec. 75 of I.P.C.:- Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction under chapter or chapter

- a) XII or XVII b) VII or XI
- c) VI or IX A d) XVI or XVIII

12. Sec 497 of IPC (Adultery) as offence is struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in which of the following case ?

- Amrut Lal Vs. State of UP
- Panna Lal Ghosh Vs. State of Bihar
- Stanely D'costa Vs. State of Maharashtra
- Joseph Shine Vs. Union of India

13. Who shall be the complainant for the prosecution of offences u/s 498 A of the I.P.C. is given in

a) Section 195 of Cr. P.C.

b) Section 197 of Cr. P.C.

c) Section 198 (A) of Cr. P.C.

d) Section 199 of Cr. P.C.

14. As per the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "Child" means a person who has not completed years of age.

a) 12

b) 14

c) 16

d) 18

15. Statement u/s 161 Cr. P. C. may be recorded by :-

a) Writing.

b) Audio -video electronic means.

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of the above.

16. Supreme Court in "Rajesh Sharma & others Vs. State of U. P. & another" case issued direction regarding

a) Section 32 of I.E.A.

b) Section 41 of Cr. P.C.

c) Custodial death.

d) Section 498 A of I.P.C.

17. Consider the following

i) Entrustment.

ii) Misappropriation or conversion to one's own use.

iii) Misappropriation or conversion or disposal with dishonest intention.

The above are essential ingredients of which one of the following offence?

a) Cheating.

b) Criminal Breach of trust.

c) Extortion.

d) Criminal Misappropriation.

18. An offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is a scheduled offence as per the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944.

a) True.

b) False.

c) Not Sure.

d) None of above.

19. The procedure for Test Identification Parade is mentioned in

a) Cr. P.C. chapter III

b) I.E.A. chapter V

c) Law Procedure Journal chapter VI

d) Criminal Manual chapter I

20. Shreya Singhal Vs. Union of India is a judgment by the Supreme Court on the issue of

- a) Section 66 A of the IT Act b) Section 377 of the I.P.C.
- c) Section 497 of the I.P.C. d) None of the above.

21. Offence of rioting is caused

- When force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly.
- When force or violence is used by any member of unlawful assembly.
- Both (a) and (b)
- None of the above.

22. Section 153 AA of the I.P.C. is regarding

- Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.
- Punishment for knowingly carrying arms in any procession or organizing or holding or taking part in any mass drill or mass training with arms.
- Imputations, assertions prejudicing to national integration.
- None of the above.

23. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable u/s 172 to 183 of the I.P.C. except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned, as per

- a) Section 195 of Cr. P.C.
- b) Section 197 of Cr. P.C.
- c) Section 200 of Cr. P.C.
- d) Section 201 of Cr. P.C.

24. ARNESH KUMAR VS STATE OF BIHAR & ANR is the case law relating to-

- a) No undue sympathy to accused
- b) No signature of accused required for Memorandum Panchnama.
- c) No compromise in rape cases
- d) No arrests without issuing notice u/s 41 a.

25. The report of voluntarily administered Brain mapping/Narco Analysis test on the accused during investigation is
- a) Admissible in evidence as it is.
 - b) Admissible in evidence to the extent of any information or material that is subsequently discovered in accordance with section 27 of the Indian evidence Act, 1872. .
 - c) Altogether inadmissible in evidence.
 - d) None of the above.
26. Destruction of [document or electronic record] to prevent its production as evidence is dealt under
- a) Section 201 of I. P.C.
 - b) Section 202 of I. P.C.
 - c) Section 203 of I. P.C.
 - d) Section 204 of I. P.C.
27. Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation is described in
- a) Section 468 of Cr. P.C.
 - b) Section 469 of Cr. P.C.
 - c) Section 470 of Cr. P.C.
 - d) Section 471 of Cr. P.C.
28. DR. RINI JOHAR & ANR. VS. STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH & ORS is the case law relating to-
- a) No undue sympathy to accused
 - b) No signature of accused required for Memorandum Panchnama.
 - c) No compromise in rape cases
 - d) Compensation for illegal arrests.
29. Which one of the following offences cannot be committed at a private place ...
- a) Affray.
 - b) Dacoity.
 - c) Rape.
 - d) Murder.
30. The non- compliance with the provisions of section 164 of Cr. P. C
- a) Reduces the statement recorded by magistrate to a nullity.
 - b) Is an irregularity u/s 463 of Cr. P. C.
 - c) Both (a) & (b).
 - d) None of the above.

