

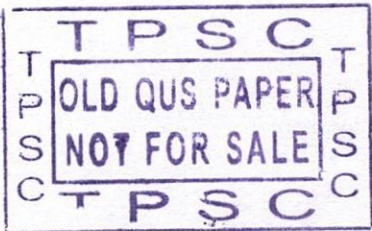
Departmental Examination of IPS & TPS, Gr-II Officers, April- 2019,
Subject- Law Part-I (Without Books)
Time: Three Hours
Full Marks- 100

Group-A

1. Answer all the following questions:-

2x10=20

- i) A cheats by pretending to be B, a person who is deceased. A commits-
- (A) Mischief,
 - (B) Cheating by personation,
 - (C) Cheating.
 - (D) Extortion.
- ii) A makes an attempt to pick pocket of B by thrusting his hand into B's pocket. A fails in attempt in consequence of B's having nothing in his pocket. A is guilty of-
- (A) Theft.
 - (B) Attempt of theft.
 - (C) Using criminal force.
 - (D) No offence.
- iii) The instruments by which the court is convinced of a fact is called-
- (A) Document.
 - (B) Evidence.
 - (C) Proof.
 - (D) Witness.
- iv) The basic ingredient to exercise power Under Section 145 Cr. P.C., by a Magistrate regarding immovable property is likely to cause-
- (A) Breach of peace.
 - (B) Breach of trust.
 - (C) Breach of contract.
 - (D) None of the above.



Contd.....P/2

- v) Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of –
(A) Seven years
(B) Eight years
(C) Nine years
(D) Ten years
- vi) Which one of the following is not essential for an offence?
(A) Intention
(B) Motive
(C) Prohibited act
(D) Punishment for act
- vii) Any hurt is grievous, if it causes sufferer to be in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during space of-
(A) Fifteen days
(B) Twenty days
(C) Twenty two days
(D) Twenty five days
- viii) For abduction abducted person should be—
(A) Below 16 years of age
(B) Below 18 years of age
(C) Below 21 years of age
(D) Of any age
- ix) Under which section of Cr.P.C, every Police officer investigating a case need to record day by day entries in case diary-
(A) 170
(B) 172
(C) 173
(D) 176
- x) Which is an F.I.R-
(A) A telephone message sent to a police officer and reduced in written form.
(B) Police Report.
(C) Anonymous letter.
(D) None of the above.

Contd.....P/3

Answer any six of the following questions:-

5x6= 30

2. A Police officer attempts without a search warrant where he is so required to enter into a house in search of stolen property, but he is obstructed and resisted by the owner of the House.

Is the right of private defence available to the owner in support of his action? Explain.

3. If a person is illegally confined, how would you proceed to restore him his liberty and whom would you approach?

4. What is mischief? State whether any mischief has been committed by A in the following illustration:-

"A" is jointly owner with "B" of a horse. "A" shoots the horse and kills it.

5. Who can be termed as abettors? Is an abettor always liable for an offence by the principal offender? Discuss shortly.

6. How would you prove-
- (a) the handwriting of a person;
 - (b) the deed of gift of immovable property;
 - (c) An entry in the register of deaths.

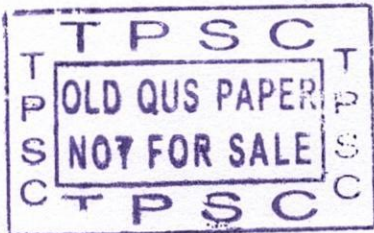
7. (a) Can a person anticipating arrest apply for bail and under what provision?
(b) In which court such an application be made and in what kind of offences?

8. When is a fact said to be-
- (i) Proved, (ii) Disproved and (iii) Not proved.

9. X, voluntarily got drunk and under the influence of liquor dealt a severe blow to a man standing by.

Has any offence been committed by X? Discuss shortly.

Contd.....P/4



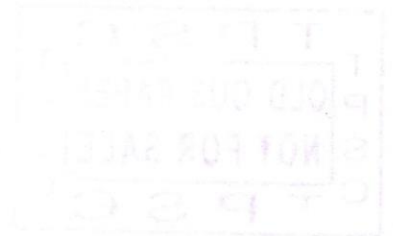
Group- C

Answer any five of the following question:

5x10=50

10. What is dying declaration? How is dying declaration admissible in evidence? 7+3= 10
- 11.(a) When may a confession made by a person in the custody of a Police Officer be proved against a person?
(b) Would a confession made to a Police Officer, but in presence of a Magistrate, be admissible? 7+3= 10
12. (a) State when culpable homicide is not murder.
(b) Give an example. 7+3=10
13. State the Provisions of Law relating to removal of unlawful obstruction or nuisance from a public way.
14. Define the following:- (any four)
(a) Inquiry, (b) Investigation, (c) Police station, (d) Cognizable offence, (e) charge, (f) Police Report.
15. Answer the following problems with reasons quoting Sections in support of your answer:-
(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer in conformity with the commands of the law.
Has any offence committed by A?

