

28. When the court has to form an opinion as to the digital signature of any person, the opinion of which of the following is relevant?

- (a) Certifying Authority
- (b) Certifying Authority which had issued Digital Signature Certificate
- (c) Controller appointed under the Information Technology Act
- (d) Internet Service Provider

26. Which of the following judgments is irrelevant under Section 41 of the Evidence Act?

- (a) Judgment of an Insolvency Court
- (b) Judgment of a Matrimonial Court
- (c) Judgment of a Probate Court
- (d) Judgment of a Criminal Court

25. The principle of '*res judicata*' is provided in which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) Section 140
- (b) Section 40
- (c) Section 160
- (d) Section 164

24. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Confession to Police Officer - Section 25
- (b) Dying Declaration - Section 32
- (c) Facts admitted need not be proved - Section 59
- (d) Opinion of Experts - Section 45

23. Under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 a declaration made in course of business is admissible under:

- (a) Section 32 (7)
- (b) Section 32 (2)
- (c) Section 32 (4)
- (d) Section 32 (1)

22. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the confession of a co-accused is a very weak evidence and no conviction can be based solely on such confession:

- (a) Nathu v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Ram Prakash v. State of Punjab
- (c) Kashmira Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh
- (d) None of the avove

21. In which case Section 27 of the Act was held to be constitutionally valid

- (a) Deoman Upadhyay v. State of U.P.
- (b) Ahir Raja Khema v. State of Saurashtra
- (c) Subramania Goundan v. State of Madras
- (d) Nathu v. State of U.P.

20. By which amendment Section 304-B of I.P.C. relating to dowry d was inserted?

- a. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1985
- b. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1986
- c. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1987
- d. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1988

19. In which of the following cases, Section 303 I.P.C. was declared unconstitutional?

- a. Sita Ram v. State of M.P.
- b. Darshan Singh v. State of Punjab
- c. Mithoo Singh v. State of Punjab
- d. Mahabir Ghose v. State of Tamil Nadu

18. "Death sentence should be awarded in rarest of rare cases" was held in ____

- a. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- b. Rameshwar v. State of U.P.
- c. T. V. Vatheeswaran v. State of Tamil Nadu
- d. State of U. P. V. M. K. Anthony

17. In a dark night 'A' and 'B' were fighting. B's wife keeping her child on her shoulder reached there for separating them. In the meantime, B's fist fell on the back of the child and the child died. 'A' is liable for

- a. Hurt
- b. Grievous hurt
- c. Culpable homicide
- d. Murder

16. A, knows Z to be behind a bush, B does not know it, A intending to cause or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induced B to fire at the bush. B, fires and killed Z. In this case what would be the offence of A and B?
- B is not guilty of any offence, but A has committed the offence of murder
 - B is guilty of culpable homicide and A has committed the offence of murder
 - B is not guilty of any offence, but A has committed the offence of culpable homicide
 - B and A both have not committed any offence

15. Assertion (A): Homicide is the killing of a human being by another human being.

Reason (R): Homicide is always unlawful.

Give the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

14. The punishment for general form of Public Nuisance is provided in__

- a. Section 268 of I.P.C.
- b. Section 269 of I.P.C.
- c. Section 290 of I.P.C.
- d. Section 291 of I.P.C.

13. To which one of the following sections of I.P.C. Hicklin rule is related

- (a) Section 292
- (b) Section 291
- (c) Section 290
- (d) Section 294

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched under I.P.C.?

A. Furnishing false information			- Section 177
B. Giving false evidence			- Section 191
C. Causing disappearance of evidence of offence			- Section 205
D. Counterfeiting coin			- Section 231

11. Punishment for giving false evidence in court is provided under:

- a. Section 198 IPC
- b. Section 193 IPC
- c. Section 196 IPC
- d. Section 197 IPC

10. Indian Penal Code makes imputations and assertions' prejudicial to national integration as an offence under:

- (a) Section 153
 - (b) Section 153A
 - (c) Section 153B
 - (d) Section 154
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9. Rioting means use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by a member thereof, in prosecution of common object of such assembly, as per

- a. Section 144 of IPC
 - b. Section 145 of IPC
 - c. Section 146 of IPC
 - d. Section 148 of IPC
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8. Which among the following cannot be committed in a private place.

- a. Murder
 - b. Riot
 - c. Assault
 - d. Affray
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7. Which one of the following is a case decided by Federal Court on Section 124A of I.P.C.?

