

APO Exam 2015, Paper-I

Exandate  
20/10/15

Law Paper

Sn. #	Ques.	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	Key
1	The Indian Penal Code, 1860 was enacted on :-	6th October, 1860	30th October, 1860	25th November, 1860	31st December, 1860	
2	An Indian citizen has committed the murder of his wife in England, can he be tried in India?	No, as the offence has been committed in England	Yes, in India Under section 4 of the IPC.	He shall be tried under International Law.	He can not be tried anywhere.	
3	Which of the following does not have immunity from criminal liability of theft?	Foreign Sovereigns	Ambassadors	Alien war enemies	Governor of any State	
4	The word "Document" does not include :-	A cheque of a Bank	A marks sheet	An ornament	A currency note	
5	The word "animal" does not include in Indian Penal Code.	An elephant	A man	A peacock	A snake	
6	Which of the following punishment have been abolished in IPC?	sentence of death	Imprisonment for life	Forfeiture of property	Transportation for life	
7	Sentence of death is to be awarded in rarest of rare cases, it was laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of :-	Bachan Singh Vs. state of Punjab	Palvinder kaur Vs. State of Punjab	Nishikant Jha Vs. state of Bihar	K.N. Nanavati Vs. state of Bombay	
8	The maximum limit of solitary confinement is :-	One Month	Two Months	Three Months	Four Months	
9	During the course of fighting between two brothers, the younger brother, is to ward off the deadly sword attack of his elder brother, was hitting him with a lathi, which unfortunately, hit their intervening father and he died. What offence has been committed by the younger brother?	Murder	culpable homicide	grievous hurt	no offence	
10	A lady passenger, while coming out of a Railway coach, was hit by a boarding male passenger. He is guilty of :-	No offence	outraging her modesty	assaulting her	Insulting her	
11	A goonda dragged a young girl for committing rape. Hearing her screams, a lady appeared from the near by place and hit on his head with a hatchet and he died. She is guilty of :-	Murder	man's slaughter	grievous hurt	no offence	
12	"A" instigates his wife "B" to murder "Z" through the medium of their 6 years old child. "B" accordingly gives a pistol to her child and leads him to point it towards the head of "Z" and press the trigger. The child did it causing "Z" 's death. What is the liability of "A" ?	A is not Liable	A is liable for conspiracy	A is liable for planning	A is liable for abetment of murder	
13	Two persons have agreed to break open ATM of a bank but could not do it because of the presence of a chowkidar. What offence have they committed ?	They have committed criminal conspiracy	They have not committed any offence	They have simply planned	mere planning is no offence	
14	A and B planned to commit a robbery in a Bank. A entered the Bank and by killing the cashier with his pistol, collected the cash. While coming out of the bank, he was also killed by the guard of the Bank. B who was waiting outside the Bank on his motorcycle ran away. What is the criminal liability of B?	No liability	Liable for criminal conspiracy only	Liable for robbery only	Liable for both murder of cashier and robbery	

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15	A has delivered an impressive speech criticizing the Govt. Policies which reduced the faith of the people in the Govt. A is guilty of :-	No offence	waging war against the state	sedition	mischief	
16	A soldier has deserted the Army. His wife, knowingly, harbours him. She is guilty of which offence?	Criminal conspiracy	Abetment of desertion	Harbouring deserter	No offence	
17	The minimum number of persons in an unlawful Assembly is :-	Three	Five	Seven	Nine	
18	when an unlawful assembly becomes violent in prosecution of its object, it turns into :-	Rioting	Affray	Mutiny	Mischief	
19	A person was murdered by administration of a poisonous injection. The house owner, knowingly informs the Magistrate of death by snakebite. What offence has he committed?	No offence	Furnishing false Information	Misleading Public Authority	mischief	
20	Obstructing Public servant in discharge of public function is an offence under :-	Section 182 of Indian Penal Code	Section 184 of Indian Penal Code	Section 186 of Indian Penal Code	Section 188 of Indian Penal Code	
21	A sarpanch has, knowingly, used a false 8th class pass certificate as true for contesting Panchayat election. He is liable for an offence under :-	Section 190 of Indian Penal Code	Section 192 of Indian Penal Code	Section 194 of Indian Penal Code	Section 198 of Indian Penal Code	
22	In a divorce by mutual consent case, A produces B as his wife, in Place of his wedded wife C. B has committed the offence of :-	False personation in suit	Fabricating false evidence	Giving false evidence	mischief	
23	A has put up a tent, covering half of the busy road to provide, free of cost, food and water to pilgrims going to a religious place, has he committed any offence?	No offence	He has done a religious act	He has done a social service	He has committed the offence of public nuisance.	
24	A climbs on an overhead water tank containing potable water and takes a bath in it. He is guilty of :-	Heartening the sentiments of the Users	Mischief	fauling water of a public reservoir	nuisance	
25	A player, in dire need on money, represents to an ignorant person his medal as being money and gets benefit. He is guilty of :-	counterfeiting coin	no offence	deception	Forgery	
26	"A" uses as genuine a stamp knowing it to be a counterfeit of a stamp issued by government for the purpose of revenue. Under which section of Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	Section 260	Section 259	Section 258	Section 257	
27	Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, sale of noxious articles as food or drink is punishable?	Section 271	Section 272	Section 273	Section 274	
28	"A" Drives on a vehicle on a public way in a manner so rash, which endangered human life. Under which section of Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	Section 279	Section 280	Section 281	Section 282	
29	Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid is punished?	Section 326	Section 326A	Section 327	Section 328	

