

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

1. **As per Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009), with effect from 31-12-2009, which inserted clause (wa) in section 2 in Cr.P.C. defining “victim” as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged includes**
 - (a) victim's guardian
 - (b) victim's guardian or legal heir
 - (c) victim's neighbour
 - (d) victim's close friend.
2. **According to section 41A(1) of Cr.P.C. as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) and amended in August 2010 the Police Officer shall issue a notice directing the alleged accused though he has committed a cognizable offence, to appear before him or at such other place as specified in notice in all the cases where the arrest of a person is not required under the**
 - (a) provisions of sub-section (1)(a) of section 41
 - (b) provisions of sub-section (1)(b) of section 41
 - (c) provisions of sub-section (1)(c) of section 41
 - (d) provisions of sub—section (1) of section 41
3. **Within the meaning of provisions under section 41C(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which was inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) every State Government shall establish a Police Control Room (PCR) in**
 - (a) every district
 - (b) State level only
 - (c) both district and at State level
 - (d) State Secretariat only.
4. **Criminal Procedure Code which comes under Concurrent List of Constitution of India is**
 - (a) unduly rigid and does not make room for any special law & procedure
 - (b) not unduly rigid and makes room for any special law & procedure and generally I gives precedence to such special law and procedure
 - (c) not unduly rigid and makes room for any special law 8:‘ procedure but generally gives precedence to the law & procedure given under the Code
 - (d) either (a) or (c).
5. **What is true to Code of Criminal Procedure**
 - (a) it is mainly, though not purely, an adjective or procedural law
 - (b) there are also certain provisions which are partly in the nature of substantive law
 - (c) both (a) & (b)
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b).
6. **Which classification of offence comes under Criminal Procedure Coder**
 - (a) cognizable & non-cognizable

- (b) bailable & non-bailable
- (c) summons cases & warrant cases
- (d) all the above.

7. Classification of offences given in the Code of Criminal Procedure under

- (a) section 320
- (b) the 1st Schedule
- (c) the 11th Schedule
- (d) section 482.

8. Cognizable offence under IPC has been defined

- (a) under section 2(a) of Cr.P.C.
- (b) under section 2(c) of Cr.P.C.
- (c) under section 2(i) of Cr.P.C.
- (d) under section 2(1) of Cr.P.C.

9. In a cognizable case under IPC, the police has the

- (a) authority to arrest a person without warrant
- (b) authority to investigate the offence without permission of the Magistrate
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

10. In a cognizable case under IPC, the police will have all the powers to

- (a) investigate except the power to arrest without warrant
- (b) investigate including the power to arrest without warrant
- (c) investigate and arrest without warrant only after seeking permission from the Magistrate
- (d) investigate and arrest without warrant only after informing the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the offence.

11. A Magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in IPC under

- (a) section 156(1) of Cr PC
- (b) section 156(2) of Cr PC
- (c) section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (d) all of the above.

12. A Magistrate has the power under Cr. P.C. to direct the police to investigate into

- (a) a non-cognizable offence
- (b) a cognizable offence
- (c) only a non-cognizable offence, as in a cognizable offence the police is under a duty to investigate
- (d) both (a) and (b).

13. In a non-cognizable case under IPC, the police has the authority

- (a) to investigate into the offence without order given by the Magistrate but cannot arrest the accused without warrant

- (b) to investigate and even arrest the accused without warrant
- (c) neither to investigate without order of the Magistrate nor can arrest the accused without warrant
- (d) cannot investigate without orders of the Magistrate but can arrest without warrant.

14. Non-cognizable offence has been defined

- (a) under section 2(a)
- (b) under section 2(c)
- (c) under section 2(i)
- (d) under section 2(1).

15. A case which includes cognizable offences and non-cognizable offences is

- (a) a cognizable case but requires sanction of the Magistrate for investigation into the non-cognizable part under section 155(2) of Cr PC
- (b) a cognizable case and as such the investigation of the case does not require any sanction of the Magistrate under section 155(2) of Cr PC
- (c) a non-cognizable case and as such the investigation of the case requires sanction of the Magistrate under section 155(2) of Cr PC
- (d) a non-cognizable case but does not require sanction of the Magistrate under section 155(2) of Cr PC

16. In a non-cognizable case, the accused

- (a) can object to the grant of permission under section 155(2) of Cr PC as a matter of right
- (b) can object to the grant of permission under section 155(2) of Cr PC with the leave of the Magistrate
- (c) can object to the grant of permission under section 155(2) of Cr PC with the leave of the High Court
- (d) has no right to participate in the proceedings and cannot object to the grant of permission under section 155(2) of Cr PC

17. Under the Scheme of Criminal Procedure non-cognizable offences are

- (a) public wrongs
- (b) private wrongs
- (c) both public and private wrongs
- (d) none of the above.

18. A Magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate in respect of an offence

- (a) under the Indian Penal Code
- (b) under any local or special law
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) only (a) and not (b).

19. Leave to investigate into a non-cognizable offence can be granted by a

- (a) Magistrate in any part of India
- (b) Magistrate in any part of the State
- (c) Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case

(d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

20. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right

- (a) by the police officer
- (b) by the court
- (c) both by the police officer & the court
- (d) either (a) or (b).

21. In a bailable offence

- (a) conditions can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer
- (b) conditions can be imposed while granting bail by the court
- (c) no condition can be imposed while granting bail by the police officer or by the court
- (d) only mild conditions can be imposed by the court only.

22. Warrant case has been defined under section 2(x) of Cr PC as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term .

- (a) exceeding three years
- (b) exceeding two years
- (c) exceeding one year
- (d) exceeding one year but less than two years.

23. Classification of summons case 8: warrant case

- (a) is useful to determine the trial procedure to be adopted
- (b) is useful to determine the investigation procedure to be adopted
- (c) is useful to decide the question of issuance of process to the accused
- (d) (a) & (c) are correct.

24. Complaint, as provided under section 2(d) of Cr PC

- (a) can be in writing only
- (b) can be oral
- (c) either in writing or oral
- (d) can be by gestures.

25. Complaint as provided under section 2(d) of Cr PC

- (a) can be to a police officer
- (b) can be to a Magistrate
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) must necessarily to be a Magistrate only.

26. Complaint may relate to

- (a) a cognizable offence
- (b) a non-cognizable offence
- (c) both (a) & (b) are correct
- (d) must be for a non-cognizable offence as the police has no power to investigate such an offence.

27. **In respect of investigation as provided under section 2(h) of Cr PC, which of the following is incorrect**
- (a) investigation can be conducted by a police officer
 - (b) investigation can be conducted by any person so authorised by a Magistrate
 - (c) investigation can be conducted by a Magistrate himself
 - (d) both (a) & (b).
28. **When a complaint is presented to a Magistrate, and the Magistrate proceeds to examine the complainant & the witnesses**
- (a) the Magistrate is conducting investigation
 - (b) the Magistrate is conducting an inquiry
 - (c) Magistrate is conducting a trial
 - (d) both (b) & (c).
29. **The word Magistrate mentioned in section 156(3) of Cr PC means**
- (a) a Judicial Magistrate
 - (b) a Special Executive Magistrate
 - (c) an Executive Magistrate
 - (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).
30. **A Metropolitan Magistrate, has the power to pass sentence, as provided under section 29 of Cr PC**
- (a) any sentence authorized by law except a sentence of death, or
 - (b) imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
 - (c) imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000
 - (d) imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
31. **A Metropolitan Magistrate can award sentence of imprisonment -in default of payment of fine**
- (a) equal to the term of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as substantive punishment
 - (b) not exceeding half of the term of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as substantive sentence
 - (c) not exceeding one-third of the term of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as substantive sentence
 - (d) not exceeding one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as substantive sentence.
32. **The imprisonment in default of fine**
- (a) shall be in addition to a substantive sentence maximum awardable under section 29 without any specific order
 - (b) shall be in addition to a substantive sentence only when a specific order to that effect is passed.
 - (c) shall not be in addition to the substantive sentence awardable by the Magistrate
 - (d) shall be in addition to the substantive sentence awardable but subject (to the upper limit

for substantive sentence prescribed under section 29.

- 33. In cases of consecutive sentence on conviction of several offences at one trial by a Metropolitan Magistrate the aggregate punishment**
- (a) shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is competent to inflict for a single offence
 - (b) shall not exceed the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is competent to inflict for a single offence as prescribed under section 29 of Cr PC
 - (c) shall not exceed three times the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is competent to inflict for a single offence
 - (d) Shall not exceed 14 years.
- 34. Classification of compoundable & non-compoundable offences has been provided under**
- (a) 1st Schedule
 - (b) 11th Schedule
 - (c) section 320 of Cr PC
 - (d) section 321 of Cr PC.
- 35. Offences other than those mentioned in section 320 of Cr PC are**
- (a) not compoundable
 - (b) Compoundable with the permission of the court
 - (c) Compoundable by the Court of Sessions
 - (d) Compoundable by the High Court.
- 36. Arrest means**
- (a) every compulsion or physical restraint
 - (b) total restraint and complete deprivation of liberty
 - (c) both (a) & (b)
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b).
- 37. A warrant of arrest is a command**
- (a) must be a Written order
 - (b) signed, sealed & issued by a Magistrate
 - (c) addressed to a police officer
 - (d) all of the above.
- 38. A person can be arrested without warrant**
- (a) for securing attendance of accused at trial
 - (b) as a preventive or precautionary measure
 - (c) for obtaining correct name & address
 - (d) all the above.
- 39. Which of the following is correct**
- (a) Magistrate cannot arrest a person
 - (b) a private person cannot arrest a person
 - (c) a police officer can arrest a person

(d) both (a) & (b).

40. It is mandatory for a police officer to inform the person arrested, the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not non-bailable, under

- (a) section 49 of Cr PC
- (b) section 50 of Cr PC
- (c) section 51 of Cr PC
- (d) section 54 of Cr PC.

41. A police officer arresting a person may carry out the personal search of the person arrested, as provided

- (a) under section 50 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 51 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 54 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 56 of Cr PC.

42. Section 54 of Cr PC provides for

- (a) medical examination of the accused at the request of the police officer
- (b) medical examination of the accused at the request of the accused
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

43. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under

- (a) section 56 of Cr PC
- (b) section 57 of Cr PC
- (c) section 58 of Cr PC
- (d) section 59 of Cr PC.

44. A proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC can be issued against a person against whom a warrant has been issued. Thus a proclamation can be issued against

- (a) accused offender
- (b) a surety
- (c) a witness
- (d) all the above.

45. A proclamation requiring a person to appear must be published giving

- (a) not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
- (b) not less than 10 days time to the person concerned
- (c) not less than 20 days time to the person concerned
- (d) not less than 15 days time to the person concerned.

46. Attachment of the property of the person absconding

- (a) can only be issued after publication of the proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
- (b) can be issued before publication of - the proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
- (c) can be issued simultaneously with the issue of proclamation under section'82 of Cr PC

(d) all the above.

47. **Period of limitation for filing claims & objections to the attachment of any property attached under section 83 of Cr PC, by any person other than the proclaimed person, as provided under section 84 of Cr PC**
- (a) within three months of attachment
 - (b) within six months of attachment
 - (c) within one year of attachment
 - (d) within two months of attachment.
48. **Period of limitation for filing a suit to establish the right over the property attached, by a person other than the person proclaimed, who has filed claims & objection to attachment, is**
- (a) three months from the date of disallowing the claim
 - (b) six months from the date of disallowing the claim
 - (c) one year from the date of disallowing the claim
 - (d) three years from the date of disallowing the claim.
49. **If the person proclaimed appears within the period specified in the proclamation, the property attached**
- (a) shall not be released from attachment
 - (b) shall be released from attachment
 - (c) shall be forfeited
 - (d) both (a) & (c).
50. **If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment**
- (a) shall not be sold until expiry of six months from the date of attachment
 - (b) shall not be sold until any claim or objection under section 84 have been disposed of
 - (c) both (a) & (b)
 - (d) either (a) or (b).
51. **A proclaimed person whose property has been attached can claim the property or the sale proceeds, on appearance**
- (a) within 6 months of attachment
 - (b) within 2 years of attachment
 - (c) within 3 years of attachment
 - (d) within 1 year of attachment.
52. **An arrested person has a right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice. The consultation with the lawyer**
- (a) may not be in the presence of the police officer
 - (b) may be in the presence of the police officer but not within his hearing
 - (c) may be in the presence of the police officer and within his hearing
 - (d) both (a) & (b).

