MODEL OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR VI SEMESTER

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

POLICE ADMINISTRATION PAPER 12 (A)

MCQ

1. The term ‘Police’ has been derived from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ word.
2. Latin
3. Greek
4. Indian
5. The term ‘Police’ has been derived from the Greek word:
6. Polics
7. Polis
8. Politia
9. The First All India Police Commission was set up in:
10. 1857
11. 1860
12. 1862
13. The Indian Police Act was enacted in:
14. 1860
15. 1861
16. 1862
17. The Second All India Police Commission was constituted in:
18. 1861
19. 1890
20. 1902
21. The subject of ‘Police’ in the Indian Constitution is placed in the:
22. Union List
23. State List
24. Concurrent List
25. The subject of ‘Police’ is placed in the State List as Entry:
26. 1
27. 2
28. 3
29. Which of the following is NOT the role of the government of India on police:
30. Control
31. Advise
32. Co-ordination
33. The administrative head of the police at the district is the:
34. Collector
35. Superintendent of Police
36. Inspector of Police
37. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is placed at the:
38. State
39. District
40. Division
41. The police organization at the state level consists of \_\_\_ organizational wings.
42. 1
43. 2
44. 3
45. The police organization at the state level consists of:
46. Armed and Unarmed
47. Civil and Armed
48. Civil and Professional
49. The administrative head of the Police at the state level is the:
50. Chief Secretary
51. Finance Secretary
52. Home Secretary
53. The Civil Wing of the state police organization is politically headed by:
54. Chief minister
55. Finance Minister
56. Home minister
57. The Professional Wing of the state police is composed of:
58. Armed and Unarmed
59. Civil and Armed
60. Civil and Professional
61. A Company of Armed Police consists of:
62. 50-70 Constables
63. 100-120 Constables
64. 150-170 Constables
65. A Battalion consists of \_\_\_ Companies:
66. 2-4
67. 4-6
68. 6-8
69. A Metropolitan Police System is found in:
70. Rural Policing
71. Urban Policing
72. Suburban Policing
73. District Police organization consists of \_\_\_\_\_ wings.
74. 2
75. 3
76. 4
77. The head of a Battalion is called:
78. Commandant
79. Inspector
80. Superintendent
81. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of police administration.