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30	"A" assaults a woman with the intention of outrage her modesty. Under which section of the Indian penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	Section 352	Section 353	Section 354	Section 355
31	Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, punishment for the offence of "Stalking" is provided?	Section 354 A	Section 354 B	Section 354 C	Section 354 D
32	Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, the offence of "Trafficking of Person" is punished?	Section 369	Section 370	Section 371	Section 372
33	Under which Section of Indian Penal Code 1860, punishment for the offence of "Gang Rape" is provided?	Section 376 A	Section 376 B	Section 376 C	Section 376 D
34	"A" Committed theft of property in possession of "B". While committing this theft, he had a loaded pistol under his garment, having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting "B" in case "B" should resist. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, "A" shall be punished?	Section 380	Section 381	Section 382	Section 383
35	"A" wrote letters demanding ransom from the father of the boy whom he kidnapped, putting his father in fright of the boy being murdered and there was through out the likely hood of the boy being murdered if the ransom money was not paid. "A" was guilty of an offence punishable under which section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?	Section 386	Section 385	Section 384	Section 383
36	"A" attempts to commit robbery. Under which section of Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	Section 392	Section 392/511	Section 393	Section 394
37	Under which Section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, Making preparation to commit dacoity is punished?	Section 397	Section 398	Section 399	Section 400
38	"A" being the husband of a woman suspects such woman to cruelty. He shall be liable to what punishment under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code 1860?	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three year and shall also be liable to fine.	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to One year and shall also be liable to fine
39	"A" a shopkeeper, says to "B" who manages his business_ "sell nothing to "E" Unless he pays you ready money for I have no opinion of his honesty". If he has made this imputation in faith for the protection of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, he does not commit the offence of Defamation?	Fifth Exception	Sixth Exception	Seventh Exception	Ninth Exception

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40	"A" sells a printed book containing defamatory matter, knowing that it contains such matter. Under which section of The Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	Section 499	Section 500	Section 501	Section 502
41	"A" Commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication. Under which section of Indian Penal Code 1860 he shall be punished?	Section 507	Section 506	Section 505	Section 504
42	"A" intending to outrage the modesty of a woman exposes his body indecently to her. Under Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to how many year and also with fine?	Three Years	Two Year	One Years	Five Years
43	"A" in a state of intoxication appears in a public place and there conducts himself in such a manner which causes annoyance to the people. Under section 510 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to how many hours or with fine which may extend to ten rupee or with both?	Forty Eight Hours	Twenty Four Hours	Twelve Hours	Eight Hours
44	In a busy market "A" throws his hand in the pocket of "B" with the intention to pick the pocket but he finds that the pocket was empty. In this Case :	"A" is not guilty of any offence.	"A" is guilty of committing offence of theft.	"A" is guilty of committing offence of attempt of theft.	"A" is guilty of committing offence of attempt of robbery.
45	"A" a Police officer, whose duty is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. However, robbery is not committed. As per which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, "A" is liable to one half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence and also to fine?	Section 116	Section 117	Section 118	Section 119
46	"A" Corruptly uses as true or genuine evidence, any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.	Section 195	Section 196	Section 197	Section 198
47	As per which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, no Communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person whom it is made, if it is made for the benefit of that person?	Section 92	Section 93	Section 94	Section 95

