

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: CrPc Detailed Application
Date of Test 28-12-2022

Question1:-Which among the following is incorrect regarding the enactment and commencement of Criminal Procedure Code?

- A:-The draft bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10th December 1972
- B:-It shall come into force on 1st April 1974
- C:-It received the assent of the president on 25th January 1974
- D:-It shall be deemed to have come into force on 3rd day of February 2013

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-Which of the following provisions of Cr.P.C. have been made applicable to state of Nagaland?

- A:-Provisions relating to preventive action of the police
- B:-Provisions relating to the arrest of persons
- C:-Provisions relating to maintenance of public order and tranquility
- D:- (2) and (3) only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-The sections that prescribe the law relating to the period of limitation for taking cognizance of offences punishable with fine or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year

- A:-Sections 438-456
- B:-Sections 457-463
- C:-Sections 467-473
- D:-Sections 423-437

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-Public servant under section 195 cl (a) does not contemplate

- A:-Public servant concerned
- B:-Administrative superior
- C:-Delegated authority
- D:- (2) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Which is true regarding a complaint?

- A:-Magistrate on receipt of complaint acts on his own initiative
- B:-Magistrate's refusal to accede to the complaint must be supported with reason
- C:-Magistrate may pass on order of refusal without any recorded reason
- D:- (1) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-Which of the following begins with an interrogation than inspection?

- A:-Inquiry
- B:-Trial
- C:-Investigation
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-Which of the following is true regarding the intention of the classification of offences as cognizable and non cognizable?

- (1) To decide whether arrest can be made by police officer with or without a warrant
- (2) To decide whether police should or should not have power to initiate investigation
- (3) To decide whether a police officer or a Magistrate could arrest a person

- A:- (1) and (2)
- B:- (1) and (3)
- C:- (2) and (3)
- D:- (1), (2) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-Where an enactment provides a special procedure only for some matters which of the following is true?

- A:-The provision will apply to those matters only
- B:-The provisions of Cr.P.C. will apply to all matters irrespective of the specificity
- C:-It is left to the discretion of the court
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-In which of the following offences that opinion of the Magistrate to try the offences together is relevant?

- A:-Two distinct offences
- B:-Three offences of same kind within a year
- C:-Series of offences to form a single same transaction
- D:-Doubtful as to what offence is committed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question10:-Which of the following is incorrect regarding the sittings of court of sessions?

- A:-Sessions court ordinarily hold its sitting at place notified by High Court
- B:-Sessions court can hold the sitting at places of general convenience of the parties and witnesses with the consent of prosecution and accused
- C:-Sessions court shall hold its sittings at places specified by notification by the state government
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-In which of the following posts that consultation with the concerned High Court or Sessions Judges is not deemed necessary?

- A:-Public Prosecutor
- B:-Special Public Prosecutor
- C:-Additional Public Prosecutor
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Where a criminal act involves two different offences one of which is to be tried by Sessions Court and the other by Magistrate?

- A:-Both the offence may be tried together by Magistrate Court
- B:-Both offences may be tried together by Sessions Court
- C:-The offences may be tried by the courts of respective jurisdiction
- D:-Magistrate may transfer the offence to be tried by him to the

Chief Judicial Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Which of the following is incorrect regarding arrest of any person without warrant under Section 41?

- A:-It is only the police officer who can make such an arrest and not a private person
- B:-Reasonableness of complaint is a precondition for arresting a person under the Section
- C:-The section is the exhaustive provision that confers power on police officer to arrest without warrant
- D:-The police officer has to record reasons in writing while making the arrest under the Section

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-A person who has committed a non cognizable offence may be arrested

- A:-If he fails to execute a bond
- B:-If he commits the offence before such officer
- C:-If he refuses on demand of such officer to give his name and residence
- D:-In all the above situation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-The non compliance of this procedure does not make the search of arrested person illegal

- A:-The police officer must place in safe custody all articles seized from the searched person
- B:-The Police Officer must secure the signature of the searched person on the memo of the recovery list
- C:-The Police Officer must give the receipt showing the articles taken in possession by him to the searched person
- D:-The Police Officer must report to the Magistrate on seizure of property suspected to be stolen one

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-When shall an examination of the accused under Section 53 by a registered medical practitioner be made?