53. **A search warrant is a written authority given to a police officer or any other person for the search of any place**
- (a) generally
 - (b) for specified things or documents
 - (c) generally as well as for specified things or documents
 - (d) only (b) of above.
54. **Section 91 of Cr PC does not apply to**
- (a) the complainant
 - (b) the accused
 - (c) the witness
 - (d) a person who is neither a complainant nor an accused nor a witness.
55. **The issuance of summons to a person to produce a document(s) under section 91 of Cr PC is**
- (a) declaration
 - (b) mandatory
 - (c) discretionary
 - (d) either (a) or (c).
56. **Under section 91 of Cr PC, a person who is summoned to produce a document(s) on appearance before the court**
- (a) becomes a Witness and can be subjected to cross-examination
 - (b) does not become a witness and can not be subjected to cross-examination
 - (c) becomes a witness but cannot be subjected to cross-examination
 - (d) does not become a witness but can be subjected to cross-examination.
57. **A person who is required merely to produce a document(s)/thing under section 91 of Cr PC**
- (a) has to attend personally to produce the document(s) / thing
 - (b) can cause the document(s)/ thing to be produced in the Court
 - (c) either attend personally or cause the document(s) / thing produced in the Court
 - (d) only (a) and not (b) or (c).
58. **Section 92 of Cr PC lays down the procedure for**
- (a) production of document(s) in the custody of postal or telegraph authority
 - (b) production of document(s) in the custody of any person other than the accused
 - (c) production of document(s) in the custody of an accused person
 - (d) all of the above.
59. **Where a person summoned to produce a document(s)/thing under section 91 of Cr PC, fails to attend personally or causes the document(s)/thing produced in the court against such person**
- (a) a search warrant can be issued under section 93 of Cr PC
 - (b) a prosecution for offence under section 175, I.P.C. can be launched
 - (c) either (a) or (b)

(d) both (a) and (b).

60. **In the prosecution for an offence punishable under section 175, I.P.C. for non-compliance disobedience of the summon/issued under section 91 of Cr PC**

(a) the accused can not take the defence that the document(s) / thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(b) the accused can take the defence that the document(s) / thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(c) the accused; cannot question the necessity or desirability of the document(s)/thing, ordered to be produced, for the investigation, inquiry or trial

(d) the accused cannot be permitted to take the defence that the document(s) / thing ordered to be produced is not necessary or desirable for the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the necessity or desirability already stands adjudged before the issuance of summon to produce the document(s) / thing.

61. **Who amongst the following is not competent under section 92 of Cr PC to order the postal or telegraph authority to deliver the document(s)/thing**

(a) District Magistrate

(b) Judicial Magistrate

(c) Metropolitan Magistrate

(d) none of the above.

62. **The word 'inspection' used in section 93(1)(c), Cr PC refers to**

(a) things or documents

(b) locality & place

(c) both (a) & (b)

(d) either (a) or (b).

63. **A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place**

(a) used for deposit & sale of stolen property

(b) used for deposit, sale & production of counterfeit coin, currency notes & stamps

(c) used for deposit, sale & production of forged documents & false seals

(d) all the above.

64. Under section 95 of Cr PC certain publications can be forfeited and search warrant can be issued for the same. In this context, the propositions are

A. A newspaper cannot be forfeited & search warrant cannot be issued for the same as it would be violative of the fundamental right of speech & expression and involves the fourth estate.

B. A book can be forfeited & search warrant can be issued for the same.

C. A document can be forfeited & search warrant can be issued for the same.

Which of the following is correct

(a) A & B are correct

(b) A & C are correct

- (c) B & C are correct
- (d) A, B & C all are correct.

65. Section 87 of Cr PC authorizes issuance of warrant.

- (a) in lieu of summon
- (b) in addition to summons
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) none of the above.

66. A declaration of forfeiture under section 95 of Cr PC can be set aside by

- (a) Magistrate issuing the search warrant
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate / Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- (c) Court of Sessions
- (d) High Court.

67. The period of limitation for an application to set aside the declaration of forfeiture has been provided

- (a) under section 95 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 96 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 97 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 98 of Cr PC.

And the 'same is

- (a) one month from the date of publication of declaration
- (b) two months from the date of publication if declaration
- (c) three months from the date of publication of declaration
- (d) six months from the date of publication of declaration.

68. During investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by

- (a) any police officer
- (b) the investigating officer
- (c) both (a)&(b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

69. Search without warrant can be conducted under section 103 of Cr PC

- (a) in the presence of the Magistrate who is competent to issue search warrant in respect of any place
- (b) in the presence of the Magistrate who is not competent to issue search warrant in respect of any place
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

70. Search warrant in respect of a place

- (a) includes search of a person present in or about that place
- (b) does not include search of a person in or about that place'
- (c) includes search of a person in or about that place only if such person is suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search is being made

(d) none of the above.

71. Joining of two or more independent and respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place is to be searched is the mandate under

- (a) section 100(1) of Cr PC
- (b) section 100(2) of Cr PC
- (c) section 100(3) of Cr PC
- (d) section 100(4) of Cr PC.

72. Where a Magistrate, not empowered by law to issue a search warrant for a place suspected to contain stolen property, erroneously issues a search warrant

- (a) the search proceedings shall be void & liable to be set aside
- (b) the search proceedings shall not be void & not liable to be set aside
- (c) the search proceedings shall be set aside only if challenged by any person aggrieved by the search
- (d) either (a) or (c).

73. Section 93(3) of Cr PC provides that no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief judicial Magistrate shall issue warrant of search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of postal & telegraph authority. If any Magistrate not so specified issues such a warrant

- (a) the search proceedings shall be void
- (b) the search proceedings shall be voidable if challenged, at the instance of person aggrieved
- (c) shall remain valid
- (d) none of the above.

74. In a non-cognizable case, when a Magistrate orders the police to investigate, in that it will be at par with the cognizable offence case and the police will have all the powers in respect of investigation

- (a) including the power to arrest without warrant
- (b) except the power to arrest without warrant
- (c) both are correct depending on the circumstances
- (d) none of the above.

75. Sections 39 & 40 of Cr PC make it mandatory to give information regarding commission of certain offences. Such information can be given to

- (a) a Magistrate
- (b) a police officer
- (c) either to a Magistrate or to a police officer
- (d) the Magistrate & the police officer both simultaneously.

76. When the police registers a case regarding commission of a cognizable offence, the registration of the case is under

- (a) section 154 of Cr PC
- (b) section 155 of Cr PC

- (c) section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (d) section 190 of Cr PC

77. Usually a copy of F.I.R. is filed with the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance, by the police officer in compliance to

- (a) section 156 of Cr PC
- (b) section 157 of Cr PC
- (c) section 158 of Cr PC
- (d) section 159 of Cr PC.

78. Delay in dispatching the FIR to the Magistrate under section 157 of Cr PC

- (a) shall always throw out the prosecution case in its entirety
- (b) shall never be a circumstance providing a legitimate basis for suspecting the FIR
- (c) may or may not be a circumstance providing a legitimate basis for suspecting the FIR depending on the facts and circumstance brought on record
- (d) either (b) or (c).

79. Where the FIR discloses, prima facie, commission of a cognizable offence, and there is a delay in sending the FIR to the Magistrate, under section 157 of Cr PC

- (a) the investigation must go on
- (b) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation on account of delay in sending the FIR
- (c) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation irrespective of the delay in sending the FIR
- (d) the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation generally.

80. The investigating police officer in a case has power to require attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, under

- (a) section 158 of Cr PC
- (b) section 159 of Cr PC
- (c) section 160 of Cr PC
- (d) section 161 of Cr PC

81. The power to direct investigation under section 156(3) of Cr PC can be exercised by

- (a) a Magistrate
- (b) a Session judge
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

82. Section 156(2) of Cr PC takes care and cures

- (a) any 'irregularity in the conducting of investigation by the police officer
- (b) any illegality in the conducting of investigation by the police officer
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) only (a) and not (b).

83. Under section 159 of Cr PC, a preliminary inquiry into the commission of offence can be conducted

- (a) by the Magistrate having jurisdiction. To take cognizance
- (b) by any Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, under the orders of such Magistrate
- (c) by the police
- (d) only (a) & (b).

84. The powers under section 159 of Cr PC can be exercised by the Magistrate

- (a) when the police is still investigating the case
- (b) when the police decides not to investigate the case
- (c) when the police has filed the report under section 173 of Cr PC
- (d) all the above.

85. The power to require attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under section 160 of Cr PC, requires

- (a) notice by telephone
- (b) notice in writing
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) both (a) and V P

86. The investigating officer under section 160 of Cr PC cannot require the attendance at a place other than the place of residence, of

- (a) a male who is under the age of 18 years
- (b) a male who is under the age of 16 years
- (c) a woman
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

87. The investigating officer under section 160 of Cr PC cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence, who is

- (a) under the age of 15 years
- (b) under the age of 16 years
- (c) under the age of 18 years
- (d) under the age of 21 years.

88. A trial on a police report initiated by the breach of the mandatory provision relating to investigation,

- (a) is vitiated and liable to be set aside
- (b) is 'not vitiated and cannot be set aside unless the illegality in the investigation can be shown to have brought about a miscarriage of justice
- (c) is not vitiated and cannot be set aside at all

(d) either (b) or (c).

89. The propositions are:

I. Delay in despatch of the MR is not a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

II; Delay in despatch of the FIR is a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

III. The extra-ordinary delay in sending the FIR is a circumstance which provides a legitimate basis for suspecting that the FIR was recorded much later than the stated date and hour, affording sufficient time to the prosecution to introduce improvements.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the aforesaid proposition

- (a) I is true, II & III are false
- (b) I & III are true, II is false
- (c) II & III are true, I is false
- (d) III is true, I & II are false.

90. Section 159 of Cr PC empowers the Magistrate

- (a) to restrain police investigation and order magisterial inquiry when the investigation of a cognizable offence by the police is already in process
- (b) to order magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence only in those cases in which the police decides not to investigate the case empowers the
- (c) to order » magisterial inquiry into a cognizable offence where the investigation by the police is already in process
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

91. Under section 159 of Cr PC, the Magistrate has the power to

- (a) direct-investigation by the police
- (b) depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to hold a preliminary inquiry
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) only (b) and not (a).

92. Section 160 of Cr PC authorises a police officer to

- (a) summon a person as a witness
- (b). summon a person for the production of documents
- (c) summon a person for the production of an article(s)
- (d) all of the above.

93. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of Cr PC, by

- (a) any Police Officer
- (b) the Station House Officer
- (c) an Investigating Officer
- (d) any of the above.

94. A person who fails to attend on being served with an order under section 160 of Cr PC of an investigating officer, is liable to be prosecuted under

- (a) section 173, I.P.C.

- (b) section 174, I.P.C.
- (c) section 186, I.P.C.
- (d) all of the above.

95. Laying of trap is a part of

- (a) investigation
- (b) inquiry
- (c) preliminary inquiry
- (d) trial.

96. Section 161 of Cr PC covers the cases of information received by the police

- (a) before the commencement of investigation
- (b) after the commencement of investigation
- (c) after the conclusion of trial
- (d) both (a) and (b).

97. Who amongst the following is not a police officer

- (a) enforcement officer investigating the case under FERA
- (b) An officer invested with powers under NDPS Act
- (c) officer of Railway Protection Force
- (d) all of the above.

