

IYACHAMY ACADEMY



**ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
GRADE-II**



20 TESTS

TEST - SERIES

**"The law is a shield,
not a sword."**

For Admission

9952521550|9840281550

Course Details:

- Bilingual Assessments:** All tests will be provided in two languages. You can choose your preferred language for both questions and answer explanations.
- Law Test Format:** Each Law test will have 150 questions.
- General Studies Test Format:** Each General Studies test will have 200 questions.
- Study Materials:**
 - No comprehensive study materials will be provided for Law Paper.
 - For General Studies, you will receive some quick revision materials via email.
- Test Access:**
 - Model Test:** A model test will be available on the test portal to help you familiarize yourself with the online testing environment.
 - Actual Test Questions:** The actual test questions for both Law and General Studies will be sent to you via email in PDF format.
- Fees:**
 - Early Bird Fee (until October 15th):** ₹4000
 - Regular Fee (after October 15th):** ₹5000

LAW

Date	Test No	Portion	Activities
15-10-2024	1	Indian Penal Code, 1860 – Chapter 1-12	150 Questions
18-10-2024	2	Indian Penal Code, 1860 – Chapter 12-23 and Amendment too	150 Questions
21-10-2024	3	Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	150 Questions
24-10-2024	4	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (with amendments as on date)	150 Questions
27-10-2024	5	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	150 Questions
30-10-2024	6	Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (with amendments as on date)	150 Questions
02-11-2024	7	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	150 Questions
05-11-2024	8	Constitutional Law (with amendments as on date)	150 Questions

		<p>i. Preamble ii. Fundamental Rights iii. Directive Principles of State Policy iv. Fundamental Duties v. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (with amendments as on date) Legal Aid and Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (with amendments as on date) i. Section 9: Jurisdiction of Civil Courts ii. Section 10: Res Sub-judice iii. Section 11: Res-judicata iv. Order VII: Complaint (Simple format) v. Order VIII: Written Statement (Simple format) vi. Order XXVII: Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers in their Official Capacity vii. Section 79: Suits by or against Government viii. Section 80: Notice ix. Order XIV: Framing of Issues x. Sections 149–151: Inherent Powers of Court xi. Section 148A: Caveat</p>	
08-11-2024	9	<p>The Central Criminal Minor Acts (with amendments as on date):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Arms Act, 19592. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 20063. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 19864. The Copy Rights Act, 19575. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 19616. The Electricity Act, 2003 (Specified Portions – Offences and Penalties)7. The Essential Commodities Act, 19558. The Explosives Act, 18849. The Explosives Substances Act, 190810. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	150 Questions

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">11. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 201512. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (Specified Portions – Offences and Penalties)13. The Probation of Offenders Act, 195814. The Public Gambling Act, 186715. The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 196616. The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 198917. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 197118. The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 199419. The National Medical Commission Act, 201920. The Information Technology Act, 200021. Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 202222. The Mental Health Care Act, 201723. Indecent Representation of Woman (Prohibition) Act, 198624. The Foreigners Act, 1946 (Amendment Act 2004)25. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 198526. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 199427. The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 198428. The General Clauses Act, 189729. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 195730. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 201631. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 201932. The Passports Act, 196733. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 194034. The Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998	
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

		<p>35. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013</p> <p>36. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012</p> <p>37. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003</p>	
11-11-2024	10	<p>The Tamil Nadu State Minor Acts (with amendments as on date):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 18882. The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Forest-Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum-Grabbers, and Video Pirates Act, 19823. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 19374. The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 19305. The Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 18826. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act, 19987. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 19978. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging of Exorbitant Interest Act, 20039. The Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 199210. The Tamil Nadu Open Places Disfigurement Prevention Act, 195911. The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 197912. The Tamil Nadu Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes Banning Act, 197813. The Tamil Nadu Open Places (Regulation of Pasting of Posters and Fixing of Thattu Boards) Rules, 199514. The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 199715. Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishments (Regulation) Act, 1997	150 Questions

		16. Tamil Nadu Police Standing Order (Specified Portions - Hierarchy, Investigation, Powers and Duties of Police Officers) 17. The Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Act, 2008	
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

General Studies

Date	Test no	Portions	Activity
14-11-2024		General Science + January 2024 Current Affairs + Percentage	200 Questions
17-11-2024		Geography of India + February 2024 Current Affairs + Simplification	
19-11-2024		History and Culture of India + March 2024 Current Affairs + HCF & LCM	
21-11-2024		Indian Polity + April 2024 Current Affairs + Ratio & Proportion	
23-11-2024		Indian Economy + May 2024 Current Affairs + Simple Interest + Compound Interest	
25-11-2024		Indian National Movement + June 2024 Current Affairs + Time & Work	
27-11-2024		History, Culture, Heritage of Tamil Nadu + July 2024 Current Affairs + Area & Volume	
29-11-2024		Development Administration in Tamil Nadu + Policy Notes of Social Welfare + Health + Education + Rural Development + Tamil Nadu Budget + Reasoning + Number Series	

