

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

PRE-PROMOTION TEST FOR JEMADARS (With Books)

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

I N S T R U C T I O N S

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(a), (b), (c) and (d)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. There will be **NO PENALTY** for wrong answers.

1. Where is the 5th MR and 7th MR Battalion located in Manipur?
 - a. Leimakhong and Khabeisoi respectively
 - b. Khongjarol and Khabeisoi respectively
 - c. Khabeisoi and Leikun respectively
 - d. Khabeisoi and Ukhrul respectively
2. The unit of Special Investigation Team (SIT) is located at –
 - a. Thoubal
 - b. Kakching
 - c. Imphal West
 - d. Kamjong
3. Which of the following is/are not a unit of organisational structure of Manipur Police Department?
 - a. Village Defence Force
 - b. Home Guards
 - c. Central Motor Transport Workshop
 - d. None of the above
4. Where is the 2nd IRB Battalion located in Manipur?
 - a. Churachandpur
 - b. Bishnupur
 - c. Thoubal
 - d. Imphal
5. How many operational groups are there under the three main departments of Manipur Police?
 - a. 6
 - b. 9
 - c. 12
 - d. 15
6. How many Police ranks are maintained by Manipur Police?
 - a. 9
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
 - d. 14
7. At which Police rank the Deputy Superintendent of Police is placed as maintained by the Manipur Police?
 - a. rank 5
 - b. rank 6
 - c. rank 7
 - d. rank 8
8. Which of the following unit has the highest total strength of Manipur Police Department?
 - a. Civil Police above
 - b. MR and MPTC combined
 - c. MR & IRB combined
 - d. VDF and Home Guard combined
9. The first headquarter of Manipur Rifles was located at –
 - a. Leimakhong
 - b. KhumanLampak
 - c. Pangei
 - d. Khabeisoi
10. In which year the post of IGP was upgraded to DGP in Manipur Police?
 - a. 1978
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1998
11. It was in which year that the nomenclature of the state Military Police was changed to the Manipur Rifles by a resolution of the state council?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1971
12. In the present numbering of Manipur Rifles Battalions, why is 3rd and 4th Battalions are missing?
 - a. Because these two battalions were never existed
 - b. Because for these two battalions land was not earmarked
 - c. Because there two battalions were merged with BSF
 - d. Both (b) &(c)
13. In which year the central District of Manipur was declared disturbed area –
 - a. 1972
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1980
 - d. 1984
14. The 1st Battalion of Manipur Rifles has completed 100 years of its existence. When was the last time the Centenary year was celebrated by Manipur Rifles?
 - a. 29th February, 1988
 - b. 31st January, 1991
 - c. 19th October, 1991
 - d. 19th October, 1993
15. The present DGP has assume the charge of DGP Manipur w.e.f.
 - a. 13th August, 2021
 - b. 13th October, 2021
 - c. 13th December, 2021
 - d. 13th February, 2022
16. All offences under Arms Act 1959
 - a. Non-cognizable
 - b. Cognizable
 - c. Mostly cognizable but some are non-cognizable
 - d. None of the above
17. In rank of Manipur Rifles Adjutant is just above the
 - a. Subedar Major
 - b. Jemadar Adjutant
 - c. Quarter Master
 - d. Jemadar Quarter Master
18. What is the prescribed life of Jungle hat issued in Manipur Rifles –
 - a. 3 years
 - b. 1 years
 - c. 1 1/2 years
 - d. 6 months