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48	As per which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, the provisions of this code apply also to any offence committed by any person in any place with out and beyond Indian committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India?	Section 3	Section 4 (1)	Section 4 (2)	Section 4 (3)
49	"A", to the annoyance of others, sings obscene songs in a public place. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be Punished?	Section 294	Section 293	Section 292	Section 291
50	"A" obstructs a public servant in the discharge of his duty who as such public servant is endeavouring to suppress a riot. Under Which section of Indian Penal Code 1860, he shall be punished?	section 151	section 152	section 153	section 154
51	An "Inquiry" under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is conducted by :-	station House officer	Circle Officer	Superintendent of Police	Magistrate
52	Police Report is forwarded by Police Officer to :-	Magistrate	Superintendent of Police	Inspector general of Police	Collector
53	The classes of criminal courts do not include :-	High Court	Court of session	District Court	Executive Magistrate
54	The executive Magistrates are appointed by this :-	state Government	Session Judge	High Court	Law minister
55	For every district, the Public prosecutor is appointed by :-	District Judge	District collector	Divisional Commissioner	State Government
56	A Chief Judicial Magistrate can pass a sentence of :-	death	Imprisonment for life	Imprisonment for 10 Years	Imprisonment up to 7 Years
57	Consecutive sentences in case of conviction of several offences, at one trial, shall not exceed :-	5 Years Imprisonment	8 Years Imprisonment	14 Years Imprisonment	20 Years Imprisonment
58	It is not the duty of every person to inform the Police about the commission of the offences relating to :-	Public Tranquillity	Adulteration of food	Life	Bigamy
59	Notice of appearance before Police Officer is required in cases punishable with :-	sentence of death	Imprisonment for life	Imprisonment for 10 Years	Imprisonment up to 7 Years
60	In the absence of the person summoned, a summon can be delivered to his :-	Minor son	aged Father	Servant	Neighbour
61	A person can be declared as "Proclaimed Offender" if he :-	has refused to accept a bailable warrant	has locked himself inside a building	is concealing himself from arrest	is surrounded by his followers.
62	A search warrant against the Postal Authorities can be issued by the :-	Chief Judicial Magistrate	Judicial Magistrate I class	Judicial Magistrate II class	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
63	A female has been abducted for an unlawful purpose. A search warrant for her restoration can not be issued by :-	The District Magistrate	The Sub-Divisional Magistrate	The Chief Judicial Magistrate	The Judicial Magistrate First Class
64	A security Bond executed under section 107 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 will not be effective for more than :-	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	1 Year

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65	A habitual offender may be asked to execute a Bond for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding :-	One Year	Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
66	A husband is liable to pay maintenance to his wife even when :-	She is employed	She is living in adultery	She is living separately, without any justification	She was divorced by mutual consent.
67	An unlawful assembly can't be commanded to be dispersed by the order of :-	an Assistant sub-Inspector of Police	a sub-Inspector of Police	an Inspector of Police	an Executive Magistrate
68	An order for the removal of a Public nuisance can be issued by :-	The chief Judicial Magistrate	The Judicial Magistrate First Class	The Divisional Commissioner	The District Magistrate
69	Orders issued in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger remain in force for not more than, from the date of its issue :-	Seven Days	Fifteen Days	One Months	Two Months
70	The inspection of weights and measures can be carried out by :-	SHO of a Police station	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	District Magistrate	Tehsildar
71	An information of an offence under section 354-A of Indian Penal Code given by a woman shall be recorded by :-	The circle officer	The Inspector of Police	The Sub-Inspector of Police	Any female Police Officer
72	A confession of an accused can be recorded by the :-	Judicial Magistrate	sessions Judge	Station House Officer	Commissioner of Police
73	The maximum period of police custody that can be authorised by the magistrate is :-	Five days	Ten days	Fifteen days	Twenty Days
74	An accused, alleged to have committed a crime punishable with Imprisonment for less than 10 years can ask for bail, as a matter of right, if the Police has failed to file a Challan against him within :-	30 days of his arrest	60 days of his arrest	90 days of his arrest	120 days of his arrest
75	No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under Section 376-B of Indian Penal Code against a husband except upon the complaint of :-	The father of the wife	The other relatives of th wife	His wife	any NGO
76	As per section 107 of The Indian Evidence Act 1872, when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affiance it, if it shown that he alive within -	Fifty Yeas	Thirty Years	Twenty Years	Ten Years
77	"A" is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article. As per which Section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he know each and all the article of which he was in possession to be stolen?	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 160

