

OBJECTIVE SAMPLE QUESTIONS ON THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973 [2ND SET]

BY [ADVOCATE TANMOY](#) ON [JUNE 2, 2018](#)

1. As per the Explanation to Section 2(d) of the Cr.PC, a report made by a police officer in a case which discloses, after investigation, the commission of a non-cognizable offence shall be deemed to be a _____ .

Answer: Complaint.

2. _____ includes all the proceedings under the Cr.PC for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer.

Answer: Investigation [Section 2 (h)]

3. Warrant case is a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years. It is defined in _____ .

Answer: 2(x)

4. Section 6 of the CrPC defines _____ .

Answer: Classes of Criminal Courts.

5. The Court of Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding _____ years or of fine not exceeding _____ or of both.

Answer: 3 , 10000 rupees. [Section 29(2)]

6. Where imprisonment has been awarded as part of substantive sentence, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed _____ of the term of imprisonment which the Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Answer: one-fourth [Section 30(1)(b)]

7. Duty of public to give information about certain offences is provided under _____ .

Answer: Section 39.

8. Any person who has in his possession any implement of house-breaking without lawful excuse _____ arrested without warrant.

Answer: can be. [Section 41(1)(b)]

9. A habitual thief as provided in Section. 110 _____ arrested without warrant.

Answer: can be [Section 41(2)]

10. Any magistrate may arrest any person _____ .

Answer: within his local jurisdiction. [Sec 44(2)]

11. As per which provision a police officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any

house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making arrest, detained therein.

Answer: S. 47(3)

12. According to Sec.70(1) of the Code, every warrant of arrest issued by a Court _____ in writing.

Answer: shall be.

13. Power of Court to issue proclamation against person absconding is provided in _____

Answer: S. 82

14. Can a court issue warrant in lieu of summons?

Answer: Yes. [Sec.87]

15. Power of Court of Judicial Magistrate of first class to detain document within the custody of postal or telegraph authority is provided under _____.

Ans: 92(2)

16. Power of Judicial Magistrate to issue search warrant to search persons wrongfully confined under circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence is provided under _____.

Ans: S.97.

17. Plea Bargaining is contained in _____.

Answer: Chapter XXI A

18. _____ independent and respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situated is necessary for a search with warrant.

Answer: 2 or more[sec.100(4)]

19. According to Sec.102 _____ is empowered to seize property alleged or suspected to have been stolen.

Answer: any police officer.

20. Executive Magistrate may order a person likely to commit breach of peace to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period upto _____ year/s.?

Answer: One[Section 107(1)]

21. Enforcement of order of maintenance is provided under Section _____.

Answer: 128

22. Power of conditional order for removing nuisance can be exercised by _____.

Answer: Executive Magistrate.[Sec.133]

23. Any person disobeying conditional order u/S.133 may be penalised with simple imprisonment of _____ or fine of _____ rupees, or with both.

Answer: 1 months, 200[Section 136 of CrPC r/w Section 188 of IPC]

24. A police officer's power to seize false weights and measures are provided in _____.

Answer: Section 153(2)

25. If an offence is committed by a person in the presence of a Magistrate, the magistrate can arrest that person if the offence is _____ .

Answer: either cognizable/or non-cognisable[sec.44-any offence]

26. Police officer's power to require attendance of persons acquainted with facts and circumstances of the case is mentioned in _____ .

Answer: Section 160(1)

27. A police officer may reduce into writing the oral examination of persons acquainted with the case. This is provided under _____ .

Ans: Section 161(3)

28. No statement under Sec.161 is to be signed. _____ is an exception.

Answer: Section 27 of Indian Evidence Act.[162(2)]

29. Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with _____ .

A: Recording of Confessions and statements by Magistrate.

30. Can a police officer on whom the powers of magistrate is conferred record confession under Section 164?

A: No[Proviso to Sec.164(1)]

31. Further investigation in respect of an offence after report has been forwarded is provided under _____ .

A: S.173(8)

32. When an officer in charge of a police station receives information that a person has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence, he shall immediately give intimation to the nearest _____ .

A: Executive Magistrate.[174(1)]

33. Where it is uncertain in which of the several local areas an offence was committed, it may be inquired into and tried by a Court having jurisdiction over _____ local area.

A: any of such [Sec.178]

34. Transfer of cases on application of accused is provided under _____ .

Answer: Section 191.

35. Who can make a complaint when the victim is under age of 18 years, or is an idiot or a lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, or is a woman who, according to local customs and manners, ought not to be compelled to appear in public?

Answer: Any person on behalf with leave of court.[Proviso (a) to Section 198]

36. If a public servant acting in discharge of his official duties makes a complaint the Magistrate _____ examine on oath the complainant.

Answer: Need Not[Proviso to Section 200]

37. Any Magistrate _____ postpone issue of process against the accused on receipt of complaint, when the accused is residing at a place beyond the area in which he exercises jurisdiction.

Answer: shall[Sec.202(1)]

38. A magistrate, under S.259 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has the power to convert a summons trial to a warrant trial relating to offence

punishable for a term exceeding _____.

A: 6 months.

39. Dismissal of complaint is provided under Sec. _____.

Ans: 203.

40. Generally absent applications are filed in the court as per Sec. _____.

A: 317

41. If same case upon complaint and police report against same accused, the Magistrate _____ try together the complaint case and the case arising out of the police report as if both the cases were instituted on a police report.

Ans: shall [Sec.210(2)]

42. Section 240 of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with _____ by magistrate in warrant cases.

A: Framing of charge.

43. A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. Can A may be tried again for culpable homicide?

Ans: Yes.[Sec.300(3)]

44. The Court _____ summon and examine or recall and re-examine any person if his evidence appears to it to be essential to the just decision of the case.

A: shall[second head of Sec.311]

45. High Court's power of revision is provided under Section _____.

Answer: 401.

46. Government can commute sentence _____ the consent of the person sentenced.

Ans: without[Section 433]

47. Order for disposal of property at conclusion of trial is provided under _____ and disposal of property pending trial in certain cases is provided under _____.

Answer: 452, 451

48. A search warrant issued by magistrate not empowered by law under Sec.94 _____ vitiate proceedings.

A: will not [460]

49. As per Sec.468 of Cr.PC, for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, the period of limitation is _____.

A: 3 years.

50. Can two or more persons be the complainant in one case?

A: No.