(b) A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock.
Has A committed any offence? 5+5=10
16. Can a Police officer arrest a person without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant? If so, under what circumstances? Give at least 7 (seven) instances.
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Departmental Examination of IPS & TPS Gr- II Officers, April- 2019

Subject: Law Part- II (With Books)

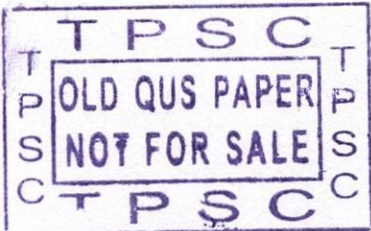
Time: Three Hours

Full Marks- 100

1. Answer all questions. Each question carry 2(two) marks. 2x10=20

- i) Under what section of Police Act, 1861 every Police officer in charge of a Police station shall have to keep a General Diary-
- (a) Section 43.
 - (b) Section 44.
 - (c) Section 45.
 - (d) Section 46.
- ii) Admissions are-
- (a) Conclusive proof.
 - (b) May operate as estoppels.
 - (c) Always irrelevant.
 - (d) None of the above.
- iii) Law of evidence is-
- (a) A substantive law.
 - (b) An adjective law.
 - (c) A procedural law.
 - (d) All of the above.
- iv) What is the punishment provided for possessing arms, etc. with intent to use them for unlawful purpose-
- (a) Imprisonment for 7 years, or with fine, or both.
 - (b) Imprisonment for 5 years, or with fine.
 - (c) Imprisonment for 3 years only.
 - (d) None of the above.
- v) Section 132 Cr. P.C. protects action taken in good faith, which extends-
- (a) Executive Magistrate or Police officer acting under good faith.
 - (b) Armed Forces officer acting in good faith.
 - (c) Member of armed forces doing an act in obedience to any order.
 - (d) All of the above.

Contd.....P/2



- vi) Common intention means-
- (a) Similar intention.
 - (b) Same intention.
 - (c) Sharing of intention by all persons.
 - (d) Common plans.
- vii) Statements made by the conspirators after they are arrested-
- (a) Are admissible u/s 10 of Evidence Act.
 - (b) Not admissible.
 - (c) Depends on the facts of the case.
 - (d) None of these.
- viii) An accused can discharge his burden-
- (a) By adducing defence evidence.
 - (b) Contradicting prosecution witness.
 - (c) Relying on improbabilities of the prosecution case.
 - (d) Any of the above.
- ix) What punishment may be awarded to the person, whose act is covered under general exceptions?
- (a) No punishment.
 - (b) Half of the punishment prescribed for offence.
 - (c) One-fourth of the punishment prescribed for offence.
 - (d) Depends upon discretion of court.
- x) Indicate the false statement-
- (a) Complainant and witness on his way to any court shall be required to accompany a police officer.
 - (b) Every police officer making investigation shall day by day enter his proceeding of the investigation in a diary,
 - (c) The accused or his agent shall not be entitled to call for his diary.
 - (d) All of the above.

Contd.....P/3

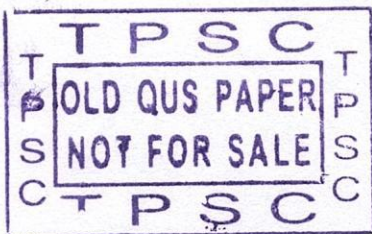
Group- B

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

5x6=30

2. What is the Power of the Magistrate regarding search and seizure of any fire arms or ammution in the house or premises of any person which are in his possession for unlawful purpose?
3. State whether any court can take cognizance for prosecuting a public servant of any offence under E.C. Act? If so, from whom & under what circumstances?
4. Can a Police officer has any liberty to withdraw himself from duties and can be engaged in other employment? Discuss shortly with reference to Police Act, 1861.
5. Define "unlawful activity" under the unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. What is the punishment provided for being members of unlawful association?
6. Can a girl carrying on prostitution make an application to the Magistrate for keeping her in Protective Home? Discuss briefly under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956?
7. What is the object of enacting the Police (Incitement of Disaffection) Act, 1922? What Penalty amongst Police is provided for causing disaffection against the Govt.?
8. Define Probation officer. What are powers of the Court to release certain offenders after admonition and in what kind of offences?
9. What would be the presumption where public servant accepts gratification other than legal remuneration? Discuss shortly with reference to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Contd.....P/4