- A:-When a person is arrested for a cognizable offence
- B:-When such examination will afford evidence as to the commission of the offence
- C:-When a Magistrate pass an order allowing the medical practitioner to examine
- D:-When a person is arrested for sexual offence

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-Who among the following can require the postal or telegraph authority to deliver a document in their custody for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry or trial?

- A:-District Magistrate
- B:-CJM
- C:-High Court
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-Where a female child under the age of 18 yrs has been abducted which of the following is incorrect regarding the power of the District Magistrate in ordering restoration of the child?

- A:-Necessary force may be used in carrying out the order
- B:-Ascertain the unlawful nature of detention and purpose of detention
- C:-One parent can obtain the order against the other parent only if he/she is the legal guardian
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-The Cr. P.C. amendment that provide for reciprocal arrangements for assistance in the investigation and prosecution of crime between India and UK

- A:-Act 40 of 1993
- B:-Act 32 of 1988
- C:-Act 25 of 2005
- D:-Act 45 of 1978

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Which of the following is true regarding Section 195 of Cr. P.C.?

- A:-It is applicable to cases initiated on a police report only
- B:-A complaint in writing is a condition precedent to invoke the Section
- C:-It is subject to rule of strict construction
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-When can an Court other than Sessions Court Magistrate of first class may make an order of security for keeping the peace although the person convicted has been sentenced by a court inferior to that of first class magistrate

- A:-While exercising the power of appeal
- B:-While exercising the power of revision
- C:-While exercising the power of review
- D:-In all the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-When can suspect person is said to conceal his presence for the purpose of Section 109?

- A:-If he endeavors to avoids the approach of police by running away
- B:-If he conceals his appearance
- C:-Impersonation of another
- D:-If he stands still apparently hoping that he may be mistaken for an inanimate object

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-The maximum period if any for which a person can be imprisoned for failure to give security

- A:-Not exceeding 3 years
- B:-Not exceeding the period of imprisonment for the offence for which security is sought
- C:-Not exceeding 6 months
- D:-Not exceeding 1 year

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-Which of the following is incorrect in a proceeding under Section 125 CrPC?

- A:-Magistrate may determine the case exparte
- B:-A claim of arrears of maintenance abates on the death of the husband
- C:-Insolvency of the husband releases him from the order of maintenance
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Which of the following Sections provides that the conditional order by the Executive Magistrate for removal of public nuisance shall not be questioned in on question of law in any civil court?

- A:-Section 109
- B:-Section 133
- C:-Section 141
- D:-Section 137

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-The section the empowers the District Magistrate to prohibit mass drill or training with arms in public places

- A:-Section 144 A
- B:-Section 164 A
- C:-Section 166 A
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-The preventive jurisdiction under Cr.P.C. is provided in

- A:-Chapter VIII
- B:-Chapter X
- C:-Chapter XI
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-The important steps in the process of the investigation

- A:-Ascertainment of facts and circumstances
- B:-Examination of accused
- C:-Discovery and arrest of the suspected offender
- D:-Reduction of the statement of accused in writing

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-What shall be done by a police officer on receipt of a complaint that discloses both cognizable and non cognizable offence?

- A:-Police officer may investigate as they investigate into a cognizable offence
- B:-Police officers are not enjoined to investigate on non cognizable offence
- C:-Police Officer may seek the order of a magistrate to start investigation
- D:-Police Officer may investigate the cognizable offence and seek order of magistrate for non cognizable offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-If a person is aggrieved by a refusal on the part of the police officer in charge of a police station to record the statement of information

- A:-Directly approach the magistrate
- B:-Approach High Court under Art. 226 to direct the Police Officer to record it
- C:-He may send by post the information to the superintendent of police
- D:-He may give the information to a subordinate police officer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Where a person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of a case intentionally omits to attend for examination by police officer?

- A:-He shall be punished for non attendance under IPC
- B:-Police Officer can use force to compel attendance of the person
- C:-The police officer can arrest or detain such a person
- D:-Police officer cannot compel the person to disclose

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-Section 164 of Cr.P.C. deals with

- A:-Statements that are confessions
- B:-Statements that are non confessional in nature
- C:-Statements recorded in the course of an investigation
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-A person is arrested and detained in custody and the investigation cannot be completed within 24 hrs and it cannot be completed even after 7 days of custody order by the Executive Magistrate. How many more days can he be ordered by the competent Judicial Magistrate to be kept in custody if the investigation relates to an offence punishable with death?