Model Test

03 12 2024	General Studies + Subject Paper
06 12 2024	General Studies + Subject Paper

Assistant Public Prosecutor, Grade-II

Sample Questions

Join Our Telegram: <https://t.me/iyachamyacademy>

Test Series Admission Open

1. Match the following under The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982:

Sections	Description
(a) Section 3	1. Power to regulate place and conditions of detention
(b) Section 5	2. Power to make orders detaining certain persons
(c) Section 8	3. Constitution of Advisory Boards
(d) Section 9	4. Grounds of order of detention to be disclosed to persons affected by the order

Options:

- (A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- (B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
- (D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
- (E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982?

- (i) It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu
- (ii) It came into force on 5th January 1982
- (iii) It provides for preventive detention of bootleggers, drug-offenders, and goondas only
- (iv) The maximum period of detention is 12 months from the date of detention

Options:

- (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct
- (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (C) (i) and (iv) are correct
- (D) All are correct
- (E) Answer not known

3. In the case of State of Tamil Nadu v. R. Kalimuthu (2004), the Madras High Court dealt with which section of The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982?

- (A) Section 3 - Power to make orders detaining certain persons
- (B) Section 8 - Grounds of order of detention to be disclosed to persons affected by the order
- (C) Section 13 - Maximum period of detention
- (D) Section 14 - Revocation of detention orders
- (E) Answer not known

4. Under which section of The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982, does the State Government have the power to constitute Advisory Boards?
- (A) Section 7
(B) Section 9
(C) Section 11
(D) Section 13
(E) Answer not known
5. As per The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982, within how many days from the date of detention should the authority communicate the grounds of detention to the detenu?
- (A) 3 days
(B) 5 days
(C) 7 days
(D) 10 days
(E) Answer not known
6. Assertion [A]: The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982 allows for preventive detention of cyber law offenders.
Reason [R]: The Act was amended in 2014 to include cyber law offenders within its purview.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not a correct explanation of [A]
(C) [A] is true but [R] is false
(D) [A] is false but [R] is true
(E) Answer not known
7. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of "goonda" under The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982?
- (A) A person who commits offences under Chapter XVI of IPC
(B) A person who commits offences under Chapter XVII of IPC
(C) A person who commits offences under Chapter XXII of IPC
(D) A person who commits offences under Chapter XVIII of IPC
(E) Answer not known
8. In the case of Senthilkumar v. State of Tamil Nadu (2018), the Madras High Court dealt with which principle related to The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982?
- (A) Principle of natural justice
(B) Principle of double jeopardy

- (C) Principle of retrospective effect
(D) Principle of preventive detention
(E) Answer not known
9. Under Section 15 of The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982, the State Government may direct the temporary release of a detenu. Which of the following is NOT a condition for such release?
- (i) The release may be with or without conditions
(ii) The detenu may be required to enter into a bond
(iii) The detenu must surrender at the time and place specified
(iv) The release period cannot exceed 30 days
- Options:
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (iv) only
(E) Answer not known
10. As per the 2022 amendment to The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982, what is the punishment for a detenu who fails to surrender after temporary release without sufficient cause?
- (A) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year
(B) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
(C) Fine which may extend to five thousand rupees
(D) Both imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and fine
(E) Answer not known
11. What is the territorial extent of the Indian Penal Code as per Section 1?
- (a) Whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Whole of India except North-Eastern states
(d) Only mainland India
- (A) (a) is correct
(B) (b) is correct
(C) (c) is correct
(D) (d) is correct
(E) Answer not known

12. As per Section 34 of IPC, when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if:
- (i) It were done by him alone
 - (ii) He had abetted the act
 - (iii) He had conspired to commit the act
 - (iv) He had instigated others to commit the act
- Options:
- (A) (i) only
 - (B) (i) and (ii) only
 - (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
 - (D) All of the above
 - (E) Answer not known
13. In the case of K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (1962), the Supreme Court dealt with which section of IPC?
- (A) Section 300 (Murder)
 - (B) Section 302 (Punishment for murder)
 - (C) Section 304 (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder)
 - (D) Section 80 (Accident in doing a lawful act)
 - (E) Answer not known
14. Under Section 73 of IPC, solitary confinement can be awarded for a term not exceeding:
- (A) 1 month if imprisonment is for 6 months to 1 year
 - (B) 2 months if imprisonment is for 1 to 2 years
 - (C) 3 months if imprisonment exceeds 2 years
 - (D) All of the above
 - (E) Answer not known
15. Which of the following is NOT an exception to Section 87 of IPC (Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent)?
- (i) The consent is given under fear of injury or misconception of fact
 - (ii) The person giving consent is under 18 years of age
 - (iii) The person giving consent is of unsound mind
 - (iv) The consent is given for an unlawful purpose
- Options:
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 - (B) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
 - (D) All of the above
 - (E) Answer not known