82. Police Range
83. Police Station
84. Police Durbar
85. The head of a unified police command structure is:
86. Director General of Police
87. Commissioner of Police
88. Superintendent of Police
89. The Commissioner of Police reports to;
90. District Magistrate
91. Central Government
92. State Government
93. The intermediary link between Police Circles, Police Stations and the District Police Office is:
94. Police range
95. Police Division
96. Police Sub-division
97. The primary task of police is to:
98. Protect the politicians
99. Enforce law and order
100. Use force
101. The powers of police does NOT include:
102. Search
103. Use of Force
104. Arrest
105. Police administration is highly:
106. General field
107. Specialised Field
108. Both (a) and (b)
109. The Commissioner of Police exists in the:
110. Village
111. Cities
112. Metropolis
113. The Superintendent of the Police at the district is responsible to the:
114. District Magistrate
115. Commissioner of Police
116. Police Commandant
117. Article \_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution enumerates police as a State Subject.
118. 215
119. 236
120. 246
121. The link between Police Stations and Police Sub-division is provided by;
122. Circle
123. Beat
124. Outpost
125. The primary unit of police organization is:
126. Police Beat
127. Police Outpost
128. Police Station
129. Police administration in India is built around:
130. Police Station
131. Police District
132. Police Headquarter
133. The sub-Inspector in a police station is also called:
134. Station House Office
135. Chowkidar
136. Registry Officer
137. The lowest link in the police hierarchy is:
138. Constable
139. Havildar
140. Village Headman
141. The head of the police force in the state is the:
142. Superintendent of Police
143. Inspector General of Police
144. Director General of Police
145. The organizational structure and working of the police in India is largely based on:
146. Constitution
147. Indian police Act, 1861
148. State List
149. The Indian Police Act, 1961 was enacted in the aftermath of:
150. First Enquiry into police torture in 1855
151. Sepoy Mutiny, 1857
152. First Police Commission, 1860
153. Police means:
154. Revenue functions
155. Social upliftment
156. Protection force
157. The role that police are required to play in society is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.
158. Positive
159. Negative
160. Neutral
161. The Police Department involves \_\_\_\_\_ cadres.
	1. 1
	2. 2
	3. 3
162. The two cadres of the police department are:
	1. The Indian Police Service and the State Police Service
	2. The Indian Police Service and the Local Police Service
	3. The All India Police Service and State Police Service
163. Recruitment of the State Police is essentially at \_\_\_\_ levels
	1. 2
	2. 3
	3. 4
164. Recruitment to Indian Police Service (IPS) can also be made through:
	1. Promotion of State Police Service Officer
	2. Inspector officer
	3. Assistant Sub Inspector
165. The recruitment of Indian Police Service (IPS) is through
	1. Direct only
	2. Indirect only
	3. Both Direct & Indirect
166. The recruiting agency for direct recruits of Indian Police Service (IPS) is:
	1. UPSC
	2. SSC
	3. DPC
167. The Indian Police Service (IPS) was established in:
	1. 1947
	2. 1948
	3. 1950
168. The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the
	1. State Police Services
	2. All India Services
	3. Central Services
169. The training of direct recruits of Indian Police Service (IPS) consists of \_\_\_ courses
	1. 2
	2. 3
	3. 4
170. The foundational training program of the Indian Police Service (IPS) is conducted at
	1. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussorie
	2. Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad
	3. North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong
171. The foundational course provides the foundation for
	1. Public service
	2. Company service
	3. Private service
172. The duration of training imparted for the Indian Police Service (IPS) probationers is
	1. 36 months
	2. 24 months
	3. 27 months
173. Training program should focus on
	1. Responsiveness
	2. Personnel
	3. Politics
174. The professional training of the Indian Police Service (IPS) is of \_\_\_ phases
	1. 2
	2. 4
	3. 5
175. The practical training of the Indian Police Service (IPS) is of
	1. Six months
	2. One year
	3. Two years
176. For practical training the Indian Police Service (IPS) probationers are sent to
	1. Central government
	2. State cadres
	3. Central Police Organisation
177. The second phase of professional training of the Indian Police Service (IPS) probationers is conducted after
	1. Foundational Course
	2. Outdoor training
	3. Practical training
178. The second phase of the Professional Training is held in
	1. State Training Centres
	2. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussorie
	3. Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad
179. The professional training program of Mizoram Police Service is conducted at
	1. PTS, Thenzawl
	2. PTC, Lungver
	3. PHQ, Khatla
180. The word ‘promote’ is derived from
	1. Greek expression
	2. Latin expression
	3. English expression
181. Promotion in Police Service is based on
	1. Seniority and merit
	2. Position and rank
	3. Favoritism
182. Police personnel are recruited to the post of a Superintendent of Police through:
	1. Direct recruitment
	2. Indirect Recruitment
	3. Both (a) and (b)
183. The post of a Head Constable is \_\_\_\_\_\_ recruited
	1. Directly
	2. Indirectly
	3. Both (a) and (b)
184. Promotions in the Police Service are classified into \_\_\_\_ groups
	1. 2
	2. 3
	3. 4
185. Promotions in the Police Service is based on:
	1. Vacancy and merit
	2. Vacancy and favouritism
	3. Favouritism and political interference
186. The Indian Police Service replaced the \_\_\_\_\_ in the post independence period:
	1. British-Indian Police Service
	2. Indian Police
	3. Imperial Police
187. The Indian Police Service (IPS) provides \_\_\_\_ level leadership in police force
	1. Junior
	2. Middle
	3. Senior
188. The Indian Police Service serve:
	1. Only Central government
	2. Only State government
	3. Both Central and State government
189. The Indian Police Service (IPS) is a legacy of the
	1. Mughals
	2. Europeans
	3. British
190. The Indian Police Service (IPS) was created under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution
	1. 312
	2. 321
	3. 231
191. The cadre controlling authority for the Indian Police Service is
	1. Ministry of External Affairs