- A:-15 days
- B:-8 days
- C:-90 days
- D:-83 days

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-The objections filed by the accused when he is aggrieved by the final report of the police and intends to move the Magistrate to take note of his objections before taking cognizance is

- A:-Complaint
- B:-Protest petition
- C:-Information
- D:-Inquiry

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-A, a resident of Z, is wounded within the local jurisdiction of Court X and dies within the local jurisdiction of court Y, where can the offence of culpable homicide be inquired or tried as it is an offence involving two different jurisdictions?

- A:-In the court of X only
- B:-In the court of Y only
- C:-In either the court of X or Y
- D:-In the court of Z

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-In which of the following offences that plea bargaining is allowed?

- A:-Offences punishable with death
- B:-Offences punishable with life imprisonment
- C:-Offences like corruption
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-Which of the following is true regarding the inquiry and trial of offence of bigamy?

- A:-Offence of bigamy could be tried only at the place where offence is committed
- B:-Complaint by aggrieved wife is necessary for initiating proceeding against bigamy
- C:-Complaint may be filed by wife at place where she permanently resides after commission of the offence
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-In which of the following cases that arrest of a person in case of cognizable offences is not mandatory?

- A:-If the offence is punishable with maximum sentence of 7 years imprisonment

- B:-If the offence is punishable with maximum sentence of 3 years imprisonment
- C:-If the offence is punishable with maximum sentence of imprisonment of 2 years or more
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Which of the following is incorrect in the trial and inquiry of an offence committed in the course of performing a journey or voyage?

- A:-Can be tried in a court through the jurisdiction of which the person has passed
- B:-Can be tried in a court into the jurisdiction of which the thing has passed
- C:-The journey must be continuous and uninterrupted to invoke the procedure
- D:-It applies for the trial of offences committed outside Indian also

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-Which Section of CrPC provides procedural counterpart to Section 4 of IPC and other substantive penal laws that have extra territorial application?

- A:-Section 188
- B:-Section 178
- C:-Section 187
- D:-Section 186

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-In which of the following situations that a Police Officer shall be deemed to be the complainant?

- A:-When he files a report after investigation disclosing a case
- B:-When he made a written allegation to a magistrate
- C:-When a private person lodge a complaint before the magistrate
- D:-When the magistrate suo motto take cognizance on report of information from person other than police

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-In which of the following cases that a magistrate shall before taking any evidence inform the accused of his right to transfer the case to another magistrate?

- A:-Took cognizance upon receiving complaints of facts
- B:-Took cognizance upon a police report
- C:-Took cognizance upon information from any person other than a police officer
- D:-Both (1) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Which of the following is incorrect in prosecution for offences in respect of publishing matters prejudicial to national integration?

- A:-Sanction to prosecute is a condition precedent for taking cognizance of the offence
- B:-Sanction obtained after filing of the prosecution do not invalidate the proceedings
- C:-No error or irregularity in the sanction for prosecution shall vitiate any trial
- D:-To accord sanction the central government may order a preliminary investigation by a police officer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Who among the following can be considered as person aggrieved by defamation for the purpose of filing a complaint?

- A:-Husband where wife is defamed
- B:-Father in law in case of the daughter in law is defamed
- C:-All leaders of a strike even if some among them only are defamed in respect of the strike
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-Which of the following is incorrect regarding the mandatory nature of the filing of a list of prosecution witnesses to issue summons or warrant by a magistrate?

- A:-Unless the issue of process has resulted in failure it cannot be set aside
- B:-If the name of witness is provided in the complaint itself then no need of filing a separate list
- C:-If the accused is otherwise known of the materials in advance the omission to file the list will not vitiate the proceedings
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-The provision to dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and to permit him to appear by his pleader on the first issue of process of summons

- A:-Section 205
- B:-Section 317
- C:-Section 273
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-Special summons procedure is adopted in

- A:-Petty offences
- B:-Offences punishable under MV Act
- C:-Offences punishable with imprisonment upto 1 year
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-The right conferred to the accused under Section 207 CrPC do not include furnishing of

- A:-FIR
- B:-Statements recorded in any other case
- C:-Police report
- D:-Confessions and statements

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-Regarding committal of a case to the session court which of the following is correct?