16. Under Section 84 of IPC, which of the following is a valid defense for a criminal act?
- (a) Act done by a person of unsound mind
 - (b) Act done by a person under intoxication
 - (c) Act done by a person under sudden provocation
 - (d) Act done by a person under financial distress
- Options:
- (A) (a) only
 - (B) (a) and (b) only
 - (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
 - (D) All of the above
 - (E) Answer not known
17. As per Section 53 of IPC, which of the following is NOT a punishment under the Code?
- (i) Death
 - (ii) Imprisonment for life
 - (iii) Forfeiture of property
 - (iv) Whipping
- Options:
- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 - (B) (iii) only
 - (C) (iv) only
 - (D) (iii) and (iv) only
 - (E) Answer not known
18. In the case of Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980), the Supreme Court dealt with which section of IPC?
- (A) Section 302 (Punishment for murder)
 - (B) Section 304 (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder)
 - (C) Section 96 (Things done in private defence)
 - (D) Section 84 (Act of a person of unsound mind)
 - (E) Answer not known
19. Under Section 82 of IPC, a child below ____ years of age is doli incapax (incapable of committing a crime).
- (A) 7 years
 - (B) 10 years
 - (C) 12 years
 - (D) 14 years
 - (E) Answer not known
20. Which section of IPC deals with the 'doctrine of transferred malice'?

- (A) Section 299
- (B) Section 300
- (C) Section 301
- (D) Section 302
- (E) Answer not known

21. As per Section 96 of IPC, the right of private defence extends to:

- (i) Defence of one's own body
- (ii) Defence of another person's body
- (iii) Defence of one's own property
- (iv) Defence of another person's property

Options:

- (A) (i) and (iii) only
- (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
- (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Answer not known

22. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court interpret Section 95 of IPC (Act causing slight harm)?

- (A) Veeda Menezes v. Yusuf Khan (1966)
- (B) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (1962)
- (C) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980)
- (D) Kehar Singh v. State (Delhi Administration) (1988)
- (E) Answer not known

23. Under Section 90 of IPC, consent given under which of the following circumstances is NOT considered valid?

- (i) Fear of injury
- (ii) Misconception of fact
- (iii) Unsoundness of mind
- (iv) Intoxication

Options:

- (A) (i) and (ii) only
- (B) (ii) and (iii) only
- (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Answer not known

24. Which section of IPC deals with the concept of 'Joint Liability'?

- (A) Section 34

- (B) Section 35
- (C) Section 36
- (D) Section 37
- (E) Answer not known

25. As per Section 52 of IPC, the term "good faith" means an act done with:

- (A) Due care and caution
- (B) Due diligence
- (C) Honesty
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Answer not known

26. Match the following under the Chennai City Police Act:

Offences

Punishment

(a) Opening a common gaming-house
imprisonment

1. Fine up to ₹100 or 3 months

(b) Being found gaming in a common gaming-house
imprisonment

2. Fine up to ₹500 or 3 months

(c) Cruelty to animals

3. Fine up to ₹200 or 1 month imprisonment

(d) Drunkenness in public place

4. Fine up to ₹1000 or 6 months imprisonment

Options:

(A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

(B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

(C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

(D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

(E) Answer not known

27. Under the Chennai City Police Act, a suit shall be dismissed where:

- (i) The Commissioner fails to appear
- (ii) Summons not served due to plaintiff's failure to pay costs
- (iii) The accused does not appear
- (iv) The complainant does not appear

Options:

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct

(B) (i) and (iii) are correct

(C) (i) and (ii) are correct

(D) (ii) and (iv) are correct

(E) Answer not known

28. Choose the correct answer regarding powers under the Chennai City Police Act:

- (a) Power to take charge of intestate property - Section 30

- (b) Power to regulate assemblies and processions - Section 41
(c) Power to cancel licenses - Section 76
(A) (a) only correct
(B) (b) only correct
(C) (a) and (b) only correct
(D) (a), (b), and (c) are correct
(E) Answer not known
29. The power to make by-laws under the Chennai City Police Act is vested with _____.
- (A) The Commissioner of Police
(B) The State Government
(C) The City Municipal Corporation
(D) The Governor
(E) Answer not known
30. Under the Chennai City Police Act, gambling offences include:
- (i) Keeping a common gaming-house
(ii) Being present in a common gaming-house for gaming
(iii) Publicly fighting cocks
(A) (i) only
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (i) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included
(E) Answer not known
31. The maximum fine that can be levied for a license under Section 77 of the Chennai City Police Act is:
- (A) Twenty rupees
(B) Fifty rupees
(C) Seventy-five rupees
(D) One hundred rupees
(E) Answer not known
32. Assertion [A]: Under the Chennai City Police Act, the Commissioner has the power to prohibit any assembly or procession.
Reason [R]: Such prohibition orders cannot remain in force for more than 15 days without sanction from the State Government.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not a correct explanation of [A]
(C) [A] is true but [R] is false
(D) [A] is false but [R] is true

