

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I

1. When did CrP.C. come in to force?

- A) It came into force on the first day of April, 1974
- B) It came into force on the first day of April, 1973
- C) It came into force on the first day of May, 1973
- D) It came into force on the first day of January, 1974

2. What is the object of Cr.P.C. ?

- A) To protect the innocent and punish the guilty
- B) To punish the guilty
- C) To punish the innocent
- D) None of the above

3. Who enacted Cr.P.C.?

- A) State Government
- B) Central Government
- C) State Legislature
- D) The Parliament

4. Does this act (Cr.P.C.) extend to the whole of India ?

- A) It extends to the whole of India
- B) It extends to the whole of India except State of Assam
- C) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- D) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Andhra Pradesh
- C) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- D) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Andhra Pradesh

5. What is the meaning of bailable offence ?

- A) It means an offence which is shown as bailable in the first schedule or which is made bailable by any other law in force
- B) In bailable offences the bail is a right of the accused

- C) In bailable offences the bail is not a right of accuse
- D) A& B

6. What is the meaning of non-bailable offence?

- A) It means any other offence other than bailable
- B) In non-bailable offence the bail is not a right
- C) The bail is the discretion of the Court
- D) All of the above

7. What is the meaning of charge ?

- A) It includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one
- B) Contents of charge are mentioned in Section 211
- C) Charge means a charge sheet
- D) A and B

8. What is meant by cognizable offence ?

- A) It means the police officer cannot arrest without warrant
- B) Police officer has to investigate the case with the permission of the magistrate
- C) The police officer may arrest without warrant

D) None of the above

9. What is complaint ?

- A) Complaint must be in writing
- B) Complaint must be oral
- C) Complaint may be oral or in writing
- D) Complaint means police report

10. To whom complaint can be given ?

- A) It can be given to the officer in charge of the police station
- B) It can be given Superintendent of Police
- C) It can be given to any police officer
- D) It can be given only to magistrate

11. When can the police officer be treated as complainant ?

- A) After filling of charge sheet
- B) In every case
- C) After filling of FIR
- D) After the investigation if the case discloses the commission of a non-cognizable offence when the police officer be treated as complainant

12. What is meant by High Court?

- A) It means the highest Court in the Country
- B) In relation to any State, the High Court for that State
- C) In relation to Union Territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court for a State has been extended by law, that High Court
- D) B and C

13. What is meant by India ?

- A) India means the whole India including Jammu and Kashmir
- B) India means the territories to which this code extends
- C) India means the whole India including Andhra Pradesh
- D) None of the above

14. What is the meaning of inquiry ?

- A) Inquiry means the inquiry which was conducted by the police
- B) Inquiry means which is conducted at the time of inquest
- C) It means every inquiry other than trial conducted by a Magistrate or Court
- D) Inquiry means inquiry conducted by the inquiry commission

15. Can a private person conduct investigation?

- A) He can conduct investigation if he is authorized by a Magistrate
- B) It is the prerogative power of the police
- C) The police officer can authorize private person to conduct investigation
- D) The superintendent of police can authorize private person to conduct investigation

16. Investigation means

- A) Arrest of a person
- B) Collection of evidence
- C) Visiting the spot
- D) All of the above

17. What is meant by judicial proceeding ?

- A) It includes any proceeding in the course of which evidence is legally taken on oath
- B) It includes any proceeding the course of which evidence may be legally taken on oath.
- C) A and B

D) Proceedings of the Court

18. What is the meaning of Judicial proceedings ?

A) Every proceeding in the course of which evidence is legally taken on oath

B) Every proceeding before a Court

C) Every proceeding before a Court and police

D) None of the above

19. What is meant by Metropolitan area?

A) The area which was declared under section 8 to be a metropolitan area

B) The town which exceeds the population of one million

C) The State Government can form a metropolitan area

D) All of the above

20. What is an offence?

A) Offence means a crime

B) Imprisonment is prescribed for an offence

C) Fine only prescribed for an offence D) Any act or omission punishable by any law in force

21. Who is an officer in charge of a police station

- A) Constable
- B) Sub-inspector of police
- C) Head Constable
- D) Any police officer above rank of constable present the police station in the absence of officer in charge of a police station

22. Place means

- A) A house only
- B) Any place
- C) Vehicle only
- D) A house, building , tent and vessel

23. Who is a pleader?

- A) A person authorized by or under any law in force to practice in such court
- B) Any other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceedings
- C) Any person who is enrolled as an advocate
- D) A and B

24. What is meant by police report?

- A) It means a charge sheet
- B) It means a final report
- C) A Report forwarded by a police officer to a magistrate under Section 173(2) Cr.P.C.
- D) None of the above

25. What is a police station?

- A) Any place declared by the State Government to be a police station
- B) A building where police station is located
- C) A vehicle which is declared by the State Government to be a police station
- D) A and C

26. Who is a public prosecutor ?

- A) Any person appointed under section 2A
- B) Any person acting under the directions of the public prosecutor .
- C) Inspector of police

D) A and B

27. What is meant by summons case ?

- A) Not being a warrant case
- B) It is a case where punishment is imprisonment for life
- C) It is a case where punishment is imprisonment for more than three years
- D) None of the above

28. In summons case-

- A) Maximum imprisonment should not be more than two years
- B) Life imprisonment can be imposed
- C) Only fine can be imposed
- D) Death imprisonment can be imposed

29. Warrant case means-

- A) It means a case where imprisonment exceeding two years
- B) It means a case where imprisonment not exceeding two years
- C) It means a case where only fine can be imposed
- D) Whipping can be imposed

30. Can offences under any other law be investigated with the provisions of this code ?

- A) It cannot be investigated
- B) Only I.P.C. cases can be investigated
- C) They can be investigated in the absence of special provisions to the contrary
- D) None of the above

31. Which Act has to be taken for the meaning of a word and expression used in this Code but not defined in the Code ?

- A) General Clauses Act
- C) Constitution of India
- B) Indian Penal Code
- D) All of the above

32. What is to be understood by term "Magistrate" when any reference is made in the Code to a Magistrate without any qualifying word ?

- A) In relation to a metropolitan area it should be understood as the Metropolitan Magistrate

B) In relation to an area outside the metropolitan area it should be understood as a Judicial First Class Magistrate

C) A and B

D) It should be understood as Judicial Magistrate or

Executive Magistrate

33. What is to be understood when any reference is made to a Magistrate of the First Class in relation to a metropolitan area ?

A) It should be construed as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

B) It should be construed as Metropolitan Magistrate

C) It should be construed as Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

D) All of the above

34. What is to be understood when any reference is made to a Magistrate of Second Class in relation to a metropolitan area ?

A) It should be construed as a Metropolitan Magistrate

B) It should be construed as a Special Magistrate

C) It should be construed as a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

D) All of the above

35. What is to be understood when any reference is made to the Chief Judicial Magistrate in a metropolitan area?

- A) It should be construed as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- B) It should be construed as Metropolitan Magistrate
- C) It should be construed as Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- D) All of the above

36. Who can exercise the functions of a Magistrate under any other law relating to custody, investigation or trial etc?

- A) They can be exercised by a Judicial Magistrate subject to the provisions of the Cr.P.C.
- B) They can be exercised by Executive Magistrate
- C) They can be exercised by Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates
- D) None of the above

37. Who can exercise the function of a Magistrate under any other law relating to granting of a license, the suspension or cancellation of a license, etc ?

- A) They can be exercised by a Judicial Magistrate subject to the provisions of the Cr.P.C.

- B) They can be exercised by Executive Magistrate, subject to the provisions of the Cr.P.C.
- C) They can be exercised by Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates
- D) None of the above

38. All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions of

- A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- C) The Code of Criminal Procedure(Amendment Act), 2005
- D) The Code of Criminal Procedure(Amendment Act), 2006

39. All offences under any other law shall investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions of-

- A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in the absence of special provisions to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force
- B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the absence of special provisions to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force

C) The Code of Criminal Procedure(Amendment Act), 2005, in the absence of special provisions to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force

D) The Code of Criminal Procedure(Amendment Act), 2006, in the absence of special provisions to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force

Answers –

1. A

2. A

3. D

4. C

5. D

6. D

7. D

8. C

9. C

10. D

11. D

12. D

13. B

14. C

15. A

16. D

17. C

18. A

19. D

20. D

21. D

22. D

23. D

24. C

25. D

26. D

27. A

28. A

29. A

30. C

31. B

32. C

33. B

34. A

35. A

36. A

37. B

38. A

39. A

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFENCES

1. High Court is -

- A) Also a criminal court
- B) Only constitutional court
- C) It is not a criminal court
- D) None of the above

2. Who can alter the limits or the number of sessions, divisions and districts?

- A) High Court
- B) State Government
- C) The State Government after consultation with the High Court
- D) None of the above

3. Who can form the metropolitan area ?

- A) The State Government
- B) The High Court
- C) State Government after consultation with the High Court
- D) Central Government

4. What is minimum population of a metropolitan

- A) One million
- C) Three millions
- B) Two millions
- D) Four millions

5. Can State Government extend reduce or alter the limits of a metropolitan area?

- A) It can
- B) It cannot
- C) The Central Government only having the power
- D) None of the above

6. Who can establish a court of session for every sessions division ?

- A) The High Court

- B) The State Government
- C) The Central Government
- D) None of the above

7. To whom should all Assistant Sessions Judges be subordinate?

- A) The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- B) Metropolitan Magistrate
- C) Additional Sessions Judge
- D) Sessions Judge

8. Can an Assistant sessions Judge dispose urgent applications?

- A) He cannot
- B) He can dispose if he is authorized by the sessions judge in the event of his options or inability to act
- C) He can dispose bail applications other than murder cases
- D) None of the above

9. Can a sessions judge make provision for the disposal of any applications ?

- A) Yes, but only in favor of Additional Sessions Judge
- B) Only in favor of Assistant Sessions Judge
- C) Only in favor of Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D) In favor of Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge or Chief Judicial Magistrate

10. Where can courts of Judicial Magistrates be established?

- A) It can be established at every Mandal Headquarter
- B) It can be established every Taluq Headquarter
- C) It can be established at any place by the Government
- D) The State Government can establish at a specified place after consultation with the High Court

11. Who is having power to confer the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of First Class on a judge in a civil court?

- A) The High Court
- B) The State Government
- C) The Central Government
- D) The State Government after consultation with the High Court

12. Who can be appointed as a Chief Judicial Magistrate?

- A) Additional Sessions Judge
- B) Assistant Sessions Judge
- C) A Judicial Magistrate of First Class
- D) None of above

13. To whom should the Chief Judicial Magistrate be subordinate ?

- A) Assistant Sessions Judge
- B) Additional Sessions Judge
- C) Sessions Judge
- D) None of the above

14. To whom should the Judicial Magistrate of first class be subordinate

- A) Special judicial magistrate
- B) Chief Judicial magistrate
- C) Sessions Judge
- D) B and C

15. Who is authorized to appoint Executive Magistrates?

- A) The State Government
- B) The Chief Minister
- C) The High Court
- D) Chief Secretary

16. Who has the power to appoint a public prosecutor in High Court ?

- A) The State Government
- B) The High Court
- C) Central Government
- D) The Central Government or the State Government by consulting the High Court

17. Who has the power to prepare the panel of names of persons to be appointed as public prosecutor for the district?

- A) Sessions Judge
- B) The District magistrate after consulting the Sessions Judge
- C) The High Court
- D) The State Government

18. Who cannot be appointed a public prosecutor

- A) Whose names does not appear in the panel of names prepared by the District Magistrate
- B) Whose names does not appear in the panel of names prepared by the Sessions Judge
- C) Whose names does not appear in the panel of names prepared by the State Government
- D) None of above

19. Who is eligible to be appointed as public prosecutor or additional public prosecutor?

- A) Who practices as an advocate for not less than 10 years
- B) Who practices as an advocate for not less than 7 years
- C) Who practices as an advocate for not less than 4 years
- D) None of the above

20. Who can be appointed as special public prosecutor?

- A) Any person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than 10 years
- B) Any person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than 7 years
- C) Any person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than 5 years

D) None of the above

21. Who is empowered to appoint Assistant public prosecutor ?

A) The High Court

B) The State Government

C) Police recruitment Board

D) None of above

22. Is a police officer eligible to be appointed as an Assistant public prosecutor

A) Yes

B) No

C) When no Assistant public prosecutor is available

D) None of the above

23. Which police officer cannot be appointed as an assistant public prosecutor?

A) If he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted

B) If he is below the rank of Inspector

C) A and B

D) None of the above

ANSWERS –

1. A

2. C

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. D

8. B

9. D

10. D

11. A

12. C

13. C

14. D

15. A

16. D

17. B

18. A

19. B

20. A

21. B

22. C

23. C

CHAPTER III

POWER OF COURTS

1. offences under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by-

- A) High Court, or
- B) The Court of Session, or
- C) Any other Court by which such offence is shown in the first schedule to be triable
- D) All of the above

2. When can a Judicial First Class Magistrate try the offence for which imprisonment for life is prescribed?

- A) No
- B) I can if such offence is shown in the first schedule to be triable by such court
- C) Only Sessions court can try those offence
- D) None of the above

3. Which Court has to confirm sentence of death passed by Court of Sessions ?

- A) The Supreme Court
- B) The High Court
- C) Additional Sessions Court
- D) A and B

4. What fine can be imposed by a Sessions Judge on Additional Sessions judge ?

- A) Up to one lakh
- B) Up to ten thousand
- C) Any fine Authorized by law
- D) A and B

5. What sentence can be passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge?

- A) Not exceeding 10 years
- C) Sentence of death
- B) Imprisonment for life
- D) Up to 7 years

6. What sentence can be passed by a Chief Judicial Magistrate ?

- A) Not exceeding 7 years
- B) Imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years
- C) Sentence of death
- D) Imprisonment for life

7. What sentence can be passed by a Magistrate of First class?

- A) Not exceeding 3 years
- B) Fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees,
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

8. What sentence can be passed by the Court of a Magistrate of the Second class ?

- A) He may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year
- B) He may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years
- C) He may pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three years
- D) None of the above

9. What fine can be passed by the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate?

- A) Not exceeding five thousand rupees
- B) Not exceeding ten thousand rupees
- C) Any amount of fine
- D) Not exceeding one thousand rupees

10. What fine can be passed by the Court of Magistrate of Second class?

- A) Not exceeding one thousand rupees
- B) Not exceeding two thousand rupees
- C) Not exceeding five thousand rupees
- D) Any amount of fine

ANSWERS —

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C

CHAPTER IV

A-POWERS OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF POLICE

1. Superintendent of police may exercise the powers of officer in charge of police station ?

- A) Throughout the district to which he is appointed
- B) He cannot exercise such powers
- C) He can only supervise the investigation done by officer in charge police station
- D) None of the above

2. D.G.and I.G. of police may exercise powers of officers in charge of police station ?

- A) Only in respect of twin cities
- B) Throughout the State for which he is appointed
- C) He cannot exercise such powers
- D) None of the above

B-Aid to the Magistrate and the Police

3. Every person is bound to assist Magistrate ?

- A) When the Magistrate reasonable demand is aid in the prevention or suppression of breach of peace
- B) In preventing the escape of the person whom he is authorized to arrest

C) In the prevention any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property

D) All of the above

4. Every person is bound to give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer when he knows of the commission of-

A) Offences against the State

B) Offence against public tranquility

C) Offences relating to adulteration of food and drugs etc.

