

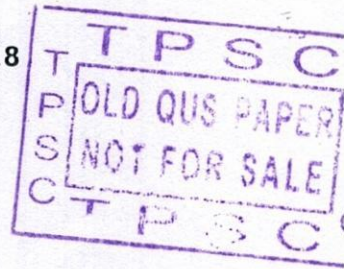
Departmental Examination of IPS & TPS Gr-II officers, May\_ 2018

Subject Law Part-II (with Books)

Time allowed-3 hours

Full Marks-100

Figures in the margin indicate full marks.



**Group—A**

1. Answer the following questions. Each carries two marks.

2x10=20

- i) What do you mean by "firearm" under Arms Act 1959?
- ii) What is the punishment for committing misconduct by public servant under Prevention of Corruption Act 1947?
- iii) What are the important entries (any two) to be done by pound-Keeper to register Seizures under Cattle trespass act 1871?
- iv) State the powers (any two) which are provided to the Inspector General under the Police Act 1861?
- v) What do you mean by "Articulated Vehicle" under the Motor Vehicles Act 1939?
- vi) Write about the power of the Committee to prohibit experiment on animals under Prevention of cruelty on animals Act 1960.
- vii) What are the duties (any two) of probation officers under Probation of offenders Act 1958?
- viii) Explain the power to regulate place and conditions of detention under the National Security Act 1980.
- ix) What do you mean by "Delegation of powers" under the Essential Commodities Act 1955?
- x) How the central Government can prohibit transport of arms under the Arms Act?

**Group-B**

**Attempt any six short questions. Each carries 5 marks.**

5x6=30

2. What is the penalty for making a false statement in an application for compensation under Railway Act?
3. When a person is said to have committed criminal misconduct while discharging official duty under prevention of corruption Act?
4. If impounded cattle is not claimed within one week, what is the procedure that has to be followed under the Cattle trespass Act 1871?
5. Write a note on the dismissal of Inferior officer under the Police Act 1861.
6. What are the grounds for revocation of driving licence under section 12 of Motor Vehicle Act 1939?
7. Write a note on the Committee and Sub-Committee for control and supervision of experiments on animal under Prevention of cruelty on animal Act 1960.
8. Note down the procedures followed by the Court in case the offender fails to observe conditions of bond.

**Group-C**

**Attempt any 5 questions. Each carries ten marks.**

10x5=50

9. Explain elaborately the procedure laid down under the Arms Act 1959 regarding grant of licences.
10. Point out the authorities distinctively who are responsible for carrying out investigation into cases under Prevention of corruption Act.
11. If owner refuses to pay fine, what procedure is to be followed under cattle trespass? Can the officers purchase the cattle at sale under the Act.
12. When the licensing authority can disqualify for holding a driving license?
13. What are those conditions which specifies the animals are treated cruelly?
14. Which circumstances demands detention of persons for longer than three months without obtaining opinion of advisory board?
15. What is explosive substance under Explosive Substance Act 1908? Describe the punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property.



**Departmental Examination of IPS/TPS Grade-II Officers, May 2018**  
**Subject: Accounts- Part-I (Without Books)**

Time Allowed:- 3 (Three) Hours

Full Marks- 100

Figures in the margin indicate full marks

**Group-A**

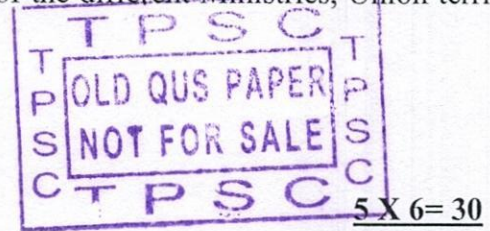
**1. Answer the following questions:**

**2 X 10= 20**

- a) What are the differences between 'Banking' and 'Non-Banking' treasuries?
- b) What is indicated by the first digit of Major Head?
- c) Which transactions are recorded under Suspense heads?
- d) Mention two points where Commercial and Government Accounting differ in principles.
- e) Define bill and voucher.
- f) How treasuries render accounts to the Accountant General?
- g) What is the difference between Accounts and transactions?
- h) How and under what circumstances 'Anticipatory/Provisional Pension' is granted to a Government Servant?
- i) Name two accounting organisations other than Comptroller and Auditor General of India who are responsible to deal with the accounts of the different Ministries, Union territory Administrations, railways etc.
- j) What is charged expenditure?