(E) Answer not known

33. Choose the correct pair:

Section of Chennai City Police Act

Provision

(1) Section 5

- Administration vested in Commissioner of Police

(2) Section 24

- Powers to search for stolen property

(3) Section 35

- Places of public resort to be licensed

(4) Section 41

- Power to regulate assemblies and processions

(A) (1) and (2) are correct

(B) (2) and (3) are correct

(C) (3) and (4) are correct

(D) (1) and (4) are correct

(E) Answer not known

34. Which provision was added to the Chennai City Police Act by the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1975?

(A) Section 71A

(B) Section 73A

(C) Section 75

(D) Section 76

(E) Answer not known

35. As per the Chennai City Police Act, the Commissioner may impose a fine not exceeding _____ for carrying a weapon without authority.

(A) Five rupees

(B) Ten rupees

(C) Twenty rupees

(D) Fifty rupees

(E) Answer not known

36. Match the following under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023:

Offences

Punishment

(a) Sedition (Section 150)

1. Death or life imprisonment

(b) Murder (Section 101)

2. Imprisonment up to 7 years

(c) Culpable homicide (Section 102)

3. Life imprisonment or up to 10 years

(d) Theft (Section 303)

4. Imprisonment up to 3 years

Options:

(A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

(B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

(C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

(D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

(E) Answer not known

37. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the following are considered as "terrorist acts":

- (i) Acts intended to threaten unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India
- (ii) Striking terror in people
- (iii) Damaging critical infrastructure
- (iv) Raising funds for terrorist activities

Option:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct
- (B) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (C) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct
- (E) Answer not known

38. Choose the correct answer regarding offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023:

- (a) Mob lynching is punishable under Section 103
- (b) Negligent driving is covered under Section 104
- (c) Gang rape is defined in Section 63

- (A) (a) only correct
- (B) (b) only correct
- (C) (a) and (b) only correct
- (D) (a), (b), and (c) are correct
- (E) Answer not known

39. The offense of "snatching" is defined under _____ of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

- (A) Section 302
- (B) Section 304
- (C) Section 306
- (D) Section 308
- (E) Answer not known

40. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which of the following are included in the definition of "cruelty" by a husband or his relatives:

- (i) Physical cruelty
 - (ii) Mental cruelty
 - (iii) Economic abuse
- (A) (i) only
 - (B) (i) and (ii) only
 - (C) (i) and (iii) only
 - (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included

(E) Answer not known

41. The maximum punishment for the offense of acid attack under Section 86 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is:

- (A) 7 years imprisonment
- (B) 10 years imprisonment
- (C) 14 years imprisonment
- (D) Life imprisonment
- (E) Answer not known

42. Assertion [A]: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 introduces a new provision for "endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India".

Reason [R]: This provision replaces the colonial-era sedition law.

- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
- (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not a correct explanation of [A]
- (C) [A] is true but [R] is false
- (D) [A] is false but [R] is true
- (E) Answer not known

43. Choose the correct pair:

Section of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	Provision
(1) Section 73	- Sexual assault
(2) Section 85	- Dowry death
(3) Section 390	- Cheating
(4) Section 316	- Extortion

- (A) (1) and (2) are correct
- (B) (2) and (3) are correct
- (C) (3) and (4) are correct
- (D) (1) and (4) are correct
- (E) Answer not known

44. Which new provision has been introduced in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 to deal with organized crime?

- (A) Section 109
- (B) Section 111
- (C) Section 113
- (D) Section 115
- (E) Answer not known

45. As per the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the maximum punishment for the offense of human trafficking under Section 108 is:

- (A) 7 years rigorous imprisonment
- (B) 10 years rigorous imprisonment
- (C) 14 years rigorous imprisonment
- (D) Life imprisonment
- (E) Answer not known

46. Match the following under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023:

Provisions	Section
(a) Power to record confession	1. Section 43
(b) Rights of arrested person	2. Section 66
(c) Search of place entered by person sought	3. Section 94
(d) Bail in non-bailable offences	4. Section 164

Options:

- (A) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
- (B) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
- (C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
- (D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (E) Answer not known

47. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the following are rights of an arrested person:

- (i) Right to meet an advocate of choice
- (ii) Right to inform a relative about arrest
- (iii) Right to be informed of grounds of arrest
- (iv) Right to be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours

Options:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct
- (B) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (C) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct
- (E) Answer not known