98. An unjustified and unexplained long delay on the part of the investigating officer in recording the statement of a material witness would render the evidence of such witness

- (a) unreliable
- (b) inadmissible
- (c) inadmissible and unreliable
- (d) only (b) and not (a).

99. Statement made under section 161, Cr. P.C. during investigation of a cross-case is

- (a) always admissible in the main case
- (b) may be admissible in the main case
- (c) not at all admissible in the main case
- (d) admissible in the main case with the leave of the Court.

100. A refusal to answer questions put to a witness under section 161 of Cr PC is an offence under

- (a) section 176, I.P.C.
- (b) section 179, I.P.C.
- (c) section 187, I.P.C.
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

101. Complaint to the police or statements made to the police that fall within exception 8 of section 499, I.P.C., can claim

- (a) absolute privilege
- (b) qualified privilege

- (c) both absolute as well as qualified privilege
- (d) neither absolute nor qualified privilege.

102. **Under section 161 of Cr PC, the investigating police officer has the power to examine orally any person acquainted with the facts & circumstances of the case. The expression 'any person acquainted with the facts & circumstances of the case'**
- (a) includes accused
 - (b) does not include accused
 - (c) refers to the prosecution witnesses only
 - (d) both (b) &(c).
103. **The investigating officer during the investigation records the statement of a witness under**
- (a) section 160 of Cr PC
 - (b) section 162 of Cr PC
 - (c) section 161 of Cr PC
 - (d) section 164 of Cr PC
104. **The Magistrate records the confession of an accused or a statement of a witness during investigation, under**
- (a) section 164 of Cr PC
 - (b) section 281 of Cr PC
 - (c) section 162 of Cr PC
 - (d) chapter XXIII of Cr PC
105. **A joint statement of several witnesses, recorded during investigation**
- (a) will render these persons as incompetent witnesses
 - (b) will render their evidence as inadmissible
 - (c) will neither render these persons ' as incompetent witnesses nor their evidence inadmissible
 - (d) will render these persons as incompetent witnesses and also their evidence inadmissible.
106. **A statement of a witness recorded under section 161 of Cr PC, in writing during investigation and is signed by the person making the statement is hit by**
- (a) section 161(2) of Cr PC
 - (b) section 161(3) of Cr PC
 - (c) section 162(1) of Cr PC
 - (d) section 162(2) of Cr PC.
107. **FIR is not a substantive evidence, it can be used during trial**
- (a) to corroborate the informant
 - (b) to contradict the informant
 - (c) both (a) &(b/)
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b).

108. **FIR can be given by the accused also. If FIR is given by the accused the same can be used**
- (a) for corroboration of the accused
 - (b) for contradiction of the accused
 - (c) as an admission if the same is non-confessional
 - (d) against the accused as confession.
109. **Statement recorded during investigation under section 161_of Cr PC can be used during trial**
- (a) for corroborating the witness
 - (b) for contradicting the witness
 - (c) both (a) & (b) above
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b).
110. **If a person whose statement is recorded by the police during investigation is called as a defence witness, his previous statements before the police**
- a) can be used for corroborating him
 - b) can be used for contradicting him
 - c) cannot be used for any purpose
 - d) both (a) & (b).
111. **Section 162 of Cr PC provides that**
- (a) the statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing, shall be signed by the person making the statement
 - (b) the statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing, may not be signed by the person making the statement
 - (c) no statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing shall be signed by the person making the statement
 - (d) statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing shall be signed by the person making the statement only if the police officer has obtained prior permission of the court to obtain signature thereon.
112. **The prohibition contained in section 162 of Cr PC**
- (a) shall not apply where the statement made to the police during investigation is made admissible under any other provision of the Code.
 - (b) shall apply even where the statement made to the police officer during investigation is made admissible under any other provision of the code as section 162 has an over-riding effect
 - (c) may or may not apply where the statement made to the police during investigation is made admissible under any other provisions of the Code, depending on the facts and circumstances of the case.
 - (d) may or may not apply where the statement made to the police during investigation is made admissible under any other provision of the Code, depending on the discretion of the Court.

113. **The bar created by section 162 of Cr PC does not apply to**
(a) civil proceedings C
(b) proceedings under Article 34 of the constitution
(c) proceedings under Article 226 of the constitution
(d) all of the above.
114. **The word ‘statement’ within the meaning of section 162 of Cr PC, means**
(a) narration
(b) signs and gestures
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) only (a) and not (b).
115. **Which of the following is not a ‘statement’ within the ‘meaning of section 162 of Cr PC**
(a) record of the search made by the police
(b) signatures and handwriting or thumb impressions taken for the purpose of comparison
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) only (a) and not (b).
116. **Which of the following statements is/are covered under section 162 of Cr PC**
(a) a statement made to a Magistrate in the presence and hearing of a police-officer
(b) a statement made to a third person in the presence of a police officer
(c) a statement made to a person assisting the police in the investigation of a case
(d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).
117. **Section 162 of Cr PC applies to statements made to a police officer during investigation by**
(a) a witness
(b) an accused person
(c) an accused who turns approver
(d) all of the above.
118. **Section 162 of Cr PC prohibits a statement from being used in evidence, made in the course of**
(a) inquiry
(b) investigation
(c) trial
(d) either (a) or (b)_
119. **Section 162 of Cr PC applies to statements made to a police—officer**
(a) in the course of investigation
(b) before the investigation began
(c) after the investigation had ended.
(d) all of the above.

120. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a

- (a) question of law
- (b) question of fact
- (c) mixed question of law and fact
- (d) question of law or question of fact depending on the facts and circumstances.

121. The previous statement of a witness which can be used for the purposes of contradicting the witness as provided under the proviso to section 162(1), Cr. P.C., may be the one

- (a) reduced in writing
- (b) not reduced in writing
- (c) oral
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c). I

122. Where a witness is called by the court as a Court witness, a previous statement made by him to the police can

- (a) be used by the accused for contradicting such witness
- (b) be used by the prosecution for contradicting such witness with the permission of the court
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) not be used either by the accused or by the prosecution for any purpose.

123. In re-examination, the previous statement made to a police officer can be used for

- (a) the purposes of contradicting what is stated in the cross-examination
- (b) the purposes of explaining what is left over in the examination-in-chief
- (c) the purpose of explaining any matter in the cross-examination
- (d) all of the above.

124. Which of the following is not outside the provision of section 162(1) of Cr PC

- (a) statement falling under section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) statement falling under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) statements recorded by the police officer during investigation
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

125. The non-compliance with the provisions of section 164 of Cr PC

- (a) reduces the statement recorded by the Magistrate to a nullity
- (b) is an irregularity curable under section 463 of Cr PC
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

126. The confession of an accused or the statement of a witness, under section 164 of Cr PC, can be recorded during

- (a) inquiry
- (b) investigation
- (c) trial
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

127. The confession of an accused or the statement of a witness, under section 164 of Cr PC, may be recorded

- (a) before the beginning of the investigation
- (b) in the course of investigation only
- (c) in the course of investigation or at any time afterwards before the commencement of inquiry or trial
- (d) in the course of investigation or at any time afterwards during the inquiry but before the commencement of trial.

128. A confession under section 164 of Cr PC can be recorded by

- (a) Metropolitan/Judicial Magistrate
- (b) Executive Magistrate
- (c) Police officer on whom the power of a Magistrate has been conferred
- (d) either (a) or (b).

129. Maintenance of a case diary by an investigating officer is

- (a) directory
- (b) mandatory
- (c) discretionary
- (d) neither (b) nor (c).

130. Maintenance of a case diary by an investigating officer is mandatory under

- (a) Section 162 of Cr PC
- (b) Section 167 of Cr PC
- (c) section 172 of Cr PC
- (d) Section 174 of Cr PC

131. Section 167 of Cr PC authorizes remand of an accused in

- (a) police custody
- (b) judicial custody
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

132. Section 167 of Cr PC is applicable during

- (a) investigation
- (b) enquiry
- (c) trial
- (d) all of the above.

133. is competent to record the statement or confession under section 164 of Cr PC

- (a) a police officer
- (b) a police officer conferred with powers of special Executive Magistrate
- (c) an Executive Magistrate
- (d) neither a police officer nor a police officer conferred with powers of special Executive Magistrate nor an Executive Magistrate.

134. Under section 164 of Cr PC, statements other than confession

- (a) can be recorded by a Magistrate where the person who intends to make such statement appears before the Magistrate on his own
- (b) can be recorded by a Magistrate where the person who intends to make such statement is produced or sponsored by the defence.
- (c) cannot be recorded by a Magistrate unless the person who intends to make such statement is produced or sponsored by the investigating officer
- (d) can be recorded by the Magistrate without going into the question as to how or who has produced or sponsored the person who intends to make such statement.

135. Obtaining signature on the confession of the person making the confession, under section 164 of Cr PC is

- (a) mandatory
- (b) directory, being procedural
- (c) discretionary
- (d) optional.

136. Failure to get the signature of the person making the confession is

- (a) not very material if the making of such statement is not dispatched by the accused
- (b) not very material even if the making of statement is disputed by the accused
- (c) not very material irrespective of whether making of such statement is disputed or not-disputed by the accused and the defect is curable under section 463 of Cr PC
- (d) very material in all circumstances and is fatal.

137. Section 164 of Cr PC provides for recording of

- (a) confession by accused persons and statements by any person other than the accused
- (b) confession by t accused persons and statements by any person including an accused
- (c) statements by witness only
- (d) confession and statements by an accused person.

138. Section 164 of Cr PC provides a special procedure for recording of

- (a) confessions
- (b) statements made- during the course of investigation
- (c) confessions as well as statements made during the course of investigation
- (d) either (a) or (b).

139. A non-confessional statement recorded under section 164 of Cr PC

- (a) is a substantive piece of evidence
- (b) is not a substantive evidence
- (c) may or may not be substantive evidence depending on the facts & circumstances
- (d) all of the above.

140. A confessional statement recorded in accordance with the special procedure under section 164 of Cr PC

- (a) can be used as a substantive evidence without being formally proved
- (b) cannot be used as a substantive evidence at all

- (c) cannot be used as a substantive evidence without being formally proved
- (d) either (b) or (c).

141. A confessional statement under section 164 of Cr PC can be recorded

- (a) during the course of investigation only & not afterwards
- (b) during the course of investigation or at any time afterwards before the commencement of inquiry or trial
- (c) during investigation as well as during inquiry but before commencement of trial
- (d) during the investigation, inquiry or trial.

142. Statements of witness recorded under section 164 of Cr PC are

- (a) substantive evidence
- (b) corroborative evidence
- (c) both substantive and corroborative evidence
- (d) neither substantive nor corroborative evidence.

143. If a magistrate, administers oath before recording the confession, the confessional statement is

- (a) good in law and admissible in evidence
- (b) good in law but admissible in evidence only on corroboration
- (c) bad in law and inadmissible in evidence
- (d) bad in law but admissible in evidence if corroborated from other evidence.

144. Where an accused remained in police custody for maximum' period of fifteen days, he can further be remanded to police custody by

- (a) a Magistrate
- (b) a Session Court
- (c) the High Court in exercise of its inherent powers
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c).

145. Under section 167 of Cr PC, the longest period for which an accused can be remanded to police custody is

- (a) fifteen days
- (b) fourteen days
- (c) ten days
- (d) twenty-eight days.

146. Where an accused is granted bail under section 167(2), proviso (a) of Cr PC and on filing on charge-sheet the investigation revealed that the accused has committed a serious offence, the bail so granted under section 167(2), proviso (a) of Cr PC

- (a) cannot be cancelled in the absence of special reasons
- (b) can be cancelled under section 437(5)
- (c) can be cancelled under section 439(2)
- (d) can be cancelled under section 437(5) or section 439(2).

147. Entries in the case diary maintained by an investigating officer under section 172 of Cr PC can be used

- (a) as an evidence
- (b) to explain contradiction .
- (c) for aiding the court to decide on a point
- (d) both (b) and (c).