	2. Ministry of Home Affairs
	3. Ministry of Personnel
192. State Police Services are recruited by
	1. Union Public Service Commission
	2. State Public Service Commission
	3. Staff Selection Commission
193. The Police Services of the Union Territories are recruited by the
	1. Union Public Service Commission
	2. State Public Service Commission
	3. Staff Selection Commission
194. At the end of their probationary period, the newly recruit state police service is posted as:
	1. Deputy Superintendent of Police
	2. Superintendent of Police
	3. Sub-Inspector of Police
195. The State Police Services are appointed by the:
	1. President
	2. Governor
	3. Chief Justice
196. State Police Forces are primarily in charge of \_\_\_\_\_\_ issues.
	1. Local
	2. National
	3. International
197. The highest post of State Police Service that is directly recruited is:
	1. Director general of Police
	2. Superintendent of Police
	3. Deputy Superintendent of Police
198. Women Police Officers in India were first used in
	1. 1947
	2. 1972
	3. 1999
199. The representation of women police in India is estimated at
	1. 3%
	2. 5%
	3. 7%
200. The first women IPS officer is
	1. Razia Sultana
	2. Kiran Bedi
	3. Lakshmi Pandit
201. The need for women police was first felt during the labor strike at Kanpur in
	1. 1933
	2. 1938
	3. 1948
202. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) was drafted in
	1. 1860
	2. 1861
	3. 1870
203. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) came into force in J&K in
	1. 2017
	2. 2018
	3. 2019
204. Criminal investigation was created to deal with
	1. Criminal Issues
	2. Political Issues
	3. Law enforcement
205. Criminal investigation department was created by
	1. Portuguese
	2. British
	3. India Constitution
206. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) came into force in
	1. 1860
	2. 1857
	3. 1862
207. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) was framed in
	1. 1973
	2. 1974
	3. 1975
208. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) derives it’s power to investigate from
	1. Indian police Act,1861
	2. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act,1946
	3. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
209. India’s internal intelligence agency is
	1. Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)
	2. Intelligence Bureau (IB)
	3. Press Information Bureau (PIB)
210. The parent agency of Intelligence Bureau (IB) is
	1. Ministry of Internal Affairs
	2. Ministry of Home Affairs
	3. Ministry of External Affairs
211. Interview as a criminal investigation is used for
	1. Suspects
	2. Criminals
	3. Victims
212. Criminals are
	1. Suspects of criminal activities
	2. Victims of criminal activities
	3. Convicted by courts of criminal activities
213. Interrogation is to obtain
	1. Truth
	2. Confession
	3. Crime
214. Interrogation is reserved for
	1. Victims
	2. Witness
	3. Suspects
215. Crime scene search involves
	1. Examining crime scenes
	2. Examining corruption
	3. Examining truth
216. Crime Scene Search involves examining crime scene search for
	1. Emotional evidences
	2. Physical evidences
	3. Natural evidences
217. Under-cover investigations involves
	1. Civilian
	2. Victim
	3. Police officer
218. Crime is an indication of \_\_\_\_\_\_ maladjustment
	1. Physical
	2. Social
	3. Chemical
219. Crime is an act done in violation of
	1. Personal law
	2. Public law
	3. Family law
220. Techniques of criminal investigation includes
	1. Interviewing
	2. Surprise checking
	3. Report
221. The functions of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is to investigate
	1. Crime
	2. Corruption
	3. War
222. The founder Director of CBI was
	1. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
	2. D.P.Kohli
	3. B.R Lall
223. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a responsibility of
	1. State
	2. Central
	3. District
224. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating police agency in
	1. Pakistan
	2. China
	3. India
225. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is headed by
	1. The President
	2. Director
	3. The Prime Minister
226. Police corruption is defined as the
	1. Abuse of police Authority
	2. Humiliation
	3. Sexual Harassment
227. The Intelligence Bureau (IB) comprises employees from
	1. Law Enforcement Agencies
	2. Police Department
	3. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
228. The Intelligence Bureau (IB) was initially
	1. America’s External Intelligence Agency
	2. India’s External Intelligence Agency
	3. France’s External Intelligence Agency
229. Reasons for the increase in crimes includes
	1. Poverty
	2. Responsibility
	3. Rights
230. Unemployment leads to
	1. Increasing crimes
	2. Increasing wealth
	3. Increasing education
231. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is responsible for a wide variety of
	1. Corruption
	2. State security
	3. Criminal
232. Polygraph is a method to be used in
	1. Increasing crimes
	2. Law enforcement
	3. Criminal investigation
233. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPc) was earlier applicable in the whole of India, except
	1. Jammu & Kashmir
	2. Nagaland
	3. Arunachal Pradesh
234. Which of the following is not a functionary under the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)
	1. Magistrate
	2. Police
	3. Politician
235. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) covers
	1. Crimes & Detectives
	2. Crimes & Penalties
	3. Crimes & Investigation
236. The Intelligence Bureau (IB) is
	1. Central Police Organization
	2. State Police Organization
	3. India’s Internal Agency
237. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860 is sub divided into
	1. 23 Chapters
	2. 22 Chapters
	3. 20 Chapters
238. The Director of Intelligence Bureau (IB) is from the
	1. Indian Police Service (IPS)
	2. Indian Revenue Service (IRS)
	3. Indian Administrative Service(IAS)
239. The Intelligence Bureau (IB) is tasked with intelligence collection in
	1. International areas
	2. Border areas
	3. Local areas
240. The relation between the press and the police is one of:
	1. Trust
	2. Constructive
	3. Confrontation
241. Policemen are often considered to be a tool of management by:
	1. Press
	2. Student
	3. Labour
242. Both the press and the police are:
	1. Helpdesk
	2. NGOs
	3. Frontline organization
243. Both the media and police are expected to perform for:
	1. 24 hours
	2. 2 hours
	3. 12 hours
244. At the first instance, the media should educate \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the problems of criminal investigation:
	1. Itself
	2. Policemen
	3. People
245. The media can help the police in building details of \_\_\_\_\_ work by policemen.
	1. Good
	2. Office
	3. Police station
246. Mass media includes:
	1. Newspaper, Radio, magazine
	2. Police Station, Twitter, Insatgram
	3. Letters, Television, Phone
247. Media should enlist support for police operation through:
	1. Community
	2. Keeping the public informed about their responsibility
	3. Creating atmosphere of good will
248. The work of the police has been increasing with the increase of \_\_\_\_\_ unrest:
	1. Student
	2. Media
	3. Climate
249. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is essential for the successful functioning of police administration:
	1. Public relations
	2. Human relations
	3. Psychological relations
250. The expanding role of the police has brought out the increasing need for public:
	1. Cooperation
	2. Division
	3. Work
251. Police aims to contribute in a constructive manner to ensure the protection of:
	1. Human rights
	2. Press
	3. Civil society
252. Police-public relations includes:
	1. Police legitimacy
	2. Police tourism
	3. Community policing
253. The pillar of community policing is
	1. Interaction
	2. Partnership
	3. Differences
254. The cornerstone of community policing is the quality of interaction between:
	1. Police and government
	2. Police and people
	3. Police and community
255. The focus of community policing is:
	1. Law enforcement
	2. Public
	3. Politicians
256. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in:
	1. 1991
	2. 1993
	3. 1994
257. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in:
	1. 1947
	2. 1948
	3. 1949
258. The courts in India have been recognizing Human Rights as:
	1. Natural
	2. Constitutional
	3. Corporate
259. Human Rights are essential for :
	1. Human beings
	2. Society
	3. Government
260. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the space between the state and the individual.
	1. Community policing
	2. Civil society
	3. Media
261. Police performance can be improved through collaboration with:
	1. Bureaucrats
	2. Political parties
	3. Civil society
262. The activities of the police particularly in relation to accusations of abuse of human rights have often been highlighted by:
	1. Civil society
	2. Students groups
	3. Trade Unions
263. Strong links with civil society groups help the police in \_\_\_\_ of cases:
	1. Registration
	2. Investigation
	3. Prosecution
264. When dealing with students’ groups the police personnel prefer the presence of
	1. Politicians
	2. Lawyer
	3. Senior police officers
265. The police personnel treat the students as their principal
	1. Critic
	2. Supporter
	3. Ally
266. The students have a much \_\_\_\_ class base than the police personnel
	1. Narrow
	2. Wider
	3. Closed
267. The students who confront the police establishment are generally drawn from the
	1. Upper class of the society
	2. Middle classes of the society
	3. Lower classes of the society
268. In confrontation with the police the students gets sympathy from the
	1. Politicians
	2. General masses
	3. Elites
269. The negative attitude of the students towards the police stems from the policemen’s
	1. Discourtesy
	2. Unprofessionalism
	3. Civility
270. The chances of confrontation between the police and the students are considerably lower in
	1. Political issues
	2. Academic issues
	3. Non-academic issues
271. In ensuring the protection of human rights the police have to continuously examine their methods and
	1. Behaviour
	2. Goals
	3. Life
272. Violation of Human Rights is most common among
	1. Public
	2. Police
	3. Politicians
273. Violation of Human Rights is most common among the police personnel mainly because of
	1. Constitution
	2. Politicization of police force
	3. Indifferent attitude of police personnel
274. Human Rights in simple usage means
	1. Rights of women only
	2. Rights of children only
	3. Rights of everyone
275. Human Rights are
	1. Visible
	2. Sociable
	3. Inherent
276. Community policing is a law enforcement
	1. Agency
	2. Strategy
	3. Commission
277. A key component of community policing is
	1. Organizational transformation
	2. Reservation
	3. Rationalization
278. Neighbourhood policing is associated with
	1. Police station
	2. Beat system
	3. Community policing
279. Community policing became important in the
	1. 1950s
	2. 1960s
	3. 1970s
280. Grievance is a feeling of:
281. Injustice
282. Grief
283. Negativity
284. Grievances originate from gaps in:
285. Communication
286. Power struggle
287. None of the above
288. A person’s attitude towards the police is conditioned by:
289. Interaction
290. Confrontation
291. Conflict
292. Citizens’ grievances against the police at the time of registration of cases usually take the form of:
293. Bribes
294. Nepotism
295. Indifferent attitude
296. At the time of investigation of cases, citizens’ complaints against the police stem from:
297. Inappropriate investigative authority
298. Indifferent attitude
299. Confrontation
300. The major grievance of the citizens’ against the police is :
301. Corruption
302. Conflict
303. Control
304. Third degree method relates to:
305. Fabrication of evidence
306. Favouritism
307. Beating
308. In general, the citizens do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police.
309. Trust
310. Doubt
311. Suspect
312. The police-public relations is:
313. Hostile
314. Friendly
315. Pleasant
316. The public regard the police as:
317. Inhuman
318. Kind
319. Friend
320. Whenever there are disturbances in the society \_\_\_\_\_\_ are the first to be blamed
321. Politicians
322. General public
323. Policemen
324. The Police Durbar hears grievances of:
325. Individual personnel
326. Group of officers
327. Officers
328. The majority of complains citizens have against the police is during:
329. Investigation of crime
330. Techniques of crime
331. Registration of crime
332. The Orderly Room System receives complaints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a week.
333. Once
334. Twice
335. Thrice
336. The Orderly Room System hears grievances of:
337. Individual personnel
338. Group of officers
339. Officers
340. Police Durbars are held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a month.
341. Once
342. Twice
343. Thrice
344. Common problems of policemen are heard in:
345. Orderly Room System
346. Police Durbars
347. Welfare Committee
348. Policing in India is highly:
349. Centralised
350. Decentraliosed
351. Democratic
352. The National Police Commission was established in 1977 after the:
353. State Emergency
354. National Emergency
355. Financial Emergency
356. The Supreme Court in India gave directions for police reform in
357. 1989
358. 1999
359. 2006
360. The police are mostly used to maintain and sustain the;
361. Bureaucrats
362. Ruling Party
363. Politicians
364. The autonomy of the police force is affected by:
365. Criminals
366. Politics
367. Economy
368. The First Police Commission was set up in:
369. 1855
370. 1860
371. 1977
372. The Working Group on Police Reforms was set up in 1967 by:
373. Central Vigilance Commission
374. Administrative Reforms Commission
375. National police Commission
376. The National Police Commission was appointed by government in:
377. 1971
378. 1977
379. 1987
380. The National Human Rights Commission was established to attend to citizens’ complaints about alleged violation of:
381. Rights
382. Duties
383. Responsibili suggested introduction ofties
384. Which Committee suggested the introduction of community policing?
385. Ribeiro Committee
386. Gore Committee
387. Padmanabhaiah Committee
388. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 was passed by the Parliament following the recommendations of the:
389. Shah Commission
390. Ribeiro Committee
391. Justice Verma Committee
392. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 have increased the accountability of the police with respect to:
393. Gender-based crimes
394. Crimes against Children
395. Cyber Crimes
396. The most alarming challenges of policing in 21st Century is that of:
397. Cyber crimes
398. Terrorism
399. Excessive political interference
400. A major challenge that police in India has been facing since independence is:
401. Cyber crimes
402. Excessive political interference
403. Terrorism
404. One of the major reasons for inefficiency of police personnel is:
405. Increased workload
406. Deficient salary
407. Citizens’ complaints
408. The present state police administration needs:
409. Systematic reorganization
410. More responsibilities
411. Status quo
412. Police administration needs to be based on:
413. Fundamentalism
414. Ethnicity
415. Accountability
416. The 21st Century demands the police to be:
417. Responsive
418. Biased
419. Predisposed
420. For prompt services the police functions of investigation and maintenance of law and order needs to be:
421. Continued
422. Separated
423. Aligned
424. The Police Act of 1861 conceived the police as a:
425. Service
426. Force
427. Community
428. A significant obstacle to major police reform is the lack of:
429. Political will
430. Bureaucratic will
431. Judiciary will
432. To meet the new challenges in policing, the police has to be:
433. Myopic
434. Dynamic
435. Static
436. The core responsibility of modernization of police in India lies with the:
437. State government
438. Central government
439. Regional government
440. The pattern of assistance from the Ministry of home Affairs to the state government for modernization scheme is
	1. 50:50
	2. 75:25
	3. 60:40

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Maintenance of law and order is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (primary) task of police.
