

1. Which of the following Sections of Cr.P.C. provides for recording remarks respecting demeanors of witness?
(a) Section 288 (b) Section 280
(c) Section 278 (d) Section 270
2. The power to determine the language of a subordinate Court is with ;
(a) High Court
(b) State Government
(c) Central Government
(d) State Government with the concurrent of the High Court
3. A judicial Magistrate may record any confession
(a) in the course of trial
(b) In the course of inquiry
(c) In the course of investigation
(d) All of the above
4. 'A', 'B' and 'C' are charged for robbery and after trial convicted by 1st class Magistrate, thereafter whether for the same fact the can be charged and tried for dacoity :
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Barred under Section 300 Cr. P.C.
(d) There will be illegality
5. Examination of witness in the absence of accused can be done, under :
(a) Section 299 Cr. P.C.
(b) Section 321 Cr. P.C.
(c) Section 224 Cr. P.C.
(d) Section 298 Cr. P.C.
6. Which section the Cr. P. Code provides that a person once convicted or acquitted cannot be tried again for the same offence?
(a) Section 304 (b) Section 300
(c) Section 321 (d) Section 302
7. Under Which one of the following sections of Cr. P.C the Assistant public prosecutor is appointed?
(a) Section 20 (b) Section 24
(c) Section 25 (d) Section 13
8. Section 304 Cr. P.C. deals with
(a) Protection to accused against double prosecution for the same offence.
(b) legal aid to the accused at State expenses
(c) withdrawal from prosecution
(d) order to release on probation of good conduct
9. Who can tender pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?
(a) Chief judicial Magistrate only
(b) Metropolitan Magistrate' only
(c) Magistrate of the First Class only
(d) All of the above
10. Pardon may be tendered to an accomplice under Section 306 Cr. P.C.
(a) when He is not in a position to stand trial due to inform health
(b) When he is declared insane
(c) He undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence
(d) All of the above
11. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand U/S 167 for a maximum period of:
(a) 15 days (b) 7 days
(c) 30 days (d) 60 days
12. Under which section of the Cr. P.C. the Court has power to summon any person as a witness at any stage of trial?
(a) Section 309 (b) Section 175
(c) Section 310 (d) Section 311
13. Under section 313 of the Code, purpose of examination of an accused is
(a) to enabling the accused personally to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him
(b) to enabling to accused to know his defence
(c) to enabling to accused to know about the charges
(d) All of the above
14. Under Section 313 of the Cr. P.C., the statement of the accused has to be taken by the Court
(a) on Oath
(b) not on Oath
(c) either on Oath or without Oath as per discretion of the Court
(d) either on Oath or without Oath as per discretion depending on whether the case is summons trial or warrant trial

15. Under which one of the following sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 an accused person can himself be a competent witness?
(a) Section 315 (b) Section 313
(c) Section 300 (d) Section 317
16. Compounding of offence under the provisions of the Code in a criminal case when charge was framed, results in :
(a) acquittal of accused
(b) discharge of accused
(c) release only
(d) case filed only
17. When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under Section 320 of Cr. P.C. is dead, then :
(a) Offence cannot be compounded
(b) Offence can be compounded by any eye witness
(c) Offence can be compounded by the legal representative of such person without the consent of the Court
(d) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence with the consent of the Court
18. Which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, deals with withdrawal from prosecution?
(a) Section 119 (b) Section 320
(c) Section 321 (d) Section 324
19. Under Criminal Procedure Code, legal protection has been provided to an accused that is of unsound mind. The provision finds place in
(a) Section 328 (b) Section 331
(c) Section 334 (d) All of the Above
20. The offence committed under which section of I.P.C. is not compoundable under Section 320 of Cr.P.C.?
(a) Section 352 (b) Section 353
(c) Section 335 (d) Section 355
21. In which case, the presence of accused may be dispensed with at the time of delivering the judgment?
(a) When the personal attendance of the accused has already been-dispensed with
(b) When the judgment is that of acquittal
(c) In both (a) (b) above
(d) None of the above
22. Magistrate by whom the case is heard may award such compensation, not exceeding :
(a) One hundred
(b) Five hundred
(c) Three hundred
(d) One thousand rupees to be paid to any person groundlessly arrested by the person so causing the arrest.
23. In which of the following Sections of Cr. P C provision for treatment of victims has been made?
(a) Section 357 (b) Section 357-A
(c) Section 357-B (d) Section 357-C
24. The Victim Compensation Scheme under Section 357A was incorporated in
(a) 2004 (b) 2005
(c) 2009 (d) 2012
25. Which Section of Cr. P.C. provides that No court shall alter the judgment after it been signed?
(a) Section 360 (b) Section 361
(c) Section 362 (d) Section 462
26. How many minimum number of judges of the High Court are required to sign the confirmation of death sentence?
(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 5
27. Under which section of Cr. P.C. Sessions Court exercises power of appeal from convictions?
(a) Section 372 (b) Section 397
(c) Section 374 (d) Section 398
28. Under Section 372 of Cr. P.C
(a) One can file an appeal against the order of acquittal
(b) One can file an appeal only after obtaining leave from the Appellate Court
(c) No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force
(d) should approach the District Magistrate and Public Prosecutor for filing an appeal