48. Choose the correct answer regarding provisions under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023:

- (a) Section 170 deals with recording of evidence during trial
 - (b) Section 91 provides for summons to produce document or other thing
 - (c) Section 202 relates to commencement of proceedings before Magistrate
- (A) (a) only correct
 - (B) (b) only correct
 - (C) (a) and (b) only correct
 - (D) (a), (b), and (c) are correct

(E) Answer not known

49. The provision for "zero FIR" is incorporated under _____ of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

(A) Section 154

(B) Section 156

(C) Section 158

(D) Section 160

(E) Answer not known

50. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which of the following are included in the duties of public to render assistance:

(i) Reporting commission of offence

(ii) Securing offenders

(iii) Preventing injury to public property

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (i) and (iii) only

(D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included

(E) Answer not known

51. As per Section 43 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the maximum period for which a person can be detained in police custody is:

(A) 15 days

(B) 30 days

(C) 60 days

(D) 90 days

(E) Answer not known

52. Assertion [A]: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 introduces provisions for electronic records and digital evidence.

Reason [R]: This change is made to align the criminal procedure with technological advancements.

(A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

(B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not a correct explanation of [A]

(C) [A] is true but [R] is false

(D) [A] is false but [R] is true

(E) Answer not known

53. Choose the correct pair:

Section of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 Provision

- (1) Section 65 - Power of police to seize property
(2) Section 84 - Procedure for investigation
(3) Section 167 - Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours
(4) Section 233 - Plea bargaining
(A) (1) and (2) are correct
(B) (2) and (3) are correct
(C) (3) and (4) are correct
(D) (1) and (4) are correct
(E) Answer not known

54. Which new provision has been introduced in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 for audio-video recording of search and seizure?

- (A) Section 100
(B) Section 102
(C) Section 105
(D) Section 107
(E) Answer not known

55. As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the maximum period for which an anticipatory bail can be granted under Section 438 is:

- (A) Until the charge sheet is filed
(B) Until the conclusion of the trial
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days
(E) Answer not known

Detailed Answers

1. Answer: (A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

Explanation:

- Section 3 deals with the power to make orders detaining certain persons
- Section 5 provides for the power to regulate place and conditions of detention
- Section 8 requires grounds of detention order to be disclosed to affected persons
- Section 9 deals with the constitution of Advisory Boards
- This matching reflects the correct association of sections with their descriptions

2. Answer: (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct

Explanation:

- The Act extends to the whole of Tamil Nadu as per Section 1(2)
- It came into force on 5th January 1982 as per Section 1(3)

- The Act covers more than just bootleggers, drug-offenders, and goondas; it also includes forest-offenders, immoral traffic offenders, sand-offenders, slum-grabbers, and video pirates
- Section 13 specifies the maximum period of detention as 12 months from the date of detention

3. Answer: (A) Section 3 - Power to make orders detaining certain persons

Explanation:

- The case State of Tamil Nadu v. R. Kalimuthu (2004) dealt with the validity of detention orders
- Section 3 provides the power to make detention orders
- The court examined whether the detention order was made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3
- This case helped clarify the scope and application of preventive detention under the Act

4. Answer: (B) Section 9

Explanation:

- Section 9 of the Act specifically deals with the Constitution of Advisory Boards
- It states that the State Government shall constitute one or more Advisory Boards for the purposes of this Act
- Each Board consists of a Chairman and two other members
- The members must be or have been Judges of any High Court or be qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court

5. Answer: (B) 5 days

Explanation:

- Section 8(1) of the Act stipulates this time frame
- The authority making the detention order must communicate the grounds to the detenu
- This communication must be made as soon as possible, but not later than 5 days from the date of detention
- This provision ensures prompt disclosure of reasons for detention, adhering to principles of natural justice

6. Answer: (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Explanation:

- The assertion is correct: The Act does allow for preventive detention of cyber law offenders
- The reason is also correct: The Act was amended in 2014 to include cyber law offenders
- The amendment was made through Act No. 19 of 2014
- This amendment expanded the scope of the Act to address emerging threats in the digital domain

7. Answer: (D) A person who commits offences under Chapter XVIII of IPC

Explanation:

- The definition of "goonda" is provided in Section 2(f) of the Act
- It includes persons who commit offences under Chapters XVI, XVII, or XXII of the Indian Penal Code
- Chapter XVIII of IPC (Offences relating to documents and property marks) is not included in this definition
- The Act was further amended to include offences under sections 153 and 153-A of IPC

8. Answer: (D) Principle of preventive detention

Explanation:

- The case Senthilkumar v. State of Tamil Nadu (2018) dealt with the principle of preventive detention
- The court examined the constitutional validity of preventive detention under this Act
- It emphasized the need for a balance between individual liberty and state security
- The case reaffirmed that preventive detention laws must be strictly construed and followed

9. Answer: (D) (iv) only

Explanation:

- Section 15 of the Act deals with temporary release of detained persons
- The State Government can direct release with or without conditions
- The detenu may be required to enter into a bond
- The detenu must surrender at the time and place specified
- There is no 30-day limit specified in the Act for the release period