Group-C

Answer any five questions:-

5x10=50

10. What is the liability of the owner of a motor vehicle to pay compensation in certain cases on the principles of no fault?
 11. Is there any prohibition of sale of transfer of fire arms not bearing identification marks & if so, under what circumstances?
 12. State the procedure when the owner refuses or omits to pay the fines and expenses of his/ her impounded cattle.
 13. What is the maximum period of detention under National Security Act? State the grounds when a person detained can be released temporarily?
 14. Who is a foreigner? How the nationality of a foreigner is determined under the Foreigner Act?
 15. Who has the power to arrest persons committing dangerous offences under the Explosives Act, 1884? Discuss briefly.
 16. What is the necessity for registration of motor vehicle? Is it necessary for production of vehicle at the time of registration? Discuss shortly quoting relevant section.
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Départamental Examination of IPS/TPS Grade-II Officers, April 2019
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 is the difference between Accounts and transactions?
- (b) What are the differences between 'Banking' and 'Non-Banking' treasuries?
- (c) Distinguish between revenue and capital expenditure.
- (d) What is indicated by the first digit of Major Head?
- (e) Mention the classification of "Exgratia payments to families of Government employees dying in harness".
- (f) Can a subscriber change the nomination already made by him? If so, what has he to do?
- (g) Who is responsible for treasury inspection?
- (h) What is Vote on Account?
- (i) What is the difference between Government and Commercial Accounts?
- (j) How treasuries render accounts to the Accountant General?

Group-B

Answer any 6 (six) of the following questions:

5 X 6= 30

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 procedures followed for daily closing of a State treasury?
5. What are the points to be seen in auditing the transactions connected with the Sinking Funds?
6. How suspense accounts are cleared?
7. Describe in brief about the codification of Heads of Accounts.
8. Write short notes on 'Budget Estimates' of Defence.
9. What are the methods on which Government accounts are maintained? What purpose does 'Double Entry System' serve?

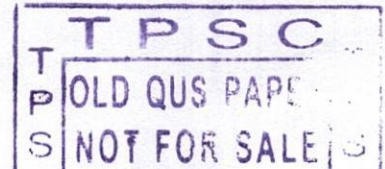
Group-C

Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions:

10 X 5= 50

10. Describe briefly the duties and powers of Comptroller and Auditor General of India regarding Audit of Accounts of the Union of India.
11. Explain briefly the audit against propriety. What are the main standards of propriety?
12. What are the principles of Government Accounting?
13. What are the main divisions in which government accounts are kept? Discuss in details.
14. What are the main features of the salary register maintained for payment of pay and allowances of Gazetted Officers?
15. Describe the procedure followed for payment of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
16. Describe the duties of audit in connection with moneys received to be held as deposits with the Government.

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Departmental Examination of IPS & TPS Grade-II Officers, April, 2019

Subject: Criminology (Without Books)

Time allowed: 3 (Three) Hours

Full Marks-100

Figures in the margin indicates full marks

Group-A

1. Answer the following questions:

2 x10=20

- What do you mean by "Pal" in criminology?
- On which objects Ultraviolet Rays are used. Name such two objects.
- What are the two major components of cement?
- What is 'fatal period'?
- How many types of 'Alcohol' are there? Name them.
- Why is 'Oral evidence' prone to error? Mention the reasons.

Fill in the blank in the answer sheet for the Q no. g

- Women normally survive.....than in starvation.

Write "True" or "False" in the answer sheet for the Q no.h, I & j

- Fat people tolerate starvation better than thin people-
- In criminology 'Street walkers' are known as Prostitutes.
- There is no difference between 'Parole' and 'Probation' in criminology.

Group-B

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

5x6=30

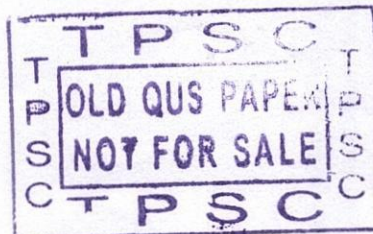
- There were various theories of punishment prevalent in the past. "Expiation" was one of them. Please explain it.
- 'Parole' has 5 (Five) basic objectives. Please write those objectives.
- What do you mean by 'Victimless Crime'? Please explain with examples.
- Please write 5 (Five) basic components which are required to make standard ammunition.
- What are the causes of 'Insanity'?
- 'Burkling' is also homicidal suffocation. Please explain.
- What do you mean by "Hanging"? How many types of hanging are there? Name them (Only name).
- Starvation is of two types: I. Acute and II. Chronic. Please explain them.

