



CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

1. An offence punishable with punishment exceeding two years is triable as
 - (a) Summon case
 - (b) warrant case
 - (c) both
 - (d) either (a) or (b)
 2. The words and expressions, used but not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall have the meaning assigned to them in the
 - (a) Indian Penal Code
 - (b) Code of Civil Procedure
 - (c) The Limitation Act
 - (d) Indian Evidence Act
 3. In certain cases any police officer
 - (a) cannot arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant
 - (b) can arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant
 - (c) without an order
 - (d) without a warrant
 4. Complaint under section 2(D) can be
 - (a) Written
 - (b) Oral
 - (c) Written or Oral
 - (d) None of these
 5. Inquiry under Criminal Procedure Code is conducted by—
 - (a) Magistrate only
 - (b) Police Officer
 - (c) Sessions Court
 - (d) Magistrate or Court
 6. In a non-cognizable case, the police has the authority:
 - (a) To investigate and even arrest the accused without warrant
 - (b) To investigate into the offence but cannot arrest the accused without warrant
 - (c) Neither to investigate without order of the Magistrate nor can arrest the accused without warrant
 - (d) To arrest the accused without warrant but cannot investigate without orders of the Magistrate
 7. Consider the following statements:

Bailable offence within the meaning of Criminal Procedure Code means

 1. An offence which is enumerated as bailable in the First Schedule.
 2. An offence which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force.
 3. All other offences as stated in criminal law.
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 3. All other offences as stated in criminal law.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only
8. Section 2(c) of the code of Criminal Procedure defines
 - (a) bailable offence
 - (b) non-bailable offence
 - (c) cognizable offence
 - (d) non-cognizable offence
 9. Inquiry under Criminal Procedure Code is conducted by—
 - (a) Magistrate only
 - (b) Police Officer
 - (c) Sessions Court
 - (d) Magistrate or Court
 10. Warrant case has been defined as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term:
 - (a) exceeding one year
 - (b) exceeding two years
 - (c) exceeding three years
 - (d) exceeding seven years
 11. In a non-cognizable case, the police has the authority:
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 12. Consider the following statements:

Bailable offence within the meaning of Criminal Procedure Code means

 1. An offence which is enumerated as bailable in the First Schedule.
 2. An offence which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force.
 3. All other offences as stated in criminal law.

- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1 and 3 only
13. Section 2(h) of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines the term
 (a) Investigation
 (b) Charge
 (c) Inquiry
 (d) Offence
14. 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.
15. Which one of the following is not correct in respect of term 'Victim' under Section 2(wa) of the Code of Criminal Procedure?
 (a) who suffers any loss
 (b) who suffers any injury
 (c) does not include guardian but legal heir
 (d) includes guardian as well as legal heir
16. Definition of offence is given in:—
 (a) Chapter-II of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
 (b) Section 2(n) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
 (c) Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 (d) All of the above
17. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 came into force on:
 (a) 1st January, 1974 (b) 24th January, 1974
 (c) 25th January, 1974 (d) 1st April, 1974
18. Which of the following statements is true
 (a) State Government shall establish a Court of Session with the consultation of High Court
 (b) State Government shall establish a Court of Session
 (c) The High Court shall establish a Court of Session
 (d) The Supreme Court shall establish a Court of Session
19. What is true about Court of Session?
 (a) It can take cognizance without committal
 (b) It cannot take cognizance without committal
 (c) It can take cognizance on the recommendation of District Magistrate
 (d) It can take cognizance if the challan is put up by the Superintendent of Police
20. An Assistant Session Judge is appointed by
 (a) State Government
 (b) State Public Service Commission
 (c) Session Judge
 (d) High Court of the concerned State
21. No person can be appointed public prosecutor for a district, unless his name is in the list of:—
 (a) Law Secretary
 (b) High Court
 (c) District Magistrate
 (d) Superintendent of Police
22. The experience required to be appointed as Special Public Prosecutor
 (a) 20 years (b) 10 years
 (c) 7 years (d) 5 years
23. No person shall be appointed as a Public Prosecutor for the District unless his name appears in the panel of names prepared by—
 (a) Sessions Judge
 (b) High Court
 (c) District Magistrate
 (d) Superintendent of Police
24. In sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Cr.P.C., after the words "Public Prosecutor" the words inserted are:—
 (a) one or more additional public prosecutors
 (b) two or more additional public prosecutors
 (c) at least five additional public prosecutors
 (d) None of the above
25. Section 25A was inserted in Cr.P.C. by which of the following Amendment Act?
 (a) Cr.P.C. Amendment Act, 2008
 (b) Cr.P.C. Amendment Act, 2005
 (c) Cr.P.C. Amendment Act, 2009
 (d) Cr.P.C. Amendment Act, 1978