29. The judgment of acquittal passed by judicial magistrate is appealable before Sessions Court in anyoffence
- (a) Cognizable and non-bailable
(b) Cognizable and compoundable
(c) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
(d) Non-cognizable and bailable
30. Under which section of Cr. P.C., the provision for reference to High Court is given:
- (a) Section 398 (b) Section 397
(c) Section 395 (d) Section 399
31. The power of Supreme Court to transfer criminal cases and appeal from one High Court to another High Court is conferred under:
- (a) Section 407 Cr. P.C.
(b) Section 406 Cr. P.C.
(c) Section 421 Cr. P.C.
(d) Section 408 Cr. P.C.
32. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, every warrant for the execution of a sentence may be issued by:
- (a) the Judge or Magistrate
(b) Successor-in-office
(c) Either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence, or his successor-in-office
(d) None of the above
33. Who may commute sentence?
- (a) Chief justice of High Court
(b) Chief justice of India
(c) Appropriate Government
(d) Any Appellate Court
34. Main characteristic of the Code of Criminal Procedure is
- (a) Empowerment of executive Magistrate with judicial power
(b) Separation of legislature from executive
(c) Separation of executive from judiciary
(d) Separation of revenue work from executive
35. In how many years a sentence of imprisonment for life can be commuted by the Govt.
- (a) 20 years (b) 18 years
(c) 14 years (d) 12 years
36. In a bailable offence, the bail is to be granted as a matter of right :
- (a) by the Police Officer
(b) by the Court
(c) both by the Police Officer and the Court
(d) by the Executive Magistrate
37. A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable
- (a) To pay the whole penalty
(b) To pay half penalty
(c) It depends on the discretion of the judge
(d) For no penalty
38. Jurisdiction to grant 'anticipatory bail' vests with
- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(b) The Court of Sessions only
(c) The High Court only
(d) Both (b) and (c)
39. Under Section 428, the period of detention undergone by a convict cannot be set off during:
- (a) investigation of the case
(b) trial of the case
(c) enquiry of the case
(d) another case
40. An order of life imprisonment may be passed by
- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(b) Sessions Court
(c) Metropolitan magistrate
(d) Both (b) and (c)
41. Any condition imposed by a Magistrate when releasing any person on bail
- (a) can be set aside or modified only by the Supreme Court
(b) cannot be modified by any Court
(c) can be modified by Sessions Court or High Court
(d) can be set aside only by Sessions Court
42. A proclaimed person whose property has been attached, can claim the property or the proceeds of the sale, on appearance : -
- (a) Within six months (b) Within two years
(c) Within three years (d) Within one year
43. Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 their regularities which do not vitiate proceedings have been stated in
- (a) Section 460 (b) Section 461
(c) Section 462 (d) Section 466