31. As per section 143 of Indian Evidence Act " Leading questions can be asked during "
- a) Examination – in – chief.
 - b) Cross examination
 - c) Re examination
 - d) None of the above
32. Hemant Yashwant Dhage Vs. State Of Maharashtra is the case law relating to-
- a) No investigation without FIR
 - b) No signature of accused required for Memorandum Panchnama.
 - c) No compromise in rape cases
 - d) No arrests without issuing u/s 41 a.
33. 'Attachment' is taking physical possession of property in custody. But in seizure it is not necessary to take physical custody of property, it's symbolic.
- a) True.
 - b) False.
 - c) Not Sure.
 - d) None of the above.
34. If the offence comes under general exception u/s 76 to 106 of I.P.C., the burden of proof lies on
- a) Accused
 - b) Prosecution
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
35. As per section 320 of CrPC, when the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence is dead then
- a) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence
 - b) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence, with the consent of Court.
 - c) Any representative of such person can compound the offence
 - d) Any representative of such person can compound the offence, with the consent of Court.
36. LAKHAN VS STATE OF M.P is the case law relating to-
- a) No undue sympathy to accused
 - b) Dying declaration before police is relevant.
 - c) Rights of arrestee
 - d) No arrests without issuing u/s 41 a.

37. U/s 160 of Cr. P. C. the Investigating officer cannot require the attendance at a place other than place of residence of
- a) A male who is under age of 15 years.
 - b) A male who is under age of 65 years.
 - c) A woman.
 - d) All of the above.
38. "A" on a phone call puts "Z" a fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces "Z" to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper & deliver it to "A". "Z" signs and delivers the paper to "A". Then "A" is guilty
- a) of forgery.
 - b) of robbery.
 - c) of extortion.
 - d) of cheating.
39. What is provision about accomplice
- a) He is not a competent witness.
 - b) His evidence is irrelevant..
 - c) His evidence should be believed blindly.
 - d) His evidence is relevant under section 114 and 133 of Evidence Act.
40. Important judgment on **outraging of modesty of a woman-**
- a) Vidyadharan V/s. State of Kerala.
 - b) Himanshu Mohan Rai V/s. State of Uttar Pradesh.
 - c) Nijamuddin Mohammad Bashir Khan V/s. State of Maharashtra.
 - d) Aslam Babalal Desai V/s. State of Maharashtra.
41. Word 'conjointly' is used in the definition of
- a) Theft.
 - b) Dacoity.
 - c) Extortion.
 - d) Robbery.
42. Section 34 of I. P. C.
- a) Creates a substantive offence.
 - b) Is a rule of evidence.
 - c) Both (a) & (b).
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b).
43. In which of the following case the right of private defense of body does not extend to causing death.
- a) Assault with the intention of committing kidnapping.
 - b) Assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
 - c) Wrongful restraint.
 - d) Assault with the intention of committing abduction.

44. When an accused seeks pardon from the Court and offers to give evidence against all other involved in crime, he is called
a) Approver. b) Accomplice.
c) Witness. c) None of the above.
45. Under the Indian Evidence Act, facts not otherwise relevant are relevant,
i) If they are significant.
ii) If they are inconsistent with any fact-in issue or relevant fact.
iii) If they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.
Choose correct answer by using the code given below.
a) (i) (ii) and (iii) b) (ii) only
c) (i) and (ii) only d) (ii) and (iii) only
46. Order u/s 357 of the code of Criminal Procedure granting compensation to the victim be passed by
a) The trial Court only. b) The appellate Court only.
c) The revisional Court only. d) All the above Courts.
47. A proclamation u/s 82 of Cr. P.C. requiring a person to appear must be published giving
a) Not less than 15 days time to the person concerned.
b) Not less than 30 days time to the person concerned.
c) Not less than 45 days time to the person concerned.
d) Not less than 60 days time to the person concerned.
48. A disability forconstitute grievous hurt.
a) A week. b) A fortnight.
c) A month. d) Minimum of 20 days.
49. Admissions are
a) Conclusive. b) May operate as estoppels.
c) Always irrelevant. d) None of the above.
50. Which is not the main principle that underlines the law of evidence....
a) Evidence must be confined to the matter in issue.
b) Hearsay evidence must not be admitted
c) Hearsay evidence must be admitted.
d) The best evidence must be given in all cases.