

- c) best d) brave
- (7) Attempt to commit suicide is a _____ offence
- a) bailable b) non-bailable
- c) best d) brave
- (8) Warrant case means a case relating to an offence-
- a) Punishable with death penalty b) Punishable with imprisonment for life.
- c) Punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years. d) All of these
- (9) The object of Criminal Procedure Code is to provide machinery for the punishment of offenders against the _____ Criminal law.
- a) Substantive b) Procedural
- c) Civil d) Objective
- (10) The Code of Criminal Procedure is an Act to _____ the law relating to Criminal Procedure.
- a) consolidate b) amend
- c) consolidate and amend d) None of these
- (11) Forms of summons is provided under _____ of CrPC.
- a) Section 66 b) Section 64
- c) Section 61 d) Section 59
- (12) In which case it was being held that the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code are procedural in nature?
- a) Shivjee Singh v Nagendra Tiwary and others b) Bhim Singh v State of J&K
- c) Rose v Merry d) None of these.
- (13) The expression charge is defined in _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- a) Section 2 (ba) b) Section 2 (b)
- c) Section 2 (bb) d) Section 2 (c)
- (14) The expression non-cognizable offence is defined in _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- a) Section 2 (c) b) Section 2 (k)
- c) Section 2 (l) d) Section 2 (m)
- (15) The expression investigation is defined in _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- a) Section 2 (a) b) Section 2 (c)
- c) Section 2 (h) d) Section 2 (j)
- (16) The expression summons-case is defined in _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- a) Section 2 (w) b) Section 2 (z)
- c) Section 2 (za) d) Section 2 (ac)

- (17) Arrest by magistrate has been provided in
- a) Under section 44 of CrPC
 - b) Under section 48 of CrPC
 - c) Under section 46 of CrPC
 - d) Under section 47 of CrPC
- (18) A warrant of arrest may be executed
- a) Within the jurisdiction of the issuing court
 - b) At any place in India
 - c) None of these
 - d) Beside a police station only
- (19) Which of the following requirements need NOT be followed under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
- a) The complainant must be examined
 - b) Examination of the complainant must be under oath
 - c) The accused must be given an opportunity to be heard
 - d) The examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing
- (20) Cognizance of offences by Court of Sessions is provided under _____ of CrPC. (Fill in the blanks)
- a) Section 190
 - b) Section 191
 - c) Section 192
 - d) Section 193
- (21) The Magistrate at his discretion can allow the complainant to withdraw the complaint and acquit the accused in case of –
- a) Warrant case
 - b) Summons case
 - c) Both warrant case and summons case
 - d) none of these
- (22) Under section 95 of Cr PC certain publications can be forfeited and search warrant can be issued for the same. In this context, the propositions are: I. A newspaper cannot be forfeited & search warrant cannot be issued for the same as it would be violative of the fundamental right of speech & expression and involves the fourth estate. II. A book can be forfeited & search warrant can be issued for the same. III. A document can be forfeited & search warrant can be issued for the same. Which of the following is correct:
- a) I & II are correct
 - b) I & III are correct
 - c) II & III are correct
 - d) I, II & III all are correct.
- (23) Examination of complainant is provided under _____ of CrPC. (Fill in the blanks)
- a) section 190
 - b) Section 197
 - c) Section 200
 - d) Section 207
- (24) An application to High Court to set aside the declaration of forfeiture has been provided:
- a) Under section 95 of Cr PC
 - b) Under section 96 of Cr PC
 - c) Under section 97 of Cr PC
 - d) Under section 98 of Cr PC
- (25) Search warrant in respect of a place:
- a) includes search of a person present in or about that place
 - b) does not include search of a person in or about that place
 - c) includes search of a person in or about that place only if such person is suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search is being made
 - d) none of these

- (26) Power of police officer to seize certain property is provided under
- a) section 100 of Cr PC
 - b) section 101 of Cr PC
 - c) section 103 of Cr PC
 - d) section 102 of Cr PC
- (27) Who can empower any Magistrate of the second class to take cognizance under Section 190(1), CrPC, of such offences as are within his competence to inquire into or try?
- a) DC
 - b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - c) HC
 - d) JM
- (28) Search warrant must be executed by any police officer
- a) above the rank of Sub-Inspector of police
 - b) above the rank of Constable
 - c) above the rank of Inspector
 - d) none of these
- (29) Issue of search warrant is
- a) A judicial act
 - b) An administrative act
 - c) A ministerial act
 - d) None of these
- (30) Examination of complainant and his witnesses upon oath has been provided in
- a) Section 200 of CrPC
 - b) Section 203 of CrPC
 - c) Section 204 of CrPC
 - d) Section 201 of CrPC
- (31) When the accused is brought under arrest on the basis of warrant of arrest of a foreign court for the offence which is a non-bailable the following persons may release the accused on bail
- a) Executive Magistrate
 - b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - c) Sessions Judge
 - d) Both Chief Judicial Magistrate and Sessions Judge
- (32) When the process fees are not paid within a reasonable time the magistrate may dismiss the complaint
- a) Under section 204(4) CrPC
 - b) Under section 204(3) CrPC
 - c) Under section 203 CrPC
 - d) Under section 204(5) CrPC
- (33) Proviso of Section 437 CrPC enables the court to grant bail if the accused is
- a) Under the age of 18 years
 - b) woman
 - c) blind
 - d) member of parliament
- (34) The following court may grant anticipatory bail
- a) Sessions Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Both Sessions Court and High Court
- (35) Who is empowered to release the accused on bail when he is arrested in pursuance of warrant issued by a foreign court in respect of bailable offence?
- a) Executive Magistrate
 - b) District Superintendent of Police
 - c) Commissioner of Police
 - d) Either Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police
- (36) The police officer who seized the property, if subordinate to the officer-in-charge of a police station shall forthwith report the seizure to the -

- a) S.D.P.O.
c) O.C.

b) S.P
d) C.J.M.