D) Offences effecting life

E) All of the above

5. When a person is bound to help in the execution of a warrant ?

A) If the person to whom the warrant is directed is nearby and trying to execute the warrant

B) On the request of the person he has to assist by going to another place

C) Every person is bound to assist the person executing warrant anywhere in India

D) None of the above

6. Proclaimed offender means

- A) Any person proclaimed an offender by the State Government
- B) By the Central Government
- C) Any person proclaimed an offender by any court or authority in any territory in India
- D) None of the above

ANSWERS-

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. A2. B3. D4. E5. A6. C |
|---|

CHAPTER V

ARREST OF PERSONS

1. Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant arrest any person ?

- A) Who has in his possession of any implement of house breaking
- B) Proclaimed offender
- C) Deserter from any of the armed forces
- D) All of the above

2. A police officer may arrest ?

- A) Any person who has committed a non-cognizable offence
- B) Arrest the person who has committed non-cognizable offence in his presence
- C) Arrest a person who has committed non-cognizable offence in his presence and refused to give his name and address
- D) All of the above

3. What is the duty of the police officer after ascertaining the true name and address of the person who has committed non-cognizable offence in the presence of the police officer and refused to give his name and address on his demand?

- A) The police officer shall forward such person to the Magistrate
- B) The police officer shall release such person on executing a bond with or without sureties
- C) The police officer shall produce him before the Magistrate
- D) All of the above

4. What is the duty of the police officer if the person is not resident of India who has committed a non-cognizable offence and refused to give his name and address ?

- A) The police officer shall use such force as required and produce him before the Magistrate
- B) He shall be released on his executing a bond
- C) He shall secure a bond from the sureties who are residents of India
- D) None of the above

5. What should be done by the police officer, if the true name and address of such person is not ascertained within 24 hours of his arrest?

- A) He should be produced before the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction
- B) He shall be released on bail
- C) He is directed to be present before the Magistrate
- D) All of the above

6. When can a private person arrest another person ?

- A) Private person has no powers to arrest
- B) If any person commits cognizable and non-bailable offence in his presence
- C) Proclaimed offender
- D) B and C

7. What is the duty of the private person after arresting offender?

- A) Without unnecessary delay he shall make over such person to a police officer
- B) In the absence of a police officer the offender should be taken in custody to the nearest police station

- C) He should be produced before the magistrate
- D) A and B

8. If the police officer feels that there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence?

- A) He should take a bond and release
- B) He should be released at once
- C) He should forward such person to Magistrate
- D) None of the above

9. Can a Magistrate arrest any person ?

- A) A Magistrate can arrest any person if he commits any offence
- B) The Magistrate can arrest any person if he commits any offence in his presence
- C) The Magistrate can arrest any person who has committed a non-cognizable offence
- D) The Magistrate may arrest any person who commits any offence in his person and within local jurisdiction

10. Can a Magistrate direct any other person to arrest ?

- A) The Magistrate May direct any person to arrest any offender

- B) The Magistrate may direct any person who has commit non-bailable offence
- C) The Magistrate may direct any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant
- D) None of the above

11. Is consent of the Central Government is required for arresting a member of the armed force?

- A) If such member has committed the offence in discharge of his official duty
- B) If such person has committed the offence without discharge of his official duty
- C) If such person has committed non-cognizable offence
- D) None of the above

12. Can the State Government by notification direct the provisions of section 45 Cr.P.C. should also be applied to category of the members of the force charged with the maintenance of the public order in a State?

- A) Yes
- B) No

C) The State Government can issue notification by passing a legislation

D) None of the above

13. How an arrest is made ?

A) Actual touching of his body is essential

B) Confining the body of the person to be arrested

C) Actually touch or confine the body of the person
be arrested, unless there be a submission to the
custody by word or action

D) All of the above

14. Can the police officer use force for arresting a person ?

A) He should not use any Force

B) The police officer may use all means necessary to arrest the
offender

C) The police officer may use required force for effecting the
arrest

D) B and C

15. Does section 46 of the code give any right to cause death of an offender while making an arrest ?

- A) No
- B) If the offender is involved in an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life
- C) The police officer may kill the person who has involved in a theft case
- D) B and C

16. Can women offender be arrested before sunrise ?

- A) Normally no women shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise
- B) In exceptional circumstances by taking prior permission arrest of women offender be arrested after sunset and before sunrise
- C) Women offenders cannot be arrested after sunset and before sunrise
- D) A and B

17. What norm must be followed by the police officer if he intends to enter any place of any female(not being the person to be arrested) who according to the custom does not appear in public ?

- A) No norm is required to be followed by the police officer
- B) Police officer should give an opportunity to the female person that she is free to withdraw and afford her reasonable facility for withdrawing
- C) By notifying his intention to enter into the premises he may enter into the premises
- D) All of the above

18. Can a police officer pursue the offender into any place in India ?

- A) No
- B) He can pursue into any place in India for the purpose of arresting without warrant
- C) He has to pursue only with the warrant
- D) None of the above

19. To what restraint can an arrested person be subjected to?

- A) An arrested person should be subjected required restraint
- B) No norm is prescribed
- C) He should not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape
- D) None of the above

20. Who has the duty to inform the arrested person the reasons for his arrest?

- A) Every police officer
- B) Every person
- C) Every police officer or any person arresting any other person
- D) None of the above

21. What should a police officer inform an arrested person in bailable offence ?

- A) He should inform that he is entitled to be released on bail
- B) He should inform only the full particulars of the offence
- C) No duty cast upon the police officer to inform about the nature of the offence
- D) None of the above

22. Who is authorised to search a female person ?

- A) Any person
- B) Any female without strict regard to her decency
- C) The search of female must be made by another female with strict regard to her decency
- D) None of the above

23. Can the police use handcuffs at the time of arrest?

- A) Is not correct
- B) Police can use handcuffs even in bailable offence
- C) Police can use handcuffs in non-bailable offence
- D) Police can use if the offender is dangerous/desperate and finding no other practical way of forbidding escape is available

24. Can handcuffs be used while in remand ?

- A) If it is non-bailable offence
- B) If the accused is involved in rape case
- C) They can use handcuffs only by obtaining special order from the Magistrate to that effect
- D) None of the above

25. Police are permitted the use of force?

- A) At every time of investigation
- B) While arresting a person in bailable offence
- C) Only in case of arrest, search and handling unruly crowds and disbursing unlawful assembly
- D) None of the above

26. Can police use force according to their wish ?

- A) Yes
- B) They are permitted to use force which is required in the circumstances
- C) They can kill a person while arresting him in a theft case
- D) None of the above

27. The police officer has the power to seize offensive weapons from the arrestee?

- A) It is correct
- B) Not correct
- C) The police officer making arrest may take from the arrestee any offensive weapons found on him
- D) B and C

28. Medical practitioner is duty bound to examine the accused?

- A) At the request of police officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector
- B) At the request of any police officer
- C) At the request of Inspector of police only

D) None of the above

29. The Medical practitioner may use such force as is reasonably necessary for examination of accused ?

A) Medical practitioner has no right to use any force

B) He can use reasonable force

C) With the help of police he can use the force

D) None of the above

30. What is the purpose of examining the accused by medical practitioner?

A) To know that the examination will afford evidence as to the commission of the offence

B) To know the physical condition of the arrestee

C) To know the mental condition of the arrestee

D) None of the above

31. Who is authorised to examine medically a female person ?

A) Any registered medical practitioner

B) Any Government Doctor

C) Only by or under the supervision of a female registered medical practitioner

D) All of the above

32. Medical examination under section 53 means-

A) Only physical examination

B) Examination of blood, blood strains, Semen, Swabs in sexual offences

C) Examination sputum and sweat, hair samples, finger nail clippings by the use of modern and Scientific techniques including DNA profiling and such other tests

D) All of the above

33. Private registered medical practitioner is required to examine the accused of rape ?

A) Only Government Doctors are authorized to examine

B) Local authority doctors are authorized to examine

C) In the absence of Government or local authority within the radius of 16 kilo meters from the place offence the registered medical practitioner is required to examine

D) None of the above

34. Private medical practitioner is required to examine the accused of rape ?

- A) On the request of constable
- B) On the request of police officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector
- C) On the request of offender
- D) None of the above

35. The medical practitioner may use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of examination of accused of rape?

- A) Medical practitioner cannot use any force
- B) He can use force in the presence of police officer
- C) He can use force as is reasonably necessary
- D) None of the above

36. Can an arrested person request the Magistrate for the medical examination of his body?

- A) He cannot request
- B) He can request at the time when he is produced only
- C) He can request he is produced before the magistrate or at any time during the period of his detention in custody

D) None of the above

37. What is the purpose of requesting medical examination of his body by the accused under Section 54 of Cr.P.C.?

A) When his body will afford evidence which will disprove the commissioner of offence by him

B) Which will establish the commission by any other person of any offence against his body

C) A and B

D) None of the above

38. Upon such request by the accused for medical examination under Section 54 of Cr.P.C. -

A) The Magistrate is bound to direct the medical examination

B) He can reject the request if he considers that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice

C) A and B

D) None of the above

39. Is medical practitioner bound to furnish copy of the report of examination under Section 54 of Cr.P.C. ?

- A) Yes, he is bound to furnish copy of report of the examination to the accused or the nominated person
- B) Is not bound to furnish copy
- C) Is bound to furnish copy only to the police
- D) None of the above

40. The Magistrate having jurisdiction may direct the person so arrested to subject himself to identification by any person ?

- A) When his identification is considered necessary for the purpose of investigation
- B) He cannot direct such identification
- C) It is the duty of the police who identified
- D) None of the above

41. Can he police officer making investigation by requiring his subordinate to arrest without warrant any person to be arrested ?

- A) He cannot authorize the constables to arrest
- B) He can authorize but he should deliver the order in writing
- C) He should specify the person to be arrested and the offence or the cause for which the arrest is to be made
- D) B and C

42. Can a deputed officer under Section 55 of Cr.P.C. must show the order to the arrestee ?

- A) He must before making the arrest, inform the person to be arrested the substance of the order
- B) And should show the order if requested by the Arrestee
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

43. To whom should the police officer making an arrest without warrant send the arrested person ?

- A) Before a Magistrate having jurisdiction
- B) Before the officer in charge of a police station
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

44. How long can person arrested without warrant bedetained by a police Officer ?

- A) He can detain for a period of 24 hours
- B) He can detain for a period of 24 hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate's Court

C) He can detain in custody for a reasonable period not exceeding 24 hours

D) All of the above

45. Officer in charge of a police station is duty bound to report all apprehensions to-

A) Judicial First Class Magistrate

B) Superintendent of Police

C) District Magistrate, or if he so directs to the Sub-divisional magistrate

D) Sessions Judge

46. How does a person arrested by a police officer be discharged?

A) By his own bond

B) On bail

C) Under the special order of a Magistrate

D) All of the above

47. If a person in lawful custody of the police officer, escapes, the police officer can pursue and arrest him?

A) Any where in India

- B) Any here in the word
- C) Any where in the State
- D) All of the above

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. C
23. D
24. C
25. C
26. B
27. D
28. A

29. B
30. A
31. C
32. D
33. C
34. B
35. C
36. C
37. C
38. C
39. A
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. D
47. A

CHAPTER VI

PROCESS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE

1. Every summons issued by a Court shall be

- A) In Writing
- B In duplicate
- C) Signed by presiding officer of the such court
- D) All of the above

2. Every summons shall bear

- A) Seal of the Court
- B) Seal of the presiding officer
- C) Seal of the Police officer
- D) Seal of the Superintendent of police

3 Who is authorized to serve summons?

- A) Police officer
- B) An officer of the court issuing it

- C) A public servant
- D) All of the above

4. Summons should be served personally

- A) if Practicable, it should be served personally
- B) it can be sent through post
- C) It can be served on the adult male family member
- D) All of the above

5. Service of summons on a corporation is effected by serving it on the-

- A) Secretary
- B) Local Manager
- C) The principal officer of the Corporation
- D) All of the above

6. How can a summon be served when the person summoned cannot be found?

- A) Summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates with some adult male member of his family
- B) Summons may be served by leaving one of the

duplicates with some adult female member of his family

C) Summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicate with his wife

D) All of the above

7. Is servant a member of the family for the purpose of service of summons?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Adult male servant is a member of the family

D) Adult female servant is a member of the family

8. How is the summons served on a Government servant?

A) Summons should ordinarily be sent with duplicate the head of the office

B) It should be served personally

C) It should be sent through courier

D) None of the above

9. What is to be done when a court desires that a summons should be served outside its local jurisdiction?

- A) It should send such summons in duplicate to the concerned magistrate
- B) It can send directly to the concerned person in the emergency
- C) It should send such summons to the concerned police
- D) A and B

10. Every warrant of arrest issued by a court?

- A) Must be in writing
- B) Signed by the presiding officer of the Court
- C) Should bear seal of the Court
- D) All of the above

11. How long should a warrant of arrest remain in force?

- A) A warrant of arrest should remain in force until its cancelled by the Court
- B) Until it is executed
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

12. What must be stated in the bailable warrant ?

- A) The bailable warrant must state the number of sureties
- B) The amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued, are to be respectively bound
- C) The time at which he is to attend before the Court
- D) All the above

13. What must the officer do whenever security is taken by him?

- A) He should keep the bond with him
- B) He should forward the bond to the court
- C) He should forward the bond to the police
- D) None of the above

14. When can the court direct the warrant for its execution to any other person?

- A) It cannot direct
- B) It direct when the court considers that immediate execution of the warrant is necessary
- C) and no police officer is immediately available
- D) B and C

15. To whom should a warrant be directed?

- A) Only to one police officer
- B) It may be directed to one or more police officers
- C) I may be directed only to the officer in charge of the police station
- D) None of the above

16. Can the Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class may direct warrant to any other person for its execution ?

- A) No
- B) He can direct for its execution within its local jurisdiction
- C) He can direct for its execution beyond local jurisdiction
- D) None of the above

17. The magistrate may direct a warrant to any person within its local jurisdiction for the arrest of.

- A) Any escaped convict
- B) Proclaimed offender
- C) Of any person who is accused of non-bailable offence and is evading arrest
- B) All of the above

18. What must be done by the private person after execution of warrant?

- A) He should produce the arrestee before a Magistrate
- B) He should handover the arrestee to the nearest police officer
- C) He should handover the arrestee to the jail authorities
- D) None of the above

19. Can a warrant directed to any police officer be executed by any other police officer?

- A) No
- B) The same police officer has to execute the warrant
- C) Yes, provided his name should be endorsed by the police officer to who it is directed
- D) None of the above

20. Substance of the warrant should be informed to the arrestee ?

- A) Not necessary
- B) Yes
- C) Only if the arrestee demands
- D) B and C

21. Should the warrant of arrest be shown to the arrestee?

- A) Yes, if he demands
- B) No
- C) By showing the warrant he should be arrested
- D) None of the above

22. What should the police officer do after executing the warrant of arrest?

- A) He must produce the arrestee before the court without unnecessary delay
- B) He should produce the arrestee before the Executive Magistrate
- C) He should produce the arrestee before the superintendent of police
- D) None of the above

23. Should delay in proceeding the arrestee after execution of warrant any case exceed 24 hours ?

- B) No
- A) Yes
- C) Depending upon the circumstances

D) None of the above

24. Where can a warrant of arrest be executed ?

A) Within the local jurisdiction of the court issuing

B) At any place in India

C) The warrant can be executed at any place in India including Jammu and Kashmir

D) B and C

25. What is to be done when a warrant is to be executing outside the local jurisdiction of the court issuing it?

A) The court can direct for its execution to the police officer available within his jurisdiction

B) The court may forward the warrant by post or otherwise to any Executive Magistrate within the local limits of jurisdiction it is to be executed

C) The court may forward the warrant by post or otherwise to Superintendent of police or Commissioner of police

D) All of the above

26. What must the court do issuing the warrant for its execution outside jurisdiction?

- A) It must forward the substance of information against the arrestee with necessary documents
- B) Except warrant no document is necessary to be forwarded
- C) No substance of information is required to be forwarded
- D) B and C

27. What is to done by a police officer when he is executing warrant outside its jurisdiction ?

- A) Ordinarily he must take endorsement to an Executive Magistrate or police officer not below the rank of officer in charge of the police station
- B) In certain situations the police officer may execute warrant without taking such endorsement
- A) B and C
- D) None of the above

28. If the court issuing warrant is located more than kilo meters of place of execution of warrant then the arrestee must be produced

- A) Before the judicial first class magistrate of that jurisdiction
- B) Before the executive magistrate or Superintendent of police

C) He should be brought before the court which issued the warrant

D) None of the above

29. What should the Executive Magistrate do after the production of the arrestee after execution of warrant?

A) The magistrate satisfy that the person arrested person appears to be right person then he will direct his removal in custody into such court

B) The magistrate must remand the arrestee to the jail

C) The magistrate must direct the police to produce the arrestee before the concerned court

D) None of the above

30. A non-bailable warrant was issued against a person who was involved in an offence under section 337 I.P.C. can he be enlarged on bail by Executive Magistrate or the Superintendent of police before whom he was produced?