148. Under section 172 of Cr PC, the bar against production and use of case diary» is intended to operate in

- (a) an inquiry or trial for an offence
- (b) civil proceedings
- (c) writ proceedings
- (d) all of the above.

149. Where the police submits a final report under section 173 of Cr PC, to a Magistrate, the Magistrate is

- (a) bound by the conclusion drawn by the police and can not order re-investigation
- (b) not bound by the conclusion drawn by the police and may direct re-investigation, or issue process.
- (c) bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and has to issue process
- (d) both (a) and (c).

150. Where the police submits a final report under section 173(2) of Cr PC for dropping of proceedings to a Magistrate, the Magistrate

- (a) may accept the same
- (b) may reject the same and take cognizance
- (c) may reject the same and order further investigation
- (d) any of the above. I

151. In submitting the final report under section 173 of Cr PC, the investigating agency

- (a) is obliged to seek the opinion of a public prosecutor
- (b) can be compelled by the court-opinion of a public prosecutor
- (c) has to carry out a combined operation with the public prosecutor
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) or (c)

152. Re-opening of investigation under section 173(8) of Cr PC

- (a) can be done by the investigating officer only
- (b) can be done only under the orders of the Magistrate
- (c) can be done only after seeking opinion of the public prosecutor, and on the direction of the State Government
- (d) can be done by the police of its own or under the orders of the court.

153. Before ordering further investigation under section 173(8) of Cr PC the Court is

- (a) under an obligation to hear the accused
- (b) under no inhibition
- (c) under an obligation to hear the public prosecutor

(d) under an obligation to hear the accused person not sent for trial.

154. Further investigation within the meaning of section 173(8) of Cr PC is

- (a) the continuation of the earlier investigation
- (b) fresh investigation *ab initio* wiping out the earlier investigation altogether
- (c) re-investigation *ab initio* wiping out the earlier investigation
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

155. Section 463 of Cr PC permits

- (a) oral evidence by the Magistrate of the confession made to him
- (b) oral evidence to prove that the procedure laid down under section 164, Cr PC had actually been followed, where the record, which ought to show that, does not do so
- (c) both (a)&(b) X
- (d) neither (a) nor (bi).

156. Under section 172 of Cr PC, it is mandatory for every investigating officer to maintain a case diary. The said case diary can be used, during trial.

- (a) by the court
- (b) by the police officer making a statement during trial to refresh his memory
- (c) by the accused to a very limited extent
- (d) all the above.

157. Under section 167 of Cr PC an accused person can be remanded to police custody or judicial custody, the authorization of such detention

- (a) cannot exceed fourteen days at one time
- (b) cannot exceed fifteen days at one time
- (c) cannot exceed ten days at one time
- (d) cannot exceed thirty days at one time.

158. Under section 167 of Cr PC the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody & vice-versa, this alteration can be done

- (a) during the period of first seven days
- (b) during the period of first ten days
- (c) during the period of first fifteen days
- (d) during the period of first fourteen days.

159. For the authorization of detention in any custody

- (a) the accused must be produced before the Magistrate
- (b) the accused need not be produced before the Magistrate at all .
- (c) may be produced or may not be produced
- (d) not necessarily be produced.

160. Under section 167 of Cr PC, the Magistrate can authorise detention for a total period of 90 days during investigation, in» cases of offences punishable

- (a) with death
- (b) with imprisonment for life

- (c) with imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years
- (d) all the above.

161. Under section 167 of Cr PC, for detention for a total period of 90 days during investigation, the expression 'for a term of imprisonment not less than 10 years' means

- (a) more than 10 years
- (b) upto 10 years
- (c) less than 10 years
- (d) both (b) & (c).

162. Under section 167 of Cr PC for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation, can be authorised for a total period of

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 45 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 75 days.

163. If the investigation is not completed within 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, and the accused is in custody, on the expiry of said period the accused is entitled to be

- (a) discharged
- (b) released on bail or making an application for release on bail
- (c) released on bail without making an application for release on bail
- (d) acquitted.

164. For the purposes of computation of period of 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, for the purposes of section 167(2) of Cr PC

- (a) the day of arrest of the accused has to be excluded
- (b) the day on which the accused was remanded is to be excluded
- (c) the day of arrest of the accused and the day on which the accused was remanded, if different, both have to be excluded
- (d) the day of arrest of the accused only has to be excluded and the day on which the accused was remanded, even if different, cannot be excluded.

165. An accused was arrested for offence under section 302, IPC on 1-1-2002, and remanded to judicial/police custody on 2-1-2002, now for the purposes of section 167(2) of Cr PC, in computing the period of ninety days

- (a) the day of arrest i.e. 1-1-2002 only has to be excluded and shall be computed w.e.f. 2-1-2002 when remanded, thus 90th day shall fall on 1-4-2002
- (b) the day of arrest i.e. 1-1-2002 and the day of remand i.e. 2-1-2002, both have to be excluded and the 90th day shall fall on 2-4-2002
- (c) neither 1-1-2002 i.e. the day of arrest nor 2-1-2002, the day of remand is to be excluded, and the 90th day shall fall on 31-3-2002
- (d) either (a) or (c).

166. In a case triable by a Magistrate as a summons case, the investigation can not be continued under section 167(5) of Cr PC

- (a) beyond a period of six months from the date of arrest of the accused
- (b) beyond a period of six months from the date of commission of the offence
- (c) beyond a period of maximum term of imprisonment prescribed for the offence from the date of arrest of the accused
- (d) beyond a period of maximum term of imprisonment prescribed for the offence from the date of commission of the offence.

167. Continuation of investigation, in a summons case triable by a Magistrate, beyond the period of six months, from the date of arrest of the accused, without the previous permission of the Magistrate

- (a) shall render the entire investigation vitiated bad and the accused is liable to be discharged
- (b) shall not render the entire investigation bad but the accused is liable to be discharged
- (c) shall not render the entire investigation bad, but the prosecution can not rely on the investigation so carried out and the evidence so collected shall not be admissible
- (d) either (a) or (b)

168. After completion of investigation, the police is to submit a final report to the Magistrate. The Magistrate

- (a) is bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and accept the same if the police recommended that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding further
- (b) is not bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and may order further investigation
- (c) may issue a process against the accused person(s)
- (d) (d) both (b) & (c).

169. Upon the report being forwarded under section 1-73(2) of Cr PC to the Magistrate for dropping of proceedings, before deciding not to take cognizance the Magistrate

- (a) must give notice to & provide the informant an opportunity of being heard
- (b) need not give notice to & provide the informant an opportunity of being heard at all
- (c) may or may not give notice to 8: provide the informant an opportunity of being heard, depending on the facts & circumstances
- (d) both (b) & (c).

170. The orders passed under section 125 of Cr PC are

- (a) summary in nature and do not finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties
- (b) summary in nature and do not finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties which are to be finally determined by a civil court
- (c) substantive in nature and finally determine the right and obligations of the parties
- (d) substantive in nature and are not subject to determination of a right of the parties by a civil court.

171. Section 125 of Cr PC provides a remedy

- (a) by way of summary procedure which is co-extensive with the civil liabilities under the personal law

- (b) by way of summary procedure which is co-extensive with the civil liabilities under the civil law
- (c) by way of summary procedure which is not co-extensive with the civil liabilities under the personal law or civil law
- (d) both (a) and (b).

172. Which of the following statements, in the context of section 125 of Cr PC, is not correct

- (a) it is inconsistent with section 23 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 and both cannot stand together
- (b) section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not stand in the way of relief under section 125 of Cr PC
- (c) sections 18 and 20 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 have not affected the right of the wife or the child under section 125 of Cr PC
- (d) section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not stand in the way of relief under section 125 of Cr PC

173. Section 125 of Cr PC is applicable to

- (a) Hindus
- (b) Muslims
- (c) Christians
- (d) all persons belonging to all religions.

174. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, deals with

- (a) claim of maintenance by a Muslim woman
- (b) claim of maintenance by a Muslim divorced women
- (c) claim of maintenance by the children of the marriage with said Muslim divorced women
- (d) both (b) and (c).

175. Under section 125 of Cr PC who cannot be ordered to provide maintenance

- (a) a father
- (b) a husband
- (c) a daughter
- (d) none of the above.

176. Where the husband has obtained a decree of divorce against the wife on the ground of desertion, under section 125, it is

- (a) no bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (b) bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (c) may be a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (d) either (a) or (c).

177. In proceedings under section 125, Cr. P.C.

- (a) strict proof of marriage is necessary

(b) standard of proof is very high as required in a proceeding under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

(c) prima facie proof showing that the parties are living as husband and wife is sufficient

(d) prima facie proof showing that the parties are living on husband and wife is not sufficient and something more is required.

178. Under section 125 of Cr PC the father and the mother i.e. the parents can claim maintenance from their

(a) son

(b) daughter

(c) stepson

(d) both son and daughter.

179. The expression 'mother' under section 125(1) means and is referable to

(a) real or natural mother

(b) stepmother generally

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) neither (a) nor (b).

180. Section 188 of Cr PC provides for extra-territorial jurisdiction over

(a) Indian citizens

(b) non-citizens

(c) foreigners

(d) all of the above.

181. A stepmother can claim maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC from her stepson

(a) provided she is childless and widow

(b) provided she is childless, and her husband is incapable of supporting and maintaining her

(c) provided she is childless though her husband is capable of supporting and maintaining her

(d) both (a) and (b).

182. Maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC can be claimed

(a) by a legally wedded wife during the subsistence of marriage

(b) by a divorced wife who has not remarried

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) only (a) & (b)

183. Maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC cannot be claimed

(a) by a married daughter having attained majority

(b) by legitimate or illegitimate minor child

(c) by father or mother

(d) all the above.

184. Who amongst the following can claim maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC

(a) a legitimate or illegitimate major male child, suffering from physical or mental abnormality

(b) a legitimate or illegitimate minor child

- (c) wife including divorced but not remarried woman -
- (d) all the above.

185. Amount of maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC is

- (a) limited to Rs. 500 per month
- (b) limited to Rs. 1000 per month
- (c) limited to Rs. 5000 per month
- (d) without any limit.

186. Section 125 of Cr PC does not contemplate payment of maintenance allowance

- (a) by mother to children
- (b) by wife to husband
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

187. Under section 125(4) of Cr PC who of the following cannot claim maintenance

- (a) wife living in adultery
- (b) wife living separately by mutual consent
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

188. Under section 125 of Cr PC, a Magistrate

- (a) has the power to grant interim maintenance & the expenses of the proceedings
- (b) has no power to grant interim maintenance & the expenses of the proceedings
- (c) has power to grant interim maintenance but no power to grant expenses of the proceedings
- (d) has no power to grant interim maintenance but has the power to grant expenses of the proceedings.

189. Monthly allowance for maintenance or interim maintenance & expenses for proceedings are payable

- (a) from the date of the order
- (b) from the date of the application if specifically ordered
- (c) from the date of the application even if not specifically ordered
- (d) both (a)&(b).

190. Monthly allowance or the interim monthly allowance can be altered, as provided

- (a) under section 125(5) of Cr PC
- (b) under section 126 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 127 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 128 of Cr PC.

191. An order for maintenance or interim allowance can be cancelled under the circumstances stated in

- (a) under section 125(5) of Cr PC
- (b) under section 127(2) of Cr PC
- (c) under section 127(3) of Cr PC

(d) all the above.

192. Proceedings under section 125 of Cr PC

- (a) can be instituted where the wife is residing on the date of the application
- (b) can be instituted where the husband resides or is residing on the date of the application
- (c) where the husband & the wife last resided
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

193. Application for interim monthly allowance & expenses of the proceedings

- (a) is to be decided within 30 days of the service of notice of the application to such person
- (b) is to be decided within 60 days of the service of notice of the application to such person
- (c) is to be decided within 90 days of the service of notice of the application to such person
- (d) is to be decided within 6 months of the service of notice of the application to such person.

194. Under section 125 of Cr PC, imprisonment of the defaulter

- (a) is a mode of satisfying the liability
- (b) is the mode of enforcement only
- (c) is both mode of satisfying the liability & of enforcement
- (d) a person ordered to pay maintenance stands absolved by his being sent to jail.

195. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is

- (a) one year from the date on which it becomes due
- (b) three years from the date on which it becomes due
- (c) twelve years from the date on which it becomes due
- (d) thirty years from the date on which it becomes due.

196. In case where an inquiry, trial or other proceedings have been conducted in a wrong Place

- (a) the inquiry, trial or other proceedings shall be void ab initio
- (b) the inquiry, trial or other proceedings cannot be set aside as void unless it has occasioned in failure of justice
- (c) the inquiry, trial or other proceedings, cannot be set aside even if it has occasioned in failure of justice
- (d) either (a) or (c).

197. Objection as to the lack of territorial jurisdiction of the criminal court

- (a) can be taken before or at the time of commencement of trial
- (b) can be taken at any time after the commencement of trial
- (c) can be taken in appeal for the first time
- (d) all the above.

198. Under the scheme of Cr PC the original jurisdiction to take cognizance of an offence is vested in

- (a) the Court of Sessions
- (b) the Court of Magistrate
- (c) the High Court

(d) all the above.

199. Court of Sessions has the original jurisdiction to take cognizance of offences, by virtue of

- (a) section 190 of Cr PC
- (b) section 193 of Cr PC
- (c) section 199 of Cr PC
- (d) section 198 of Cr PC.

200. Court of Sessions under section 199 of Cr PC has the original jurisdiction to take cognizance

- (a) on an oral complaint of a private person
- (b) on an oral complaint of the public prosecutor
- (c) on a written complaint of a private person
- (d) on a written complaint of the public prosecutor.

201. Period of limitation prescribed for making a complaint to the Court of Sessions in original jurisdiction is

- (a) three months from the date of commission of the offence
- (b) six months from the date of commission of the offence
- (c) one year from the date of commission of the offence
- (d) as provided under section 468 of Cr PC.

202. Under section 188 of Cr PC sanction of the Central Government is

- (a) a condition precedent for taking cognizance of the offence
- (b) not a condition precedent for taking cognizance and could be obtained before trial begins
- (c) not necessary
- (d) necessary only where a foreigner is involved in the commission of the offence.

203. Taking cognizance is

- (a) a judicial function
- (b) an administrative function
- (c) a supervisory function
- (d) both (a) and (b).

204. While taking cognizance, the court takes cognizance of

- (a) the offence
- (b) the offender
- (c) the offenders if there are more than one
- (d) all of the above.

205. The court is said to have taken cognizance when it

- (a) orders investigation under section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (b) issues a search warrant for the purpose of investigation P
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

206. The competency and jurisdiction of the Magistrate to take cognizance of the offence

- (a) affected by the illegality committed in the course of investigation
- (b) affected by the irregularity committed in the court of investigation
- (c) neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) both (a) and (b).

207. At the time of taking cognizance the Magistrate is to see

- (a) whether there are sufficient grounds on record to proceed against the accused person
- (b) whether there is a prima facie case against the accused person to frame the charge
- (c) sift or appreciate the evidence with reference to the material and come to the conclusion whether prima facie case is made out against the accused
- (d) all of the above.

208. Where the Magistrate takes cognizance suo motu under section 190(1)(c) of Cr PC, the compliance with the provisions of section 191 of Cr PC is

- (a) directory, being procedural
- (b) mandatory
- (c) discretionary
- (d) optional.

209. Non-compliance with the provisions under section 191 of Cr PC where cognizance is taken by the Magistrate under section 190(1)(c) of Cr PC

- (a) vitiates the trial and the proceeding will be wholly void
- (b) is an irregularity curable under section 460 of Cr PC
- (c) does not vitiate the trial unless it has caused prejudice to the accused
- (d) amounts to waiver of his right by the accused.

210. Section 190 of Cr PC provides for taking of cognizance by the Magistrate

- (a) on a police report filed under section 173 of Cr PC
- (b) on a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of Cr PC
- (c) suo motu
- (d) all the above.

211. On receipt of a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of Cr PC, the Magistrate

- (a) has the jurisdiction to conduct an inquiry himself
- (b) has the jurisdiction to direct the police to investigate
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

212. Cognizance of offence punishable under Chapter X of IPC can be taken by the Magistrate

- (a) on a police report
- (b) on a written complaint of the public servant
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (a) & not (b).

213. The provisions of section 195 of Cr PC are

- (a) directory, being procedural
- (b) discretionary, depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
- (c) optional for the court
- (d) mandatory

214. The provisions of section 195 of Cr PC require

- (a) a complaint in writing
- (b) an oral complaint
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

215. Under section 195 of Cr PC the complaint in writing must be by

- (a) the public servant concerned
- (b) an officer to whom such public servant is administratively subordinate
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) both (a) and (b).

216. Sections 195 to 199 of Cr PC lay down

- (a) rules of procedure simply without creating any bar to the taking a cognizance by a court
- (b) create a bar to the taking of cognizance unless some requirements are complied with
- (c) create an absolute bar to the taking of cognizance irrespective of whether the requirement are complied with or not
- (d) either (a) or (c).

217. Under section 195 of Cr PC a complaint can be filed by

- (a) a public servant
- (b) a private individual
- (c) police
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c) .

218. Section 197 of Cr PC affords protection to

- (a) private individuals
- (b) employees of public sector undertakings
- (c) public servants
- (d) all the above.

219. Prosecution for offences against marriage under Chapter XX of IPC

- (a) can be launched by any person through a complaint
- (b) can be launched by any person aggrieved by the offence through a complaint
- (c) can be launched by the police
- (d) all the above.

220. Cognizance of offence under section 498A of IPC can be taken

- (a) on a police report

- (b) on the complaint of the person aggrieved
- (c) on the complaint of father, mother, brother or sister of the person aggrieved
- (d) all the above.

221. Cognizance of offence of defamation under Chapter XXI of IPC can be taken

- (a) on a police report
- (b) on a complaint made by an aggrieved person
- (c) suo motu
- (d) all the above.

222. Where the Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence on a complaint made to him and considers, before the issue of process to the accused that the matter should be investigated, such investigation can be ordered, under

- (a) section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (b) section 190 of Cr PC
- (c) section 173(8) of Cr PC
- (d) section 202 of Cr PC

223. On receipt of a complaint, before ordering investigation by the police, under section 156(3) of Cr PC, the Magistrate has to see that

- (a) the complaint discloses cognizable offence(s) triable by the Magistrate
- (b) the complaint discloses cognizable offence(s) exclusively triable by the Court of Session
- (c) the complaint discloses cognizable offence(s) irrespective of whether the same is triable by the Magistrate or exclusively by the Court of Session
- (d) the complaint discloses cognizable offence(s) only triable by the Magistrate and not exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions, as it is for the Magistrate to enquire himself into offences exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions.

224. In a complaint disclosing commission of offence triable by a Magistrate

- (a) it is necessary to examine the complainant and all the other witnesses on oath
- (b) it is not necessary to examine the complainant and all the other witnesses
- (c) it is necessary to examine the complainant on oath & it is not necessary to examine all the other witnesses
- (d) both (a) & (c).

225. Recording of pre-summoning, evidence may be dispensed with under section 200 of Cr PC

- (a) if the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
- (b) if the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
- (c) both (a) & (b) are correct
- (d) only (a) is correct but (b) is incorrect.

226. Once the Magistrate has proceeded with examination of the complainant or decided to record the statement of the complainant on oath

- (a) the police cannot be directed to investigate under section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (b) the police can still be directed to investigate under section 156(3) of Cr PC

- (c) the police may or may not be so directed under section 156(3) of Cr PC depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
- (d) both (b) & (c).

227. On a complaint for offence(s) triable by a Magistrate, after the recording of the statement of the complainant & the witnesses, if any on oath

- (a) the-police can be directed to investigate under section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (b) the police can be directed to investigate under section 202 of Cr PC
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

228. On a complaint for offence(s) triable by the Court of Sessions, after recording of the statement of the complainant & the witnesses on oath

- (a) the police can be directed to investigate under section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (b) the police can be directed to investigate under section 202 of Cr PC
- (c) the police cannot be directed to investigate at all and the Magistrate himself has to conduct an enquiry
- (d) both (a) & (b).

229. Direction to the police to investigate under section 202 of Cr P C

- (a) can be given without examining the complainant on oath
- (b) cannot be given without examining the complainant on oath
- (c) can be given before or after the examining of the complainant on oath
- (d) both (a) & (c).

230. In a, complaint disclosing commission of offence(s) exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions

- (a) it is necessary that the complainant & some of the witnesses be examined on oath
- (b) it is necessary to examine the complainant on oath & no witness need be examined on oath
- (c) it is necessary to examine the complainant and all the witnesses of the complainant on oath
- (d) either (a) or (b).

231. Filing of list of witnesses by the complainant before issuance of summons or warrant to the accused under section 204 of Cr PC

- (a) is mandatory
- (b) is directory
- (c) neither mandatory nor directory
- (d) either mandatory or directory.

232. If the complainant fails to file the list of witnesses before issuance of summons or warrant to the accused

- (a) the same cannot be filed thereafter
- (b) the same can be filled at any time thereafter without the permission of the court
- (c) the same can be filed at any time thereafter only with the permission of the court
- (cl) either (a) or (b).

233. Special summons under section 206 of Cr PC can be issued

- (a) by a Magistrate only
- (b) by a Court of Sessions
- (c) by a Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
- (d) " by the High Court.

234. A case can be committed to the Court of Sessions, by a Magistrate

- (a) under section 209 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 323 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 324 of Cr PC
- (d) both (a) & (b) above.

235. Under section 209 of Cr PC, a case can be committed to the Court of Sessions

- (a) if the offence is exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions
- (b) if the Magistrate thinks that the case ought to be tried by the Court of Sessions
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

236. Section 323 of Cr PC provides for committal of cases to the Court of Sessions

- (a) which disclose commission of offences exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions
- (b) which the Magistrate thinks ought to be tried by the Court of Sessions
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (a) & not (b).

237. Section 210 of Cr PC provides for

- (a) stay of police investigation
- (b) stay of proceedings in complaint case
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

238. Section 210 of Cr PC can be invoked

- (a) when there is a complaint case & police is also investigating the matter.
- (b) when there is a complaint case but no police investigation is in progress
- (c) when there is a complaint case & the police has already completed the investigation & filed the final report
- (d) all the above.

239. In case of merger of the complaint with the police report the procedure to be followed for the trial

- (a) shall be of the complaint case
- (b) shall be of the case instituted on the police report
- (c) shall be of both as per convenience during the trial,
- (d) shall be the one as directed 'by the Magistrate.

240. Before issuance of process against the accused, in a complaint case '

- (a) the accused has a right to participate in the proceedings

- (b) the accused has no right to participate in the proceedings
- (c) the accused has a right to watch the proceedings
- (d) both (b) & (c).

241. Order of issuance of process against the accused in a complaint case under section 204 of Cr PC, by the Magistrate

- (a) can be reviewed by the court issuing the summons
- (b) cannot be reviewed by the Magistrate as under the Cr PC the Magistrate has no powers to review the order
- (c) can only be revised by the Court of Sessions or the High Court
- (d) both (b) & (c) are correct.

242. After dismissal of a complaint under section 203, a fresh similar complaint on the same facts

- (a) is banned
- (b) is not banned but will be entertained only in exceptional circumstances
- (c) is not banned and will be entertained in all circumstances
- (d) either (a) or (c).

243. Committal proceedings under section 209 of Cr PC are in the nature of

- (a) aid in investigation
- (b) inquiry
- (c) trial
- (d) either inquiry or trial.

244. Jurisdiction to grant bail under section 438 of Cr PC vests with

- (a) the Court of Magistrate
- (b) the Court of Sessions
- (c) the High Court
- (d) the Court of Sessions and the High Court and not in the Court of Magistrate.