**Group-B**

**Answer any 6 (six) of the following questions:**



2. What are the checks to be exercised in treasury when claims are received for payments?
3. Name the sources from which Accountant General receives accounts along with supporting documents.
4. What are the actions to be taken on receipt of revised nomination under the Provident Fund Rules?
5. What are the points to be seen in auditing the transactions connected with the Sinking Funds?
6. Explain Reserves and Reserve funds.
7. How suspense accounts are cleared?
8. Describe in brief about the codification of Heads of Accounts.
9. What are the procedures followed for daily opening of a State treasury?

**Group-C**

**Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions:**

**10 X 5= 50**

10. What are the main divisions in which government accounts are kept? Discuss in details.
11. Enumerate the steps followed in commercial audit?
12. What are the criteria for determining whether expenditure should be classified under heads of Capital Section or Revenue Section of the consolidated fund?
13. Describe the general principles and rules of audit in connection with expenditure met from the consolidated fund.
14. Describe the procedure followed for payment of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
15. Describe the duties of audit in connection with moneys received to be held as deposits with the Government.
16. Enumerate the main objects of Government audit.

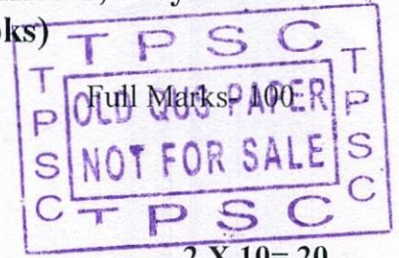


**Departmental Examination of IPS/TPS Grade-II Officers, May 2018**

**Subject: Accounts- Part-II (With Books)**

Time Allowed:- 3 (Three) Hours

Figures in the margin indicate full marks



**Group-A**

**1. Answer the following questions:**

- (a) Distinguish between Fee and Honorarium. (any two)
- (b) Define the term 'Probationer'.
- (c) Distinguish between 'Identical Time Scale' and 'Same Time-Scale'.
- (d) What are the essential conditions governing expenditure from public funds?
- (e) A Government servant dies while under suspension before the proceedings are completed. What are the rules providing for treatment of the period of suspension in such a case?
- (f) Can a Government servant be reduced by way of punishment to a post lower than the post to which he was initially recruited?
- (g) What is Special pay?
- (h) What is an *ex parte* enquiry?
- (i) By whom can the order of suspension against a Government servant be revoked?
- (j) When is a government servant considered to be on tour?

**2 X 10 = 20**

**Group-B**

**Answer any 6 (six) of the following questions:**

**5 X 6 = 30**

2. Mention any five cases where prior concurrence of the Finance Department is required.
3. What is the complaint mechanism in case of sexual harassment of working women? What is the composition of the complaints committee?
4. What are the rules regarding participation of Government servant in any demonstration and strikes?
5. What should be done by a pensioner and his disbursing officer when the former takes up re-employment?
6. What are the powers delegated to the various authorities in the DFPRT 2012 in connection with the sanction of contingent expenditure on account of office expenses?
7. Is suspension a statutory penalty? Does any appeal lie against an order of suspension? What are the instructions in this regard?
8. Can the date of birth of a Government servant once recorded in the Service Book be altered? If so, in what circumstances and what is the procedure thereof?
9. How will you deal with 'wilful absence' from duty of an official?

**Group-C**

**Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions:**

**10 X 5 = 50**

10. What is a service Book? State briefly the rules and procedure for maintenance of Service Books.
11. What are the general restrictions on exercise of power of sanction re-appropriation of funds?
12. Enumerate the general principles that should be observed while entering into contracts.
13. Describe the duties of DDOs in maintenance of Government money and handling of cash. How any rectification in a cash book carried out? How a time barred cheque is revalidated?
14. State the procedure prescribed for dealing with cases of losses of Government money or property caused by defalcations, accidents, thefts or otherwise.
15. What are the rules to regulate connection with 'Press' or 'Radio'?
16. Can a pension once sanctioned be withheld or withdrawn subsequently? If so, under what circumstances and by whom?