A) They cannot grant any bail

B) They can grant bail as per section 81(1) Cr.P.C.

C) They can grant bail if it is a bailable warrant

D) None of the above

31. Who is authorize to give bail to an arrested person on execution of warrant if he is arrested for committing non-bailable offence ?

- A) Superintendent of police
- B) Executive Magistrate
- C) Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Sessions Judge of the district in which the arrest is made
- D) None of the above

32. What is to be considered by C.J.M. or Sessions Judge before granting bail to a person produced on execution of non bailable warrant in non bailable offence?

- A) They must consider the age of the accused
- B) They must consider the gender of the accused
- C) They must consider the information and documents referred to in sub-section 2 of section 78
- D) None of the above

33. Against whom a proclamation will be issued?

- A) Against whom a warrant has been issued and he is absconding

- B) Against a person who is concealing himself show that such warrant cannot be executed
- C) Against any accused
- D) D and B

34. The proclamation shall be published -

- A) Conspicuous place of town or the village in which such person ordinarily resides
- B) Shall be affixed to some consequence part of the house or the homestead in which person ordinary resides
- C) A copy shall-be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house
- D) All of the above

35. The court issuing proclamation may order attachment of

- A) Moveable property
- C) Any property
- B) Immoveable property
- D) All of the above

36. Can the court order the attachment the property of absconding Accused?

- A) Before proclamation for person absconding
- B) At the time of proclamation
- C) At any time the issue of the proclamation
- D) All of the above

37. Is it necessary to record reasons in writing while issuing the attachment of the property?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) After issuing attachment order a Court has to record reasons
- D) None of the above

38. When can the court order the attachment and proclamation simultaneously?

- A) The court cannot order the attachment and proclamation simultaneously
- B) If the person is about to dispose of his whole or any of his property
- C) Is about to remove the whole or any part of the property from the local jurisdiction of the court
- D) B and C

39. If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or moveable property then the attachment can be made?

- A) By seizure
- B) By the appointment of a receiver
- C) By order in writing prohibiting the deliver of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf or by all are any two of such methods
- D) All of the above

40. In any person interested in the property to be attached make objections to the attachment if so, what is the period?

- A) Yes. within six months from the date of attachment
- B) Yes, within nine months from the date of attachment
- C) Yes, within twelve months from the date of attachment
- D) None of the above

41. Can a court issue warrant in lieu of, or in addition to summons?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Only in warrant cases
- D) None of the above

42. When does the court issue such warrant of arrest?

- A) If the court sees reason to believe that he has absconded
- B) If the court sees reason to believe that he will not obey the summons
- C) If he fail to appear after service of the summons
- D) All of the above

Answers-

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. B
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. B
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. B

29. A
30. B
31. C
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. D
36. C
37. A
38. D
39. D
40. A
41. A
42. D

CHAPTER VII

PROCESS TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF THINGS

A-Summons to produce

1. Can any officer in charge of a police station issue written order to the person for production of documents believed it to be in his possession ?

- A) The police officer has no such power
- B) The police officer has got such power under section 91
- C) The police officer has got such power under section 92
- D) All of the above

2. Who can order the postal or telegraph authority to deliver a document parcel or thing to a specified person?

- A) District Magistrate
- B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- C) Court of sessions or High Court

D) All of the above

3. Such an order can be made for the purpose of

A) Any investigation

B) Inquiry or trial

C) Other proceedings under the code

D) All of the above

4. Who is authorize to issue warrant of search of a place containing stolen property or forged documents etc.

A) District Magistrate

B) Sub-divisional magistrate

C) Magistrate of the first class

D) All of the above

5. Who is authorized to order the search of a person illegally confined in a place?

A) District magistrate

B) Sub-divisional magistrate

C) Magistrate of the first class

D) All of the above

6. What sort of property can be seized by a police officer under section 102 of Cr.PC. ?

- A) He may seize any property which may be alleged to have been stolen
- B) Which may be suspected to have been stolen
- C) Which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of commission of any offence
- D) All of the above

7. What is the duty of the police officer immediately after the seizure of the property ?

- A) He should report to the Concerned Magistrate
- B) He should report to the Superintendent of Police.
- C) He should report to the Inspector of Police
- D) None of the above

8. If the property seized under section 102 cannot be conveniently transported to the court?

- A) The police officer may handover the property to any person
- B) The police officer shall secure proper accommodation for the custody of the property

- C) The police officer is required to get the orders from the court
- D) None of the above

9. If the property seized is subject to natural decay and if the person entitled to the possession of the property is unknown ?

- A) The police officer may sold in auction the property
- B) He may sold in auction the property only under the orders of the Superintendent of police
- C) He may auction the property only by taking the order from the court
- D) None of the above

10. Can any magistrate direct search of place in his presence?

- A) Only judicial magistrate
- B) Only executive magistrate
- C) Any magistrate who is competent to issue a search warrant
- D) All of the above

11. Who are the persons authorized to conduct search without warrant within the jurisdiction ?

- A) Officer in charge of police station

- B) investigating police officer
- C) Subordinate police officer authorized by officer-in charge at police station or IO in writing. (section 165) 1,2,3
- D) All of the above

12. Who are the persons authorized to conduct search without warrant outside the jurisdiction ?

- A) On the basis of requisition of officer in charge of a police station or investigating officer of another officer in charge of police station of outside jurisdiction
- B) The officer in charge of a police station or the L.O. in emergency circumstances
- C) Executive Magistrate of outside jurisdiction
- D) A and B

13. Who must conduct the search under Section 165 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) The police officer proceeding under sub-section I(165) must if practicable conduct the search in person
- B) Any person
- C) Executive magistrate
- D) None of the above

14. What are the conditions required for conducting search without warrant?

- A) There must be reasonable ground for believing that a search is essential for investigation
- B) The offence with regard to which search is to be conducted must be a cognizable offence
- C) A and B
- D) Without any reasonable grounds

15. Can the police officer appoint a subordinate to conduct the search under Section 165 of Cr.P.C. ?

- A) He can appoint the subordinate officer
- B) He cannot appoint the subordinate officer
- C) None of the above

16. Recording of reasons is required when a subordinate officer is appointed for search under Section 165 of Cr.P.C.?

- A Yes
- B) No
- C) He can authorize in writing his subordinate for making of a search

D) None of the above

17. What procedure must be followed for appointing the subordinate officer for search under Section 16S of Cr.P.C.?

A) The police officer must deliver an order in writing

B) He should specify the place to be search

C) He should specify the things for which the search is to be made

D) All of the above

18. Which provisions of the Code will apply to a sea made u/s.165 ?

A) General provisions has to searches contained section 100

B) General provisions has to searches contained in section 99

C) General provisions has to searches contained in section 98

D) None of the above

19. To whom should the copies of any record made under sub-section 1 or sub-section 3 of 165 be sent?

A) To the nearest Magistrate

- B) To the Executive Magistrate
- C) To the superior police officer
- D) To the nearest Magistrate empower to take cognizance of the offence

20. Who are the persons authorized to conduct search without warrant out side the jurisdiction?

- A) On the basis of requisition of officer in charge of a police station or investigating officer of another officer in charge of police station of out side jurisdiction
- B) The officer in charge of a police station or the I.O. in emergency circumstances
- C) Executive magistrate of out side jurisdiction
- D) A and B

21. What procedure must be followed by the officer of the different police station for conducting the search for which the request was made ?

- A) He must proceed according to the section 165 and shall forward the thing found to the officer who made request for search
- B) He must proceed according to section 165 and shall forward the things found to his Magistrate

C) He must proceed according to section 165 and shall forward the things found to his superior officer

D) All of the above

22. From whom, the owner or occupier of the place searched can get a copy of the record free of cost ?

A) The magistrate

B) The police officer

C) The Superintendent of police

D) None of the above

23. What must the owner or occupier do to get a copy of the record?

A) He must make oral request to the police officer

B) He must make an application to the magistrate

C) He must make an application to the police officer

D) None of the above

24. What is to be done by 1.0. when evidence is available in a country or place outside India ?

- A) Then he must make an application to any criminal court to issue a letter of request
- B) He must make an application to an authority in that country.
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

25. How should the letter of request be sent to the other country?

- A) A letter of request be sent in a manner specified by the Central Government
- B) A letter of request be sent in a manner specified by the State Government
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

26. Every statement recorded or document or thing received under the letter of request shall be deemed to be ?

- A) The evidence collected during the course of investigation
- B) Only document shall be deemed to be evidence collected during the course of investigation
- C) Only thing received shall be deemed to be evidence collected during the course of investigation

D) None of the above

27. Who is authorized to deal with any letter of request issued by competent foreign court ?

A) Concerned court in India

B) Central Government

C) State Government

D) All of the above

28. What should the Central Government do when it receives such a letter of request ?

A) It may forward the same to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

B) It may forward the same to any Magistrate

C) It may forward the same to any Magistrate who is specifically appointed

D) A and C

29. What should Magistrate do when he receives the letter of request forwarded by the Central Government ?

A) He must handover the letter to the concerned police

- B) He must summon the person before him and record his statement and order him to produce the require documents
- C) He must forward the letter to the Superintendent of police
- D) He must forward the letter to the Executive Magistrate

30. To whom should magistrate or the police officer forward all the evidence taken and things collected

- A) Directly to the Foreign country
- B) To the Central Government
- C) To the State Government
- D) None of the above

31. What should the Central Government do when all the evidences are forwarded to it ?

- A) It should sent them to the Concerned court who issued the letter of request
- B) It should forward to the concerned Authority who issued letter of request
- C)A and B
- D) None of the above

32. Who is authorized to examine medically the victim of rape ?

- A) Registered medical practitioner employed in Government Hospital
- B) Registered medical practitioner employed In a Hospital run by local authority
- C) Any other registered medical practitioner in the absence of the above said doctors
- D) All of the above

33. Before conducting examination medical practitioner has to obtain consent from -

- A) Victim of the rape
- B) Of a person competent to give such consent on her behalf
- C) A and B
- D) The Investigating officer

34. To whom the report shall be forwarded by the medical practitioner ?

- A) To the concerned court
- B) To the Superintendent of police
- C) To the investigating officer

D) To the executive officer

Answers –

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 32. D |
| 2. D | 33. C |
| 3. D | 34. C |
| 4. D | |
| 5. D | |
| 6. D | |
| 7. A | |
| 8. A | |
| 9. B | |
| 10. C | |
| 11. D | |
| 12. D | |
| 13. A | |
| 14. C | |
| 15. A | |
| 16. A | |
| 17. D | |
| 18. A | |
| 19. D | |
| 20. D | |
| 21. A | |
| 22. A | |
| 23. B | |
| 24. C | |
| 25. A | |
| 26. A | |
| 27. B | |
| 28. D | |
| 29. B | |
| 30. B | |
| 31. C | |

CHAPTER VII-A

Reciprocal arrangements for assistance in certain matters and Procedure for Attachment and Forfeiture of Property

1. What is meant by "Contracting State" ?

- A) It means a Foreign Country
- B) It means any Country in respect of which arrangements have been made by the Central Government
- C) It means another State in India
- D) None of the above

2. What is meant by "proceeds of crime" ?

- A) It means any property derived by a person as a result of criminal activity
- B) It means any property obtained by any person as a result of criminal activity
- C) It means value of any property derived by a person as a result of criminal activity
- D) All of the above

Answers –

1. B

2. D

CHAPTER VIII

SECURITY FOR KEEPING PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

1. Chapter VIII deals with

- A) Prevention of crime
- B) Prevention of disturbance of public tranquility
- C) Prevention of breach of peace
- D) All of the above

2. Who can exercise power under section 106 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) Sessions Judges
- B) Chief Judicial Magistrate(Judicial First Class Magistrate)

C) Any superior court to JFCM and Court of Session while sitting in appeal or revision

D) All of the above

3. What are the two pre-requisite for passing order under section 106?

A Conviction followed by sentence

B) Conviction followed by admonition

C) Conviction followed by taking a bond under section 360 of Cr.PC.

D) Conviction followed by taking a bond under the Probation of Offenders Act

4. What are the offences for which a person may be ordered to execute a bond to keep peace under section 106 of the Code ?

A) Offences against public tranquility(Chapter VII of I.PC. Section 141 to 160 excluding section 153-A, 153-B and 154

B) Offences involving breach of peace assault or using any criminal force or committing mischief, affray, unlawful assembly

C) Any offence of criminal intimidation

D) All of the above

5. What is the maximum period of a bond executed under section 106 of the Code?

- A) 3 years
- C) 2 years
- B) 1 year
- D) 4 years

6. Who will exercise power under section 107 of Cr.PC

- A) District Magistrate
- B) Sub Divisional Magistrate and Executive Magistrate
- C) Judicial Magistrate
- D) A and B

7. What is the period for which an order to execute a bond can be made under section 107 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) For a Period not exceeding one year
- B) For a period not exceeding two years
- C) For a period not exceeding three years
- D) For a period not exceeding four year

8. Is there is any imprisonment if the delinquent is unable to execute a bond as required under Section 107 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) Yes, he is liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till one year whichever is earlier
- B) Yes, he is liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till two years whichever is earlier
- C) Yes, he is liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till three years whichever is earlier
- D) Yes, he is liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till four years whichever is earlier

9. Who has the authority to order the execution of a bond to secure for the good behavior from a person disseminating seditious matters?

- A) Executive Magistrate
- B) Judicial First Class Magistrate
- C) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D) All of the above

10. Good behavior under Section 108 of Cr.P.C. means-

- A) The person should not commit any illegal or unlawful act, nor will the person be involved in any act of sedition (Section 124-A of I.P.C.)