245. Under section 436 of Cr PC bail can be granted

- (a) by police
- (b) by the Magistrate
- (c) by the police as well as the Magistrate
- (d) by the Magistrate only & not the police.

246. A person who is granted bail under section 436 Cr PC fails to comply with the conditions of time 8: A place of attendance, on a subsequent occasion

- (a) again entitled to bail as a matter of right
- (b) is not entitled to bail as a matter of right
- (c) the court may refuse to release him on bail
- (d) both (b) & (c). V

247. Under section 437 Cr PC, on a mere fact that an accused person may be required for being identified by witnesses during investigation

- (a) bail can be refused
- (b) bail cannot be refused
- (c) bail should be refused
- (d) bail can be & should be refused.

248. In a non-bailable offence triable by a Magistrate, application for bail under section 437 of Cr PC can be moved before the Court of

- (a) Magistrate competent to try & entertain the case
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate or additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (c) Court of Sessions
- (d) only (a) & (c).

249. Conditions on the release on bail can be imposed

- (a) in a bailable offence
- (b) in all the non-bailable offences
- (c) in non-bailable offences punishable with imprisonment may extend to seven years or more
- (d) only in (b) & (c).

250. Any condition imposed by a Magistrate while releasing the accused in a non-bailable offence case can be set aside or modified

- (a) by the Magistrate himself
- (b) by the Court of Sessions
- (c) by the High Court
- (d) all the above.

251. Under section 439 of Cr PC, the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with

- (a) the Court of Sessions
- (b) the High Court
- (c) the court of Magistrate
- (d) only (a) & (b).

252. Under section 437 of Cr PC the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vests with

- (a) the Magistrate competent to try & entertain the offence
- (b) the Magistrate where the Magistrate has not ordered the release on bail
- (c) the Magistrate only where the Magistrate has ordered the release on bail
- (d) all the above.

253. In a case of non-bailable offence, a bail granted by a Magistrate can be cancelled under section 437(5) of Cr PC

- (a) by the Magistrate granting the bail
- (b) by the Court of Sessions
- (c) by the High Court
- (d) all of the above.

254. Bail amount fixed by the Magistrate can be

- (a) reduced by the Magistrate

- (b) reduced by the Court of Sessions 261.
- (c) reduced by the High Court
- (d) only (b) & (c).

255. Section 438 of Cr PC can be invoked

- (a) in cases of non-bailable offences
- (b) in cases of bailable offence
- (c) both (a) & (b) 262.
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

256. Cash in lieu of surety bond can be permitted by virtue of

- (a) section 441 of Cr PC
- (b) section 442 of Cr PC
- (c) section 445 of Cr PC
- (d) section 444 of Cr PC.

257. For non-payment & non-recovery of penalty from the surety under the surety bond, the surety can be sentenced to

- (a) simple imprisonment only
- (b) rigorous imprisonment only
- (c) civil imprisonment only
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

258. Surety can be sentenced to civil imprisonment in default of payment of penalty under the surety bond for a maximum period of

- (a) six months .
- (b) three months
- (c) two months
- (d) one month.

259. Penalty under the surety bond

- (a) cannot be remitted
- (b) can be remitted in full
- (c) can be remitted in part only
- (d) can be remitted in full or in part.

260. Propositions as regards the liability of the surety under the surety bond are:—

I. The liability of the surety is mutually exclusive of the liability of the accused under his personal bond.

II. The liability of the surety is contingent on the liability of the accused under his personal bond the liability of the surety. is limited to the amount of the surety bond.

Now which of the following is correct

- (a) I & III are correct
- (b) I & II are correct
- (c) II & III is correct
- (d) I, II & III, all are correct.

261. The personal attendance of the accused can be dispensed with

- (a) under section 207 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 206 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 205 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 256 of Cr PC.

262. Error or omission in framing of charge

- (a) is material in all circumstances shall vitiate the trial
- (b) is material only if it has occasioned a failure of justice to the accused
- (c) is material and the accused is liable to be acquitted
- (d) both (a) & (c).

263. Addition or alteration of charge has been provided

- (a) under section 214 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 215 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 216 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 218 of Cr PC.

264. Under section 216 of Cr PC, the Court has the power to

- (a) add to the charge(s) already framed
- (b) alter the charge(s) already framed
- (c) only alter & not to add to the charge already framed
- (d) add to and alter the charge both.

265. Under section 217 of Cr PC, on addition or alteration of charge

- (a) the prosecution has a right to re-call the witnesses already examined
- (b) the accused has a right to re-call the witnesses already examined
- (c) the prosecution has a right to call any further witness
- (d) all the above.

266. Joinder of charges is permissible

- (a) under section 219 of Cr PC

- (b) under section 220 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 221 of Cr PC
- (d) all the above.

267. Joint trial of several persons is permissible

- (a) under section 219 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 223 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 221 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 222 of Cr PC.

268. Which of the following is incorrect

- (a) two diametrically different versions can be put to a joint trial
- (b) two versions which are not mutually exclusive can be put to a joint trial
- (c) the joint trial of several persons partly by applying one clause and partly by applying another clause of section 223 is authorised
- (d) the various clauses of section 223, Cr PC are not mutually exclusive.

269. If an accused is charged of a major offence, but on the facts established he cannot be held guilty of that major offence. At the same time the facts established indicate that a minor offence has been committed, the person so tried for major offence can be convicted for such minor offence. It has been so provided

- (a) under section 220 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 223 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 222 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 221 of Cr PC.

270. The forms in which the charges may be framed are set forth in

- (a) section 211 of Cr PC
- (b) section 214 of Cr PC
- (c) 1st Schedule of Cr PC
- (d) 2nd Schedule of Cr PC.

271. If one is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property or cheating and is charged for theft only and from the evidence it appears that he has committed cheating, he can be convicted for cheating though no charge for cheating has been formally framed, by virtue of

- (a) section 214 of Cr PC
- (b) section 221 of Cr PC
- (c) section 223 of Cr PC
- (d) section 224 of Cr PC.

272. Due to non-framing of charge, or due to any error, omission or irregularity in the charge, finding, sentence or any order by a court of competent jurisdiction

- (a) shall be invalid always
- (b) shall be valid generally
- (c) shall be invalid only when infact it has occasioned failure of justice
- (d) both (b) & (c).

273. Under section 267 production warrants in respect of a person detained in prison, can be issued for the purposes of

- (a) investigation
- (b) inquiry
- (c) trial
- (d) all the above.

274. In a criminal trial evidence on affidavit it can be given

- (a) for allegation made in respect of a public servant
- (b) for any person whose evidence is of formal character
- (c) both (a)& (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

275. In criminal trial, admission denial of documents can be done by the prosecution or the accused,

- (a) under section 294 of Cr PC
- (b) under section 293 of Cr PC
- (c) under section 295 of Cr PC
- (d) under section 296 of Cr PC.

276. Reports of certain Government scientific experts are admissible in evidence without any formal proof, under

- (a) section 291 of Cr PC
- (b) section 292 of Cr PC
- (c) section 293 of Cr PC
- (d) section 294 of Cr PC.

277. Examination of witnesses in the absence of the accused can be done, under

- (a) section 299 of Cr PC
- (b) section 321 of Cr PC
- (c) section 224 of Cr PC
- (d) section 301 of Cr PC.

278. Rule autre for's aquit or autre f0r's commit is contained in

- (a) section 321 of Cr PC
- (b) section 320 of Cr PC
- (c) section 300 of Cr PC
- (d) section 298 of Cr PC.

279. During inquiry or trial, the accused is remanded to custody

- (a) under section 167(1) of Cr PC
- (b) under section 167(2) of Cr PC
- (c) under section 309(1) of Cr PC
- (d) under section 309(2) of Cr PC.

280. During inquiry or trial, under section 309 of Cr PC Magistrate can remand the accused

- (a) for a maximum of one month at a time
- (b) for a maximum of 15 days at a time
- (c) for a maximum period of 14 days at a time
- (d) for a period till next date irrespective of days.

281. Hearing on sentence by a Magistrate is required, on conviction

- (a) in a summons trial case under section 255(2) of Cr PC
- (b) in a warrant trial case under section 248(2) of Cr PC
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

282. Under section 248(2) of Cr PC

- (a) conviction & sentence can be passed on the same day
- (b) conviction & sentence cannot be passed on the same day I
- (c) conviction & sentence passed on the same day shall be valid unless occasions failure of justice
- (d) both (a) & (c).

283. In a summons case, instituted on a complaint, the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquitted under section 256 of Cr PC

- (a) on account of death of the complainant
- (b) on account of non-appearance of the complainant
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

284. In a summons trial case instituted on a complaint wherein the summons have been issued to the accused, the non-appearance or death of the complainant shall entail

- (a) discharge of the accused
- (b) acquittal of the accused
- (c) either discharge or acquittal depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
- (d) (d) only (a) & (c) above.

285. Withdrawal of a complaint under section of Cr PC results in

- (a) acquittal of the accused in cases where charge has already been framed
- (b) discharge of the accused in cases where the charge has not yet been framed
- (c) acquittal of the accused irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not
- (d) either (a) or (b).

286. Compounding of offence under section 320 of Cr PC results in

- (a) acquittal of the accused under all circumstances
- (b) acquittal of the accused only where the charge has already been framed
- (c) discharge of the accused where the charge has not yet been framed
- (d) either (b) or (c).

287. Proceedings under section 258 of Cr PC can be stopped

- (a) in a summons case instituted upon a complaint
- (b) in a summons case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint
- (c) in a warrant case instituted upon a complaint
- (d) in a warrant case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint,

288. Stoppage of proceedings under section 258 of Cr PC has the effect of

- (a) acquittal under all circumstances
- (b) acquittal where the evidence of the principal witness has been recorded
- (c) discharge in all other cases where the evidence of the principal witness has not been recorded
- (d) only (b) & (C).

289. Magistrate has the power under section 259 of Cr PC to convert a summons trial case into a warrant trial case

- (a) relating to any offence irrespective of the punishment prescribed.
- (b) relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding six months
- (c) relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding one year
- (d) relating to an offence punishable for a term exceeding two years.

290. Under section 260 of Cr PC which of the following offences cannot be tried summarily

- (a) offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding three months
- (b) offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding six months
- (c) offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year
- (d) offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding two years.

291. Under section 311 of Cr PC, a witness can be called

- (a) on the motion of the prosecution
- (b) on the motion of the defence
- (c) on its own motion by the court
- (d) all the above.

292. Power to re-call any witness(es) under section 311 of Cr PC can be exercised

- (a) even after the evidence of both the sides is closed
- (b) after the evidence of the prosecution is closed, but before the evidence of defence is closed
- (c) before the evidence of the prosecution is closed, if the witness is to be called on the motion of the prosecution
- (d) after the evidence of the prosecution is closed if the witness is called on the motion of the defence.

293. Power under section 311 of Cr PC can be exercised

- (a) to re-call any witness(es) already examined
- (b) to summon any witness who has been cited as a witness but not produced or examined before the evidence is closed
- (c) to summon any witness who has not been cited as a witness
- (d) all the above.

294. Under section 313 of Cr PC, the statement of the accused

- (a) has to be recorded on oath
- (b) has to be recorded without oath
- (c) either on oath or without oath depending on whether the case is a summons trial or a warrant trial
- (d) either on oath or without oath as per the discretion of the court.

295. Recording of the statement of the accused

- (a) can never be dispensed with
- (b) may be dispensed with in a summons trial case generally
- (c) may be dispensed with in a summons trial case where the personal attendance of the accused has been dispensed with

- (d) may be dispensed with in a warrant trial case where the personal attendance of the accused has been dispensed with.

296. Answers given by the accused to the question put to him while recording his statement under section 313 of Cr PC can be taken into consideration for

- (a) judging the innocence of the accused
- (b) judging the guilt of the accused
- (c) for judging the innocence or guilt of the accused
- (d) neither for judging the innocence nor the guilt of the accused.