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78	As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, secondary evidence may be given the contents of a document when the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable :	Section 65 (E)	Section 65 (D)	Section 65 (C)	Section 65 (B)
79	"A" sells to "B" by deed, "My estate at Jaipur containing 100 bighas" A has an estate at Jaipur containing 100 bighas. As per which section of the Indian evidence Act 1872, evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at different place and of a different size?	Section 94	Section 95	Section 96	Section 97
80	When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, as per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner to alleged fact, if proved would be relevant?	Section 138	Section 137	Section 136	Section 135
81	As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, an accomplice shall be competent witness against an accused person?	Section 134	Section 133	Section 132	Section 131
82	As per section 90 A of the Indian evidence Act, 1872 if any electronic record is produced from proper custody, the Court may presume that the electronic signature which purports to be the electronic signature of any particular person was so affixed by him if that electronic record purporting or proved to be :-	Ten Year Old	Five Years Old	Three Year Old	Two Year Old
83	As per the provisions of section 167 of the Evidence Act 1872, which of the statement is true?	Improper admission of evidence is always a good ground for reversal of the decision.	Improper rejection of evidence is always a good ground for a new trial.	Improper admission of evidence is always a good ground for a new trial	improper admission of a evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial in any case, if it appears to the court before which such objection is raised that independently of the evidence objected to and admitted there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision.
84	Under which section of the Indian evidence Act 1872, the terms "may presume", "shall presume" and "conclusion proof" are explained.	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4

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85	As per which section of the Indian evidence Act 1872, the Court shall forbid any question which appears to be intended to insult or annoy or which though proper in itself appears to the court needlessly offensive in form ?	Section 150	Section 151	Section 152	Section 153
86	As per which section of Indian Evidence Act 1872, no police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence ?	Section 125	Section 126	Section 127	Section 128
87	"A" and "B" are jointly tried for the murder of "C". It is proved that "A" said "B and I murdered C". As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the court may consider the effect of this confession as against "B" ?	Section 28	Section 29	Section 30	Section 31
88	As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side?	Section 101	Section 102	Section 103	Section 104
89	"A" is a witness, He is unable to speak. As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, he may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by sign ?	Section 117	Section 118	Section 119	Section 120
90	As regard the secondary evidence under Indian Evidence Act 1872, which of the statements is not true :-	A photograph of any original is secondary evidence of its content, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.	A copy, compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original	A copy transcribed from a copy but afterwards compared with the original is secondary evidence of the original.	An oral account of a copy compared with the original is secondary evidence of the original.
91	As regard to oral evidence under the Indian Evidence Act 1872, which of the statements is not true. The oral evidence must be direct, that is it refers to -	a fact which could be seen, the evidence must be of a witness who says he saw it.	a fact which could be heard, the evidence must be of a witness who says he heard it.	a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or manner, the evidence must be of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or that manner.	An opinion on the ground on which that opinion is held, the evidence must be of a person who has heard people saying about it.



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92	"A" sues "B" on an agreement and gives "B" notice to produce it. At the trial "A" calls for the document and "B" refuses to produce it. "A" gives secondary evidence of its contents. "B" seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by "A". as per which section of The Indian Evidence Act 1872, "B" can not do so?	Section 162	Section 163	Section 164	Section 165
93	When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, then as per which section the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the writing by which he is appointed need not to be proved?	section 91	section 92	section 93	section 100
94	As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of a good character is relevant?	Section 52	Section 53	Section 54	Section 55
95	as per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, a leading question may be asked in cross-examination?	Section 141	Section 142	Section 143	Section 144
96 ?	As per which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the examination-in-chief and cross examination of witnesses must relate to relevant facts but the cross examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief?	Section 137	Section 138	Section 139	Section 140
97	One of the method of establishing the identity of the accused is test "Identification parade". Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the evidence of the identity of the accused is received?	Section 7	Section 8	Section 9	Section 10
98	within the meaning of Clause (1) of section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, which of the following is not an essential of a dying declaration?	The maker of the statement is dead	The Statement must be about the death of the maker of the statement.	The statement is made by the maker of it as to the cause of his death or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death.	The maker of the statement was under the expectation of the death at the time of making the statement.
99	Under which section of the Indian Evidence act 1872, the Court may in his discretion, permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross examination by the adverse party?	Section 154	Section 155	Section 156	Section 157
100	Under Which section of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, a witness, which under examination may refresh memory?	Section 158	Section 159	Section 160	Section 161