26. Which of the following Court can try a murder case?
(a) Magistrate 1st Class
(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(c) Additional Sessions Judge
(d) Any of these Courts
27. Under which section of Cr.P.C. offences falling under Section 376 and 376(a) to (d) IPC as far as possible are to be tried by a woman Presiding Judge?
(a) Section 26(a) (b) Section 26(b)
(c) Section 55(a) (d) None of the above
28. As per Section 27 of Cr.P.C., a juvenile is taken as a person under the age of
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) None of the above
29. Assistant Sessions Judge is, empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding—
(a) Five years (b) Ten years
(c) Three years (d) Seven years
30. A magistrate of first class may impose a maximum fine of
(a) rupees five thousand
(b) rupees ten thousand
(c) rupees twenty thousand
(d) No limit
31. If an accused at one trial is convicted of and punished with imprisonment in two offences, under section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; the imprisonments in the absence of any specific direction of the court, will run:
(a) Consecutively
(b) Concurrently
(c) Consecutively as per direction of Jail Authorities
(d) Concurrently as per direction of Jail Authorities
32. Which one of the following section of Cr.P.C. provides public to give information of certain offences to the police officer?
(a) Section 38 (b) Section 40
(c) Section 39 (d) All of the above
33. Police may not arrest without warrant any person:
(a) who has in his possession with lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking
(b) who has been proclaimed as an offender by order of the State Government
(c) who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty
(d) who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union
34. Which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 authorizes to any Police Officer to arrest any person without an order by a Magistrate and without a warrant?
(a) Section 42 (b) Section 44
(c) Section 43 (d) Section 41
35. A police officer has reasonable suspicion that *K* is involved in a murder case. He may
(a) inform the superintendent of police
(b) inform the magistrate of that area
(c) arrest *K* without warrant
(d) obtain warrant from the magistrate
36. A memorandum of arrest of an arrested person is required to be signed and attested by one member of
(a) his family and one of his relatives
(b) the locality and one of his relatives
(c) other locality and one member of his family
(d) his family or member of the locality, and countersigned by the arrested person
37. Under Section '41-C' of Cr.P.C. State Government shall establish police control room
(a) Only at district level
(b) Only at state level
(c) Only at commissioner level
(d) At state and district level
38. Which one of the following Section of Cr.P.C. provides identification of arrested person?
(a) Section 54
(b) Section 54A
(c) Section 55A
(d) Section 60A

39. A report of person arrested without warrant shall be given by the officer-in-charge of police station to:
- Only District Magistrate
 - Only Sub-divisional Magistrate
 - Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 - Either to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional magistrate
40. In a famous case the Supreme Court has provided strict guidelines related to right the arrested persons
- Sakiri Basu case
 - Hussain Aara Khatton v. State of Bihar
 - D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
 - None of these
41. How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?
- 6 years
 - 10 years
 - 12 years
 - Until executed or cancelled
42. A proclamation under Section 82 of Cr.P.C. 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
43. Attachment of the property of the person absconding, can be:
- issued after publication of the proclamation
 - issued before publication of the proclamation
 - issued simultaneously with the issue of proclamation
 - all of the above
44. Who among the following may ask for security for keeping peace on conviction?
- Sub-divisional Magistrate
 - District Magistrate
 - Executive Magistrate
 - First Class Judicial Magistrate
45. What is the extent of period of security which a Court can order under Section 106 of Cr.P.C.—
- Not exceeding three years
 - Not exceeding six months
 - Not exceeding two years
 - Not exceeding one year
46. Remedies under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code are
- dependent on each other
 - independent of each other
 - supplementary to each other
 - complementary to each other
47. Under Section 60A Cr.P.C., a person can be arrested
- in case of commission of offence in the presence of a police officer
 - on credible information about commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for more than seven years
 - on a complaint by a victim, when a police officer has reasons to believe that the concerned person has committed the offence
 - under All these circumstances
48. A “Divorced” Hindu wife can claim maintenance under which of the following Acts
- Hindu Marriage Act only
 - Hindu Marriage Act and Criminal Procedure Code 1973
 - Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956 and Hindu Marriage Act
 - In all of the above
49. Under Section 125 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the First Class can order a person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his
- Married daughter who has attained majority
 - Brother
 - Sister
 - Father
50. Match the following lists and tick the correct Code:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| A. S. 290 of Cr.P.C. | 1. Report of Government Scientific Expert |
| B. S. 291 of Cr.P.C. | 2. Evidence of Officers of Mint |
| C. S. 292 of Cr.P.C. | 3. Deposition of Medical Witness |
| D. S. 293 of Cr.P.C. | 4. Execution of Foreign Commission |
- Code:**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

51. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- Where a sentence of death has been commuted under section 433 into life imprisonment, such person shall not be released from prison unless he has undergone imprisonment for
- (a) twenty years (b) fourteen years
(c) twelve years (d) ten years
52. Under Section 357A(2) of Criminal Procedure Code which of the Authority is authorised to decide quantum of compensation?
- (a) Sessions Judge
(b) Legal Service Authority
(c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) District Magistrate
53. For summoning an accused under Section 319 Cr.P.C—
- (a) Statement under 161 Cr.P.C. is relevant
(b) Statement on oath in the trial is relevant
(c) Both the above statements are relevant
(d) None of the above.
54. For the purpose of Section 436 Cr.P.C., a person arrested shall be
- (a) presumed to be an indigent person if that person is unable to give bail immediately after his arrest
(b) presumed to be an indigent person if that person is unable to give bail within one week of his arrest
(c) court shall not draw any such presumption
(d) there is no question of drawing such presumptions as the offence is bailable and that person shall be released on bail even though he is unable to furnish sureties
55. If the offence is punishable with fine only the period of limitation for taking cognizance of it shall be:
- (a) Three months (b) Six months
(c) One year (d) Three years
56. In a criminal trial, without producing the Chemical Examiner to the Government, the report given by him upon a thing duly submitted for analysis in the course of any proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure:
- (a) Cannot be used as evidence
(b) Can be used as evidence only in summons cases
(c) Can be used as evidence
(d) Can be used only to refresh memory of the investigation officer coming in evidence
57. Under which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides issue of commission for the examination of the President or the Vice President of India as a witness?
- (a) Section 286 (b) Section 284
(c) Section 287 (d) None of the above
58. 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
59. Three years period of limitation is prescribed for taking cognizance of the offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding—
- (a) One year (b) Three years
(c) Five years (d) Seven years
60. Under Section 319 Cr.P.C., a person may be added as an additional accused on the basis of the
- (a) documents relied on by the prosecution
(b) supplementary report of the investigating officer
(c) evidence adduced in the case
(d) subsequent developments
61. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

All evidence taken in the course of the trial or other proceeding must be taken in the presence of the

1. accused only.
2. accused and his pleader.
3. pleader of the accused, when the attendance of the accused is dispensed with.
4. accused, except as otherwise provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 4 only

62. Point out incorrect response—

The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be—

- (a) Six months if offence is punishable with fine only
- (b) One year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
- (c) Three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year but not exceeding three years
- (d) Five years, if the offence is punishable with death sentence

63. Under which one of the following Sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 trial of cases can be taken before High Court?

- (a) Section 407
- (b) Section 474
- (c) Section 483
- (d) No trial before High Court

64. Under Section 482 Cr.P.C. inherent powers can be exercised by—

- (a) Sessions Court
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (c) High Court
- (d) Both by the High Court and Sessions Court

65. Which of the following statements with respect to

victim compensation is incorrect?

- (a) Under Section 357(1), Cr.P.C., the Court can direct the accused to pay compensation only if the accused is punished with a sentence of fine or with some other sentence of which fine is a part. Amount of compensation cannot exceed the amount of fine that can be imposed under the section for which the person has been convicted, and the amount of fine that particular court may impose by law.
- (b) Under Section 357(3), Cr.P.C., a court can award compensation even if fine is not part of the sentence. There is no limit on the amount of compensation that the court may ask the accused to pay the victim.
- (c) If a person is acquitted of a crime, the trial court cannot make a recommendation of compensation under Section 357A, Cr.P.C.
- (d) If a crime has been committed, the victim is identified, but the accused cannot be traced, the victim can make an application for compensation to the State or District Legal Services Authority.

66. Treatment of the victim has been incorporated under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, under

- (a) Section 198B
- (b) Section 357B
- (c) Section 357C
- (d) None of the above

67. Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provides for grant of bail to an accused pending trial if:

- (a) he has undergone detention for one-fourth period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried
- (b) he has undergone detention for one-third period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried
- (c) he has undergone for one-half period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried
- (d) (a) and (b) above

68. All evidences taken in the course of trial shall be taken in the presence of the accused, except in the following circumstances.