19. What is the prescribed life of Boot Jungle issued in Manipur Rifles?
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 1 years
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 3 months
20. Which one of the following is not one of the duties and responsibilities of Manipur Rifles: -
 - a. to provide physical security to VIPs
 - b. to provide escort
 - c. to capture extremists and investigate
 - d. to control drug trafficking
21. Which of the following is treated as personal arm in Manipur Rifles –
 - a. SMC
 - b. LMG
 - c. IMMG
 - d. All the above.
22. Which of the following is a Support arms in Manipur Rifles –
 - a. SMC
 - b. LMG
 - c. Pistol
 - d. All the above.
23. What is the rapid rate of fire of S.L.R?
 - a. 10 to 20 rounds per minute
 - b. 20 to 30 rounds per minute
 - c. 30 to 40 rounds per minute
 - d. 15 to 25 round per minute
24. What is the cyclic rate of fire of LMG 303?
 - a. 200 to 250 round per minute
 - b. 250 to 350 round per minute
 - c. 450 to 500 round per minute
 - d. 500 to 550 round per minute
25. What is the place of origin of Pistol Browning 9 mm?
 - a. the U.S.A
 - b. Germany
 - c. Israel
 - d. India
26. What is the effective firing range of Pistol Browning 9 mm?
 - a. 50 m
 - b. 70 m
 - c. 90 m
 - d. 100 m
27. What is the barrel length of INSAS Rifle?
 - a. 37.8 inches
 - b. 22.6 inches
 - c. 18.3 inches
 - d. None of the above
28. Which of the following type of grenades is most common in modern armies –
 - a. Stun grenades
 - b. Incendiary grenades
 - c. Gas grenades
 - d. Fragmentation grenades
29. What is the diameter and length of C lathi issued in Police?
 - a. 20 mm and 40 inches respectively
 - b. 25 mm and 44 inches respectively
 - c. 25 mm and 42 inches respectively
 - d. 30 mm and 42 inches respectively
30. What is the place of origin of AIC-47 Rifles?
 - a. the United States of America
 - b. Soviet Union
 - c. France
 - d. Germany
31. Which of the following counter insurgency operation who launched in Manipur?
 - a. Operation Bajrang
 - b. Operation Hifazat
 - c. Operation Vijay
 - d. Operation Blue Star
32. Where is the Counter Insurgency and Jungle warfare (School) located in India?
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Arunachal Pradesh
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Mizoram
33. Which is only paramilitary force in the country which has 6 mahila batallions?
 - a. ITBP
 - b. CISF
 - c. CRPF
 - d. BSF
34. Which of the following method (s) is/are not followed in Anti-Sabotage check?
 - a. Use of sniffer dogs
 - b. Explosive detectors
 - c. Manual search
 - d. None of the above
35. Which of the following cars should be bullet-proof at time of VIP security on journey by car?
 - a. main and the spare car.
 - b. VVIP car only.
 - c. Pilot car only.
 - d. None of the above.
36. During security to VVIP on the journey by road, where should the flag rod for flying the National flag be fixed?
 - a. on the right side of the car bonnet
 - b. on the left side of the car bonnet
 - c. In the Centre of the car bonnet
 - d. on the left side of the car bumper.
37. Which of the following is the highest level of security category in India?
 - a. Y category
 - b. Z category
 - c. SPG category
 - d. Z+ category

38. "Blue Book" in providing security protection in India comprises of the following persons –
- President and Prime Minister
 - President, Prime Minister, Governors and Chief Ministers
 - Other than president and Prime Minister
 - Both (a) & (b)
39. Which of the following force is under the control of Ministry of Defence?
- ITBP
 - Rastriya Rifles
 - NSG
 - SSB.
40. In which year, the Centre declared the entire Manipur as a "disturbed area" and imposed Armed special Powers Act (AFSPA)?
- 1972
 - 1978
 - 1980
 - 1990
41. Section 144 of Cr PC is a prohibitory order which can be issued –
- Only after a notice is served to affected persons
 - Ex-parte i.e. Without notice or public to affected persons
 - Both (a) & (b) are correct
 - Even orally and with out notice is the state government considers it necessary.
42. Unlawful Assembly under Section 141 of IPC is
- Cognizable and non-bailable offence
 - Cognizable and bailable offence
 - Non-cognizable and bailable offence
 - Not a criminal offence but a public offence
43. In which of the following landmark case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that – every person of unlawful assembly and guilty of that offence?
- Dahari -Vs- State of U.P 2013 (I) SCC(Cri) 22
 - State of A.P. -Vs- Thakkidiram Reddy, AIR 1998 SC 2702
 - Banwari Ram -Vs- State of U.P. 1998 (9) SCC 3.
 - Krishnappa -Vs- State of Karnataka, 2013 (I) SCC(Cri) 621.
44. Which of the following is not competent authority to disperse an unlawful assembly as provided in relevant Indian Law?
- Sub-Inspector of Police
 - Gazetted Officer of Armed forces
 - Judicial Magistrate 1st class.
 - Commission Officer of Armed forces.
45. Who is the competent authority to direct use of force to disperse an unlawful assembly under relevant law in India?
- DGP of Police.
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate.
 - District Magistrate.
 - Superintendent of Police.
46. Under what circumstance (s), any commissioned or gazetted Officer of the armed forces may dispense an unlawful assembly by himself?
- When no executive Magistrate can be communicated with
 - When the public security is manifestly endangered by such assembly.
 - When the requisition of the executive Magistrate is in appropriate and ineffective.
 - Both (a) & (b)
47. A group of 12 persons of a rape victims set fire the house of the rapist and puled stones to the families and relatives of the rapist. The Police force commanded to dispersed then, however, gathered still with stones and sticks in hand. The Police force lathi charge then and severely injured 5 of them. In the circumstances –
- The Police forces is justified to use of force as the group did not disperse
 - The Police force is not justified as the group has cleared to act.
 - The Police force is not justified as the group has been fighting an "evil" in society
 - All the above.
48. Which of the following is / are the protections provided under Section 132 of the code of Criminal procedure (Cr PC) 1973 relating to unlawful assembly: -
- No Police Officer acting under any of the sections 129, Section, 130 or Section 131 of Cr PC in good faith shall be deemed to have committed an offence.
 - No member of the armed forces doing any act in obedience to any order which he was not bound to obey shall be deemed to have committed an offence.
 - No person doing any act in good faith but in non-compliance with a requisition under Section 129 or Section 130 of Cr PC.
 - All the above.
49. For rioting under Section 146 of IPC, which of the following is correct?
- actual force or violence must be used.
 - mere show of force is sufficient.
 - mane possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
 - All the above.
50. Which of the following is a valid restriction to orders passed for dispersal of unlawful activities assemblies under the relevant provisions of the code of criminal procedure, 1973?
- only executive Magistrate can pass such orders
 - Minimum possible force should used.
 - offenders cannot be taken into custody
 - Live ammunition cannot be used.
51. The right to private defence is available with respect to –
- harm to human body only
 - harm to movable as well as immovable property
 - both (a) & (b)
 - None of the above