- a. Kedar Nath V/s State
- b. Niharendu Dutt V/s Emperor
- c. Q. Empress V/s Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d. Emperor V/s Sadashivanarayan

6. A and B agreed to commit theft in C's house but no theft was actually committed. They have committed

- a. The offence of criminal conspiracy
- b. The offence of abetment by conspiracy
- c. The offence of abetment by instigation
- d. No offence

5. The abetment of an abetment is an offence in Indian Penal Code under

- a. Section 107
- b. Section 108
- c. Section 109
- d. Section 110

4. The offence of 'abetment' is constituted by

- a. Aiding
- b. Conspiring
- c. Instigating
- d. All the above

3. Against which of the following offences right of private defense of body does not extend to the causing of death?

- a. Rape
- b. Gratifying unnatural lust
- c. Causing miscarriage
- d. Kidnapping

2. In exercise of right of private defense even death of the accused can be caused under

- a. Section 100 of the Indian Penal Code
- b. Section 102 of the Indian Penal Code
- c. Section 103 of the Indian Penal Code
- d. Both (a) and (c)

1. "A" under the influence of unsoundness attempt to kill "B". "B" in attempting to defend himself caused grievous hurt to "A".

Here:

- a. "A" is liable for attempt to murder and "B" is liable for causing hurt
- b. "A" commits no offence and "B" is liable for grievous hurt
- c. "B" commits no offence and "A" is liable for attempt to murder
- d. Both "A" and "B" are excused from liability

50 Under Section 10 of I.P.C., "Man" denotes a male human being of:

- (a) 16 years
- (b) 18 years
- (c) 21 years
- (d) Any age

49. In non-cognizable cases, the investigation starts.

- (a) Immediately with the lodging of F.L.R.
- (b) After obtaining orders from concerned Magistrate
- (c) The matter is referred to the concerned Superintendent of Police
- (d) In the same way as provided in Section 154, CrPC

48. First Information Report under Section 154 CrPC relates to
- (a) Non-cognizable offence
 - (b) Only a cognizable offence
 - (c) Cognizable or non-cognizable offence
 - (d) None of the above

47. "A police officer is bound to register an F.I.R. upon receiving any information relating to commission of a cognizable offence under Section 154 of CrPC" It was observed by the S.C. in the case of
- (a) Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P.
 - (b) Kalyan v. State of U.P.
 - (c) Nand Kumar v. State of Chhattisgarh
 - (d) Narendra v. State of Rajasthan

46. Amongst the following, who is not competent to use the civil force for dispersal of Assembly under Section 129 of CrPC?
- (a) Any judicial Magistrate
 - (b) Any Executive Magistrate
 - (c) Officer-in-charge of police-station
 - (d) Any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector, in absence of officer-in-charge of police station

45. No wife shall be-entitled to maintenance from her husband under Section 125 of CrPC if:
- (a) She has obtained a divorce from her husband and has not remarried
 - (b) She is unable to maintain herself
 - (c) She refused to live with her husband on the ground that keeps a mistress
 - (d) She is living in adultery
44. Who of the following may order for maintenance of wives, children and parents under CrPC, 1973?
- (a) Only Executive Magistrate
 - (b) Judicial Magistrate 2nd Class
 - (c) Magistrate of the 1st Class
 - (d) All of the above
43. Under Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which of the following Courts can order the offender regarding security for keeping the peace and for good behavior?
- (a) Sessions Court
 - (b) Magistrate 1st Class.
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) None of the above

42. Under Section 107 of CrPC, an Executive Magistrate may order a person to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding:
- (a) One year
 - (b) Two years
 - (c) Three years
 - (d) Six months
41. Which Section of the CrPC resembles with the writ of habeas corpus?
- (a) Section 96 (b) Section 97
 - (c) Section 98 (d) Section 99
40. Which court has power to set aside the declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 of CrPC?
- (a) Sessions Court
 - (b) High Court
 - (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (d) Supreme Court

39. In the Criminal Procedure Code, the procedure of proclamation for persons absconding and attachment of property is provided under:
- (a) Sections 61 to 79
 - (b) Sections 70 to 81
 - (c) Sections 82 to 86
 - (d) Sections 87 to 90
38. Under which one of the following sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 summons to produce documents may be issued to the person in whose possession they are?
- (a) Section 90
 - (b) Section 95
 - (c) Section 94
 - (d) Section 91
37. Under which section of the CrPC, a person who is avoiding execution of a warrant may be proclaimed absconder?
- (a) Section 81 (b) Section 83
 - (c) Section 82 (d) Section 84

36. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, with 24 hours of his arrest, under:
- (a) Section 56 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 57 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 58 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 59 of CrPC

35. No woman shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise as added in Section 46(4) of CrPC by 2005 Amendment. However, she can be arrested in exceptional circumstances with the prior permission of
- (a) District Magistrate
 - (b) S.D.M.
 - (c) Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 - (d) Judicial Magistrate of Second Class

34. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides a protection to the members of Armed Forces from arrest?

- (a) Section 41 (b) Section 45
- (c) Section 46 (d) Section 50

33. Point out the incorrect statement:

- (a) In cognizable offence, any police officer may, without an order from Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person
- (b) A private person may arrest or cause to be arrested any person committing a cognizable offence
- (c) An executive Magistrate may arrest the offender when any offence is committed in his presence and within his jurisdiction
- (d) None of the above