297. Each material circumstance appearing in evidence against the accused must be put to the accused specifically, distinctly & separately. In this context, the propositions are

- I. Failure to put the material evidence to the accuse/d always vitiates the trial
- II. Failure to put the material evidence amounts to a serious irregularity which can not be cured & vitiates the trial, if it has prejudiced the accused.
- III. Failure to put the material evidence is not considered to services 8: is curable if in fact no failure of justice has occasioned to the accused.

Now which of the following is correct

- (a) I & II are correct
- (b) I & III are correct
- (c) I, II & III all are correct
- (d) II & III are correct.

298. Offences can be compounded under section 320 of Cr PC by the legal guardian of

- (a) a person under the age of 18 years
- (b) a person who is an idiot
- (c) a person who is lunatic
- (d) all the above.

299. If the person who is competent to compound is dead, the compounding

- (a) can not be done
- (b) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased without the permission of the court
- (c) can be done by the legal representative of the deceased only with the permission of the court
- (d) both (b) & (c).

300. Under section 321 of Cr PC

- (a) prosecution can be withdrawn in summons case without consent of the court
- (b) prosecution can be withdrawn in a warrant case without consent of the court
- (c) in any type of cases but only with the consent of the court
- (d) both (a) & (b).

301. I. Withdrawal of prosecution can only be for all the accused persons in a case if there is more than one offence
II. Withdrawal of prosecution can be in respect of any one or more of the offences
III. Withdrawal of prosecution has to be in respect of all the offences as it is the withdrawal of the case

Which of the following is correct

- (a) I, II & III all are correct
- (b) I & II are correct
- (c) I & III are correct
- (d) II & III are correct.

302. Legal effect of withdrawal is

- (a) acquittal irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not
- (b) acquittal when made after the framing of charge(s) and discharge if made before the framing of charge(s)
- (c) discharge irrespective of the stage at which the case is pending
- (d) either (a) or (c).

303. Under section 315 of Cr PC

- (a) an accused can not be a witness '
- (b) an accused can be compelled to give his own evidence generally
- (c) an accused can be called as a witness only on his own request in writing
- (d) either (a) or (b).

304. In a joint trial where several accused persons are being tried, one accused examines himself as a witness, now

- (a) all the other co-accused, if there are more than one co-accused other than the accused, examining himself as a witness, have a right to cross-examine that accused, on a matter of right
- (b) all the other co-accused have a right to cross-examine that accused if the accused examining himself deposing something against one of the co-accused
- (c) only that co-accused has a right to cross-examine the accused examining himself as witness, against whom such an accused has deposed something
- (d) the co-accused do not have any right at all to cross-examine, the accused examining himself as a witness under any circumstances.

305. An accused having made a request in writing to examine himself and having been called to examine himself

- (a) must necessarily examine himself
- (b) has the liberty not to give evidence without giving rise to any presumption against him

- (c) has the liberty not to give evidence, but in such a case a presumption against him arises
- (d) has the liberty not to give evidence but in such a case a presumption arises against him & other co-accused tried alongwith him jointly.

306. Power under section 319 of Cr PC can be exercised

- (a) by the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both only after recording of evidence during the inquiry or trial
- (b) by the Magistrate before recording of evidence but by the Court of Sessions only after recording of evidence
- (c) by the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both even before recording of evidence
- (d) by the Magistrate only after recording evidence but by the Court of Sessions before recording of evidence.

307. The Magistrate has the power to grant compensation to the victim as, provided under

- a) section 360 of Cr PC
- b) section 359' of Cr PC
- c) section 358 of Cr PC
- d) section 357 of Cr PC

308. The compensation to the victim under section 357 of Cr PC can be granted on

- (a) Conviction
- (b) Acquittal
- (c) Discharge
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

309. Order under section 357 of Cr PC granting compensation to the victim can be passed by

- (a) the trial court
- (b) the appellate court
- (c) the revision court 317. Under section 456 of Cr PC
- (d) either (a) or (b) (c).

310. Compensation can be ordered to be paid under section 357 of Cr PC

- (a) when fine does not form part of the sentence
- (b) when fine form part of the sentence
- (c) either (a) or (b)
- (d) only (b) and not (a)

311. Disposal of property' during the pendency of trial is governed

- (a) by section 454 of Cr PC
- (b) by section 451 of Cr PC
- (c) by section 452 of Cr PC
- (d) by section 453 of Cr PC.

312. Disposal of property at the conclusion of trial is governed by

- (a) section 452 of Cr PC
- (b) section 453 of Cr PC
- (c) section 454 of Cr PC
- (d) section 455 of Cr PC.

313. Property within the meaning of section 451 of Cr PC

- (a) can be moveable property alone
- (b) can be immoveable property
- (c) can be moveable & immoveable property both
- (d) can be chattels only.

314. Order passed under section 451 of Cr PC is

- (a) a final order .
- (b) an interlocutory order
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) either (a) or (b).

315. For application of section 451 of Cr PC. The property

- (a) must have been produced before the court during inquiry or trial
- (b) must have been the subject matter of offence
- (c) must have been used in the commission of the offence
- (d) all the above.

316. The prosecution of judges and public servants are provided in

- (a) section 197 of Cr PC
- (b) section 179 of Cr PC
- (c) section 297 of Cr PC
- (d) section 279 of Cr PC.

317. Under section 456 of CrPC

- (a) possession of an immoveable property cannot be restored at all and a person has to resort to civil court
- (b) possession of an immoveable property can be restored only in case the person is convicted

- (c) possession of an immoveable property can be restored even in case of the person is acquitted
- (d) possession of an immoveable property can be restored in case of conviction even though the findings of the civil court are in favour of the person convicted.

318. When the property is not produced before the court pending or during the inquiry or trial, the disposal of property shall be governed by

- (a) section 454 of Cr PCP
- (b) section 455 of Cr PC
- (c) section 457 of Cr PC
- (d) section 458 of Cr PC.

319. While passing an order for disposal of property

- (a) the Magistrate has to decide the question of title
- (b) the Magistrate has to decide the question of entitlement of possession without deciding the title -
- (c) the Magistrate has to decide the question of title as well as the question of entitlement of possession
- (d) the Magistrate has to decide the question of entitlement of possession on the basis of decision as to the question of title.

320. Under section 459 of Cr PC, the Magistrate may order for the selling of property by the Government, if no claimant appears

- (a) within 3 months
- (b) within 6 months
- (c) within one year
- (d) within three years.

321. A Magistrate not empowered by law to order, under section 155 of Cr PC, the police to investigate an offence, orders the police to investigate the offence. Such order is

- (a) illegal and cannot be protected under section 460 of Cr PC
- (b) irregular and is protected under section 460 of Cr PC
- (c) illegal but not liable to be set aside unless it amounts to miscarriage of justice
- (d) irregular but liable to be set aside.

322. In a non-cognizable case, investigation made by the police, without order of the Magistrate under section 155(2) of Cr PC, is an

- (a) illegality not curable under section 460 of Cr PC
- (b) irregularity curable under section 460 of Cr PC
- (c) illegality, but the Magistrate can proceed on the report if so desires and can be validated

- subsequently
- (d) irregularly and the Magistrate has to proceed on the report submitted.

323. Irregularities which do not vitiate trial have been stated in

- (a) section 460 of Cr PC
- (b) section 461 of Cr PC
- (c) section 462 of Cr PC
- (d) section 466 of Cr PC.

324. Irregularities which vitiate trial have been stated in

- (a) section 460 of Cr PC
- (b) section 461 of Cr PC
- (c) section 466 of Cr PC
- (d) section 467 of Cr PC.

325. For an offence punishable with fine only, the period of limitation prescribed under section 468 of Cr PC is

- (a) three months
- (b) six months
- (c) one year
- (d) three years.

326. Under section 468 of Cr PC, the period of limitation for an offence punishable with a ten not exceeding one year is

- (a) six months
- (b) one year
- (c) two years
- (d) three years.

327. Period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term of two years, as per section 468 of Cr PC is

- (a) six months
- (b) one year
- (c) two years
- (d) three years.

328. Period of limitation for an offence punishable for a term more than three years is

- (a) three years
- (b) twelve years
- (c) thirty years

(d) no limitation prescribed.

329. Date from which the period of limitation is to commence has been prescribed under

- (a) section 472 of Cr PC
- (b) section 471 of Cr PC
- (c) section 469 of Cr PC
- (d) section 470 of Cr PC.

330. Period of limitation shall commence

- a) from the date of the offence generally
- b) from the date of knowledge of the commission of the offence if not known earlier
- c) from the date of establishment of the identity of the accused if not known at the time of commission of the offence
- d) all the above.

331. Court can condone the delay

- a) under section 470 of Cr PC
- b) under section 471 of Cr PC
- c) under section 473 of Cr PC
- d) under section 472 of Cr PC.

332. In computing the period of limitation the time during which

- (a) the accused avoided arrest by absconding has to be excluded
- (b) the accused remained absent from India has to be excluded
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (a) is correct & (b) is incorrect.

333. The FIR can be quashed in the exercise of inherent powers by

- (a) the Magistrate's Court
- (b) the Court of Session
- (c) the High Court
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

334. Under the scheme of Cr. PC. the inherent powers vest in

- (a) the High Court
- (b) the Court of Session
- (c) the Court of District & Sessions judge
- (d) all of the above.

335. The inherent powers of the High Court are contained in

- (a) section 462 of Cr PC
- (b) section 472 of Cr PC
- (c) section 482 of Cr PC
- (d) section 492 of Cr PC

336. Once police records information report (FIR), a copy of same should be given to complainant under

- (a) section 153 of Cr PC
- (b) section 154 of Cr PC
- (c) section 155 of Cr PC
- (d) section 156 of Cr PC

337. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court held that High Court cannot directly entertain bail application of POTA accused without its refusal by special court?

- (a) State of Gujarat v. Shalimbhai Abdul Gaffar Shaikh
- (b) State of Maharashtra v. S.K. Dhinde
- (c) State of Gujarat v. Santosh Kumar
- (d) State of Uttar Pradesh v. S.N. Srivastava.

338. The special court is

- (a) not subordinate to High Court
- (b) is subordinate to High Court
- (c) superior to High Court
- (d) supplement to High Court.

339. In which of the following cases the prosecution witness was prosecuted for Perivry

- (a) Iessica Lal case (2007) .
- (b) Nitish Katara case (2007) I ‘
- (c) Priyadarshni Mattoo case (2006)
- (d) None of the above.

340. The person seeking suspension of conviction should specifically draw the attention of the Appellate Court to the consequences that may arise if the conviction is not stayed as held by the Supreme Court in

- (a) Sheo Prasad Bhor v. State of Assam, AIR 2007 SC 918
- (b) P.V. George v. State of Kerala, AIR 2007 SC 1034
- (c) Navjot Singh Sidhu v. State of Punjab, AIR 2007 SC 1003
- (d) Kuldeep Nayar v. Union of India, (2006) 7 SCC 1

341. When ' the approver willfully suppresses material facts or gives false evidence

- (a) the court itself has inherent power to proceed against Approver
- (b) the court does not have inherent power to proceed against Approver
- (c) police can take action against him
- (d) on the request of police, court take action against Approver.

342. Any effort to settle disputes and claims by applying pressure through criminal prosecution

- (a) should depend upon the present criminal system
- (b) should depend upon the discretion of the court
- (c) should be deprecated and dis-couraged
- (d) should not be deprecated and dis-couraged.

343. If the police does not take action on complaint in respect of cognizable offences, the complainant

- (a) has right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
- (b) has no right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
- (c) has right under section 290 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate
- (d) has right under section 390 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate.

344. Whether suspicion is

- (a) a substitute for proof of offence
- (b) not a substitute for proof of offence
- (c) a relevant factor for proof of offence
- (d) not a dependent factor.

345. Inherent power of the court to order a joint trial of cases, is exercised when it appears to the court

- (a) that some common question of law or fact arises in both proceedings
- (b) the right to relief claimed thereof is in respect of the same transaction
- (c) the right to relief claimed thereof arises out of the same series of transactions
- (d) all the above.