2. The present police system in India is based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Indian Police Act, 1861)
3. The police have to play a \_\_\_\_\_\_ (positive) role in social defence according to National Police Commission, 1977.
4. The duty of a police is to \_\_\_\_\_ (prevent/investigate) crime.
5. Under the Seventh Schedule to the Indian Constitution police is managed by the \_\_\_\_\_ (state) government.
6. A Superintendent of Police heads \_\_\_\_\_\_ (district) police.
7. A group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (districts) forms a Range.
8. A Range is under the superintendence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Deputy Inspector General of Police).
9. Police Zones may comprise of 2 or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ranges).
10. Police Circle is headed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Inspector general of Police).
11. A Police Station is divided into a number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beats).
12. The Home Department in the State Government is a link between \_\_\_\_\_\_ (central) and state government.
13. A police \_\_\_\_\_\_ (range) is intermediary between district and state level.
14. The actual work of the police is undertaken in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (police station).
15. The head of Police Circle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Inspector of Police).
16. The Police Stations in rural areas are located in \_\_\_\_\_\_ (blocks).
17. The Station House Office works under the overall supervision of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (circle inspector).
18. Watch and Ward activities of the police is associate with Police \_\_\_\_\_ (beat).
19. Due to vastness of Police Stations Police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (outposts) are created.
20. A single chain of command exists in the Police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Commissioner) system.
21. The Union government in India plays \_\_\_\_ (indirect) role in police administration
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ (All India Services Act 1957) empowers the Central Government in consultation with the state government to make relevant rules and regulations for IPS
23. The Deputy Sub-inspector’s position in Police is a creation of \_\_\_\_ (1902 Police Commission)
24. The Deputy Sub-Inspector’s position in Police was created to accommodate \_\_\_\_ (Indians) in Police Officer’s cadres.
25. The people come into contact for police assistance at the \_\_\_\_ (Sub-Inspector of Police) stage.
26. The duration of the second phase of the Professional training of the IPS probationers is \_\_\_\_\_ (three and a half month)
27. Training programmes for senior officers of IPS are called \_\_\_\_ (Advanced Course)
28. Political interference is at its peak in the \_\_\_\_ (promotion) of police personnel.
29. Directly recruited IPS officers after recruited are allotted to the different \_\_\_\_\_ (states)
30. Within four years of service the IPS recruitee is eligible for promotion to \_\_\_\_ (Senior Superintendent of Police)
31. The Senior Superintendent of Police is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ (assistant Inspector General of Police)
32. A constable to be qualified for the promotion of a Head Constable requires a minimum of \_\_\_\_ (six) years of service.
33. Promotion of police personnel is made on availability of \_\_\_ (vacancy).
34. The allocation of state cadres for All India Services has been divided into \_\_\_\_ (five) zones.
35. A new cadre allocation policy for the All India Services was made by the government in \_\_\_\_\_\_ (2017)
36. The merit system of recruitment replaced the \_\_\_\_ (Spoils System)
37. Promotion is an integral part of a \_\_\_\_\_ (career) service
38. State Police Services are inducted into the Indian Police Service through \_\_\_\_ (promotion)
39. State Police Services inducted into the Indian Police Service have to undergo mandated \_\_\_\_ (training).
40. State police Service can be inducted into the Indian Police Service by \_\_\_ (nomination) from the state government concerned
41. Crime is \_\_\_ (unlawful) act.
42. Modus operandi search is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ (technique) of criminal investigation
43. Neighbourhood contact is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ (technique) of criminal investigation
44. Hypnosis is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (interviewing)
45. Truant contact is a \_\_\_\_\_ (technique) of criminal investigation
46. Use of informants is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (technique) of criminal investigation
47. Undercover investigation is a \_\_\_\_ (technique) of criminal investigation.
48. The major problem for the police in criminal investigation is determining the \_\_\_\_\_ (utility) of information collected
49. Increase in crime is associated with the change in the \_\_\_\_ (value) system of societies
50. Behaviour that is injurious to society is \_\_\_ (crime)
51. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with aspects of \_\_\_\_ (criminal) laws
52. In the state of Jammu and Kashmir the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (Ranbir Penal Code)
53. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) covers all Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_ (citizens) and of Indian origin.
54. The Indain Penal Code (IPC) defines \_\_\_\_\_ (criminal) acts
55. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) provides \_\_\_\_ (punishment) for criminal acts.