Group-C

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

10x5=50

- What do you mean by 'Incised wound'? Write its characteristics.
- Write the good qualities of an Investigating Officer?
- What do you mean by 'Questioned Document'? In the case of handwriting document, what are the factors that affect the writing?
- The 'INTERPOL' deals with the first, second and third classes of criminals and it also maintains five categories of records. Please explain those classes of criminals and the categories of records.
- Blood is one of the important evidences in criminal investigation. Please write the nature of blood and its composition.
- What are the preliminary points, a police officer is supposed to do before a raped victim girl is examined by the medical officer. Please write at least such 7(Seven) points.
- Can paternity be established by blood test? Please explain in brief.



DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION OF IAS/TCS/IPS/TPS GR-II
OFFICERS

APRIL-2019

Subject : Bengali (without books)

Time allowed : 1 hour & 30 minutes

Full Marks : 60

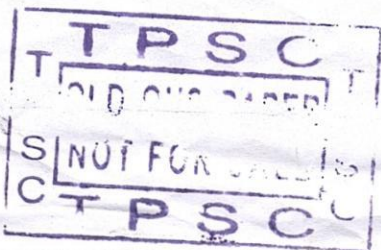
1. Translate the following passage into English : 15

নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভের পর বরীন্দ্রনাথের নাম সমস্ত পৃথিবীতে
ছড়াইয়া পড়িল, তাঁহার বচনা পড়িবার জন্য সর্বদোষের লোক
উদ্বীর্ণ হইয়া উঠিল, নানা ভাষায় তাঁহার গন্থ অনুদিত হইতে
লাগিল, কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বরীন্দ্রনাথকে 'সাহিত্যচার্য'
উপাধি দিয়া নিজেকে সৌভাগ্যবিত্ত করিলেন, দোষের প্রতি
বরীন্দ্রনাথের পেম ও প্রতি মুহূর্ত্তের হইলেও বিদেহকে তিনি
কখনও ঘৃণা করেন নাই। বরীন্দ্রনাথ তাঁহার গৃহী প্রাচ্য ও প্রতিদেয়
মিলনের বানী লইয়া বহুদোষে ভ্রমণ করিয়াছেন, যেখানেই
তিনি গমন করিয়াছেন, যেখানেই লোকে তাঁহাকে সাদরে
ও ভ্যেথনা করিয়াছে, তাঁহাকে বিশ্বকবি উপাধি সম্মান
দেখাইয়াছে শ্রবণ মাত্র হইয়া বানী শ্রবণ করিয়াছে।
বহুতর পক্ষে ইহা কম সৌভাগ্যের কথা নহে। গৃহীমহাকবি
সুত্নু শ্রুত্ব বাণা সাহিত্যের নয়, সমস্ত বিশ্ব সাহিত্যের একটি
অদূর্বীণী স্রুতি।

Hints : সাহিত্যচার্য - Doctorate of Literature, অদূর্বীণী স্রুতি - irreparable loss.

2. Translate the following passage into Bengali : 15

Truthfulness is the most important of those human virtues
which make for true greatness. Without acquiring the habit
of truthfulness it is impossible to win the confidence of others.
One who is trusted by nobody can never achieve distinction.
It may be possible to succeed once or twice by means of
lying, but no lasting benefit can accrue from such success.
A lie can never be kept concealed; it must come to light
sooner or later. Then the liar appears in his true colours
and everyone ceases to believe him. Even his near
relatives have no regard for him. If he be a man of
means or of high rank, he may perhaps be feared,
but never loved or honoured; everyone holds him
in contempt and speaks ill of him behind his back.



P. T. O.

3. Dictation :

গোৱন কীৰ্ত্তি আশিৰ্ভা পাইয়াছে। শকদিন বাবে ঘৰে
বাসিণী আশুনেৰ বাবে গল্প কৰিছে, ছেনেবা
উত্তেজিত হুঁপা আশিৰ্ভা কছিল, বৰফ পাইতেছে।
বাহিৰে গিণা দেখিলাম, কনকনে কীৰ্ত্তি, আকাশে
কুণ্ড জ্যোত্স্না শব্দ শৃংখিৰী সাদা বৰফে ঢাকিণা
গিণাছে। দ্বিদিন শৃংখিৰীৰ মে-মূৰ্ত্তি দেখিণাছি
শ মে মূৰ্ত্তিই নহু— শ যেন শকটা দ্বন্দ্ব, যেন আৰু
কিছু— সমস্ত কাছৰ জিনিষ যেন দূৰে গিণা
পাইয়াছে, শুভ্ৰকাণ্ড নিৰ্জল তপস্বী যেন গভীৰ
ব্ৰাহ্মণেৰ আৰবনে আবৃত, একদ্বাৰে ঘৰেৰ বাহিৰ
হুঁপাই শমন আৰ্জৰ বিৰাটে সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু
কখনো দেখি নাই।