- A:-The requirement of presence of the accused in committal is to give him an opportunity to make a representation
- B:-Non production of the accused is a mere irregularity that can be cured
- C:-Magistrate can set aside a committal as part of his power to decide on committal to sessions court
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-The test or criterion to determine whether any particular offence as bailable or non bailable

- A:-The total years of imprisonment
- B:-Whether it is shown as either in the first schedule of CrPC
- C:-All serious offences are bailable and vice versa
- D:-Offences mentioned in IPC are non bailable and other penal laws are bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-The total period of detention of the accused during investigation of an offence punishable with imprisonment of 10 years or more shall not exceed

- A:-15 days
- B:-90 days

C:-60 days

D:-30 days

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-The power to issue summons or warrant for offences committed beyond local jurisdiction are available to the magistrate

A:-For cognizable offences only

B:-For both cognizable and non cognizable offences

C:-For non cognizable offences only

D:-For offences against state only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-The object of requiring the sanction of the Central Government to try offences committed outside India as if it has been committed at any place within India

A:-To prevent the accused being tried in two different places

B:-To prevent the accused in taking the advantage of colorable trial in foreign country

C:-To refuse extradition of the accused if he has already been tried in India

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Which of the following is incorrect regarding the scope of appeal?

A:-An appeal is a complaint to a superior court

B:-Appeal is not an inherent right from any judgment

C:-Appeal is available even in petty cases where there is a remote chance of error

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-When a case is instituted otherwise than a police report and under trial of a magistrate and an investigation by the police is in progress in relation to the offence which provision of CrPC confers power to the magistrate to stay the trial and call for report of the police officer

A:-Section 210

B:-Section 312

C:-Section 208

D:-Section 201

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-When shall an appeal lies in cases where accused pleads guilty?

A:-No appeal in cases where accused pleads guilty

B:-If the accused is convicted on such a plea of guilty

C:-If conviction is by magistrate of second class

D:-If appeal is on question of legality of sentence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Who can file an appeal against inadequacy of sentence by any court other than High Court?

A:-State

B:-Complainant

C:-Convict

D:-Public prosecutor suo motto

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-When shall the officer making arrest inform under Section 41 B, the person arrested, about his right to have a relative or friend informed of his arrest

A:-In all cases where the arrest of a person is made

B:-If memorandum of arrest is not attested by atleast two witness

C:-When the memorandum of arrest is not attested by any members of his family

D:-When the memorandum of arrest is not attested by a respectable member of the locality

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Which is the competent court to hear directly from parties appeals against conviction by a magistrate court and to admit and take it in file?

A:-Sessions Judge

B:-Additional Sessions Judge

C:-Assistance Sessions Judge

D:-CJM

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-The ground on which discretion is granted to sessions court to make reference to the decision of High Court

A:-Question of law arising in the hearing of a case before it

B:-Questions of law invoking validity of a statute

C:-Question of law or even question of fact

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Which of the following statement is correct?

A:-If the offence is non bailable the person accused shall not be released on bail

B:-If a person accused of bailable offence is arrested without warrant he has a right to be released on bail

C:-If a person is arrested irrespective of whether with or without warrant he has a right to be released on bail

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-A Revision court can interfere in a proceedings before an inferior court within its local jurisdiction

A:-At the instance of prosecution

B:-At the instance of accused

C:-At the instance of a stranger to the case

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-If a person files an application for revision under an erroneous belief that no appeal lies thereto which of the following shall be resorted to by the High Court

A:-Treat the application as revision and dispose it

B:-Return the application and direct the party to prefer an appeal

C:-Treat the revision application as a petition of appeal

D:-Transfer the revision application to the appellate court granting leave to prefer it as appeal petition

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-How many types of transfer of cases are contemplated under CrPC?

A:-Seven

B:-Three

C:-Four

D:-Two

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-Who can apply for transfer of cases and appeals by Supreme Court from one High Court to another?

- A:-Attorney General of India
- B:-Accused
- C:-Persons who lodged the FIR
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-When shall the sentence of imprisonment normally commence if the accused is present in the court when he is sentenced for imprisonment

- A:-From the time it is passed
- B:-From the date of issue of warrant of arrest
- C:-From the date of arrest of the accused
- D:-From the date of forwarding him to jail

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-Which of the following is correct regarding the power of magistrate under Section 144 CrPC?