- B) Promoting enmity between classes (Section 153-A of I.P.C., act against national integration(Section 153B of I.P.C.)
- C) Act of insulting any religion or religious beliefs of any class of persons(Section 295-A) of LPC., Act of defaming or intimidating a judge, circulation of obscene inflammatory matters(Section 292 of I.P.C)
- D) All of the above

11. Is there is any imprisonment if the delinquent is unable to execute a bond under Section 108 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) Yes, he is liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till one year whichever is earlier
- B)Yes, he is liable for single imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till two years whichever is earlier
- C) Yes, he is Liable for simple imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till three years whichever is earlier
- D) Yes, he is liable for simple Imprisonment till the time he executes the bond or till four years whichever is earlier

12. Who has the authority to order the execution of a bond to secure for the good behavior from the suspected persons

- A) Executive Magistrate
- B) Judicial First Class Magistrate

- C) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D) All of the above

13. What is the purpose of taking bond under section 109 of the Code ?

- A) It is the security for good behavior from suspected persons
- B) It is the security for good behavior from habitual offenders
- C) It is the security for good behavior from persons disseminating seditious matters
- D) All of the above

14. Can the Executive Magistrate require a bond from suspected persons who are residing out side his jurisdiction?

- A) The Executive Magistrate can demand a bond from suspected persons who are residing within his jurisdiction only
- B) The Executive Magistrate can demand a bond from suspected persons who are residing out side his jurisdiction
- C) The Executive Magistrate can demand a bond from suspected persons who are residing within his jurisdiction and out side of his jurisdiction
- D) None of the above

15. What is the maximum period of bond required by the Executive Magistrate from suspected persons?

- B) 2 years
- A) 3 years
- C) 1 year
- D) 4 years

16. What are the consequences for failure to execute a bond when it is required by the Executive Magistrate from suspected persons ?

- A) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behavior be simple
- B) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behavior be rigorous
- C) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behavior be simple or rigorous
- D) None of the above

17. Who can be called as suspected person under section 109 of the Code?

- A) A person taking precaution to conceal his presence

B) That there is reason to believe that he is doing action of such conceal with a view to commit commission of cognizable offence

C) A and B

D) None of the above

18. Who has the authority to order execution of a bond for good behavior from habitual offenders?

A) Executive Magistrate

B) Judicial Magistrate of First Class

C) Chief Judicial Magistrate

D) All of the above

19. What is the maximum period of bond which is required to be demanded by the Executive Magistrate under Section 110 of the Code ?

A) 1 year

C) 3 years

B) 2 years

D) 4 years

20. Failing to execute a bond under section 110 of the code warrants?

- A) Simple imprisonment up to 3 years or till execution of bond is completed whichever is earlier
- B) Rigorous imprisonment up to 3 years or till execution of bond is completed whichever is earlier
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

21. How an order is made when an Executive Magistrate acts under section 107, 108, 109 or 110 of the Code?

- A) He shall make an order in writing
- B) Setting forth the substance of the information received
- C) The amount of bond to be executed, the terms for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties if any required
- D) All of the above

22. What procedure must be followed if the person in respect of whom the order under section 111 is made is present in the court?

- A) He must be directed to execute bond

- B) The order must be read over to him
- C) If he desires, the substance of the order must be explained to him
- D) B and C

23. What procedure must be followed if the required person is not present under security proceeding's in the Court ?

- A) Magistrate must issue a warrant
- B) Magistrate must issue summons
- C) Magistrate may issue summons or warrant
- D) None of the above

24. When can Executive Magistrate issue warrant of arrest without issuing summons?

- A) He cannot issue warrant without issuing summons
- B) Whenever the Magistrate receives any information that the person may cause serious breach of peace
- C) That the breach of peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person
- D) B and C

25. When can he direct to execute a bond during inquiry?

- A) He cannot direct to execute a bond during inquiry
- B) After the commencement and before the completion of the inquiry if the Magistrate considers that immediate measures are necessary for the prevention breach of peace
- C) The disturbance of the public tranquility or commission of any offence
- D) B and C

26. When will the inquiry under 116 be completed ?

- A) It shall be completed within a period of one year from the date of commencement
- B) It shall be completed within a period of three months from the date of commencement
- C) It shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of commencement
- D) None of the above

27. What will happen to the security proceeding if inquiry is not completed within 6 months?

- A) The proceedings stand terminated
- B) The proceedings may be continued beyond 6 months for the special reasons in writing by the Magistrate

C) A and B

D) None of the above

28. Who has the power to release a person who fail to give security under this chapter?

A) The District Magistrate in case of an order passed by an Executive Magistrate under section 117

B) The Chief Judicial Magistrate in any other case

C) A and B

D) Sessions Judge

Answers –

1. D

2. D

3. A

4. D

5. A

6. D

7. A

8. A

9. A

10. D

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. A

15. C

16. C

17. C

18. A

19. C

20. C

21. D

22. D

23. B

24. D

25. D

26. C

27. C

28. C

CHAPTER IX

ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS

1. For the purpose of maintenance under Chapter IX of the Code wife includes?

- A) Wife
- B) A woman who has been divorced, or obtained divorce from her husband and has not remarried
- C) A and B
- D) Remarried divorcee woman

2. Who can be ordered to maintain parents ?

- A) Any person, having sufficient means, neglect or refuses to maintain
- B) Only male persons will be order to maintain
- C) Only Female persons will be order to maintain
- D) None of the above

3. Who has the authority to make an order for maintenance?

- A) A Magistrate of the First Class
- B) District Magistrate
- C) Executive Magistrate
- D) Sessions Judge

4. What amount of monthly allowance can be ordered by a Magistrate?

- A) A monthly rate not exceeding Rs.500/
- B) A monthly rate as the Magistrate thinks fit
- C) A monthly rate not exceeding Rs.1,000/
- D) A monthly rate not exceeding Rs.2.000/

5. Who are entitled for maintenance?

- A) Wife
- B) Legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not
- C) Legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury)
- D) Father or mother
- E) All of the above

6. That the interim maintenance application and expenses shall be disposed of within -

- A) 60 days from the date of service of notice of the application to the respondent

- B) 30 days from the date of service of notice of the application to the respondent
- C) 90 days from the date of service of notice of the application to the respondent
- D) None of the above

7. From what date shall allowance or interim maintenance or expenses be payable ?

- A) Payable from the date of the order
- B) Payable from the date of the application for maintenance
- C) A and B
- D) From the date when the petitioners were unable to maintain themselves

8. What action can be taken by the Magistrate if any of the person order to pay maintenance fails to pay the amount without sufficient cause?

- A) For every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines
- B) The Magistrate may sentence such person for the whole or any part of each months allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding
- C) A and B

D) The Magistrate cannot take any action

9. How long can the respondent be kept in jail ?

A) He can be kept in jail for one month or until payment is made

B) He can be kept in jail for two months or until payment is made

C) He can be kept in jail for three months or until payment is made

D) He can be kept in jail for four months or until payment is made

10. When can a warrant be issued for recovery of any amount due under section 125?

A) When application is made to the Court

B) It should be made within a period of one year from the date on which it became due

C) A and B

D) It should be made within a period of two years from the date Of which it become due

11. A wife is not entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding from her husband under section 125?

- A) If she is living in adultery
- B) If she refuses to live with her husband without any sufficient reason
- C) If they are living separately by mutual consent
- D) All of the above

12. When can a Magistrate cancel his order for maintenance issued in favor of a wife ?

- A) On proof that wife is living in adultery
- B) On proof that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband
- C) On proof that they are living separately by mutual consent
- D) All of the above

13. In which place can a proceeding under section 125 be taken against any person ?

- A) Where he is residing
- B) Where he or his wife is residing

C) Where he last resided with his wife or with the mother of the illegitimate child

D) All of the above

14. All evidence in 125 proceedings shall be taken?

A) In the presence of respondent

B) When his personal is dispensed with in the presence of his pleader

C) A and B

D) In the absence of respondent also

15. When does the Magistrate decides petition under section 125 ex parte ?

A) When the respondent is willfully avoiding service

B) When the respondent is willfully neglecting to attend the Court

C) A and B

D) Court cannot decide a case ex parte

16. Should a copy of the order of maintenance or interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding be given by the Court to the person in whose favour it is made ?

- A) Yes, but it must be given on payment of fee
- B) Yes, but it must be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made
- C) Yes, but it must be given without payment to the guardian if the person claiming the maintenance is minor
- D) B and C

17. The magistrate must satisfy to enforce the orders of maintenance

- A) The identity of the parties
- B) The non-payment of allowances or expenses due
- C) A and B

Answers –

1. C

2. A

3. A

4. B

5. E

6. A

7. C

8. C

9. A

10. C

11. D

12. D

13. D

14. C

15. C

16. D

17. C

CHAPTER X

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND TRANQUILITY

A-Unlawful Assemblies

1. Who has the authority to command dispersal of any unlawful assembly?

- A) Any Executive Magistrate
- B) Officer in charge of a police station
- C) In the absence of officer in charge of a police station any police officer, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may command the dispersal of any unlawful assembly
- D) All of the above

2 How many persons constitutes unlawful assembly?

- A) Any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace is an unlawful assembly
- B) Any assembly of two or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace is an unlawful assembly
- C) Any assembly of three or more persons likely to cause disturbance of the public peace is an unlawful assembly

D) Any assembly of four or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace is an Unlawful assembly

3. When can the Executive Magistrate of the highest rank present near the unlawful assembly order the armed forces to disperse such assembly ?

A) If any such assembly cannot be dispersed otherwise

B) If the things that it is necessary for public security that it should be dispersed

C) A and B

D) Executive Magistrate has no authority to direct the armed forces to disperse unlawful assembly

4. What order can be made by the Executive Magistrate to the officer in command of the armed forces?

A) He can order him to disperse the assembly with the help of armed forces under his command

B) To arrest and confine such persons forming the unlawful assembly

C) A and B

5. How much force can be used by the officer of armed forces for dispersing the unlawful assembly and for arresting its members ?

- A) He must use little force as if necessary while executing the order
- B) He must do little injury to person and property while executing the order
- C) A and B
- D) He cannot use any force

6. When can any commissioned or Gazette officer of the armed forces disperse any unlawful assembly without any order from the Executive Magistrate?

- A) Firstly such action can be taken only when the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly
- B) Such action cannot be taken where an Executive Magistrate can be communicated with
- C) A and B
- D) He cannot disperse unlawful assembly without any order from the Executive Magistrate

7. Who is having authority to disperse any unlawful assembly to the help of armed forces under his command and arrest and confine its members without any order from the Executive Magistrate ?

- A) Any commissioned officer of the armed forces
- B) Any gazetted officer of the armed forces
- C) A and B
- D) No officer of the armed force have power to disperse unlawful assembly

B-Public Nuisance

8. Who can make a conditional order requiring any person causing any obstruction or nuisance to remove such obstruction or nuisance ?

- A) District Magistrate
- B) Sub-divisional Magistrate
- C) Any Executive Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government
- D) All of the above

9. When can District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government make a conditional order ?

- A) He can make such a conditional order when he receives a report from the police officer
- B) He can make such a conditional order when he receives information from any other source and after making is own enquiry
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

10. What can be considered by Magistrate as nuisance ?

- A) Any unlawful obstruction in any public place, public way, river, channel which is lawfully used by the public
- B) Conduct of any trade, occupation, keeping of an goods injuries to the health or physical comfort of the community
- C) Construction of any building, disposal of any substance, which is likely to cause explosion
- D) All of the above

11. Who are empowered to issue order under Section 144 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) District Magistrate

- B) Sub-divisional Magistrate
- C) Any Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government
- D) All of the above

12. How long can an order under Section 144 remain in force ?

- A) It will remain in force for a period not more than two months
- B) It will remain in force for a period not more than three months
- C) It will remain in force for a period not more than four months
- D) It will remain in force for a period not more than six months

13. When does the State Government extend the period of two months under Section 144?

- A) It may extend the period of enforcement when the State Government considers necessary for preventing danger to human life, health or safety
- B) It may extend the period of enforcement when the State Government considers necessary for preventing a riot or any affray
- C) A and B

D) None of the above

14. How long can an order under Section 144 be extended by the State Government?

A) It can extend for a further period not exceeding six months

B) It can extend for a further period not exceeding eight months

C) It can extend for a further period not exceeding ten months

D) It can extend for a further period not exceeding one year

15. When does District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or any Executive Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government make such an order under Section 144 ?

A) If he considers that such direction is likely to prevent obstruction, annoyance, injury to any person lawfully employed

B) If he considers that such direction is likely to prevent danger to human life, health or safety

C) If he considers that such direction is likely to prevent a disturbance of public tranquility, or a riot, or an affray

D) All of the above

16. What is the object of Section 145 of the Code?

- A) Its to provide a quick and cheap substitute for a Civil proceedings
- B) It is object is to prevent a breach of the peace
- C) The proceedings are taken in the interest of private parties
- D) None of the above

Answers –

1. D

2. A

3. C

4. C

5. C

6. C

7. C

8. D

9. C

10. D

11. D

12. A

13. C

14. A

15. D

16. B

CHAPTER XI

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE

1. Who may interpose for the purpose of preventing the commission of any cognizable offence?

- A) Officer in charge of a police station only
- B) Inspector of police only
- C) Every police officer
- D) None of the above

2. To whom should every police officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence communicate ?

- A) He must communicate such information to the police officer to whom he is subordinate
- B) To any other officer whose duty is to prevent commission of cognizable offences
- C) To any other officer who will take cognizance of the commission of any such offence
- D) All of the above

3. When can a person arrested under Sub-section (1) of 151 be detained in custody for a period exceeding 24 hours from the time of arrest?

A) If his further detention is required or authorized under any other provisions of Cr.P.C.

B) If his further detention is required under any other law in force

C) A and B

D) None of the above

4. Which police officer having authority to prevent any injury committed in his view to any public property or the removal or injury of any public land mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation ?

A) Every police officer

B) Officer in charge of a police station only

C) Inspector of police only

D) None of the above

5. Who can enter any place within the limits of his police station for the purpose of inspecting tor any weights and measures.

A) Officer in charge of police station

B) Any police officer

C) Head constable

D) All of the above

Answers-

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. A

CHAPTER XII

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE

1. The detention beyond 24 hours without Magistrate's permission would be illegal and the detaining officer would be criminally liable for?