(37) If the complaint is made to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the offence, he shall-

a) Examine the complainant under section 200 CrPC
c) If the complaint is in writing return it for presentation to the proper court with an endorsement

b) Issue summons against the accused
d) None of these

(38) Complaint may relate to

a) A cognizable offence
c) Both a and b

b) A non- cognizable offence
d) Must be for a non-cognizable offence as the police has no power to investigate such an offence

(39) A warrant of arrest is a command

a) Must be a written order
c) Addressed to a police officer

b) Signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate
d) All of these

(40) A police officer arresting a person may carry out the personal search of the person arrested, as provided

a) Under Section 50 of the CrPC
c) Under Section 54 of the CrPC

b) Under Section 51 of the CrPC
d) Under Section 56 of the CrPC

(41) It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under

a) Section 56 of the CrPC
c) Section 58 of the CrPC

b) Section 57 of the CrPC
d) Section 59 of the CrPC

(42) Attachment of the property of the person absconding

a) Can only be issued after publication of the proclamation under section 82 of the CrPC
c) Can only be issued simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation under section 82 of the CrPC

b) Can only be issued before the publication of the proclamation under section 82 of the CrPC
d) All of these

(43) If the person proclaimed appears within the period specified in the proclamation, the property attached

a) Shall not be released from attachment
c) Shall be forfeited

b) Shall be released from attachment
d) Both Shall not be released from attachment and Shall be forfeited

(44) Section 91 of the CrPC does not apply to

a) the complainant
c) the witness

b) the accused
d) a person who is neither a complainant nor an accused nor a witness

(45) Under section 91 of CrPC, a person who is summoned to produce a document(s) on appeal

rance before the court

- a) becomes a witness and can be subjected to cross-examination
- b) does not become a witness and can not be subjected to cross-examination
- c) becomes a witness but cannot be subjected to cross-examination
- d) does not become a witness but can be subjected to cross-examination

(46) The word 'inspection' used in section 93(1)(c), CrPC refers to

- a) things or documents
- b) locality & place
- c) both things or documents and locality & place
- d) none of these

(47) The period of limitation for an application to set aside the declaration of forfeiture has been provided

- a) Under section 95 of the CrPC
- b) Under section 96 of the CrPC
- c) Under section 97 of the CrPC
- d) Under section 98 of the CrPC

(48) Joint trial of several persons is permissible

- a) Under section 219 of CrPC
- b) Under section 223 of CrPC
- c) Under section 221 of CrPC
- d) Under section 222 of CrPC

(49) Every warrant for the execution of a sentence may be issued by the _____ who passed the sentence, or by his successor-in-office.

- a) Judge
- b) Magistrate
- c) Either the Judge or the Magistrate
- d) none of these

(50) The court of a magistrate of the 1st class may pass a sentence of imprisonment

- a) Upto two years
- b) Upto seven years
- c) Upto three years
- d) Upto one year

(51) Under section 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-

- a) A magistrate cannot issue summons to the complainant for being examined as a witness of the accused
- b) The Court cannot ask the accused to deposit expenses which might be incurred by the witnesses
- c) At the instance of the accused the complainant can be re-summoned
- d) all of these

(52) Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the charge sheet made under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- a) In case of offence of a rape of a child the charge sheet must be submitted within three months of the FIR
- b) After submission of the charge sheet there can not be any further investigation into the case by police
- c) The right to be released on bail is lost once the charge-sheet is filed
- d) Charge sheet against absconding accused can be filed even if the accused is not arrested

(53) When the additional Sessions Judge passes a sentence of death the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by

- a) High Court
- b) Supreme Court
- c) President of India
- d) Sessions Judge

(54) The following court may try summarily

- a) Executive Magistrate
 - b) Judicial Magistrate of the 2nd class
 - c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - d) DJ
- (55) After commencement of inquiry or trial if it appears to the Magistrate that the case is one which ought to be tried by the court of session, he shall commit it to that court
- a) Under Section 209 of the CrPC
 - b) Under Section 323 of the CrPC
 - c) Under Section 322 of the CrPC
 - d) Under Section 327 of the CrPC
- (56) Offence under special statute is
- a) compoundable
 - b) non-compoundable
 - c) compoundable if provided by the special statute
 - d) none of these
- (57) Procedure when corporation or registered society is an accused has been provided in
- a) under section 306 of CrPC
 - b) under section 305 of CrPC
 - c) under section 307 of CrPC
 - d) under section 308 of CrPC
- (58) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards died. A may be tried again for
- a) murder
 - b) attempt to murder
 - c) culpable homicide
 - d) grievous hurt
- (59) Which of the following statements hold true under section 248 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-
- a) The magistrate does not have power to discharge the accused
 - b) This section will apply when some evidence has been let in and such evidence is not satisfactory
 - c) This section does not apply in case the prosecution cannot produce any evidence
 - d) The Magistrate does not have power to pass sentence on the accused
- (60) The order for compensation under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be made-
- a) In cases where the offences are compounded
 - b) Where discharge or acquittal is not made
 - c) By the Magistrate only where the offence charged is triable by him
 - d) By the successor in office