

## SPPU Pune/ Law / CCINFMJ / 1010 / Forensic Science & Criminal Investigation Procedure

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
What is most important ingredient of Section 27, Indian Evidence Act, regarding the information given to a Police Officer by accused person?	The person must be under trial	The person must be in the custody of the a Police Officer	The police officer must be the investigating officer	Either 1 or 2 or 3
Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with character of a person as affecting damages?	65	16	55	42
An accomplice shall be a competent witness under which section of Indian Evidence Act.	133	45	5	10
If the object of conspiracy has not been achieved and there is still agreement to do the illegal act?	The offence of criminal conspiracy discontinues and Section 9, Indian Evidence Act applies	The offence of criminal conspiracy discontinues and Section 10, Indian Evidence Act applies	The offence of criminal conspiracy continues and Section 11, Indian Evidence Act applies	offence of criminal conspiracy continues and Section 10, Indian Evidence Act applies
Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals in criminal proceedings where previous bad character is not relevant, except in reply?	59	54	49	40
Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the production of documents which another person, having possession, could refuse to produce?	131	120	144	105

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<p>A is accused of a crime. Applying Section 8, Indian Evidence Act, which of the following facts can be relevant?</p>	<p>The facts that, after commission of the alleged crime, he absconded or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime</p>	<p>The facts that, after commission of the alleged crime, he attempted to conceal things which were of might have been used in committing it, are relevant</p>	<p>Either 1 or 2</p>	<p>Neither 1 or 2</p>
<p>Under Section 26, Indian Evidence Act, a confession made by a person in the custody of the police is admissible if:</p>	<p>It is made to the police officer in the immediate presence of a Magistrate</p>	<p>It is made in the custody of the police officer to a magistrate</p>	<p>It is made in the custody of the police officer in the immediate presence of a Magistrate</p>	<p>It is made to police officer</p>
<p>Which of the following section comes into play when a witness is under cross-examination?</p>	<p>115</p>	<p>125</p>	<p>135</p>	<p>145</p>
<p>Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with on whom burden of proof lies?</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>102</p>	<p>105</p>
<p>X and Y are jointly tried for the murder of Z. It is proved that X said, '- Y and I murdered Z.' The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against....</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Both X and Y</p>	<p>Neither X or Y</p>

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<p>Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling is dealt under which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act?</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Which of the following statements are true under section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?</p> <p>I. There should be prima facie evidence in support of the existence of conspiracy                  II. A confessional statement by itself can be taken to be prima facie evidence of conspiracy with the persons named                  III. The confession made to the third party after the common intention has ceased to exist will be admissible                  IV. Conspiracy cannot be proved with circumstantial evidence                  V. A confession by a conspirator made to the magis-trate after arrest is not admissible under this section</p>	<p>I and V</p>	<p>. I, II and IV</p>	<p>II, III and V</p>	<p>III and IV</p>
<p>A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B. The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is ....., as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.</p>	<p>Relevant</p>	<p>Irrelevant</p>	<p>Either 1 or 2</p>	<p>Neither 1 or 2</p>

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Under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, confession-	Of the co-accused can be treated as substantive evidence	Must either be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole	Is same as admission	Obtained by spiritual exhortations are not admissible as evidence
In a certain case a police officer sat with the accused and read over to him the statements which he has taken from others and then told him "I know the whole thing now", and the accused thereon made a statement incon-quence of which he was arrested and his confession was subsequently recorded before the magistrate. The confession given by the accused-	Is free and voluntary and admissible as evidence	Is made in response to the threat of the police officer and as such not admissible	Is extra-judicial in nature and as such not admissible	Is made before the police officer as such not admissible
A village policeman arrested B leaving him in charge of certain villagers and went to see the crime scene, during this interval the accused confessed his guilt to those vil-lagers. The confession by B-	Is not admissible as it is extra-judicial in nature	Is admissible even though it is extra-judicial in nature because it was made to the villagers who were deputed by the police officer	Is not admissible as it was made while in custody of the police officer	Is admissible because at the time of making the confession B was not under the custody of the police officer

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<p>An accused made a confession to a panchayat, before arrest. After the confession the accused was kept in custody of the villagers for more than 24 hours, till the arrival of the police officer. The police officer formally arrested the accused and sent him before the magistrate who recorded the confession. The total time between the confession before the panchayat and the confession before the magistrate was 48 hours. The evidence is-</p>	<p>Admissible as it is given before the magistrate without any undue influence</p>	<p>Admissible as it was given before the arrest to the people who were not in authority</p>	<p>Inadmissible as the improper influence of the panchayat continued till the time of confession</p>	<p>Inadmissible as it was given before the arrest to the people who were in authority</p>
<p>The evidence of the character of any party of the suit is generally irrelevant unless-</p>	<p>The case is a Civil case</p>	<p>The case is a Criminal Case, and the evidence shows the party as having bad character</p>	<p>The party's general character itself is an issue</p>	<p>The case is a Civil case and the evidence shows the party as having bad character</p>
<p>Which of the following statements best describes the value of evidence relating to Character of a party?</p>	<p>The evidence showing a party's character as good is always relevant</p>	<p>The evidence showing a party's character as good is always relevant in Civil cases</p>	<p>The evidence showing a party's character as good is always relevant in Criminal cases</p>	<p>The evidence showing a party's character as good is generally irrelevant</p>