56. The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) provides the \_\_\_\_\_ (procedure) for administration of criminal law
57. Cognizable offences are those offences for which a police officer may arrest without \_\_\_\_\_(court) mandated warrant.
58. For non-cognizable cases the police officer may arrest only after an order from a \_\_\_ (magistrate)
59. The Central Bureau of Investigation operates under the \_\_\_\_ (Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions)
60. The\_\_\_\_ Central Bureau of Investigation) has been exempted from the provisions of the Right to Information Act
61. The expanding role of the police has brought out the need for cooperation between the police and the \_\_\_\_\_ (society)
62. Maintaining cordial liaison with the \_\_\_\_ (public) is essential for the successful functioning of the police department
63. Civil Society is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose func$on is to meditate between the incividual and the
64. state
65. Civil Society is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose func$on is to meditate between the incividual and the
66. state
67. Civil society is a \_\_\_ (space) whose function is to mediate between the state and the individual.
68. Civil society is a sphere of social interaction between the \_\_\_\_\_ (family) and the state
69. Community policing allows police officers to engage with \_\_\_\_ (local residents)
70. In community policing, the community and the police collaborate in solving \_\_\_\_ (neighbourhood) problems
71. Human rights represent \_\_\_\_ (claims) which individual or groups make on the society.
72. Media is the communication link to store and deliver \_\_\_\_ (information)
73. The Fourth Estate is the \_\_\_\_ (press) media
74. Media \_\_\_\_ (indirectly) influences social interaction
75. Media \_\_\_ ( influence) the work of the police in a positive and negative manner
76. Relations between the police and the public are greatly influenced by the \_\_\_ (media)
77. Violations of Human Rights is most common among \_\_\_ (police) personnel
78. Frustrations among students often lead to deadlock with \_\_\_\_ (police) personnel
79. In due course of time the academic issues, if not resolved sooner, turns into confrontation between the students and the \_\_\_\_ (police)
80. The student contact with the police mainly stem from anxiety about \_\_\_\_ (safety).
81. The police are a \_\_\_\_\_ (law) enforcing agency.
82. Police are concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_ (criminal) law.
83. A major issue that citizens face in dealing with policemen is fabrication of \_\_\_\_ (evidence)
84. Police station officers may tend to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (registration) of cases to keep the incidence of crime low.
85. One third of the police force in India consists of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Constables/Constabulary)
86. The police in India are ineffective because of outdated \_\_\_\_\_ (weaponry)
87. The Model Police Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_ (2006)
88. The duality of control in the \_\_\_\_\_ (districts) is a major grievance of police in India.
89. Community policing would help reduce the trust between the police and the \_\_\_\_\_ (public/citizens)
90. The Orderly Room system is popular in \_\_\_\_\_ (police) force.
91. Police Durbars are held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (monthly)
92. Pressure from \_\_\_\_\_ (politicians) is the biggest hindrance in crime investigation.
93. Police performance is severely weakened by the inadequate \_\_\_\_\_\_ (training)
94. The foundation of policing in India is the Indian Police Act of \_\_\_\_ (1861)
95. The primary responsibility for police reform rests with \_\_\_\_\_ (police) leadership.
96. One way of improving police-public relations is \_\_\_\_ (community policing).
97. To face the challenges of the 21st century there is an urgent need for \_\_\_\_ (reform) in the police system.
98. An important step in police reform is to build \_\_\_\_ (trust) with citizens.
99. An important but neglected aspect of policing is criminal \_\_\_\_ (investigation)
100. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (infrastructure) needs to be improved to face the numerous challenges in the 21st century.