346. In which of the following cases it was held that section 164 of Cr PC is required to be strictly complied with

- (a) Babu Bhai Udesinh Parmar v. State of Gujarat, AIR 2007 SC 420
- (b) Rajesh Ranjan Yadav v. CB1, AIR 2007 SC 451
- (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttaranchal, AIR 2007 SC 363
- (d) Amrit Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 2007 SC

347. In 2007 which High Court ordered 'No arrest of a woman before sunrise and after sunset'

- (a) Delhi High Court
- (b) Rajasthan High Court
- (c) Allahabad High Court
- (d). Bombay High Court

348. Which section of the Cr PC provides that, in no case the aggregate of consecutive sentences passed against an accused shall exceed 14 years

- (a) Section 31 of Cr PC
- (b) Section 51 of Cr PC
- (c) Section 34 of Cr PC
- (d) Section 41 of Cr PC

349. The procedure for trial before a Court of Sessions is provided under sections

- (a) 260 to 265 Cr PC
- (b) 238 to 250 Cr PC
- (c) 251 to 259 Cr PC
- (d) 225 to 237 Cr PC.

350. The offence committed under which section of IPC is not compoundable under section 320 of Cr PC

- (a) Section 352
- (b) Section 353
- (c) Section 354
- (d) Section 355

351. When there is a dispute between two courts relating to exercise of jurisdiction in a criminal matter and said courts are under subordination of different High Courts, the matter shall be decided under section 186 of Cr PC by the

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court of the larger State
- (c) High Court having more judges
- (d) High Court within whose local limits of appellate jurisdiction the proceeding first commenced.

352. In which case it was held that: Identity of victim is not to be disclosed even in judgment of court?

- (a) Slzashikant v. CBI, AIR 2007 SC 351
- (b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 2006 SC

- (c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttaranchal, AIR 2007 SC 363
- (d) none of the above.

353. Within the meaning of section 311A of Cr PC who among the following authorities has power to order person to give specimen signature or handwriting

- (a) Magistrate of First Class
- (b) Magistrate of Second class
- (c) Sessions Judge
- (d) any Magistrate.

354. The "Directorate of Prosecution" the provision added in the Cr PC by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, shall be established by:

- (a) Central Government
- (b) each State Government
- (c) CB1
- (d) RAW

355. Within the meaning of section 144A of Cr PC, who among the following authorities has power to prohibit carrying arms in procession or mass drill or mass training with arms?

- (a) SDIM
- (b) Munsiff
- (c) District Magistrate
- (d) any judicial Magistrate

356. "Plea Bargaining" a new chapter was added in Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) is contained in

- (a) Sections 265A to 265E
- (b) Sections 265A to 265L
- (c) Sections 265A to 265M
- (d) Sections 265A to 265N

357. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) came into force on

- (a) 22nd June, 2006
- (b) 21st June, 2005
- (c) 23rd June, 2006
- (d) 23rd July, 2006

358. Chapter XXIA "Plea Bargaining" (containing sections 265A to 265L) of Cr PC came into force on

- (a) 5th July, 2006
- (b) 16th April, 2006
- (c) 23rd June, 2005
- (d) 23rd June, 2006

359. Provision relating to plea bargaining comes under which Chapter in Criminal Procedure Code

- (a) XXI
- (b) XXA
- (c) VIIA
- (d) XXIA

360. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings have been stated in

- (a) section 460 of Cr PC
- (b) section 461 of Cr PC
- (c) section 462 of Cr PC
- (d) section 486 of Cr PC.

361. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of the First Class has been enhanced by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) from RS. 5000 to

- (a) Rs. 5000
- (b) Rs. 7000
- (c) Rs. 10000
- (d) none of the above.

362. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of the second Class has been enhanced by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) from Rs. 1000 to

- (a) Rs. 3000
- (b) Rs. 5000
- (c) Rs. 7000
- (d) none of the above.

363. Which of the following statements is true:

- (a) a woman can never be arrested after sunset and before sunrise under the provisions of Cr. P.C.
- (b) a woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional

circumstances

- (c) a woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional circumstances with the prior permission of Judicial Magistrate of first class within whose jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made
- (d) none of the above.

364. Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) has been provided under

- (a) section 50A
- (b) section 53A
- (c) section 54A
- (d) section 54.

365. The section making it mandatory for the police officer making arrest to inform about the arrest and place where the arrested person is being held to a nominated person as inserted by Criminal ' Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

- (a) section 50A
- (b) section 53A
- (c) section 54A
- (d) section 53B

366. The section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

- (a) section 164A
- (b) section 166A
- (c) section 166B
- (d) section 53A.

367. In case of special summons in cases of petty offence under section 206, the amount of fine specified in such summons has, in view of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to

- (a) Rs. 200 V 0
- (b) Rs. 500
- (c) Rs. 1000 5
- (d) Rs. 2000.

368. Plea Bargaining inserted by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) does not apply in case of '

- (a) offences affecting socio-economic conditions of the country
- (b) offences committed against woman

- (c) offences against children below the age of fourteen years
- (d) all of the above.

369. The judgment delivered by a court in cases of plea bargaining is

- (a) final
- (b) appealable and appeal lies to the High Court
- (c) final and no appeal except SLP under Article 136 and writ petition under Articles 226 & 227 lies
- (d) appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court.

370. The statements or facts stated by an accused in an application for plea bargaining:

- (a) can be used by the court in any other case against the accused.
- (b) can be used in any other case against the accused only with the permission of the court before which the application for plea bargaining was made.
- (c) cannot be used for any other purpose except for the purpose of this chapter.
- (d) None of the above.

371. The powers of Magistrate to order person to give specimen signatures or handwriting has been inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) under

- (a) section 310A
- (b) section 311A
- (c) section 312A
- (d) section 313A.

372. A witness or any other person may file a complaint in relation to an offence under section 195A of IPC is provided under of Cr.P.C. as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) with effect from 31-12-2009

- (a) section 195A
- (b) section 196A
- (c) section 197A
- (d) section 198A.

373. Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall formulate Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing fund for compensation to victims falls under section 357A of Cr.P.C. with effect from 31-12-2009. This section was inserted by

- (a) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009)
- (b) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005)
- (c) Criminal Procedure Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006)

(d) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001 (50 of 2001).

374. What is true about Criminal Procedure Code in respect of the offences by criminals other than the offences under Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Criminal Procedure Code cannot be followed
- (b) Criminal Procedure Code can be followed only against offences under Indian Penal Code
- (c) Criminal Procedure Code can be followed as it is uniform procedural law in criminal proceedings
- (d) Criminal Laws other than Indian Penal Code have their own procedural application.

375. The term “victim” is defined under

- (a) section 2(w)
- (b) section 2(wa)
- (c) section 2(u)
- (d) none of the above.

376. As per section 26 any offence under section 276 and section 376A to 376D of IPC shall be tried as far as practicable by a court presided over by

- (a) a woman V
- (b) judicial Magistrate of First Class
- (c) chief Judicial Magistrate
- (d) a High Court judge.

377. Under the provisions of section 198(6) where an offence under section 676 of IPC consists of sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife being under years of age, no court shall take cognizance of the offence if more than one year has elapsed from the date of the commission of the offence

- (a) 13
- (b) 15
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

378. Payment of compensation to a victim is provided under

- (a) section 356
- (b) section 357
- (c) section 357A
- (d) none of the above.

379. What is about position of Cr. P.C., when former Chief Justices of India are alleged as corrupted after their Retirement from Supreme Court?

- (a) Cr. P.C. can be applied with the offence to be charged under IPC.
- (b) Cr. P.C. can be applied with offence to be charged under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- (c) Cr. P.C. is silent about to be applied
- (d) Cr. P.C. is meant for non-officials only.

380. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that FIR was not substantive evidence and could only be used to corroborate its maker?

- (a) Union of India v. A. Kumar, AIR 2010 SC 2735.
- (b) C. Magesh v. State of Karnataka, AIR 2010 SC 2768.
- (c) Anil Kumar v. B. S. Neelakanta, AIR 2010 SC 2715.
- (d) Viietn Gazm v. State, AIR 2010 SC 2712.

ANSWERS
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

1	B	49	B	97	D	145	A	193	B	241	a	289	b	337	a
2	D	50	C	98	A	146	A	194	B	242	b	290	d	338	a
3	C	51	B	99	C	147	C	195	A	243	b	291	d	339	a
4	B	52	D	100	D	148	A	196	B	244	d	292	a	340	c
5	C	53	C	101	B	149	B	197	A	245	c	293	d	341	a
6	D	54	B	102	A	150	D	198	B	246	d	294	b	342	c
7	B	55	C	103	C	151	D	199	B	247	b	295	c	343	a
8	B	56	B	104	A	152	D	200	D	248	d	296	c	344	b
9	C	57	C	105	C	153	B	201	B	249	d	297	d	345	d
10	B	58	A	106	C	154	A	202	B	250	d	298	d	346	a
11	C	59	D	107	C	155	B	203	A	251	d	299	c	347	b
12	D	60	B	108	C	156	D	204	A	252	c	300	c	348	a
13	C	61	B	109	B	157	B	205	D	253	d	301	b	349	d
14	D	62	B	110	C	158	C	206	C	254	d	302	b	350	b
15	B	63	D	111	C	159	A	207	A	255	a	303	c	351	d
16	D	64	C	112	A	160	D	208	B	256	c	304	c	352	b
17	B	65	C	113	D	161	B	209	A	257	c	305	b	353	a
18	C	66	D	114	C	162	C	210	D	258	a	306	a	354	b
19	C	67	B	115	C	163	B	211	C	259	d	307	d	355	c
20	C	68	B	116	D	164	C	212	B	260	a	308	a	356	b
21	C	69	A	117	D	165	B	213	D	261	c	309	d	357	c
22	B	70	C	118	B	166	A	214	A	262	b	310	b	358	a
23	D	71	D	119	A	167	C	215	C	263	c	311	b	359	d
24	C	72	D	120	B	168	D	216	B	264	d	312	a	360	a
25	D	73	A	121	A	169	A	217	A	265	d	313	c	361	c
26	C	74	B	122	D	170	B	218	C	266	d	314	b	362	b
27	C	75	C	123	C	171	C	219	B	267	b	315	d	363	c
28	D	76	A	124	C	172	A	220	D	268	a	316	a	364	b
29	A	77	B	125	A	173	D	221	B	269	c	317	b	365	a
30	C	78	C	126	B	174	B	222	D	270	d	318	c	366	a
31	D	79	A	127	C	175	D	223	C	271	b	319	b	367	c
32	A	80	C	128	A	176	A	224	C	272	d	320	b	368	d
33	A	81	A	129	B	177	C	225	B	273	d	321	b	369	c
34	C	82	C	130	C	178	D	226	A	274	c	322	a	370	c
35	A	83	D	131	C	179	A	227	B	275	a	323	a	371	b
36	B	84	B	132	A	180	D	228	C	276	c	324	b	372	a
37	D	85	B	133	D	181	D	229	B	277	a	325	b	373	a
38	D	86	C	134	C	182	C	230	c	278	c	326	b	374	c
39	C	87	A	135	A	183	A	231	b	279	d	327	d	375	b
40	B	88	B	136	A	184	D	232	c	280	b	328	d	376	a
41	B	89	B	137	B	185	D	233	a	281	c	329	c	377	d
42	B	90	B	138	C	186	C	234	d	282	b	330	d	378	c
43	B	91	C	139	B	187	C	235	a	283	c	331	c	379	c
44	D	92	A	140	A	188	A	236	b	284	b	332	c	380	b
45	A	93	C	141	B	189	D	237	b	285	c	333	c		
46	C	94	B	142	B	190	C	238	a	286	a	334	a		
47	D	95	A	143	C	191	D	239	b	287	b	335	c		
48	C	96	B	144	D	192	D	240	d	288	d	336	b		

The answers are suggestive. Kindly verify from the basic documents, statutes, judgments, gazette notifications or recommended text books to remove any doubt or clearance.