- A) Wrongful confinement under Section 342
- B) Wrongful restraint under Section 341
- C) No punishment
- D) A and B

2. If the investigation is not completed within 24 hours?

- A) The arrestee should be forwarded to the concerned Magistrate
- B) The arrestee should be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate
- C) The arrestee should be forwarded to the nearest Executive magistrate
- D) The arrestee should be forwarded to the nearest Superintendent of police

3. When can the person arrested is forwarded to the magistrate?

- A) If the officer feels that there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded
- B) Whenever there is arrest he should be forwarded to the Magistrate
- C) Even in the preventive arrest the arrested person should be forwarded to the Magistrate
- D) All of the above

4. What should be forwarded by the police officer to the Magistrate along with the accused ?

- A) Remand report
- B) Entries of the case diary
- C) Copy of the FIR
- D) All of the above

5. What is the duration for which the magistrate can authorize the detention in custody ?

- A) He can order the detention for a term not exceeding 15 days in the whole
- B) He can order the detention for a term not exceeding days in the whole
- C) He can order the detention for a term not exceeding 30 days in the whole
- D) None of the above

6. What purpose, the police is given 24 hours to detain an arrested person in its custody?

- A) Interrogating the accused to know about the details of offence and other accomplices
- B) To make recoveries

C) To get confessions of the accused recorded by judicial magistrate

D) All of the above

7. A magistrate who has no jurisdiction to try the case considers further detention unnecessary ?

A) He may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction

B) He may order the accused to be forwarded to the Superintendent of police having such jurisdiction

C) He may order the accused to be forwarded to the Executive Magistrate having such jurisdiction

D) None of the above

8. Remand means-

A) Sending back the accused to custody to facilitate investigation

B) Sending back the accused to custody to facilitate enquiry

C) Sending back the accused to custody to facilitate trial

D) All of the above

9. Custody means

- A) Immediate charge and control excised by a perso
- B) Police custody
- C)Judicial custody
- D) All of the above

10. The following authority can grant police custody of the accused ?

- A) Any Judicial Magistrate
- B) Any Executive Magistrate on whom power of Judicial Magistrate has been conferred
- C) Any Magistrate of second class specifically empowered by the High Court
- D) All of the above

11. Physical presence of the accused is necessary for remand?

- A) Yes
- B) In Andhra Pradesh through the medium of electronic linkage
- C) A and B
- D) Not required

12. Should magistrate authorize detention in police custody?

- A) Yes, but while authorizing he should record reasons for doing so
- B) No
- C) Yes, but recording of reasons not required
- D) None of the above

13. To whom the magistrate, other than CJM., making police custody send the copy of the order?

- A) He must send it to the Sessions Judge
- B) He must send it to the CJM.,
- C) He must send it to the Superintendent of Police
- D) None of the above

14. The Executive Magistrate empowered to act as judicial Magistrate cannot give police remand for more than?

- A) 15 days
- C) 7 days
- B) 10 days
- D) 5 days

15. A person held in judicial custody can be transferred to police custody or vice-versa with in a period of

- A) First 30 days
- B) First 15 days
- C) For a period of 15 days any time during the judicial custody
- D) For a period of 30 days any time during the judicial custody

16. An order of remand should not be passed ?

- A) Without physical production of the accused
- B) Accused may be produced through the medium of video linkage in Andhra Pradesh
- C) A and B

17. The magistrate must be satisfied ?

- A) That adequate grounds exists for remanding a person
- B) With the remand report
- C) With the case diary
- D) None of the above

18. Judicial Magistrate can authorize the detention of accused in judicial custody for a period ?

- A) Not exceeding 90 days when the investigation relates to offence punishable with death

- B) Not exceeding 90 days when the Investigation relates to offence punishable with imprisonment for life
- C) Not exceeding 90 days when the investigation relates to offence punishable with imprisonment not less than 10 years or more
- D) All of the above

19. Judicial Magistrate can authorize the detention in judicial custody for a period ?

- A) Not exceeding 60 days when investigation relates to offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than 10 years
- B) Not exceeding 60 days when investigation relates to offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than 7 years
- C) Not exceeding 60 days when investigation relates to offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than 5 years
- D) None of the above

20. A person was detained in judicial custody for more than 60 days on the allegation of committing of offence under section 306 1.P.C. Can he be entitled for bail

- A) He is entitled for the bail
- B) He is not entitled for the bail
- C) He is Entitled for the bail only on completion of 90bdays

D) and C

21. When can an accused person is Produced before the nearest Executive Magistrate on whom the powers of judicial Magistrate has been conferred ?

- A) In the absence of Judicial magistrate
- B) In the absence of second class Magistrate
- C) He can produce whenever required
- D) None of the above

22. What should such Executive Magistrate do with regard to the custody of the accused person ?

- A) Such executive magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing authorize the detention in any custody for a term not exceeding 7 days in the whole
- B) Such Executive Magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing authorize the detention in any custody for a term not exceeding 10 days in the whole
- C) Such Executive Magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing authorize the detention in any custody for a term not exceeding 15 days in the whole

D) Such Executive Magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing authorize the detention in any custody for a term not exceeding one month in the whole

23. Executive magistrate on whom judicial magisterate powers are conferred can grant police custody for period not exceeding

A) 15 days

C) 10 days

3) 7 days

D) 2 days

24. Where an order for further detention is not made a magistrate competent to make such order after the remand of 7 days by the Executive Magistrate.

A) The arrestee is entitled to be released on bail

B) The Executive Magistrate may extend the remand

C) The Executive Magistrate may extend the remand if memo is filed by the police with additional grounds

D) Accused is not entitled to be released on bail

25. Should the executive magistrate authorize detention in the police custody ?

A) Yes. By record his reasons for doing so

- B) Without recording his reasons he can authorize police custody
- C) If sufficient grounds are there he can grant police custody
- D) None of the above

26. Can the magistrate make an order stopping further investigation ?

- A) If it is a summons case he can stop further investigation
- B) If investigation is not completed within a period of six months from the date of arrest of accused in a summons case
- C) If investigation is not completed within a period of six months from the date of arrest of accused in a warrant case
- D) None of the above

27. Can the magistrate order continuation of the investigation beyond the period of six months from the date of arrest of accused in summons case ?

- A) If he records special reasons
- B) If in the interest of justice the continuation of investigation is necessary
- C) A and B
- D) He cannot order continuation of investigation

28. The Sessions Judge can vacate the order passed by a magistrate stopping investigation under section 167(5)?

- A) If he satisfied that further investigation into the offence ought to be made
- B) He can vacate on application
- C) He can vacate on information
- D) All Of the above

29. Bail granted for default can be cancelled or not ?

- A) It can be cancelled if there are grounds
- B) The bail granted under section 167(2) is to be treated as the bail granted under the chapter 33 of Cr.P.C., therefore it can be cancelled
- C) There is no provision for cancellation of the bail for the bail granted under section 167(2)
- D) A and B

30. Police custody can be granted ?

- A) If the magistrate is satisfied that there is a good ground for doing so
- B) If the magistrate is satisfied with the general statement made by the I.O. to the effect that the accused may be able to give further information

C) If the magistrate is satisfied that the accused is able to show the articles involved in the offence

D) A and C

31. Section 156 Cr.P.C. empowers ?

A) The officer in charge of the police station to investigate any cognizable case

B) The superior police officers to investigate any cognizable case

C) The Head constable to investigate non-cognizable case

D) The constable to investigate cognizable case

32. Section 157 Cr.P.C. permits the officer in charge of the police station to get a case investigated by ?

A) Police constable

B) Head constable

C) His subordinate officer

D) All of the above

33. When any subordinate police officer has made any investigation he shall report the result of such investigation to-

A) His superior police officer

- B) Sub-inspector of police
- C) Officer in charge of a police station
- D) None of the above

34. Can an officer in charge of police station grant bail in non-bailable offences?

- A) If it appears that there is no sufficient evidence
- B) No reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a magistrate
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

35. There are only two sections available in the Code to grant bail in non-bailable offence by an officer of the police station. Those are-

- A) 169 and 170
- B) 169 and 437 (2)
- B) 169 and 437(1)
- D) 437 and 170

36. When the officer in charge of the police station concludes that no sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion exist against the accused person, he should release the accused?

- A) On personal bond
- B) Without sureties
- C) With sureties
- D) All of the above

Answers –

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. C

15. B
16. C
17. A
18. D
19. A
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. D

29. D
30. D
31. A
32. D
33. C
34. C
35. C
36. D

CHAPTER XIII

JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURT IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

1. Where it consists of several acts in different local areas it may be inquired and tried by a court-

- A) Having jurisdiction over any such local areas
- B) Having jurisdiction over all of such local areas
- C) Having jurisdiction over any such local area of the last offence committed
- D) None of the above

2. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed

- A) It may be inquired into and tried by a court having jurisdiction over any such local areas
- B) Having jurisdiction over all of such local areas
- C) Having jurisdiction over any such local area of the last offence committed
- D) None of the above

3. When an offence is continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one

- A) It may be inquired into and tried by a court having jurisdiction over any such local area where the offence was first started
- B) It may be inquired into and tried by a court having jurisdiction over any such local area where the offence was ended
- C) It may be inquired into and tried by a court having jurisdiction over any such area
- D) None of the above

4. When an act is an offence by reason or anything which has been done, And of a consequence which has ensure

- A) The offence may inquired into or tried by a act within whole local jurisdiction such thing has been done
- B) The offence may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction such consequence has been ensured
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

5. Which court has the power to inquire into or try any offence of being a thug, or murder committed by a Thug of Dacoity with murder, of belonging to a gang of dacolty or of escaping from custody ?

- A) It may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed
- B) It may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the accused person is found
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

6. What are the offences that may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or the accused person is found?

- A) Thug, murder committed by a thug
- B) Dacoity, or dacoity with murder, belonging to gang of dacoits
- C) Escaping from custody
- D) All of the above

7. Which court can inquire into or try an offence of kidnapping or abduction of a person?

- A) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the person was kidnapped or abducted
- B) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the person was conveyed or concealed

C) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the person was detained

D) All of the above

8. The offence of kidnapping can be investigated by police

A) Within whose local jurisdiction the person was kidnapped

B) Within whose local jurisdiction the person was concealed

C) Within whose local jurisdiction the person was detained

D) All of the above

9. Where can an offence of theft, extortion or robbery be inquired into or tried ?

A) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed

B) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the stolen property was found in possession of any person

C) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction any person who received or retained such property being it to be stolen

D) All of the above

10. Which court has the jurisdiction to inquire into or try offence of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust?

- A) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within Whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed
- B) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction any part of the stolen property was received or retained
- C) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction any part of the property was required to be return or accounted by the accused person
- D) All of the above

11. Where can an offence which includes the stolen be inquired or tried ?

- A) It may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed
- B) It may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the stolen property was possessed by any person who received it to be stolen
- C) It may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the stolen property was retained knowing it to be stolen
- D) All of the above

12. Which court has the power to inquire or try any offence which includes cheating practiced by means of letters or telecommunication messages?

- A) It can be inquired into or tried by court within whose local jurisdiction such letters or messages were sent
- B) It can be inquired into or tried by any court within whose local jurisdiction such letters or messages are received
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

13. Where an offence of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property is inquired into or tried ?

- A) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the property was delivered by person deceived
- B) They can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the property was received by the accused person
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

14. Which court can inquire into or try an offence punishable under sections 494 or 495 of I.P.C. ?

- A) It can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed
- B) It can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offender last resided with his or her spouse by the first marriage
- C) It can be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the wife by the first marriage has taken up permanent residence after commission of the offence
- D) All of the above

15. Which court has the jurisdiction try an offence committed while the person is in the course of performing a journey or voyage

- A) Such an offence may be inquired into or tried by a court through or into whose local jurisdiction the person passed in the course of that journey or voyage
- B) Such offence may be inquired into or tried by a court where such person boarded
- C) Such offence may be inquired into or tried by a court where such person obtained ticket of his destiny
- D) None of the above

16. Which is the competent court to conduct one trial of several offences committed by one person ?

- A) The offences may be inquired into or tried by any court competent to inquire or try any of the major offences
- B) The offences may be inquired into or tried by Sessions court
- C) The offences may be inquired into or tried by JFCM
- D) None of the above

17. Who has the powers to decide which court has to inquire into or try an offence, when two or more courts have taken cognizance of the same offence ?

- A) The question must be decided by the High court if the courts or subordinate to the same High Court
- B) The question must be decided by the Sessions Court if the courts or subordinate to the same Sessions Court
- C) The question must be decided by the CJM, if the courts or subordinate to the same CJM
- D) All of the above

18. Who has the powers to decide when two or more courts have taken cognizance of the same offence but not subordinate to the same High Court

- A) The question must be decided by the Supreme Court

- B) The matter must be decided by the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal Jurisdiction the proceedings were first commenced
- C) The matter must be decided by the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the proceedings were last commenced
- D) All of the above

Answers –

1. A

2. A

3. C

4. C

5. C

6. D

7. D

8. D

9. D

10. D

11. D

12. C

13. C

14. D

15. A

16. A

17. A

18. B

CHAPTER XIV

CONDITIONS REQUISITE FOR INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS

1. A Magistrate of First Class can take cognizance of any offence ?

- A) Upon receiving a complaint about an offence;
- B) Upon a police report of facts constituting an offence
- C) Upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge about the commission of an offence
- D) All of the above

2. Who is competent to appoint any Magistrate of the Second Class to take cognizance of such offences as are within his competence to inquire into or try?

- A) The Chief Judicial Magistrate
- B) The Sessions Judge
- C) District Magistrate
- D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

3. If a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence upon his own knowledge of an offence upon

A) The Magistrate shall inform before evidence is taken that the accused is entitled to have the case have the case enquired or tried by another Magistrate

B) If any of the accused objects to the Magistrate he shall transfer the case to other Magistrate as specified by Chief Judicial Magistrate

C) A and B

D) He should transfer the case to the Second Class Magistrate

4. Can a Court of Session take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction?

A) It cannot take cognizance generally

B) If there is expressly provided by this Court or any other law in force the Court can take cognizance

C) A and B

D) The Court cannot take cognizance

5. Which are the offences about which a Court take cognizance except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned ?

A) Any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 the Indian Penal Code

B) Any abetment of, or attempt to commit any of the the above offences

- C) Any criminal conspiracy to commit such offences
- D) All of the above

6. When can a Court take cognizance of marriage offences(Chapter XX) of I.P.C.?

- A) On police report
- B) On his own knowledge
- C) On information
- D) On a complaint by an aggrieved person

7. Who can make a complaint on behalf of a person below 18 years or an idiot or lunatic or seriously sick or a gosha woman ?

- A) On complaint by any person
- B) On a complaint made by any person with the leave of the Court on their behalf
- C) Police report
- D) None of the above

8. Who can make a complaint on behalf of a wife aggrieved by an offence punishable under section 494 or 495 of I.P.C.?

- A) Her father, mother, brother, sister

B) Son or daughter or by father's mother or Mother's brother or sister

C) With the leave of the Court any other person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption

D All of the above

9. Court can take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 498-A I.P.C. ?

A) Upon police report or upon a complaint made by the person aggrieved

B) By her father, mother, brother, sister or by her father's or mother's brother or sister

C) Any other person related to aggrieved person by blood, marriage or adoption but with the permission of the Court

D) All of the above

10. No Court can take cognizance of offence of defamation except

A) Upon a complaint made by a person aggrieved by the offence

B) On behalf of idiot any person with the permission of the Court

C) On behalf of a gosha woman any person with the permission of the Court

D) All of the above

11. Which Court can take cognizance of defamation alleged to have been committed against President of India, Vice-President, the Governor of a State

A) A Court of Session on a complaint in writing made by the public prosecutor

B) A Court of Session on information

C) A Court of Session on its own knowledge

D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

12. Which Court can take cognizance of defamation alleged to have been committed against any public

Servant employed in connection with the matters of the union or of a State in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions ?

A) A Court of Session on a complaint in writing made by the public prosecutor

B) A Court of Session on information

C) A Court of Session on its own knowledge

D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

26. Which Court can take cognizance of defamation alleged to have been committed against a Minister of the Union, or of a State or of a Union Territory ?