44. An irregularity by the Magistrate in which one of the following cases will not vitiate proceedings?
- Making an order for maintenance
 - Demanding security for good behaviour
 - Tendering pardon to accomplice
 - Trying an offence summarily
45. When will proceeding be vitiated if the Magistrate is not empowered to do so?
- To issue a search warrant under Section 94 of Cr. P.C.
 - To hold an inquest u/ s 176 of Cr, P.C.
 - Tries an offender summarily
 - To tender a pardon under Section 306 of Cr. P.C.
46. Point out the incorrect statement.
- The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be:
- six months if the offence is punishable with fine only
 - one year, if the offence is punishable for a term not exceeding one year
 - three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years
 - five years, if the offence is punishable with death sentence or life imprisonment
47. If a presiding Judge of a court fails to sign and date of the judgment, it amounts to
- Incurable procedural irregularity
 - Procedural irregularity curable under Section 465 (1) of Cr. PC
 - Substantive irregularity
 - Illegality
48. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable with fine only, after the expiry of the period of limitation of :-
- Two months
 - Three months
 - Ninety days
 - Six months
49. Which Section of Cr. P.C. authorize any Court to take cognizance of an offence after the expiry of the period of limitation?
- Section 473
 - Section 468
 - Section 472
 - Section 477
50. Where any Judge or Magistrate is personally interested in a case, he shall neither try nor commit for trial such case, nor shall hear any appeal in such case, provided
- prior permission of High Court has been procured
 - prior permission of the Chief Justice of High Court has been procured
 - prior permission of its appellate court has been obtained
 - None of the above
51. Under which one of the following sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 inherent powers can be exercised by the High Court?
- Section 482
 - Section 483
 - Section 484
 - Section 480
52. 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?
- State of Gujarat v. Shalim bhai Abdul Gaffar Shaikh
 - State of Maharashtra v. S.K. shinde
 - State of Gujarat v. Santosh Kumar
 - State of Uttar Pradesh v. S.N. Srivastava.
53. Once police records information report (FIR), a copy of same should be given to complainant under
- section 153 of Cr PC
 - section 154 of Cr PC
 - section 155 of Cr PC
 - section 156 of Cr PC
54. In which of the following cases the prosecution witness was prosecuted for Perjury
- Jessica Lal case
 - Nitish Katara case
 - Priyadarshni Mattoo case
 - None of the above.
55. When ' the approver willfully suppresses material facts or gives false evidence
- the court itself has inherent power to proceed against Approver
 - the court does not have inherent power to proceed against Approver
 - police can take action against him
 - On the request of police, court takes action against Approver.

56. Power to arrest a person committing a non cognizable offence is given to a police officer on
- The permission of superior officer
 - On refusal to give name and residence
 - The presence of a Magistrate
 - Cannot be arrested in any situation
57. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that, even without the presence of a lady constable, police can arrest a female offender
- Joginder Kumar Vs. State of Utter Pradesh
 - Mrs. Bharati S. Khandhar vs Shri. Maruti Govind Jadhav
 - K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal
 - Both (a) and (c)
58. The obligation of a person making arrest to inform about the arrest, etc. to a nominated person. this obligation has-
- Act 25- 2006
 - Act 25- 2008
 - Act 25- 2005
 - Act 25- 2009
59. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of his arrest, under section 57, If that person arrested-
- Without warrant
 - With or without warrant
 - On reasonable suspicion
 - On credible information
60. Section 54 of Cr PC provides for
- Medical examination of the accused at the request of the police officer
 - Medical examination of the accused at the request of the accused
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
61. Under which section court may order the attachment simultaneously with the issue of proclamation-
- Section 84
 - Section 83
 - Section 82
 - Section 81
62. 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
- Accused offender
 - A surety
 - A witness
 - All the above
63. If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation the property under the attachment shall be at the disposal of the State Government but shall not be sold until the-
- Expiration of 2 months from the date of attachment
 - Expiration of 6 months from the date of attachment
 - Expiration of 1 year from the date of attachment
 - Expiration of 2 years from the date of attachment
64. Usually a copy of F.I.R. is filed with the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance, by the police officer in compliance to
- section 156 of Cr PC
 - section 157 of Cr PC
 - section 158 of Cr PC
 - section 159 of Cr PC
65. 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
- the investigation must go on
 - the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation on account of delay in sending the FIR
 - the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation irrespective of the delay in sending the FIR
 - the Magistrate can order for stopping of investigation generally
66. Under section 159 of Cr PC, a preliminary inquiry into the commission of offence can be conducted
- by the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance
 - by any Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, under the orders of such Magistrate
 - by the police
 - only (a) & (b)
67. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, deals with
- claim of maintenance by a Muslim woman
 - 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)
68. Which clause of section 125 of Cr. PC is provided the interim maintenance –
(a) 125 (2) (b) 125 (3)
(c) 124 (4) (d) 125 (5)
69. 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
70. 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
71. 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
72. 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. PC. 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 neighbor
(d) Victim’s close friend.
73. Payment of compensation to a victim is provided under
(a) section 356 (b) section 357
(c) section 357A (d) None of the above.
74. 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 proceeding
(d) Criminal Laws other than Indian Penal Code have their own procedural application.
75. Provision relating to plea bargaining comes under which Chapter in Criminal Procedure Code
(a) XXI (b) XXA
(c) VIIA (d) XXIA
76. 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.
77. A conditional order for removal of public nuisance under section 133 Cr. P.C. may be passed by
(a) The District Magistrate only
(b) The Sub-Divisional Magistrate only
(c) The Executive Magistrate only
(d) Any of above Magistrates
78. 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.
79. 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.
80. On which date the amendment act 2018 received the assent of president
(a) 10 July 2018 (b) 11 August 2018
(c) 14 August 2018 (d) 15 July 2018