KEY

1. (b) Greek
2. (c) Politia
3. (b) 1860
4. (b) 1861
5. (c) 1902
6. (b) State List
7. (b) 2
8. (a) Control
9. (b) Superintendent of Police
10. (c) Division
11. (b) 2
12. (c) Civil and Professional
13. (c) Home Secretary
14. (c) Home Minister
15. (a) Armed and Unarmed
16. (b) 100-120 Constables
17. (b) 4-6
18. (b) Urban policing
19. (a) 2
20. (a) Commandant
21. (b) Police Station
22. (b) Commissioner of Police
23. (c) State government
24. (c) Sub-division
25. (b) Enforce law and order
26. (b) Use of force
27. (b) Specialised field
28. (c) Metropolis
29. (a) District Magistrate
30. (c) 246
31. (a) Circle
32. (c) Police Station
33. (b) Police Districts
34. (a) Station House Officer
35. (a) Constable
36. (b) Director General of Police
37. (b) Indian Police Act 1861
38. (b) Sepoy Mutiny 1857
39. (c) Protection force
40. (b) Negative
41. (b) 2
42. (a) The Indian Police Service and the State Police Service
43. (b) 3
44. (a) Promotion of State Police Service Officer
45. (c) Both Direct and Indirect
46. (a) Union Public Service Commission
47. (a) 1948
48. (b) All India Services
49. (b) 3
50. (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) Mussoorie
51. (a) Public Service
52. (b) 24 months
53. (a) Responsiveness
54. (a) 2
55. (a) 6 months
56. (b) State Cadres
57. (c) Practical Training
58. (c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad
59. (a) PTS, Thenzawl
60. (b) Latin expression
61. (a) Seniority and Merit
62. (b) Indirect Recruitment
63. (b) Indirectly
64. (a) 2
65. (a) Vacancy and Merit
66. (c) Imperial Police
67. (c) Senior
68. (c) both Central and State Government
69. (c) British
70. (a) 312
71. (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
72. (b) State Public Service Commission
73. Union Public Service Commission
74. (a) Deputy Superintendent of Police
75. (b) Governor
76. (a) Local
77. (c) Deputy Superintendent of Police
78. (b) 1972
79. (c) 7%
80. (b) Kiran Bedi
81. (b) 1938
82. (a) 1860
83. (c) 2019
84. (a) Criminal issues
85. (b) British
86. (c) 1862
87. (a) 1973
88. (b) Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946
89. (b) Intelligence Bureau (IB)
90. (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
91. (c) Victims
92. (c) Convicted by courts of criminal activities
93. (a) Truth
94. (c) Suspects
95. (b) Physical evidences
96. (a) Examining crime scenes
97. (c) Police Officer
98. (c) Social
99. (c) Public Law
100. (a) Interviewing
101. (a) Crime
102. (b) DP Kohli
103. (c) Central
104. (c) India
105. (b) Director
106. (a) Abuse of police authority
107. (a) Law Enforcement Agencies
108. (b) India's External Intelligence Agency
109. (a) Poverty
110. (a) Increasing crimes
111. (a) Corruption
112. (c) Criminal investigation
113. (a) Jammu and Kashmir
114. (c) Politician
115. (b) Crimes and Penalties
116. (c) India's Internal Agency
117. (a) 23 Chapters
118. (a) Indian Police Service (IPS)
119. (b) Border areas
120. (c) Confrontation
121. (a) Press
122. (c) Frontline organization
123. (a) 24 hours
124. (a) Itself
125. (a) Good
126. (a) Newspaper, Radio, Magazine
127. (a) Community
128. (a) Student
129. (a) Public relations
130. (a) Cooperation
131. (a) Human Rights
132. (c) Community Policing
133. (b) Partnership
134. (c) Police and Community
135. (b) Public
136. (b) 1993
137. (b) 1948
138. (a) Natural
139. (a) Human beings
140. (b) Civil society
141. (c) Civil Society
142. (a) Civil Society
143. (b) Investigation
144. (c) Senior Police Officers
145. (a) Critic
146. (b) Wider
147. (b) Middle classes of the society
148. (b) General masses
149. (a) Discourtesy
150. (b) Academic issues
151. (a) Behaviour
152. (a) Police
153. (b) Politicisation of police force
154. (c) Rights of everyone
155. (c) Inherent
156. (a) Strategy
157. (a) Organisational transformation
158. (c) Community Policing
159. (c) 1970s
160. (a) Injustice
161. (a) Communication
162. (a) Interaction
163. (a) Bribes
164. (a) Inappropriate investigative authority
165. (a) Corruption
166. (c) Beating
167. (a) Trust
168. (c) Pleasant
169. (a) Inhuman
170. (c) Politician
171. (b) Group of Officers
172. (c) Registration of crime
173. (b) Twice
174. (a) Individual personnel
175. (a) Once a week
176. (b) Police Durbars
177. (a) Centralised
178. (b) National Emergency
179. (c) 2006
180. (b) Ruling party
181. (b) Politics
182. (b) 1860
183. (b) National Police Commission
184. (b) 1977
185. (a) Rights
186. (c) Padmanabhaiah Committee
187. (c) Justice Verma Committee
188. (a) Gender based crimes
189. (a) Cyber crimes
190. (b) Excessive political interference
191. (a) Increased workload
192. (a) Systematic reorganisation
193. (c) Accountability
194. (a) Responsive
195. (b) Seperated
196. (b) Force
197. (a) Political will
198. (b) Dynamic
199. (a) Central government
200. (b) 75:25