52. What is true of the relation between a person exercising right of private defence against public servant?
- Right of private defence is not available at all against public servants engaged in discharge of their lawful duties.
 - available under all circumstance against public servants as they are same as individuals.
 - available against public servants only when their acts cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
 - available against public servants only when their acts cause reasonable apprehension of damage to property.
53. Right of private defence extends to causing death, under the circumstances laid down in –
- Sections 99 & 101 of IPC.
 - Sections 100 & 103 of IPC.
 - Sections 102 & 104 of IPC.
 - Section 103 & 105 of IPC.
54. In cases of assault with intent to commit rape, the right of private of defence extends voluntarily to –
- Causing any harm other than death
 - Causing grievous hurt
 - Causing death
 - Causing any harm other than or grievous hurt.
55. Regarding right of private defence, in which of the following landmark case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that – "If accused is found to be an aggressor, he cannot be given benefit of right of self- defence" –
- Pahap Singh -Vs- State of Haryana, AIR, 1998 SC 1554.
 - Prakash Hiranman Hingane -Vs- State of Maharashtra, AIR, 1998 SC 2211.
 - Bhagwan Singh -Vs- State of Panjab, 1994 SCC (Cri) 1473.
 - Satya Narayan -Vs- State of Rajasthan, 1997 (II) SCC 83.
56. Under Section 102 of IPC, the right to private defence of the body commences-
- as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises
 - only when the assault is actually done
 - as soon as a reasonable opportunity to defence arises.
 - when there is recourse to public servant arises.
57. Right of private defence is not available against any act –
- which in itself is not an offence
 - which is not legal wrong
 - which is a moral wrong
 - All the above.
58. In a case of free fight between two parties, the right of private defence is available
- to both parties
 - to none of the parties
 - available to only the party who resisted
 - All the above.
59. Which of the following sections are relevant provisions where any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and with out a warrant arrest any person?
- Sections 54 & 200 of Cr PC, 1973
 - Sections 41 & 154 of Cr PC, 1973
 - Sections 41 & 151 of Cr PC, 1973
 - All the above.
60. Which of the following is not one of the conditions for making arrest of any person without a warrant by a police officer?
- Reason to believe that such person has committed a cognizable offence.
 - Reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed a cognizable offence
 - A suspicious information has been received that he might have committed a cognizable offence.
 - None of the above.
61. The objective of arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant is –
- to maintain law and order
 - to prevent the commission of cognizable offence
 - to give immediate punishment to the offender
 - All the above.
62. Where is the Police control Room established at the state level as per the provision of section 41-C of Cr PC, 1973
- at the Secretariat
 - at the police Headquarters
 - at the office of the Superintendent of Police
 - All the above.
63. Who of the following person(s) can be arrested without warrant by a Police Officer?
- A proclaimed offender under Cr PC, 1973
 - Who attempts to escape from lawful custody
 - Who is liable to be apprehended under law of extradition
 - All the above.
64. Certain rights have been provided to the person arrested under Cr PC, 1973 at the time of arrest which of the following is not one of them?
- Memorandum of arrest shall be countersigned by him.
 - Right to inform of his arrest to his relative or friend.
 - Right to meet an advocate of his choice
 - None of the above.
65. A Police Officer shall maintain a record in writing of the reasons section 41 of Cr P.C. in the case of –
- arresting a person without warrant only.
 - for not arresting the person without warrant only.
 - in both arresting and not arresting the person without warrant
 - None of the above.