10. Answer: (B) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years

Explanation:

- Section 15(4) of the Act prescribes the punishment for failure to surrender
- If a person fails to surrender without sufficient cause, they shall be punished on conviction
- The punishment is imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
- Additionally, the person may be punished with fine, or with both imprisonment and fine
- This provision ensures compliance with the conditions of temporary release

11. Answer: (B) Whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation:

- Section 1 of the IPC defines its territorial extent as "whole of India".
- Originally, it excluded Jammu and Kashmir due to its special status under Article 370.
- However, after the abrogation of Article 370 in August 2019, the IPC now applies to the whole of India, including Jammu and Kashmir.
- This change was effected through the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

12. Answer: (A) (i) only

Explanation:

- Section 34 of IPC deals with "Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention".

- It states that when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each person is liable as if the act were done by him alone.
- This section does not create a substantive offence but provides a principle of joint liability.
- The landmark case of Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor (1925) established that common intention can be formed on the spot.

13. Answer: (C) Section 304 (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder)

Explanation:

- The K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (1962) case is a landmark judgment in Indian criminal law.
- It dealt primarily with Section 304 Part 1 of IPC (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder).
- The case involved a naval officer who killed his wife's lover.
- The Supreme Court held that the case fell under Exception 1 to Section 300 (grave and sudden provocation), reducing the charge from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- This case also led to the abolition of jury trials in India.

14. Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation:

- Section 73 of IPC deals with solitary confinement.
- It prescribes different durations of solitary confinement based on the length of imprisonment:
 - 1 month if imprisonment is for 6 months to 1 year
 - 2 months if imprisonment is for 1 to 2 years
 - 3 months if imprisonment exceeds 2 years
- The purpose is to prevent excessive use of solitary confinement, which is considered a severe form of punishment.
- In Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration (1978), the Supreme Court held that solitary confinement should be used sparingly and under judicial scrutiny.

15. Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation:

- Section 87 of IPC deals with consent given for acts not intended to cause death or grievous hurt.
- All the mentioned options are exceptions to this section: (i) Consent under fear or misconception is not valid consent. (ii) A person under 18 years of age cannot give valid consent under this section. (iii) Consent by a person of unsound mind is not valid. (iv) Consent for an unlawful purpose is not recognized under law.
- These exceptions are designed to protect vulnerable individuals and maintain public order.

- The principle behind this section was discussed in the case of *State of Maharashtra v. Wasudeo Ramchandra Kaidalwar* (1981), where the court emphasized the importance of free and informed consent.

16. Answer: (A) (a) only

Explanation:

- Section 84 of IPC deals with the "Act of a person of unsound mind".
- It provides a defense for acts done by a person who, at the time of doing it, was incapable of knowing the nature of the act due to unsoundness of mind.
- Intoxication is covered separately under Section 85 and 86.
- Sudden provocation is not a complete defense but may reduce the charge (e.g., from murder to culpable homicide).
- Financial distress is not a recognized defense under IPC.

17. Answer: (C) (iv) only

Explanation:

- Section 53 of IPC lists the punishments that can be awarded under the Code.
- Death, imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of property are valid punishments under this section.
- Whipping was removed as a form of punishment by the Criminal Law (Removal of Whipping) Act, 1955.
- Other punishments include imprisonment (rigorous or simple), detention, and fine.

18. Answer: (A) Section 302 (Punishment for murder)

Explanation:

- *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* (1980) is a landmark case dealing with the death penalty under Section 302 of IPC.
- The Supreme Court laid down the "rarest of rare" doctrine for awarding death sentences.
- It held that death penalty should be imposed only in the rarest of rare cases when the alternative of life imprisonment is unquestionably foreclosed.
- This case set a crucial precedent for how courts approach death penalty cases in India.

19. Answer: (A) 7 years

Explanation:

- Section 82 of IPC states that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.
- This is based on the principle of *doli incapax*, meaning incapable of forming criminal intent.
- For children between 7-12 years, Section 83 provides a qualified immunity based on the child's maturity of understanding.
- This aligns with the principle in international law that young children should not be held criminally responsible.

20. Answer: (C) Section 301

Explanation:

- Section 301 of IPC deals with the doctrine of transferred malice.
- It states that if a person causes a different effect than intended, they are liable as if they had caused the effect they intended.
- For example, if A shoots at B intending to kill him but kills C instead, A is liable for C's murder.
- This doctrine ensures that a person cannot escape liability merely because their act affected a different person than intended.

21. Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation:

- Section 96 of IPC provides for the right of private defence.
- It extends to: (i) Defence of one's own body (ii) Defence of another person's body (iii) Defence of one's own property (iv) Defence of another person's property
- This right is subject to restrictions under Sections 99 to 106 of IPC.
- The landmark case of *Darshan Singh v. State of Punjab* (2010) further clarified the scope of this right.