- A) A Court of Session on a complaint in writing made by the public prosecutor
- B) A Court of Session on information
- C) A Court of Session on its own knowledge
- D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

Answers-

- | |
|-------|
| 1. D |
| 2. A |
| 3. C |
| 4. C |
| 5. D |
| 6. D |
| 7. B |
| 8. D |
| 9. D |
| 10. D |
| 11. A |
| 12. A |
| 13. A |

CHAPTER XV

COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES

1. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall examine upon oath-

- A) The complainant
- B) The witnesses present if any, and
- C) The substance of such examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant and witnesses and also by the Magistrate
- D) All of the above

2. If the complaint is made to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the offence?

- A) He shall return the complaint for presentation before proper Court with an endorsement, if the complaint is in writing
- B) If the complaint is oral, direct the complainant to the proper Court
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

3. For what purpose can a Magistrate may postpone the issue of process?

A) For the purpose of deciding whether or not there is sufficient ground for proceeding

B) If the accused is within his jurisdiction the Magistrate may postpone the issue of process

C) A and B

Answers-

1.D

2. C

3. C

CHAPTER XVI

COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGSs BEFORE MAGISTRATE

1. In a summons case after taking cognizance of an offence if the Magistrate is of opinion that there is sufficient grounds of proceedings

- A) He shall issue summons for the attendance of the accused
- B) He may issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused
- C) He may issue either summons or warrants
- D) He shall issue a written order for the attendance of accused

2. In a warrants case after taking cognizance of an offence if the Magistrate is of opinion that there is sufficient grounds of proceedings-

- A) He shall issue summons for the attendance of the accused
- B) He may issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused or he may issue summons for causing the accused be brought before him
- C) He may issue either summons or warrants
- D) He shall issue a written order for the attendance of Accused

3. When does the court issue such warrant of arrest in a summons case ?

A) It may issue before issuance of such summons or after issuance of summons but before the date time fixed for his appearance

B) The Court sees reason to believe that the accused has absconded or will not obey the summons

C) A and B

D) None of the above

4. Can the Magistrate enquiring into or trying the case at any stage of the proceedings direct personal attendance of the accused ?

A) Yes, if he thinks necessary

B) He can take steps for the attendance of the accused

C) A and B

D) He cannot direct

5. What is the meaning of petty offence?

A) An offence punishable only with fine not exceeding Rs.1,000/-

B) But does not include any offence so punishable under the M.V.Act or under any other law which provides for convicting the accused person in his absence on a plea of guilty

- C) An offence punishable only with fine
- D) A and B

6 What will be the maximum fine amount specified in special summons issued by the Magistrate?

- A) The fine must not exceed Rs.100/-
- B) The fine shall not exceed Rs.1,000/
- C) The fine must not exceed Rs.500/
- D) The fine must not exceed Rs.2,000/

7. When does the Magistrate send special summons in cases of petty offences?

- A) He may send special summons when he take cognizance of petty offence
- B) When he is of opinion that the petty offence can be summarily disposed of under section 260 or 261
- C) He is not always bound to send special summons in petty cases
- D) All of the above

8. When special summons are issued the accused may appear?

- A) In person

- B) By pleader
- C) If he desires to plead guilty he can transmit his plea in writing by post or by messenger and send the fine amount
- D) All of the above

9. When does the Magistrate empowered by a Government exercise power to issued special summons to any offence which is compoundable under 320(1)?

- A) He can exercise such power having regard to the fact and circumstances of the case, the imposition fine would meet in the ends of justice
- B) He can exercise such power on the request of the prosecution
- C) He can exercise such power on the request of the accused
- D) None of the above

10. When does the Magistrate empowered by a State Government exercise power to issue special summons to any offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or with fine or with both?

- A) He can exercise such power having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, the imposition of fine would meet in the ends of justice

- B) He can exercise such power on the request of the prosecution
- C) He can exercise such power on the request of the accused
- D) None of the above

11. In which case the Magistrate shall furnish document free of cost to the accused?

- A) In any case where the proceedings has been institute on a police report
- B) In any case where the proceedings has been instituted on complaint
- C) A and B

12. If any document filed along with the police report is voluminous-

- A) The Magistrate can furnish the copy of such document free of cost
- B) The Magistrate may direct that the accused person be allowed to inspect the document personally
- C) The Magistrate may direct that the accused person be allowed to inspect the document by pleader
- D) B and C

13. Should the Magistrate furnish documents free of cost where a case is instituted on complaint and is triable by Court of Session?

- A) He shall without delay furnish all the statements recorded under section 200 or 202
- B) Any statement recorded under section 164
- C) Any document produced before the Magistrate by the prosecution
- B) All of the above

14. What should the Magistrate do when a case is exclusively triable by Court of Session?

- A) He must commit the case to the Court of Session after complying the provisions of section 207 and 208
- D He may remand the accused to custody until the Commitment of the case to the Court subject to the provisions relating to bail
- C) A and B
- D) He will intimate to the public prosecutor for transfer of the case

15. What is the period of remand accused to the under section 209?

- A) 15 days at a time

B) No time limit is prescribed

C) Until the commitment of the case to the Court a Session

D) B and C

Answers-

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. C

5. D

6. B

7. D

8. D

9. A

10. A

11. C

12. D

13. D

14. C

15. D

CHAPTER XVII

THE CHARGE

1. What is the purpose of including the fact of previous conviction in the charge?

- A) To enhance the punishment by reason of previous conviction
- B) To give a punishment of different kind and it is intended to prove such previous conviction effecting the punishment
- C) A and B
- D) It is included to prove the previous conduct of the accused

2. Can the Court alter or add to any charge?

- A) Yes, even after passing convention
- B) Yes, at any time before Judgement is Pronounced
- C) The Court cannot alter charges
- D) None of the above

3. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed, can he be tried at one trial?

- A) Yes, if the offences of the same kind committed within a Space of 12 months

- B) Yes, if the offences of the same kind committed within space of 2 years
- C) Yes, if the offences of the same kind committed within a space of 3 years
- D) Yes, if the offences of the Same kind committed within a space of 4 years

4. When a person is accused of more offences than of the same kind committed within a space of 12 months from the first to last of such offences, can he be charged for all offences?

- A) He can be charged any number of them not exceeding
- B) He can be charged any number of them not exceeding
- C) He can be charged any number of them not exceeding
- D) He can be charged any number of them not exceeding 12

5. A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating?

- A) He may be charged with theft
- B) He may be charged with receiving stolen property or criminal breach of trust
- C) Cheating
- D) Any of them

Answers –

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. D

CHAPTER XVIII

TRIAL BEFORE A COURT OF SESSION

1. Who should preside over a Court of Session?

- A) By a Sessions Judge
- B) By Assistant Sessions Judge
- C) By Additional Sessions Judge
- D) All of the above

2. Who has the power to appoint Sessions Judge?

- A) State Government
- B) State High Court
- C) Supreme Court
- D) All of the above

3. To whom should all Assistant Judges be subordinate?

- A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- B) Sessions Judge in whose court exercise jurisdiction
- C) Sessions Judge of any division
- D) All of the above

4. Can a Court of Session generally take cognizance any offence has a court of original jurisdiction

- A) It can take cognizance if it is expressly provided by code of criminal procedure
- B) If it is expressly provided by any other law in force
- C) A and B
- D) It cannot take cognizance

5. When should Court of Session take cognizance of the offences generally?

- A) When the case is filed in the Court of Session
- B) On its own knowledge
- C) On information
- D) It should take cognizance when the case has been committed to Court of Session by a Magistrate

6. Under what rule Sessions Judge should give preference to the sessions work over civil work?

- A) Under rule 90 of Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990
- B) Under rule 91 of Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990
- C) Under rule 92 of Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990
- D) Under rule 95 of Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990

7. Under what provision the Public Prosecutor defined?

- A) Under Section 2(u)
- C) Under Section 2(t)

B) Under Section 2(v)

D) Under Section 2(y)

8. What is the function of the Public Prosecutor?

A) His function is to conduct a prosecution

B) His function is to conduct an appeal

C) His function is to conduct other proceeding

D) All of the above

9. Who must take down the evidence in all trials before a Court of Session?

A) It must be taken down by the Presiding Judge himself

B) It must be taken down by his dictation in open court

C) It must be taken down by an officer of the court appointed by him under his direction and

superintendence

D) All of the above

10. Who is entitled to conduct the prosecution in every trial before a Court of session ?

A) Public prosecutor

B) Assistant Public Prosecutor

C) Any Advocate authorized by the complainant

D) All of the above

Answers –

1. A

2. B

3. B

4. C

5. D

6. A

7. A

8. D

9. D

10. A

CHAPTER XIX

TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES

A-Cases Instituted on a Police Report

1. When should the Magistrate frame the charge ?

A) If he is the opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under chapter XIX

B) If he is the opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under chapter XX

C) If he is the opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under Chapter XXI

D) If he is the opinion that there is ground that the accused has committed an offence triable under Chapter XIX

2. When can the accused be discharged in any warrant case instituted on a complaint ?

A) He can discharge when the Magistrate concerned that no case against the accused has been made out

- B) Before taking evidence basing on the averments of the complaint the accused can be discharged
- C) Whenever the accused is discharged the Magistrate shall record his reasons
- D) A and C

3. In what sort of cases can the magistrate issue. show cause notice to the complainant to pay compensation for the accused ?

- A) In any case instituted upon complaint
- B) In any case upon information given to a police officer
- C) In any case one or more persons are accused of any offence triable by a Magistrate
- D) All of the above

4. What is the amount that can be order to pay the compensation under section 250 of Cr.P.C.?

- A) An amount not exceeding Rs.5,000/-
- B) An amount not exceeding Rs.10,000/-
- C) An amount not exceeding Rs.1,000/-
- D) An amount not exceeding the amount of fine he is empower to impose, as he may determine

Answers –

- 1. A
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. D

CHAPTER XX

TRIAL OF SUMMONS CASES BY MAGISTRATE

1. What should the Magistrate do, if the complainant does not appear on the date appointed for the appearance of the accused ?

- A) The Magistrate should adjourn the case
- B) The Magistrate should acquit the accused

C) The Magistrate should acquit the accused, unless for Some reasons he things fit proper to adjourn the nearing of the case some other day

2. Can Magistrate of the First Class stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment

A) He cannot stop the proceedings

B) He can stop the proceedings in warrant cases

C) He can stop the proceedings in any Summons case instituted otherwise than on complaint and should record reasons for the same

D) None of the above

3. When does the Magistrate covert summons cases into warrant cases ?

A) If the Magistrate feels that it is necessary in the interest of justice

B) He can convert a summons case relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months

C) A and B

D) None of the above

Answers-

1.C

2. C

3. C

CHAPTER XXI SUMMARY TRIALS

1. Who can try a case in summary way ?

- A) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate
- B) Any Metropolitan Magistrate
- C) Any Magistrate of the First Class especially empowered by the High Court
- D) All of the above

2. What is the maximum punishment that can be given in the case of any conviction under Chapter XXI by a Magistrate of Second Class or First Class ?

A) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months shall be passed

B) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 months shall be passed

C) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months shall be passed

D) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 months shall be passed

3. What should be recorded by the Magistrate in every case summarily in which the accused does not plead guilty?

A) The Magistrate must records the substance of the evidence

B) A Judgment containing a brief statement of the reasons of the finding

C) A and B

D) None of the above

Answers –

1.D

2.A

3.C

CHAPTER XXI-A

PLEA BARGAINING

1. When did the chapter of plea bargaining come into force?

- A) 5 July, 2006
- C) 21 June, 2006
- B) 5 July, 2005
- D) 3 July, 2006

2. The chapter of plea bargaining is applicable?

- A) Only to the cases filed on police report
- B) Only to the cases filed on complaint
- C) To the cases filed on police report and also to the cases filed on complaint

D) None of the above

3. The plea bargaining shall apply in respect of an accused person ?

A) Who appears to have committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not

exceeding 7 years

B) Who appears to have committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for death also

C) Who appears to have committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for life also

D) None of the above

4. The plea bargaining does not apply to the persons who alleged to have committed the offence.

A) Which affects the socio economic conditions of the country

B) Against a woman

C) Against a child below the age of 14 years

D) All of the above

5. Who is having power to determine the offences under the law for the time being in force which shall be effecting the socio economic conditions of the country?

- A) Central Government
- C) A and B
- B) State Government
- D) Police

6. Where should the accused file application for plea bargaining?

- A) Before the police
- B) Before the Sessions Court
- C) Before the Court in which such offence is pending for trial
- D) All of the above

7. What should the application for plea bargaining contain?

- A) It should contain a brief description of the case including the offence to which the case relates
- B) The application should accompany an affidavit sworn by the accused stating he has voluntarily preferred after understanding the nature and extent of punishment provided under the law for the offence of plea bargaining
- C) The accused should mention in the affidavit that he has not previously been convicted by a Court in a case in which he had been charged with the same offence
- D) All of the above

8. What should the Court do after receiving application for plea bargaining ?

- A) The Court shall issue notice to appear on the date fixed to the Public Prosecutor
- B) The Court shall issue notice to the complainant, if the case is filed by him to appear on the date fixed
- C) The Court shall issue notice to the accused to appear on the date fixed
- D) All of the above

9. The accused may participate in the meeting to work out a satisfactory disposition of the case on his Application of plea bargaining?

- A) With his family members
- B) With his pleader
- C) Elders of the village
- D) All of the above

10. The complainant may participate in the meeting to work out a satisfactory disposition of the case on his application of plea bargaining ?

- A) With his family members

- B) With his pleader
- C) Elders of the village
- D) All of the above

Answers-

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. B

CHAPTER XXII

ATTENDANCE OF PERSONS CONFINED OR DETAINED IN PRISONS

1. What is the meaning of term prison ?

- A) It includes any place which has been declared by the State Government to be a subsidiary jail
- B) Any reformatory, Borstal, Institution or other Institutions of a like nature
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

2. When does the criminal Court make an order for production of a person confined or detained

- A) For answering to a charge of an offence
- B) For the purpose of any proceedings against him
- C) It is necessary for the ends of justice to examine such person as a witness
- D) All of the above

3. What are the matters on which the State Government should consider before making an order that any person should not be removed from the prison ?

A) The nature of the offence for which, or the grounds on which, the person or class of persons has been ordered to be confined or detained in prison

B) The likelihood of the disturbance of public order if the person or class of persons is allowed to be re. moved from the prison

C) The public interest generally

D) All of the above

Answers –

1.C

2.D

3.D

CHAPTER XXIII

EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

1. Who has the power to determine the language of the Court within the State other than the High Court?

- A) The State Government
- B) High Court
- C) Central Government
- D) Supreme Court

2. Can the evidence be taken in the absence of the accused?

- A) Except as otherwise provided all evidence must be taken in presence of the accused
- B) When his personal is dispensed with in presence of his pleader
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

3. In all summons cases tried before a Magistrate ?

- A) The Magistrate shall record the substance of the evidence

- B) The Magistrate shall record the evidence in the form of a narrative
- C) The evidence must be taken down in the form of question and answer
- D) All of the above

4. Can the memorandum of evidence be taken down from the dictation of the Magistrate in the open Court?

- A) The Magistrate shall personally record evidence
- B) When the Magistrate is unable to make such memorandum himself he must after recording his inability, cause such memorandum to be in writing or from his dictation
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

5. What is the ordinary form taking evidence in warrant cases?

- A) The Magistrate must record the substance of the evidence
- B) The evidence is ordinarily taken down in the form of narrative
- C) It must be taken down in question and answer format only
- D) All of the above

6. Who must take down the evidence in a Court of Session?

- A) It must be taken down in writing by the presiding officer of the Court
- B) By his dictation in open Court
- C) Under his direction and superintendence, by an officer of the Court appointed by him
- D) All of the above

7. Any document purporting to be a report of identification under the hand of an Executive Magistrate may be used as evidence although such Magistrate is not called as a witness?