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101	Under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 an "addict" means :-	A person think of taking a narcotic drug.	A person who tries to take a narcotic drug.	A person who is not dependent on taking a narcotic drug.	A person who is dependent on taking a narcotic drug.	
102	The National Fund for control of drug abuse is created by :-	The Central Government	The President of India	The Parliament	The Governors of States	
103	Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances can :-	be attached in satisfaction of a money decree of court	be attached in satisfaction of arrears of rent.	be attached in satisfaction of arrears of land revenue	can not be attached for recovery of money under any order or decree	
104	The Government may allow cultivation of any cannabis plant for :-	food purposes	defence purposes	agricultural purposes	industrial purposes only for obtaining fibre or seed or for horticulture	
105	The Maximum punishment that can be awarded under section 31-A of the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985 is :-	Fine of Rs. 10 Lakhs	Sentence of death	Life imprisonment	Imprisonment for 10 Years	
106	Where any part of property was forfeited, under section 68-I of the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985, can be released on payment of fine by the owner which shall be :-	equal to the market value of such property	half of the market value of such property	double of the market value of such property	triple of the market value of such property	
107	Out of just 3 none SC/ST boys poured urine into the mouth of a scheduled caste boy. Are the teenagers liable?	Not liable as they are his close friends.	Not liable as they are ignorant of the consequences.	Not liable as it is a trifling act.	They are liable for forcing the boy to drink an inedible and obnoxious substance.	
108	A (SC) alone, works at the farmhouse of B (non SC) as a labourer. B, not being satisfied with his work abuses him. Has B committed any offence?	No offence as he has not abused him in public view.	B has not insulted him, no offence.	B has a right to scold his servant, no offence.	A, himself, is liable for his poor performance.	
109	If a person is likely to commit an offence under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, he may be directed by the special court to remove himself from the scheduled/tribe area for a period not exceeding :-	6 Months	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	
110	The special court for trial of offence under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 shall be of the rank of :-	High Court	Court of session	Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate	Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class	
111	A person accused of an offence under the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 will have a right of anticipatory bail under section 438 of Criminal Procedure Code as :-	bail is a right and not a charity	his fundamental right of liberty is violated	he has not been convicted	no right because section 18 of this Act bars the operation of section 438 of Cr.P.C.	

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112	Under the Arms act, 1959 the word 'Arms' do not include a :-	Pistol	Sword	Gun	Lathi
113	The maximum number of Fire-Arms that a person can carry at a time is :-	One	Two	Three	Four
114	A holder of a Fire Arm intends to transfer it to some other person, authorised to acquire, can do so after giving complete information to the District Magistrate/SHO of police station but after the elapse of :-	45 Days of such information	60 Days of such information	90 Days of such information	120 Days of such information
115	To acquire a Fire-arm, a person should have completed the age of :-	16 Years	18 Years	21 Years	22 Years
116	Under section 22 of Arms act, 1959 the power of search and seizure of Fire-arms is vested in the :-	Executive Magistrate	Judicial Magistrate	Superintendent of Police	SHO of Police station
117	Whose previous sanction is required for prosecution of a person under Section 3 of the Arms Act, 1959 :-	Central Government	State Government	Home Minister	District Magistrate
118	Under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 'Magistrate' means :-	District Magistrate	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	Chief Judicial Magistrate	Magistrate of the I class
119	If any essential commodity is seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 of The Essential Commodities Act 1955, as per which section of this Act, in relation there to, a report of such seizure shall without unreasonable delay be made to the collector of the district in where such essential commodity is seized?	Section 3	Section 6	Section 6A	Section 7
120	The limit of sale by retail, of any excisable article shall be declared by the :-	District Collector	Excise Commissioner	State Government	Central Government
121	An appeal from an order passed by the Excise commissioner shall lie to the :-	High Court	Supreme Court	State Government	Tax Board
122	Who is the Licensing Authority for establishment of a distillery ?	Central Government	State Government	Excise Commissioner	District Magistrate
123	The following persons can be employed for sale of liquor :-	A discharged Convict	A person of 16 Years of age	A Leper	A woman
124	A Licensing Authority can't cancel or suspend a licence :-	if the Licence Holder sublet it to others without his permission.	if the Licence Holder did not pay the duty properly.	if the Licence Holder breached any condition of Licence.	if he (Holder) has himself consumed the liquor.
125	What is the criminal liability of the Excise Officer if he conducts a search vexatiously of a Person?	he is liable under section 61 of the Act for his act.	He is not liable as search is a party of his duty.	He is not liable as he was having a suspicion.	He is not liable as it is a trifling act.
126	Under which section of The Pre Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, Sex selection is prohibited?	Section 3 (1)	Section 3 (2)	Section 3 A	Section 3 B
127	As per Section 2(d) of The Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act 2012, any person below the age of _____ year is a child?	12	16	17	18