22. Answer: (A) *Veeda Menezes v. Yusuf Khan* (1966)

Explanation:

- In *Veeda Menezes v. Yusuf Khan* (1966), the Supreme Court interpreted Section 95 of IPC.
- Section 95 deals with "Act causing slight harm".
- The court held that this section embodies the maxim "de minimis non curat lex" (the law does not concern itself with trifles).
- It clarified that acts causing slight harm are not punishable, emphasizing the need for the harm to be "so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm".

23. Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation:

- Section 90 of IPC defines circumstances when consent is not valid.
- These include: (i) Consent given under fear of injury (ii) Consent given under a misconception of fact (iii) Consent given by a person of unsound mind (iv) Consent given by a person who is intoxicated
- This section aims to protect vulnerable individuals from exploitation.
- The principle was applied in *State of Himachal Pradesh v. Mango Ram* (2000), where the court held that consent obtained by putting a person in fear is not valid consent.

24. Answer: (A) Section 34

Explanation:

- Section 34 of IPC deals with "Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention".
- It embodies the principle of joint liability in criminal law.
- When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each person is liable as if the entire act was done by him alone.

- The landmark case of Mahbub Shah v. Emperor (1945) established that common intention can be inferred from the conduct of the parties or from attendant circumstances.

25. Answer: (A) Due care and caution

Explanation:

- Section 52 of IPC defines "good faith" as an act done with due care and attention.
- It's not merely about honesty, but also about taking reasonable precautions and showing active prudence.
- The test is objective - whether a person of ordinary prudence would have acted in the same way under similar circumstances.
- This definition is crucial in interpreting various provisions of IPC where "good faith" is a defense or a mitigating factor.

26. Answer: (A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

Explanation:

- Section 45 states that keeping a common gaming-house is punishable with fine up to 500 rupees or imprisonment up to 3 months
- Section 46 provides that being found gaming in a common gaming-house is punishable with fine up to 200 rupees or imprisonment up to 1 month
- Section 53 stipulates that cruelty to animals is punishable with fine up to 100 rupees or imprisonment up to 3 months
- Section 75 (as amended in 1975) states that drunkenness in public place is punishable with fine up to 1000 rupees or imprisonment up to 6 months

27. Answer: (E) Answer not known

Explanation:

- The Chennai City Police Act does not contain provisions about dismissal of suits
- The Act primarily deals with police powers, offenses, and regulations within Chennai city
- Dismissal of suits would typically be covered under civil procedure laws, not a police act

28. Answer: (D) (a), (b), and (c) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 30 empowers police to take charge of intestate movable property under 1 lakh rupees in value
- Section 41 gives the Commissioner power to regulate assemblies, meetings, and processions in public places
- Section 76 (as amended in 1961) authorizes the Commissioner to cancel or suspend any license granted under the Act

29. Answer: (B) The State Government

Explanation:

- Section 78 of the Act explicitly states that the State Government may make by-laws consistent with this Act

- The State Government can repeal, alter, or amend any such by-law
- By-laws must be published in the Official Gazette in English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani as per Section 79

30. Answer: (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included

Explanation:

- Section 45 penalizes keeping a common gaming-house
- Section 46 penalizes being found gaming or present for gaming in a common gaming-house
- Section 72 specifically mentions publicly fighting cocks as a punishable offense along with other forms of gambling in public places

31. Answer: (C) Seventy-five rupees

Explanation:

- Section 77, as amended by the Chennai City Police (Amendment) Act, 1979, states that the Commissioner may levy a fee not exceeding seventy-five rupees for every license or permission granted under this Act
- This amount was increased from the original twenty rupees to keep pace with changing economic conditions

32. Answer: (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Explanation:

- Assertion [A] is correct as per Section 41(2), which gives the Commissioner power to prohibit assemblies or processions
- Reason [R] is also correct, as Section 41(2) explicitly states that no such order shall remain in force for more than 15 days without sanction of the State Government
- [R] provides a key limitation on the power mentioned in [A], thus serving as a correct explanation

33. Answer: (D) (1) and (4) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 5 indeed vests the administration of Police in the City of Chennai in the Commissioner of Police
- Section 41 deals with the power to regulate assemblies, meetings, and processions in public places
- Section 24 actually deals with powers of arrest without warrant, not search for stolen property
- Section 35 (as amended) deals with licensing of fencing schools and gymnasiums, not all places of public resort

34. Answer: (A) Section 71A

Explanation:

- Section 71A, dealing with unauthorized use of sound amplifiers, was inserted by the Madras City Police and Tamil Nadu Towns Nuisance (Amendment) Act, 1974, which came into effect on 10th March 1975
- This amendment addressed the growing concern over noise pollution in urban areas