- A) Yes, but it should be in respect of a person or property
- B) Yes, but such report should not contain any statements of persons
- C) A and B
- D) It cannot be considered as evidence unless he is examined in the Court

8. Before whom should an affidavit to be used before any Court may be sworn or affirmed?

- A) Any Judge or any judicial or Executive Magistrate before any
- B) Any Commissioner of oaths appoint by a High Court or Court of Session

C) Any Notary appointed under the Notaries Act, 1952

D) All of the above

Answers-

1. A

2. C

3. A

4. C

5. B

6. D

7. C

8. D

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

1. Who can appear and plead without any written authority before any Court ?

- A) The Public Prosecutor in charge of a case
- B) The Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of a case
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

2. What is the role of a pleader appointed by private person in a case filed on police report?

- A) He can act just like Public Prosecutor
- B) He must act under the directions of Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor
- C) He may file written arguments with the permission of the Court
- D) B and C

3. Who are entitled to conduct the prosecution without any permission from the Magistrate ?

- A) Advocate General
- B) Government Pleader
- C) Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutor
- D) All of the above

4. When can Court of session assign a pleader for the defence of the accused at the expense of the State?

- A) When the accused is not represented by a pleader
- B) When it appears to the court that the accused has not sufficient means to engage a pleader
- C) A and B
- D) The court cannot assign a pleader for the defense of the accused

5. How should the proceedings be held during the examination of witnesses?

- A) When the examination of witnesses has once began the same should be continued from day to day until all witnesses have been examined
- B) When the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

6. Can the Court impose costs while adjourning the case Which is under inquiry or trial under section 309 Cr.Pc.

- A) Yes, only to prosecution
- B) Yes, only to accused

- C) Either to prosecution or to the accused
- D) None of the above

7. What purpose does any Judge or Magistrate visit and inspect any place in which offence is alleged and have been committed ?

- A) For the purpose of properly appreciating the evidence
- B) But he should inspect at any stage of inquiry, trial or other proceeding but after giving due notice to the parties
- C) A and B
- D) They have no power to inspect

8. When should the Court summon any person as a witness or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined?

- A) On the request of prosecution
- B) On the request of accused
- C) When his evidence appears to be essential to the just decision of the case
- D) All of the above

9. The accused is not liable to punishment

- A) When he refuse to answer such questions under section 313 Cr.P.C.
- B) When he gives false answers to the questions under section 313 Cr.P.C.
- C) A and B
- D) Accused is liable for punishment, if he refuses to answer

10. Can an accused person called as a witness ?

- A) He can be called as a witness by the co-accused
- B) He can be called as a witness by the prosecution
- C) He can be called as a witness on his own request oral
- D) He can be called as a witness on his own request in writing

Answers-

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. D

CHAPTER XXV

PROVISIONS AS TO ACCUSED PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

1. What procedure must be followed by the Magistrate when he believes that the accused under enquiry is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence?

- A) The Magistrate must then enquire into the fact of such unsoundness of mind
- B) The Magistrate must send such person to the Mental Health Hospital
- C) The Magistrate must postpone the proceedings without any enquiry
- D) All of the above

2. To whom should a person who is of unsound mind be sent for medical examination ?

- A) A Civil Surgeon of the District
- B) Any other Medical Officer prescribed by the State Government
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

3. What should the Magistrate do if he is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence?

- A) He must record a finding to that effect
- B) He should postpone further proceedings in the case
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

4. Can the Court release an accused person of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence ?

- A) The Court may release him on sufficient security
- B) The Court may release him on the assurance that the responsible person will take care that the accused person will be prevented from causing injury himself or to others

C) A and B

D) The Court cannot release

5. When can an enquiry or a trial postponed due to the unsoundness of the accused person be resumed ?

A) It can be resumed at any time after the accused person has ceased to be unsound mind

B) When the court considers that the accused person is capable of making his defence

C) A and B

D) None of the above

Answers-

1. A

2. C

3. C

4. C

5. C

CHAPTER XXVI

PROVISIONS AS TO OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

1. When can a witness be tried for giving false evidence by the Court of Session or Magistrate, which conducted the trial ?

A) If the Court or Magistrate expresses an opinion to any witness appearing in the proceeding had knowingly or willfully had given false evidence with intention of using the evidence in such proceeding

B) If the Court or Magistrate expresses an opinion that any witness appearing in the proceeding had knowingly or willfully had fabricated false evidence with intention of using the evidence in such proceeding

C) The Court or Magistrate should also satisfy that it's necessary and expedient in the interest of justice witness be tried

D) All of the above

2. What is punishment which can be imposed on a person was tried under Section 344 of Cr.P.C. for giving false evidence?

A) He may be sentenced imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months or fine which may extend to Rs.500/- or both

B) He may be sentenced imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or fine which may extend to Rs.500/- or both

C) He may be sentenced imprisonment for a term which may extend to 12 months or fine which may extend to Rs.500/- or both

D) None of the above

3. If a witness gives false evidence during the trial can he be punished summarily by the same Court ?

A) Under Section 340 Cr.P.C.

B) Under Section 341 CrP.C.

C) Under Section 342 Cr.P.C.

D) Under Section 344 Cr.P.C.

4.What punishment can be imposed on the person who committed offences referred in Section 345 when the said case is tried summarily by the Court ?

A) He can be fined for an amount not exceeding Rs.200

B) He can be fined for an amount not exceeding Rs.300

C) He can be fined for an amount not exceeding Rs.400

D) He can be fined for an amount not exceeding Rs.50

5. When does Registrar or Sub-registrar deemed to be Civil Court within the meaning of section 345 and 346

- A) They cannot be deemed to be as Civil Courts
- B) When the State Government so directs they can be deemed to be as Civil Courts
- C) When the High Court so directs they can be deemed to be as Civil Courts
- D) When they are registering the documents they can be deemed to be as Civil Courts

6. When a witness called to produce a document failed to produce the document without any reasonable cause, can he be punished summarily ?

- A) Yes, he can be punished under Section 349 of the Code
- B) Yes, he can be punished under Section 347 of the Code
- C) Yes, he can be punished under Section 348 of the Code
- D) Yes, he can be punished under Section 350 of the Code

7. When a witness refuses to answer such question as are put to him without any reasonable excuse, can he be punished summarily ?

- A) Yes, he can be punished under Section 349 of the Code

- B) Yes, he can be punished under Section 347 of the Code
- C) Yes, he can be punished under Section 348 of the Code
- D) Yes, he can be punished under Section 350 of the Code

8. Can a witness be punished under the Cr.P.C. who refuses to attend before the Court in obedience to the Summons?

- A) Action can be initiated under Section 350 Cr.P.C.
- B) No action can be initiated under Section 350 Cr.P.C.
- C) Action can be initiated only according to the I.P.C.
- D) None of the above

9. If any witness being summoned to appear before a Criminal Court after appearing departs from the Court without any just excuse, can he be tried under the Code?

- A) Action can be initiated under Section 350 Cr.P.C.
- B) No action can be initiated under Section 350 Cr.P.C.
- C) Action can be initiated only according to the I.P.C.
- D) None of the above

10. What punishment can be imposed on a witness under Section 350 Cr.P.C. ?

- A) He can be sentenced to pay fine not exceeding Rs.100

- B) He can be sentenced to pay fine not exceeding Rs.200
- C) He can be sentenced to pay fine not exceeding Rs.300
- D) He can be sentenced to pay fine not exceeding Rs. 500

Answers-

- | |
|-------|
| 1. D |
| 2. A |
| 3. D |
| 4. A |
| 5. B |
| 6. A |
| 7. A |
| 8. A |
| 9. A |
| 10. A |

CHAPTER XXVII

THE JUDGMENT

1. Who is authorized to pronounce a Judgment in any criminal trial ?

- A) The Presiding Officer of the Court
- B) P.A. of the Presiding Officer
- C) Bench Clerk of the Court
- D) All of the above

2. In which place the Presiding Officer should pronounce the judgment?

- A) It should be pronounced in the open Court
- B) It should be pronounced in the chambers
- C) It should be pronounced at the residence
- D) All of the above

3. When should the Judge pronounce the judgment

- A) It must be pronounced immediately after the termination of the trial
- B) It must be pronounced at some subsequent after the trial, of which notice shall be given to the parties or the pleaders

C) A and B

D) It must be pronounced one month after hearing of the arguments

4. How is the judgment pronounced ?

A) By delivering the whole of the judgment

B) By reading out the whole of the judgment

C) By reading out the operative part of the judgment and explaining the substance of the judgment in a language which is understood by the accused or his pleader

D) Any of the above

5. What should the Judge do when the whole of the Judgment is delivered by him ?

A) He should cause it to be taken down in shorthand

B) Signe the transcript and every page thereof as soon as it is made ready

C) Write on every page the date of delivery of the judgment in open Court

D) All of the above

6. What should the Presiding Officer do when the whole of the judgment or its operative part is read out ?

- A) It shall be dated and signed by the Presiding Officer in open Court
- D) If it is not written with his own hand every page of the judgment shall be signed by him
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

7. Is presence of the accused necessary at the time of delivery of judgment ?

- A) Yes, if the accused is in jail he shall be brought up to hear the judgment pronounced
- B) If the accused is not in custody he shall be required by the Court to attend to hear the judgment pronounced
- C) Accused presence is not necessary when his personal attendance is dispensed with during the trial and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted
- D) All of the above

8. What is to be done by a Court when a convict of an offence punishable under chapter XVII imprisoned with 3 years or more is again convicted of any offence under chapter and convicted 3 year or upwards ?

A) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 5 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

B) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 3 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

C) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 10 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

D) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 7 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

9. What is to be done by a Court when a convict of an offence punishable under Sections 250, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C or Section 489-D or Section 506 imprisoned with 3 years or more is again convicted of any offence and convicted 3 years or more?

A) Court should order that his residence, any change such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 5 years from the date of the expiration such notice

B) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 3 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

C) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 10 years from the date of the expiration of such notice

D) Court should order that his residence, any change of such residence after release be notified for a term not exceeding 7 years from the date of the expiration of Such notice

10. Can a Magistrate send the person who is payable compensation if the amount cannot be recovered even as fine?

A) Yes, the said person may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days unless such sum is sooner paid

B) Yes, the said person may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding 60 days unless such sum is sooner paid

C) Yes, the said person may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days unless such sum is sooner paid

D) Yes, the said person may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding 100 days unless such sum is sooner paid

Answers-

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. A

CHAPTER XXVIII SUBMISSION OF DEATH SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION

1. whose confirmation is necessary to execute the Sentence of death passed by a Court of Session ?

- A) High Court
- C) A and B
- B) Supreme Court
- D) None of the above

2. What action should be taken by the High Court when a case is referred for confirmation of death sentence?

- A) If the High Court thinks that a further enquiry should be made into or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such enquiry or take Such evidence itself.
- B) For the above purpose the High Court may direct Sessions Court to take additional evidence, may bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convict person
- C) A and B
- D) The High Court will hear the arguments and may confirm the same or annul the order

3.What can the High Court do when any case is submitted under Section 366 for confirmation ?

- A) The High Court may confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law
- B) The High Court may annul the conviction and convict the accused of any offence of which the Court of Session might have convicted or order new trial on the same or amended charge
- C) The High Court may acquit the accused person
- D) All of the above

4. When can an order of the confirmation made by the High Court?

- A) Confirmation can be Made only after the expiry of appeal period
- B) If an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of
- C) A and B
- D) High Court can confirm at any time

5. How many Judges need to sign the confirmation death sentence?

- A) It shall be signed by one Judge
- B) If it consisting of two or more Judges it shall be signed by at least two Judges
- C) It shall be signed by three Judges

D) None of the above

6. Where any confirmation or death? case is heard before a bench or Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be decided in the manner provided ?

A) Under Section 392 Cr.P.C.

B) Under Section 393 Cr.P.C.

C) Under Section 394 Cr.P.C.

D) Under Section 395 Cr.P.C.

Answers-

1. A

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. B

6. A

CHAPTER XXIX

APPEALS

1. To which court should a person order to give security under section 117 appeal against the order?

- A) Court of session
- B) High Court
- C) Supreme court
- D) All of the above

2. To which court should a person order to give a security for good behavior appeal against the order?

- A) Chief Judicial Magistrate court
- B) Court of Session
- C) High Court
- D) A and C

3. To which court, should a person aggrieved by any order refusing to accept or rejecting a security under section 121, appeal ?

- A) Chief Judicial Magistrate Court
- B) Assistant Sessions Judge Court

C) High Court

D) Court of Session

4. To which court, should a person convicted on a trial held by a High Court appeal?

A) To the Division Bench of the High Court

B) To the Supreme court

C) A and B

D) No appeal

5. To which court should a person convicted on a trial held by a any other court in which a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years has been passed against him or any other person convicted at the same trial may appeal?

A) To the High Court

B) To the Supreme Court

C) Division Bench of the High Court

D) None of the above

6. To which court, a person convicted on a trial held by a Metropolitan Magistrate or the Magistrate of the first class or of the second class appeal?

A) To the Court of Session

- B) To the Court of Assistant Sessions Judge
- C) To the High Court
- D) All of the above

7. To which court, a person convicted on a trial held by a Chief metropolitan Magistrate may appeal if the Conviction of sentence is less than 7 years ?

- B) To the Court of Additional Sessions Judge
- A) To the Court of Session
- C) To the High Court
- D) All of the above

8. To which court should an appeal lie against a set-off passed under Section 325?

- A) To the Court of Session
- B) To the Assistant Sessions Judge
- C) To the High Court
- D) All of the above

9. To which court should a person against whom an order has been made or a sentence has been passed under section 360 by any Magistrate appeal?

- A) To the Court of Sessions
- B) To the High Court
- C) To the Additional Sessions Judge
- D) None of the above

10. What is the ground on which the appeal can be made by the Central Government ?

- A) On the ground of its inadequacy
- B) On the ground of illegality
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

11. Has the High Court the power to increase the punishment when an appeal has been filed against the punishment on the ground of its inadequacy?

- A) Generally, no
- B) Exceptionally, High court can increase the punishment
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

12. Has the Sessions Court the power to increase the punishment when appeal is preferred, on the ground of its inadequacy?

- A) Generally, No
- B) Exceptionally, Court of Session may increase
- C) A and B
- D) No

13. What is the procedure to be followed if the High Court or Sessions Court decides to increase the punishment?

- A) High Court or Sessions Court must give the accused a reasonable opportunity
- B) Without hearing the accused the High Court or Court of Session can increase the punishment
- C) Only on hearing prosecution the High Court or Court of Session can increase
- D) B and C

14. Has the Central Government entitled to Direct . The and Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the Court of Session, when the case is investigated by CBI order of acquittal is passed by a Magistrate?

- A) Yes, in all cases of acquittal
- B) No
- C) Yes. But the case should be a case of cognizable and non cognizable

D) Yes. In all cases of Non bailable

15. When can an accused person prefer an appeal if he is convicted by the High Court on appeal reversing an order of acquittal ?

A) If he was sentence to death

B) If he was sentence to imprisonment for life

C) If he was sentence to imprisonment for a term 10 years or more

D) All of the above

Answers-

1. A

2. B

3. D

4. B

5. A

6. A

7. A

8. A

9. A

10. A

11. C

12. C

13. A

14. C

15. D

CHAPTER XXX

REFERENCE AND REVISION

Reference to High Court

1. When should the court refer a case to the High Court for its decision?

A) When any court is satisfied that a case pending before it involves a question regarding the validity of any act, ordinance or regulation or any of its provision and the determination which is necessary for the disposal of the case

B) The Court is of the opinion that the act, ordinance, regulation or provision is invalid or inoperative but has not been so declared by the High Court or the Supreme Court

C) A and B

D) The court cannot refer a case to the High Court for its decision

2. What the Court do when a case is referred to High Court?

A) It will commit the accused to jail

B) It will release the accused on bail

C) A and B

D) It will discharge the accused

3. What should the High Court do when question of law has been referred to it?

A) It should pass an appropriate order

B) It should refer the matter to the Supreme Court

C) It will refer the matter to the legislature

D) None of the above

4. Which court is authorized to call for and examine the record of any proceeding in any inferior criminal court situated at within its local jurisdiction?

