

LLM  
SECOND SEMESTER  
POLICE LAW & ADMINISTRATION  
LLM - 2.3 CSL-6  
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET  
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

**(Objective)**

**1×20=20**

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

1. Zamindar's policing rights were abolished by-
  - a. The Regulation Act of 1793
  - b. Charter Act, 1813
  - c. Pitt's Act, 1784
  - d. None of the Above
2. The police service was introduced in India by-
  - a. Lord Warren Hastings
  - b. Lord Cornwallis
  - c. Lord Macaulay
  - d. Lord Wellesey
3. Who is the head of Criminal Administration in a district?
  - a. Superintendent of Police
  - b. District Magistrate
  - c. Commissioner
  - d. None of the Above
4. What is the main objective of police reform?
  - a. Increase police surveillance
  - b. Militarize the police force
  - c. Improving police accountability and efficiency
  - d. Reducing police public contact
5. The significance of forensic evidence in criminal investigations is-
  - a. Such evidence is irrelevant and unreliable in court
  - b. It is only used in civil cases and not criminal cases
  - c. Such evidence can establish facts, link suspects to crime, support criminal cases
  - d. Such evidence is used to convict innocent individuals
6. The police officer who is the in charge of the police station is called-
  - a. Superintendent of police
  - b. Station House officer
  - c. Deputy Inspector General
  - d. Circle officer
7. The Meghalaya Police Act was enacted in the year-
  - a. 2009
  - b. 2010
  - c. 2000
  - d. 2008
8. A police officer be punished when-
  - a. Guilty of cowardice
  - b. Abdicates duty
  - c. Intoxicated
  - d. All of the above

9. The measure taken by law enforcement agencies to address police misconduct is-
  - a. Implement robust oversight mechanism and accountability measures
  - b. Ignore public complaints
  - c. Protect officers from consequences
  - d. Lack of transparency in disciplinary process
10. Which Act defines the word Police?
  - a. The Police Act 1871
  - b. The Police Act 1861
  - c. The Police Act 1892
  - d. None of the Above
11. Civil Police are responsible for-
  - a. Day to day law and order and crime control
  - b. To control emergency situation in State
  - c. Both a) and b)
  - d. None
12. Which of the following are the Armed Police forces in India?
  - a. Assam Rifles
  - b. Border Security Force
  - c. Central Reserve Police Force
  - d. All the above
13. The largest armed police force in India is-
  - a. National Security Guard (NSG)
  - b. Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF)
  - c. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
  - d. None of the above
14. The main role of police is to-
  - a. Protect public
  - b. Help in emergencies
  - c. Both a) and b)
  - d. Only a)
15. The Government Railway Police is under the control of-
  - a. State Government
  - b. Central Government
  - c. Both a) and b)
  - d. None of the above
16. The Railway Police is responsible for-
  - a. Maintenance of law and order in running train
  - b. Maintenance of law and order on the railways
  - c. Maintenance of law and order in any place
  - d. Both a) and b)
17. The upper age limit of a child to be considered as a juvenile is-
  - a. 16 years
  - b. 18 years
  - c. 15 years
  - d. 14 years
18. A key point involving preventive detention is-
  - a. Confinement
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Bail
  - d. A trial
19. Which one is not a Committee for police reform?
  - a. Malimath Committee
  - b. SoliSorabji Committee
  - c. Padmanabhaiah Committee
  - d. Narayana Murthy Committee

20. The Model Police Act provides for the-

- a. State Police Board
- c. Both a) and b)

- b. Post of Director General of Police
- d. None of the above

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**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]*

1. 'Policing is the science of maintaining peace and order in an ever changing society'- Discuss the concept of police system during British period in India. 10
2. 'The concept of rule of law and the administration of justice has been known to exist in India since the Vedic age'- Elucidate the origin and development of policing in ancient India. 10
3. Write short notes: 5+5=10
  - a. Role of police in preventive detention
  - b. Government Railway Police
4. Write the key features of the Model Police Act, 2006 10
5. What is Police Manual? How far Police Manual could guide the police in India? 3+7=10
6. Discuss the concept and benefits of Standard Operating Procedure. 10
7. 'The National Police Commission (NPC) was appointed by the Government of India in 1977 to recommend reformation in police system'- Elaborate the recommendations given by NPC. 10
8. Discuss the various challenges faced by the police in India. 10

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