66. Under which of the following circumstances, a Police Officer can arrest the person to whom a Notice has been issued under Section 41-A of Cr PC, 1973?
- when the persons fails to comply with the terms of the Notice.
 - when the person is unwilling to identify himself.
 - when the Police Officer is of the opinion that the person ought to be arrested
 - All the above.
67. Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant arrest any person where a requisition is received from another police officer and the requisition can be
- In written only
 - In oral only
 - Either in written or oral.
 - In person only.
68. What is true of arrest without a warrant?
- Commission of cognizable offence
 - FIR can be filed
 - The imprisonment may extend to more than 7 years
 - All the above
69. Regarding arrest of a women which of the following is/are true?
- The arrest can also be made by male Police.
 - The arrest shall be made before sunrise and after sunset.
 - Prior permission of a Magistrate is always mandatory
 - None of the above.
70. Under Section 127 of the Representation of People's Act, 1951, the offence mentioned herein shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months. In such situation, the role of police officer is (a) to arrest the offender
- With the order of the Magistrate only.
 - To arrest the offender without a warrant
 - To confine the offender during the meeting
 - No power to arrest the offender as it is related to election meeting.
71. "Election pamphlet or poster" within the definition of the representation of people's Act, 1951 does not include -
- Any printed document prejudicial to a candidate
 - Placard or poster of a candidate and party leaders
 - Handbill, placard or poster announcing the date & place of election meeting
 - None of the above
72. What would be the duty of the police officer who encounters an elector doing misconduct at a polling station during the polling hour and obstructing other electors from voting?
- Immediately arrest and detain at police custody.
 - If the elector is entitled to voting, the police officer shall not exercise powers so as to prevent him voting.
 - Right away remove him from the polling station and interrogate at an interrogation all
 - All the above.
73. Who of the following is/are not entitled to go arm with arms within the polling station on a polling one under the relevant provisions of the representation of people's Act, 1951?
- Returning officer
 - Presiding officer
 - A candidate to the election
 - Any police officer
74. Which of the following is/are not within the meaning of "Corrupt practices" under Section 123 of the representation of peoples Act, 1951?
- The promotion of feelings of enmity or hatred on the citizens on ground of religion or race
 - The publication of a statement of fact which is false by a candidate
 - The hiring and use of any vehicle by the agent of a candidate for free conveyance of elector to or from any polling station
 - Threatening of capture booth in case the election is not conducted free and fair.
75. Contravention of maintenance of secrecy of voting attracts a punishment for imprisonment which may extend to -
- 1 months
 - 3 months
 - 4 months
 - 6 months
76. Under the representation of people's Act, 1951, if a person in the service of the Government commits an offence of booth capturing, the maximum punishment that can be inflicted is imprisonment for a term of -
- 1 years with fine
 - 3 years with fine
 - 5 years with fine
 - 7 years with fine
77. Counting from the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll for any election, during how many hours the sale or distribution of liquor is made an offence under the representation of peoples Act, 1951?
- 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 12 hours
 - 4 days i.e., 96 hours