- A:-Order under the Section can be passed against general public only
- B:-The validity of the order can be extended to 6 months every time
- C:-In this order people are instructed to stay indoors for a particular period of time
- D:-The Government can put complete restriction on traffic too

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-At what stage of trial that an application for compounding of offence be made

- A:-At any time before the sentence is pronounced
- B:-At the appellate stage with permission of appellate court
- C:-At the revision stage
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Which of the following is true with respect to the power of Public Prosecutor to withdraw from the prosecution?

- A:-Withdrawal can only be from all the offences for which the accused is tried
- B:-The grounds of withdrawal need not be apprised by the court while granting it
- C:-Public prosecutor is not entitled to apply for withdrawal from prosecution where it is being conducted on a private complaint
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-What is the remedy against the order of withdrawal from prosecution?

- A:-Appeal to the court of sessions
- B:-Appeal to the High Court
- C:-Revision to High Court
- D:-Review to the court concerned

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Who among the following cannot be tendered conditional pardon?

- A:-Persons convicted of the offence
- B:-Persons who are summoned as accused
- C:-Persons who are summoned as witness
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Which of the following period of detention cannot be set off against the sentence of imprisonment in a particular case?

- A:-Period of detention during an investigation
- B:-Period of detention during inquiry or trial
- C:-Period of detention during inquiry or trial of case other than the case under consideration
- D:-All the above can be set off

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-An appeal against an acquittal under Section 378 can be abate

- A:-On death of appellant
- B:-On death of accused
- C:-On appellant does not choose to prosecute
- D:-On appellant unable to prosecute

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Which among the following can be a condition for granting bail in bailable offences?

- A:-If the accused is a woman
- B:-If there is a delay in lodging the FIR
- C:-If the accused is gravely sick
- D:-The person is not accused of an offence punishable with death or life imprisonment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Which of the following is incorrect regarding the mode in which arrest is to be made?

- A:-No confinement of the body if there is a submission to custody by word or action
- B:-The police officer can take the assistance from others in effecting the arrest
- C:-In no situation that the Police Officer has the right to cause death of the person
- D:-Woman shall be arrested after sunset in exceptional circumstances

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-Which court can issue Anticipatory Bail where person is suspecting an arrest for an offence punishable with imprisonment with life?

- A:-High Court
- B:-Sessions Court
- C:-CJM
- D:-Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-In case of subsequent complaint filed after the dismissal of the previous complaint the limitation period would start

- A:-From the date on which the summons is issued in the subsequent complaint
- B:-From the date of filing of the previous complaint
- C:-From the date of filing of the subsequent complaint
- D:-From the date on which the summons is issued in the previous complaint

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Limitation on the power of High Court in exercise of its revision power are dealt with

- A:-Section 399
- B:-Section 397
- C:-Section 401

D:-Section 200

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Which of the following can be considered as an irregularities that make the charge defective?

- A:-Error in stating the offence
- B:-Error in stating the particulars of the offence
- C:-Error that misled the accused
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Which of the following irregularities of a Magistrate not being empowered by law in that behalf vitiates the proceedings done by the Magistrate?

- A:-Issuance of search warrant under Section 94
- B:-Trial of an offender summarily
- C:-Recalling a case and try it himself under Section 410
- D:-Hold an inquest under Section 176

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-In which situation that a commissioned officer of the armed forces may disperse an unlawful assembly?

- A:-If so directed by Executive Magistrate of highest rank
- B:-When public security is manifestly endangered
- C:-After communicating with the Executive Magistrate
- D:- (1) and (2) only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-The nature of proceedings under Section 125 CrPC

- A:-Quasi civil nature
- B:-Quasi criminal nature
- C:-Both (1) and (2)
- D:-Warrant procedure

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-Which of the following disentitle a wife to maintenance?

- A:-Living separately without reason
- B:-Living separately based on a divorce agreement between spouses
- C:-Divorced on ground of desertion by wife
- D:-On dissolution of marriage by consent decree

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-An order declaring the forfeiture of newspaper under Cr. P.C. can be called a question on which of the following ground?

- A:-No opportunity of being heard prior to the issuance of the order by the government
- B:-Violation of Art. 19(1) (g) of the constitution
- C:-Failure to comply with the condition under Sec. 95(1) only
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-From whom among the following classes of persons no security may be demanded by an Executive Magistrate for good behaviour as suspected persons?