Departmental Examination of IPS & TPS Grade-II Officers, May 2018

Subject: Criminology (Without Books)

Time allowed: 3 (Three) Hours

Full Marks: 100

Figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group-A

1. Answer the following questions:

2x10=20

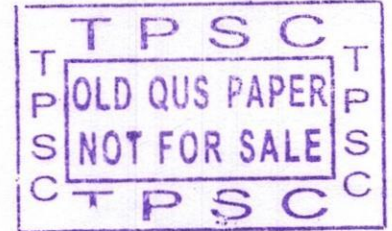
- "Oral evidence is prone to error". Write the reasons there of.
- Define Criminalology.
- Write the characteristics of 'Hallucinogens'?
- What do you mean by 'Abrasion'?
- Write the definition of 'Infanticide'.
- What do you mean by 'Lethal dose' (LD)?
- What do you mean by 'Stress line'?

Fill in the blank in the answer sheet for question no h.

h. Each hair grows from a specialized organ called.....

Write 'True' or 'False' in the answer sheet for the Q no. i & j

- Female Thorax is short.
- In the case of wound of entry, grease collar is absent.



Group-B

5x6=30

Answer any 6 (Six) of the following questions:-

- Write the Locard's Principle of exchange? And also write its limitation.
- There are 4(Four) causes of Insanity. What are those causes? (Write only names of causes)
- It is said that the definite patterns formed by the fingers offer a means of identification. Do the patterns alone contribute to the identification of fingerprints? Please explain.
- A building has been collapsed due to suspected adulteration of cement. You are to investigate the case and you are to prove that adulteration of cement has taken place during construction. How will you collect sample from the collapsed building? Please write.
- Bertillon's Portrait Parle' was divided into four categories. Please mention only the categories.
- In the investigation of a crime, hair is valuable evidence in identification of a suspect. By forensic examination, we normally obtain 6 (Six) results. Please write at least 5 (Five) such results.
- What a time bomb is made up of? Explain briefly.
- There are four different types of tests to identify 'Drug'. Mention only name of tests.

Group-C

10x5=50

Answer any 5 (Five) of the following questions:-

- The identification of a dead body is very important in the Police work. What are the natures of photographs required for superimposition of a dead body? Write superimposition technique?
- Write at least 5(Five) differences between hanging and strangulation.
- X-Rays provide in examining objects invisible to the naked eyes. It helps the investigator to detect crime. Please write the functions of X-Rays.
- Blood is one of the most important evidences in criminal investigation. Therefore, a Police Officer is to have fair knowledge of the nature of blood. Please write the nature of blood.
- A person died of drowning. What are the external signs that are seen on the body?
- How will an I.O. investigate the case of murder? Please write the line of investigation.
- Ethyl Alcohol is the active ingredient of various drinks. How is the Ethyl Alcohol normally obtained?. Also please write the presence of Alcohol in term of percentage in the drinks of Beer, Brandy and Rum.

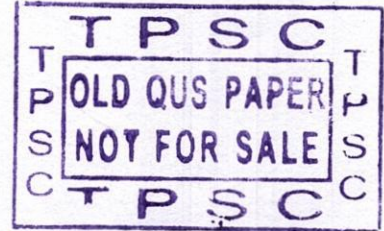


DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION OF IPS & TPS GRADE-II OFFICERS DECEMBER-2018  
SUBJECT: LAW PART-I (WITHOUT BOOKS)

Time: - Three Hours  
Full Marks-100

GROUP- "A"

- 1) Answer all the following questions. 2 x10 = 20
- (i) Where a wrong doer commits house breaking by night, the right to private defence extends to voluntary causing
- (a) any harm other than death but not grievous hurt  
(b) any harm including death  
(c) any harm other than death and grievous hurt  
(d) None of these
- (ii) For rioting, which of the following is correct—?
- (a) actual force must be used  
(b) mere show of force is sufficient  
(c) mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient  
(d) all the above.
- (iii) An accused having made a request in writing to examine himself and having been called to examine himself –
- (a) must necessarily examine himself  
(b) has the liberty not to give evidence, without giving rise to any presumption against him  
(c) has the liberty not to give evidence, but in such case a presumption arises against him  
(d) has the liberty not to give evidence but in such case a presumption arises against him and other co-accused tried along with him jointly.
- (iv) Identification of a suspect by photo is—
- (a) admissible in evidence  
(b) not admissible in evidence  
(c) section 9 of the Evidence Act excludes identification by photo.  
(d) section 8 of the Evidence Act excludes identification by photo
- (v) Under section 27 of the Evidence Act 'discovery of fact' includes—
- (a) the object found  
(b) the place from where it is found  
(c) neither (a) nor (b)  
(d) None of these
- (vi) Fact in Issue means—
- (a) fact, existence or non existence of which is admitted by a party.  
(b) fact, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties.  
(c) fact existence or non existence of which is not disputed by the parties.  
(d) all the above