A) High Court

B) Sessions Court

C) Chief Judicial Magistrate Court

D) A and B

5. What is the purpose for which it examines the record of the proceedings in an inferior court

A) To satisfy itself regarding the correctness of legality or propriety of any finding

- B) To satisfy itself regarding the correctness, Legality of sentence or order recorded or passed
- C) To satisfy itself regarding the regularity of any proceedings of the inferior court
- D) All of the above

6. Who are considered inferior to the Sessions Judge for the purpose of section 397 and 398 ?

- A) All Magistrates
- B) Only Executive Magistrates
- C) Only Judicial Magistrates
- D) None of the above

7. When does the High Court exercise such power?

- A) It exercises such powers in any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself
- B) It exercises such powers in any proceeding the record of which otherwise comes to its knowledge
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

8. What is to be done before passing an order under the section against the accused ?

- A) Before passing an order accused should be given an opportunity of being heard personally
- B) Before passing an order accused should be given an opportunity of being heard by his pleader in his own defence
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

9. When does the High Court treat the application of revision as a petition of appeal ?

- A) When the High Court is satisfied that Revision application was made by mistake
- B) When the High Court feels that it is necessary in the interest of justice so to do
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

10. Which court should finally dispose of the applications for revision, when one or more persons convicted at the same trial make application to a High Court for revision and another makes application to the Session court Judge for revision?

- A) High Court shall decide whether it will be disposed by itself or by Sessions Court
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Sessions Court
- D) A and B

11. What is the ground on which the High Court should take the decision, when one or more convicted person at the same trial make application to High Court and another makes to session court.

- A) should decide the question having regarding to the general Convenience of the party
- B) The importance of the questions involved
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

12. What should a metropolitan magistrate do, when the record of any trial held by him is called for by the High Court or a court of Session?

- A) He should submit the same
- B) He may submit with the record a statement regarding the reasons for his decision
- C) He may submit with the record any facts which he thinks material to the issue

D) B and C

13. What is to be done when a case is revised by High Court or Sessions Court ?

- A) When a case is revised the court must certify its decision
- B) When a case is revised, the court must order to the court by which finding of sentence or order revised was recorded or passed
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

14. The period of limitation for file revision is 0 day according to-

- A) Article 131 of Limitation Act
- B Article 130 of Limitation Act
- C) Section 397 of C.P.C
- D) Section 400 of CPC

15. Interlocutory order passed by any court cannot be challenged by way of revision before Sessions Judge according to-

- A) Section 392 of Cr.PC.
- B) Section 397(2) of Cr.PC
- C) Section 400 of CrPC.
- D None of the above

Answers-

- 1.A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. B

CHAPTER XXXI

TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES

1. When the Supreme Court may act under Section 406 Cr.P.C

- A) It should act only on the application of the Attorney General of India
- B) On the application of a party interested
- C) A and B
- D) It should act suo moto

2. On what basis the High Court transfer cases an appeals?

- A) It makes transfer of cases and appeals on the basis of the report of the lower Court
- B) It makes transfer of cases and appeals on the basis of the application of an interested party
- C) It makes transfer of cases and appeals on its own initiatives
- D) All of the above

3. When can a Sessions Judge withdraw trial of the case or hearing of the appeal from Additional Sessions Judge?

- A) At any time before the trial of the case
- B) At any time before the hearing of the appeal has commenced before him
- C) A and B
- D) He cannot withdraw cases from the Court to Additional Sessions Judge

4. Under what provision of law the Supreme Court having power to transfer cases from one High Court to another High Court?

- A) Under Section 406 Cr.PC.
- B) Under Section 407 Cr.PC.

- C) Under Section 408 Cr.PC.
- D) Under Section 409 Cr.PC.

5. Under what provision of law the High Court having power to transfer cases from its Subordinate Courts to another subordinate Courts

- A) Under Section 406 Cr.P.C.
- B) Under Section 407 Cr.P.C.
- C) Under Section 408 Cr.P.C.
- D) Under Section 409 Cr.PC.

6. Under what provision of law the Sessions Judge having a power to transfer cases and appeals?

- A) Under Section 408 Cr.P.C.
- B) Under Section 409 Cr.P.C.
- C) Under Section 410 Cr.P.C.
- D) Under Section 41i Cr:P.C.

7. Under what provision of law the Sessions Judge is having to power to withdraw cases and appeals?

- A) Under Section 409 Cr.P.C.
- B) Under Section 410 Cr.P.C.
- C) Under Section 411 Cr.P.C.
- D) Under Section 412 Cr.P.C.

8. Under what provision of law the Chief Judicial Magistrate is having power to withdraw cases from Judicial First Class Magistrate's Court ?

- A) Under Section 410 Cr.P.C.
- B) Under Section 411 Cr.P.C.
- C) Under Section 412 Cr.P.C.
- D) Under Section 413 Cr.P.C.

Answers –

- | |
|------|
| 1. C |
| 2. D |
| 3. C |
| 4. A |
| 5. B |
| 6. A |
| 7. A |
| 8. A |

CHAPTER XXXII

EXECUTION, SUSPENSION, REMISSION AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES

1. What should the High Court do if a woman sentence to death is found to be pregnant ?

- A) The High Court shall order the execution of sentence to be postponed
- B) If the High Court things fit it commute the sentence to imprisonment for life
- C) A and B
- D) The High Court cannot postpone the sentence on this ground

2. Who has the power to direct in what place any person liable to imprison or committed to custody under this code shall be confined ?

- A) The State Government
- B) The High Court
- C) The Court which has given imprisonment
- D) All of the above

3. How does the Court take action for recover of the fine amount imposed by it ?

- A) It may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender
- B) It may issue a warrant to the Collector of the District, authorizing him to release the amount as arrears of land revenue from the moveable and immoveable property, or both, of the defaulter
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

4. What should the Court do when an offender who has been sentenced to fine only and imprisonment in default of payment of fine and the fine is not paid by him?

- A) The Court should order the fine paid in full on or before the date not more than 30 days from the date of order
- B) Then the Court should order that the fine be paid in two or three installments
- C) The installments be paid on or before the date not more than 30 days from the date of order
- D) All of the above

5. Under what provision of law the period of detention undergone by the accused be set off ?

- A) Under Section 427 of the code
- B) Under Section 428 of the code
- C) Under Section 429 of the code
- D) Under Section 430 of the code

Answers-

- | |
|------|
| 1. C |
| 2. A |
| 3. C |
| 4. D |
| 5. B |

CHAPTER XXXIII

PROVISIONS AS TO BAIL AND BONDS

1. What is bail?

- A) It is a temporary release of a prisoner upon security
- B) Bail means release of the accused from custody of the officers of law and entrusting him to private custody
- C) It is the procedure by which a Judge or Magistrate or Police Officer sets at liberty once who has been arrested and imprisoned in connection with legal matter upon receipt of security to his appearance
- D) All of the above

2. What is bailable offence?

- A) It is a less serious offence. It is an offence where bail is a matter of right
- B) The column No.5 of the I schedule to the code indicates what offences of I.P.C. are bailable
- C) In the absence of any guidelines in any special of the offence under special law punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years will be construed as bailable as per second part of I schedule to the code
- D) All of the above

3. What Is non-Bailable offence ?

- A) It is more serious offence where bail will be granted at the discretion of the Court
- A) Column No.5 of the I schedule to the code indicates what offences of I.P.C. are non-bailable
- C) In the absence of any guidelines in the special part of the offence under special law, punishable with imprisonment for years or more will be considered as non-bailable as per second part of I schedule to the code
- D) All of the above

4. Who is having authority to grant bail in bailable offences?

- A) The officer in charge of a police station

- B) The Court
- C) A and B
- D) Only Sessions Court

5. When can a person be granted bail in Bailable offence?

- A) A person arrested
- B) A person detained without warrant
- C) Any person other than a person accused of a non bailable offence
- D) All of the above

6. Who is an indigent person for the purpose of section 436 of the code ?

- A) Any person who is unable to give bail within a week of the date of his arrest
- B) Any person who is not having any property
- C) Any person who is not having any friends or relatives
- D) All of the above

7. Can a bail granted in bailable offence be cancelled ?

- A) The Magistrate may cancel the bail
- B) The Magistrate cannot cancel the bail
- C) Sessions Court or High Court can cancel the bail
- D) No Court can cancel the bail

8. Under what provision of law the Sessions Court or High Court can cancel the bail in bailable offence?

- A) Section 437(5)
- C) Section 482
- B) Section 439(2)

D) Section 438

9. Can an accused person is entitled to be released on his personal bond with or without sureties as a matter of right in an offence other than an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under the law ?

A) No, he is not entitled as a matter of right

B) He is entitled to be released on bail if he has undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half Or the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence

C) Court may order the continued detention of the accused for a period longer than one half of the said Period after hearing Public Prosecutor and after recording reasons in writing

D) B and C

10. Under what provision of law bail can be Granted a non-bailable offence by the Police Officer ?

A) Section 169 and 437(2) of Cr.P.C.

B) Section 436 and 437(1) of Cr.P.C.

C) Section 438 and 439 of Cr.P.C.

D) None of the above

11. When can the officer in charge of a Police Station release an accused person in non-bailable offence under Section 169 Cr.P.C. ?

A) When it appears to the officer that there is no sufficient evidence to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate he can release him

B) When it appears to the officer that there are no reasonable grounds of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate he can release him

C) A and B

D) None of the above

12. When can an accused person be granted bail in non bailable offence?

- A) He can be granted bail when he is arrested
- B) He can be granted bail which he is detained without warrant by a police officer in charge of a Police Station
- C) He can be granted bail when accused person appears or he is brought before a Court other than the High Court or court of Session
- D) All of the above

13. When can an accused be released even though there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or Imprisonment for life ?

- A) The Court may release on bail if such person is under the age of 16 years
- B) The Court may release on bail if such person is a Woman
- C) The Court may release on bail if such person is sick or infirm
- D) All of the above

14. Can an ex-convict convicted in two or more occasions be released on bail ?

- A) Generally, no
- B) The court can release him if it's is satisfied and that is just and proper so to do for any other special reason
- C) A and B
- D) He cannot be relecased on bail

15. When notice and hearing to Public Prosecutor is mandatory in non-bailable offence?

- A) If the offence alleged to have been committed by accused is punishable with death

- B) If the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused is punishable with imprisonment with life
- C) If the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused is punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or more
- D) All of the above

16. Can any condition be imposed by the Court while releasing an accused person on bail ?

- A) Yes, when a person is accused of committing an offence punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or more
- B) Yes, when a person is accused of committing an offence punishable with imprisonment for an offence punishable under chapter VI of I.P.C.
- C) Yes, when a person is accused of committing an offence punishable with imprisonment for an offence punishable under chapter XVI or chapter XVII of I.P.C.
- D) All of the above

17. Can a Court cancel the bail granted under Section 437 of the code ?

- A) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 437(5)
- B) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 437(4)
- C) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 437(6)
- D) No, it cannot cancel the bail

18. Can a Sessions Court cancel the bail in non-bailable offence granted by the Magistrate ?

- A) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(2) of the code
- B) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(1) of the code
- C) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(3) of the code
- D) No, it cannot cancel the bail

19. Can a Sessions Court cancel bail in bailable offence granted by the Magistrate?

- A) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(2) of the code
- B) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(1) of the code
- C) Yes, it can cancel the bail by exercising its power under Section 439(3) of the code
- D) No, it cannot cancel the bail

20. Where can an accused person file an application for grant of anticipatory bail ?

- A) Before the High Court only
- B) Before the Sessions Court only
- C) Sessions Court or High Court
- D) None of the above

21. When can any person file an application for anticipatory bail?

- A) Where any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a non bailable offence
- B) Where any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a bailable offence
- C) Where any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a non-bailable or bailable offence
- D) None of the above

22. Can a bail be granted under Section 167(2) be cancelled?

- A) It cannot be cancelled
- B) It can be cancelled only by the High Court
- C) It can be cancelled only by the Sessions Court
- D) It Can be cancelled by the Court of Session or High Court

23. What is amount that can be fixed for executing a bond under chapter XXXIII?

- A) The amount of every bond be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be
- B) The amount of every bond be fixed taking into consideration of the nature of the offence
- C) The amount of every bond be fixed taking into consideration of the financial status of the accused
- D) All of the above

24. What is to be done by the Court if it has accepted insufficient sureties ?

- A) The Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of released persons
- B) The Court may order him to fine sufficient sureties and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail
- C) A and B
- D) The Court will issue only notice to the accused for the production of sufficient sureties

Answers –

1.D

2. D

3. D

4. C

5. D

6. A

7. C

8. B

9. D

10.A

11. C

12. D

13. D

14. C

15.D

16. D

17. A

18. A

19. A

20. C

21. A

22. D

23. D

24. C

CHAPTER XXXIV

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

1. For the purpose of Section 451 property includes-

- A) Property of any kind or document which is produced before the court or which is in its custody
- B) Any property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed
- C) Any property which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence
- D) All of the above

2. What order can be made by a criminal court when in a property is produced before it during inquiry or trial?

- A) It will pass final order
- B) It may make such order as it thinks fit for the proper Custody of such property
- C) The ne order can be passed only after conclusion of inquiry or trial
- D) B and C

3. When does a court make an order for the disposal of the property in its custody ?

- A) The court makes an order for the disposal of the property in its custody when the inquiry is concluded
- B) The court makes an order for the disposal of the property in its custody when the trial is concluded
- C) A and B

4. The trial court may order for disposal of property after conclusion of the trial ?

- A) By destruction or by confiscation
- B) By delivery to any person entitled to the possession
- C) By any other means appropriate in the case

D) All of the above

5. To which court does the person aggrieved appeal under section 454?

A) He may appeal to the Court of Session

B) He may appeal to the High Court

C) He may appeal to the Court to which appeal ordinarily lie from convictions by the former court

D) A and B

6. When can a Criminal Court restore possession of immoveable property ?

A) Criminal Court has no power to restore possession any immoveable property

B) The Criminal Court can restore possession of immoveable property taken by accused by criminal force or criminal intimidation, but only after conviction

C) The Criminal Court can restore possession of immoveable property without convicting the accused person

D) B and C

7. When the court sell the property and deposit the sale proceeds with the Government ?

A) When no claimant appears within six months after the proclamation by the court

B) The claimant of the property appears but fails to establish that he legally acquire such property

C) A and B

D) The court cannot confiscate the property

Answers-

- 1.D
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. C

CHAPTER XXXV LIMITATION FOR TAKING COGNIZANCE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES

1. What is the period of limitation for the offences punishable with fine only?

- A) Three months
- B) Six months
- C) One year
- D) Two years

2. What is the period of limitation, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year?

- A) Three months
- B) Six month
- C) One year
- D) Two years

3. What is the period of limitation, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years ?

- A) Three years
- C) One year
- B) Six months
- D) Two years

4. How is the period of limitation determiner to offences which may be tried together ?

- A) It shall be determined with reference to the offence with the more severe punishment
- B) It shall be determined with reference to be with the most severe punishment the offence
- C) A and B
- D) It shall be determined with reference to the offence with less punishment

5. The period of limitation, in relation to an offender shall commence ?

- A) On the date of the offence
- B) Where the commission of the offence was not known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to any police officer, the first day on which such offence comes to the knowledge of such person or to any police officer whichever is earlier

C) Where it is not known by whom the offence Committed, the first day on which the identity or offender is known to the person aggrieved by the offence or to the police officer making investigation into the offence, whichever is earlier

D) All of the above

Answers-

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. C

5. D