- A:-Persons who commits criminal intimidation
- B:-Persons suspected to conceal his presence to commit an offence
- C:-Persons convicted to offence including assault
- D:-Persons who are habitual offenders

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-The court may pronounce a person proclaimed offender and make a declaration to that effect under section 82 Cr. P.C.

- a. If the proclamation published under Section 82 is in respect of an offence of lurking house trespass
- b. If a person is absconding or concealing from a warrant issued against him for any offence
- c. If the court has reasonable cause to believe so after making an inquiry

- A:-a and c
- B:-a, b and c
- C:-a only
- D:-b and c

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-The commencement of period of limitation in case of which the commission of the offence was not known to the victim or aggrieved

- A:-On the date of the offence
- B:-First day on which the offence comes to his knowledge
- C:-Day on which the court has taken cognizance of the offence
- D:-Any one of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-When can a court interfere with the order of acquittal when appeal against such order to the court is preferred?

- A:-When the accused is entitled to a reasonable benefit of doubt
- B:-When there is a presumption of innocence in favour of the accused
- C:-When the application of law is improperly done
- D:-On any of the above grounds

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-In which of the following cases that the High Court cannot exercise its inherent jurisdiction?

- A:-To give effect to an order under the code
- B:-To prevent abuse of the process of the court
- C:-To interfere with the statutory power of police to conduct investigation in a cognizable offence
- D:-To quash the proceedings where there is a legal bar against the institution of the proceedings

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-When can the Magistrate cause an accused person, being lunatic, for examination by a civil surgeon as to the fact of insanity?

- A:-If the accused claim himself to be an unsound mind
- B:-If the accused due to insanity incapable of making his defence
- C:-If the accused claiming insane produced medical certificate
- D:-Any of the above circumstances

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-In the procedure for summary trial which among the following power is not conferred upon the Magistrate

- A:-Imposing fine to any limit
- B:-To alter the mode of trial at any time if found undesirable
- C:-To try cases involving government servants
- D:-To deny summary trial for offences specified in the section

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Though FIR is not a substantive evidence it can be used to corroborate the informant

- A:-If the informant himself become an accused
- B:-To contradict the other witnesses
- C:-If the information is called as a witness at the time of trial
- D:-If the informant is dead

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Which of the following is incorrect in respect to the bar created by Sec. 162 Cr. P.C.?

- A:-The bar of the section is unnecessary in respect of any proceedings other than an offence under investigation
- B:-Every statement made during the period of investigation is barred from being proved in evidence
- C:-The Statement made to police officer during investigation can be used in trial if the statement is made by defence witness

- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-When can the state government order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions

- A:-For the maintenance of public order
- B:-On direction for the same by Supreme Court
- C:-On direction for the same by High Court
- D:-Either (2) or (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-For inquiring and trial of the offence committed outside India which of the following is mandatory?

- A:-Offender must be a citizen of India
- B:-Previous sanction of the Central Government
- C:-No proceeding before any foreign court
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-How do the magistrate formulate an opinion as to whether an offence is exclusively triable by the sessions court?

- A:-By holding a mini trial to ascertain the evidence
- B:-By considering all the evidence at its face value
- C:-By examining the police report only
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Which is not a mandatory condition in appeal against acquittal if preferred by state government or central government to the High Court?

- A:-Special leave of the High Court
- B:-Compliance of limitation period
- C:-Grievous nature of the offence
- D:-Direction from the High Court to file appeal against the acquittal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-The statutory limitation upon the power of revision of the High Court

- a. High Court shall have no authority to convert a finding if acquittal into one of conviction
- b. High Court shall not exercise the power of revision in relation to any interlocutory order
- c. Only impeachable documents should be looked into while exercising the revision jurisdiction
- d. Revision jurisdiction does not postulate re-appreciation of evidence

- A:-All the above
- B:-b and c
- C:-c and d
- D:-a and b

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-Who among the following cannot tender pardon to an accomplice at the stage of investigation?

- A:-CJM
- B:-Metropolitan Magistrate
- C:-Magistrate of First Class
- D:-All the above can tender pardon

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Which of the following is true regarding the manner in which evidence is to be recorded in warrant cases tried before the Magistrate?

- A:-The evidence shall be recorded in narrative only
- B:-The evidence shall be recorded in the presence of the accused only
- C:-The evidence of the rape victim shall not at all be taken in the open court
- D:-The evidence can be recorded in audio video electronic means

Correct Answer:- Option-D