35. Answer: (B) Ten rupees

Explanation:

- Section 69 of the Act states that a person carrying a weapon without authority may be disarmed
- The weapon seized may be forfeited to the Government unless redeemed by payment of a fine
- The maximum fine that the Commissioner may impose for this offense is ten rupees

36. Answer: (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

Explanation:

- Section 150 (Sedition) carries punishment of imprisonment up to 7 years
- Section 101 (Murder) is punishable with death or life imprisonment
- Section 102 (Culpable homicide) is punishable with life imprisonment or up to 10 years
- Section 303 (Theft) carries punishment of imprisonment up to 3 years

37. Answer: (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 111 defines "terrorist act" to include all these activities
- This comprehensive definition aims to cover various aspects of terrorism
- The provision strengthens anti-terror laws by including funding activities

38. Answer: (C) (a) and (b) only correct

Explanation:

- Section 103 introduces a specific provision for mob lynching
- Section 104 covers death by negligence, including negligent driving
- Gang rape is actually defined in Section 70, not Section 63

39. Answer: (C) Section 306

Explanation:

- Section 306 introduces "snatching" as a distinct offense
- This is a new addition, recognizing it as a prevalent street crime
- The offense carries a punishment of 3-5 years imprisonment

40. Answer: (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included

Explanation:

- Section 85 defines cruelty by husband or relatives
- It includes physical cruelty, mental cruelty, and economic abuse
- This comprehensive definition aims to address various forms of domestic violence

41. Answer: (D) Life imprisonment

Explanation:

- Section 86 deals with acid attacks
- It prescribes a minimum punishment of 10 years imprisonment
- The maximum punishment can extend to life imprisonment

42. Answer: (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Explanation:

- Section 150 introduces the offense of "endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India"
- This new provision replaces the colonial-era sedition law (Section 124A of IPC)
- The change aims to balance national security concerns with freedom of expression

43. Answer: (B) (2) and (3) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 85 deals with dowry death
- Section 390 covers the offense of cheating
- Section 73 deals with rape, not sexual assault
- Section 316 covers robbery, not extortion

44. Answer: (C) Section 113

Explanation:

- Section 113 introduces provisions to deal with organized crime
- This is a new addition to tackle syndicated criminal activities
- It aims to address gaps in existing laws regarding organized criminal groups

45. Answer: (D) Life imprisonment

Explanation:

- Section 108 deals with trafficking of persons
- It prescribes a minimum punishment of 7 years rigorous imprisonment
- The maximum punishment can extend to life imprisonment
- This severe punishment reflects the gravity of human trafficking offenses

46. Answer: (B) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

Explanation:

- Section 164 deals with power to record confessions and statements
- Section 66 outlines the rights of arrested persons
- Section 43 covers search of place entered by person sought to be arrested
- Section 94 provides for bail in non-bailable offences

47. Answer: (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 66 comprehensively lists the rights of arrested persons
- It includes right to meet an advocate, inform a relative, be informed of grounds of arrest
- The right to be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours is a constitutional safeguard under Article 22

48. Answer: (D) (a), (b), and (c) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 170 deals with recording of evidence during trial
- Section 91 provides for summons to produce document or other thing
- Section 202 relates to commencement of proceedings before Magistrate

49. Answer: (A) Section 154

Explanation:

- Section 154 incorporates the concept of "zero FIR"

- This allows registration of FIR in any police station, regardless of jurisdiction
- Aims to ensure prompt registration of cases and prevent delay in investigation

50. Answer: (D) (i), (ii), and (iii) all are included

Explanation:

- Section 43 outlines duties of public to render assistance
- It includes reporting commission of offence, securing offenders, and preventing injury to public property
- This provision aims to promote public participation in law enforcement

51. Answer: (A) 15 days

Explanation:

- Section 43 limits police custody to a maximum of 15 days
- This is in line with constitutional safeguards against prolonged detention
- Extensions beyond this period require judicial custody

52. Answer: (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Explanation:

- The Sanhita introduces provisions for electronic records and digital evidence
- This change is indeed made to align criminal procedure with technological advancements
- It reflects the growing importance of digital evidence in modern investigations

53. Answer: (C) (3) and (4) are correct

Explanation:

- Section 167 deals with procedure when investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours
- Section 233 covers plea bargaining
- Section 65 actually deals with search of arrested persons
- Section 84 relates to examination of witnesses by police

54. Answer: (A) Section 100

Explanation:

- Section 100 introduces provisions for audio-video recording of search and seizure
- This is a new addition to ensure transparency in police procedures
- It aims to prevent misconduct and protect both citizens and police officers

55. Answer: (B) Until the conclusion of the trial

Explanation:

- Section 438 deals with anticipatory bail
- The Sanhita allows anticipatory bail to be granted until the conclusion of the trial
- This is a significant change from the previous law, which often limited anticipatory bail to a specific period