Contd.....P/2



- (vii) Section 149 of Indian Penal Code—
- (a) declaratory provision
  - (b) creates a distinct offence
  - (c) a rule of evidence
  - (d) all the above
- (viii) Answers given by the accused to the question put to him while recording his statement under section 313, Cr.P.C. can be taken into consideration for—
- (a) judging the innocence of the accused
  - (b) judging the guilt of the accused
  - (c) for judging the innocence or guilt of the accused
  - (d) neither for judging the innocence nor the guilt of the accused.
- (ix) Presumption—
- (a) is an evidence
  - (b) is a proof
  - (c) shows on whom the burden of proof lies
  - (d) None of these
- (x) Whether statement recorded U/S 161, Cr.P.C would be treated as
- (a) Dying declaration
  - (b) Not a dying declaration
  - (c) Crime record
  - (d) None of these

**GROUP- "B"**

Answers any six of the following questions.

5 x 6= 30

- (2) Distinguish between the sections 34 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (3) When does an act which is an offence cause to be so if done to prevent or avoid other harm to person or property.
- (4) Define consent. State how far consent can be pleaded as a justification for committing a crime----- Illustrate your answer.
- (5) Binay is a religious mendicant was in the habit of visiting the Employees Colony only when the male members were out on duty. On the fateful day Binay visited Shanta's house and told her that her stars' foretell her husband is likely to meet a serious mishap which can be averted by an instant 'guptadann' (secret gift) of certain quantity of gold. Shanta got terribly upset after learning about such prediction and immediately handed over her bangles which were made of gold to Binay. For what offence Binay can be prosecuted?
- (6) Rahim lost his brief case containing ornaments which were made of gold. A friend of Rahim informed him that his brief case was seen lying in the Hamid's shop. There upon Rahim reached Hamid's shop. On seeing his brief case lying there pulled out his revolver and asked Hamid to hand over the brief case to him. Being afraid of injury Hamid gave it to Rahim. However after reaching home Rahim discovered that the brief case did not belong to him. But he decided to retain it. For what offence can Rahim be prosecuted?

Contd.....P/3



(7) Jatin encountered Sumi a newly-wed woman at a lonely place and asked her to hand over to him her bangles which were made of gold, otherwise she would face dire consequences. Fear stricken, she started taking off her bangles with a sharp dillydallying. Jatin became impatient. He cut the bangles with a sharp instrument and quickly disappeared. Can Jatin be held liable for extortion?

(8) Can a person be guilty (a) of theft of his own property, (b) criminal trespass on his own land (c) mischief to his own property? Explain with suitable examples.

(9) 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C'. 'B' refuses in doing so. Has 'A' committed any offence-Explain.

**GROUP--"C"**

Answer any five of the following questions-

(5x10) = 50

(10) Ram puts Jewels in to a box belonging to Shyam with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstances may cause Shyam to be convicted of theft. Has ram committed any offence-Explain.

(11) Answers the following problems with reasons mentioning the sections in support of your answer:-

a) 'A' confesses that he had killed 'X'. 'Y' is being tried for murder of 'Z'. Is 'A's confession is admissible in evidence in 'Y's trial? Would it make any difference in your answer if 'A' had confessed that he and 'Y' had killed 'Z'?

b) As a result of query of the village Tahashilder 'A' makes a confession to him that he has committed a murder of 'X'. Is this confession relevant?

(12) The question is whether "A" was ravished. The Prosecution wants to give evidence that shortly after the alleged rape, without making any complaint; she said that she had been revished. Is this relevant?

(13) At the trial of murder of "B" by poison evidence is tendered for the prosecution.

(a) That "A" told several persons before "B"s death that "B"s health was breaking down.

(b) That "A" owed money from "B" which he could not repay.

(14) 'One of the Cardinal Rules of evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptible must be presented.'----Discuss in the light of the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act relating to the execution of oral and documentary evidence.

(15) Plea Bargaining inserted by Cr.P.C. (Amendment) Act, 2006 does not apply in case of---

(a) Offences affecting socio-economic conditions of the country.

(b) Offences committed against Woman.

(c) Offences against children below the age of fourteen years.

(d) All the above

(16) Explain the following terms as used in I.P.C

(i) valuable Security and (ii) Act and Omission.