81. Which of the following section/sections have been amended by criminal amendment act 2018?
(a) Section 154 (b) section 161
(c) section 164 (d) All of the above
82. What is the name of India's first nuclear reactor?
(a) Cirius (b) Apsara
(c) Dhruva (d) Kamini
83. Who of the following decides the number of judges of high court?
(a) president (b) supreme court
(c) parliament (d) High court
84. Which of the following European countries is known as the 'Land of a thousand lakes' ?
(a) Norway (b) Sweden
(c) Finland (d) Estonia
85. The famous 'Tulsi Samman' from Madhya Pradesh Government is given in which of the following fields?
(a) Folk arts (b) Literature
(c) Music (d) Hindi Poetry
86. The famous 'Kalidas samman' from Madhya Pradesh Government is not given in which of the following fields?
(a) Classical Music (b) Classical Dance
(c) Literature (d) Theatre
87. Which place in Madhya Pradesh is known for 'Festival of Dances' ?
(a) Orchha (b) Khajuraho
(c) Bhopal (d) Chanderi
88. Tropic of cancer passes from how many districts of Madhya Pradesh?
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 14
89. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research is located at which place of Madhya Pradesh?
(a) Bhopal (b) Indore
(c) Gwalior (d) Jabalpur
90. Which among the following is the state tree of Madhya Pradesh?
(a) Ashok tree (b) Banyan tree
(c) Khejri tree (d) Sal tree
91. Which is the smallest Wildlife Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh?
(a) Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
(b) Bori Wildlife Sanctuary
(c) Karera Wildlife Sanctuary
(d) Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary
92. He wants to get a better _____ and earn more money.
(a) employ (b) job
(c) work (d) employment
93. We haven't had news from our agent.
(a) some (b) any
(c) no (d) none
94. Synonym of ABANDON
(a) Try (b) Join
(c) Keep with (d) Forsake
95. Synonym of ABSTAIN
(a) Refrain (b) Ingest
(c) Take in (d) Consume
96. Antonym of FOREMOST
(a) Unimportant (b) Disposed
(c) Mature (d) None of these
97. Antonym of Protects
(a) Defends (b) Deprives
(c) Deserts (d) Devises
98. A person interested in collecting, studying and selling of old things
(a) Junk-dealer (b) Crank
(c) Antiquarian (d) Archeologist
99. Someone who scientifically studies the birds
(a) Ornithologist (b) Zoologist
(c) Astronaut (d) Dermatologist
100. Murder of a brother?
(a) Brothericide (b) Fratricide
(c) Patricide (d) Homicide



CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973
GS + ENGLISH

(Test-1)