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128	Under Which section of The Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act 2012, punishment for using any child for pornographic purposes is provided?	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 16	
129	"A" a police officer commits penetrative sexual assault on a child at the police station where he is posted. Under Which Section of The Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act 2012, he shall be punished?	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Section 9	
130	Under Which Section of The Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act 2012, punishment for sexual harassment is provided?	Section 10	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	
131	"A" demands dowry indirectly from the parents of bride. Under which section of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, he shall be punishable?	section 3	section 4	section 5	section 6	
132	Under which section of The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall apply to offence under this Act as if they were cognizable offences for the purpose of investigation of such offence?	Section 7	Section 8	Section 8 A	Section 8 B	
133	As per section 6 of The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, if any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, before marriage, the person shall transfer it to the woman within -	One week after the date of Marriage	One month after the date of Marriage	two months after the date of Marriage	Three months after the date of Marriage	
134	"A" offers a share in his property as consideration for the marriage of his daughter through an advertisement in a newspaper. Under which section of The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, he shall be punishable?	Section 4 A (a)	Section 4 A (b)	Section 5	Section 6	
135	Under which section of the Rajasthan Public Examination( use of unfair means) Act 1992, use of unfair means at any public examination is prohibited?	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	
136	Under which section of the Rajasthan Public Examination( use of unfair means) Act 1992, penalty for contravention or attempt to contravene or abatement of contravention of the provisions of Section 3, of the Act is provided?	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	
137	Under which section of the Rajasthan Public Examination( use of unfair means) Act 1992, penalty for offence with preparation to cause hurt is provided?	section 5	section 6	section 7	section 8	

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Examdale

138	Under which section of the Rajasthan Public Examination (use of unfair means) Act 1992, unauthorized possession or disclosure of question paper is prohibited?	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 8
139	Under which section of the Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act 1986, "indecent representation of Women" is defined?	Section 2 (a)	Section 2 (b)	Section 2 (c)	Section 2 (d)
140	Under which section of the Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act 1986 advertisement containing indecent representation of women, are prohibited?	section 3	section 4	section 5	section 6
141	Under which section of the Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act 1986, the power to enter and search any place in which there is a reason to believe that any offence under this Act has been or being committed is provided?	Section 3	Section 6	Section 4	Section 5
142	As per which section of the Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act 1986, an offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable?	Section 8	Section 7	Section 9	Section 10
143	"A" manufactures for sale an article of food for human consumption. Which is misbranded. Under which section of The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, he shall be liable to a penalty?	Section 51	Section 52	Section 53	Section 54
144	As per which section of The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, "adulterant" means any material which is or could be employed for making the food unsafe or substandard or misbranded or containing extraneous matter?	Section 3 (1) (a)	Section 3 (1) (b)	Section 3 (1) (c)	Section 3 (1) (d)
145	"A" in a proceeding for an offence under The food safety and Standards Act 2006, in relation to the publication of an advertisement, takes defence that he carried on the business of published the advertisements and that he published the advertisement in question, in the ordinary course of that business. Under which section of The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, he can not take this defence if he should reasonably have known that publication of such advertisement was an offence?	Section 80 (A)	Section 80 (B)	Section 80 (C)	Section 80 (D)
146	As per which section of The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, all imports of articles of food are to be subject to this Act?	Section 28	Section 26	Section 25	Section 27

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Examinee  
LAW (P-E) 2010-15

147	As per The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Act 1995, an uncastrated male belonging to the species of bovine animal above the age of how many years is called "Bull"?	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	
148	Under which section of The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Act 1995, slaughter of bovine animal is prohibited?	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	
149	Under which section of The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Act 1995, punishment for intentionally injuring any bovine animal is provided?	Section 10	Section 11	Section 9	Section 8	
150	As per which section of The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Act 1995, if any person is prosecuted for an offence under the provision of this Act, the burden of proof that he had not committed the offence under the provisions of the Act shall be on him?	Section 6	Section 7	Section 9	Section 11	