78. In which of the following NE states in India, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is currently not applicable?
- Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
 - Tripura, Assam, Manipur
 - Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland
 - Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura.
79. Who of the following authority is /are competent to declare AFSPA in a disturbed area?
- Central Government only.
 - State Government only.
 - Supreme Court or High Court.
 - Both central and state Government.
80. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Only Centre can declare particular area as disturbed area under AFSPA
 - The decision of the government to declare a particular area "disturbed area" cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
- Only I is correct
 - Only II is correct
 - Both I & II are correct
 - None of the above.
81. Who of the following personnel of Armed Forces has/have the power to arrest without warrant as envisaged under AFSPA?
- Commissioned Officer
 - Junior Commissioned Officer
 - Non- Commissioned Officer
 - All the above.
82. No prosecutions or legal proceedings shall be instituted, against any person in respect of anything done as per the AFSPA except with previous sanction of –
- Lieutenant General of the Armed Forces only
 - Central Government only
 - State Government only
 - All the above.
83. In the context of AFSPA, 1958, in which of the following judgment, Supreme Court held "It does not matter whether the victim was a common person or a militant or a terrorist, nor does it matter whether the aggressor was a common person or the State. The law is the same for both and is equally applicable to both".
- Naga People's movement of Human Rights Judgement and November -Vs- GOI., 1997
 - EEVFAM & Anr -Vs- GOI & Ans, Judgement and July, 2016
 - Rabina Ghale & Anr -Vs_ GOI & Ors, Judgment and July, 2022
 - Rajen Singh (A.P.S._ -Vs- State of Assam Ors, Judgment on June, 2002.
84. Under AFSPA, 1958 any person arrested under this Act, shall be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station within
- 24 hours without fail
 - 48 hours
 - 12 hours and if delayed 24 hours
 - No time prescribed but with least possible delay.
85. "Armed Forces" within the definition of AFSPA, 1958 includes
- Any other armed forces of the union and the states
 - Armed forces of the Union only
 - Armed forces, Navy and Air forces
 - Armed forces of the states only.
86. Which of the following police station jurisdiction (s) is/are excluded from "disturbed area" in the Imphal West District?
- Imphal, City, Lamphel Police Station.
 - Singjamei, Sekmai, Lamsang.
 - Patsoi, Lamsang, Sekmai.
 - All the above.
87. It is provided under the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910 that the offences under this Act shall be triable only by –
- Tribunal
 - Magistrate
 - Session Court
 - High Court
88. Section 64 A of the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910 for executing a bond for
- Sale and distribution of liquor
 - Payment of levy for liquor or drugs
 - Abstaining from commission of offences
 - All the above.
89. Under Section 53 of the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910 the maximum period of imprisonment including the default of payment of fine that can be inflicted to any person who bottles any liquor other than tari and pachwai is –
- 1 year
 - 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years.
90. Which one of the following is not a subject matter of the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910?
- Import and export of intoxicating liquors.
 - Manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs.
 - Manufacture and transfer of intoxicating liquors
 - Possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors.
91. Which of the following is/are the competent authority(ies) under the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910 to declare "Country liquor" or "Foreign liquor"?
- State Government only
 - Central Government only
 - Both Central and State Government
 - Collector or magistrate only.

92. Under the East Bengal & Assam Excise Act, 1910, the power to cancel or withdraw any notice for settlement of shops shall be vested to –
- State Government
 - Excise Commissioner
 - Collector
 - All the above.
93. Within the definition of the East Bengal & Assam, Excise Act, 1910, a “Board” means.
- A cantonment Board where liquors shops are opened.
 - A body comprise of Excise commissioners & other officials.
 - The state Government of Assam.
 - The Central Government.
94. Which of the following can be a punishment for the carelessness of duty or negligent manner: -
- A fine equal to one month’s salary
 - Drake, extra guard, hallucination or quarter confinement up to 15 days
 - Removal from specific post
 - All of the above
95. The financial burden of the appointment of additional police force in a disturbed or distressed district is borne by: -
- the district administration
 - residents of areas declared disturbed or endangered
 - district collection
 - none of the above
96. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding AFSPA, 1958?
- Statement – I: The armed forces may shoot to kill or destroy a building on mere suspicion.
- Statement – II: A non – commissioned officer of anyone of equivalent rank and above may use force based on opinion and suspicion, to arrest without warrant, or to kill
- only I is correct
 - only II is correct
 - both I and II are correct
 - none of them is correct
97. Once AFSPA is implemented ‘no prosecution’ shall be instituted, in respect of anything done or purported to be done under this act, except with the previous sanction of the
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Both Central and State Government
 - Neither Central nor State Government
98. Who is not allowed to have in his possession pistol or gun?
- Who is below the age of twenty – one years
 - Who has been punished for the offence of moral – turpitude
 - Who has executed a bond for keeping good behavior
 - All of the above
99. What does Section 11 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 says?
- Restriction on import and transport.
 - Restriction on export and transportation.
 - Restriction on export and transport.
 - Restriction on export and transport.
100. Under what chapter “Import, Export and Transport” mentioned?
- Chapter IV.
 - Chapter V.
 - Chapter VI.
 - Chapter III.