- (a) A minor girl, victim of kidnapping.
 (b) An old person, witness of murder.
 (c) A minor girl, victim of rape.
 (d) A physically handicapped woman, victim of road accident.
69. Which offence is not compoundable?
 (a) 337 IPC (b) 324 IPC
 (c) 312 IPC (d) 420 IPC
70. A is tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt and convicted. The victim subsequently dies. The State wants to try A for the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under IPC. Which one among the following is the correct legal position?
 (a) A cannot be tried for the second time under Section 300 of Code of Criminal Procedure
 (b) A was already convicted and punished and hence cannot be tried second time under the law
 (c) A can be tried for the second time for culpable homicide amounting to murder
 (d) A can be tried once again for the same offence that caused his death
71. Which Section is based on the maxim 'Nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa' i.e. a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same cause?
 (a) Section 300 (b) Section 301
 (c) Section 302 (d) Section 303
72. The accused mentioned in F.I.R. wants it to be quashed, he would approach the following one court
 (a) Only District Court
 (b) Only High Court
 (c) Only Supreme Court
 (d) All Court
73. Which of the following persons are entitled under Section 302 Cr.P.C. to conduct the prosecution of the case without the permission of the Magistrate:
 (a) Public Prosecutor
 (b) Government Advocate
 (c) Assistant Public Prosecutor
 (d) All the above
74. Under Cr.P.C., for which offence it is mandatory for all Government and private hospitals to provide first aid to the victim and inform the police of such incident—
 (a) Section 326A IPC (b) Section 376A IPC
 (c) Section 376C IPC (d) All of them
75. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has dealt with power of High Court to commit the sentence of death to life imprisonment on pregnant woman?
 (a) Section 416 (b) Section 411
 (c) Section 417 (d) Section 420
76. Which one of the following courts is not empowered to transfer criminal cases?
 (a) the Supreme Court
 (b) the High Court
 (c) the Court of Session
 (d) the Court of Special Magistrate
77. Section 428 Cr.P.C. provides for concession to the effect that period of detention undergone by accused be set off
 (a) Against the substantive period of imprisonment awarded
 (b) Against the period of imprisonment in default of payment of fine
 (c) A & b above
 (d) None of the above
78. Which of the following courts can transfer a criminal case, pending in a court of one district, to a court of another district:
 (a) Court of Sessions of the district where such case is pending
 (b) Court of Sessions of the district where such case is sought to be transferred
 (c) High Court of the State
 (d) None of the above
79. When an accused does not have sufficient means to engage pleader the Sessions Court may assign a pleader for his defense at the expense of the State. It is ensured by which Section of the Cr.P. Code?
 (a) Section 301 (b) Section 304
 (c) Section 306 (d) Section 305
80. A Metropolitan Magistrate may release an accused

- on bail in non-bailable offence except in following case(s) if
- (a) there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of a cognizable offence and he has been previously convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years.
 - (c) he had been previously convicted on two or more occasions of a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for three years.
 - (d) All of these
81. Order for disposal of property at conclusion of trial by Criminal Court. What is not correct?
- (a) By destruction
 - (b) By confiscation
 - (c) Delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession
 - (d) By declaration of title of any person to the ownership of property
82. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals from one High Court to another High Court can be exercised under Cr.P.C. on an application of the following:—
- (a) Solicitor-General of India
 - (b) Attorney-General of India
 - (c) A party interested
 - (d) Either (b) or (c) both
83. If an accused before a sessions court can't engage a pleader the court shall
- (a) refer him to state legal service authority
 - (b) engage a pleader for him at state expenses
 - (c) proceed with the matter without counsel for accused
 - (d) none of the above
84. If the Sessions Judge is of the opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence, which is not exclusively triable by the Court of Session, he may order to transfer the case for trial by the C.J.M. or any other J.M.F.C.
- (a) After framing a charge
 - (b) Before framing a charge
 - (c) After recording of evidence
 - (d) None of the above
85. "Anticipatory bail" implies:
- (a) That the accused gives an undertaking to the Police Officer that he will be available for investigations provided he is not arrested
 - (b) The direction by the Magistrate to the Police Officer not to arrest the accused
 - (c) The direction by the Sessions Court or the High Court to the Police Officer to release on bail an accused alleged to have committed the non-cognizable offence(s) in the event of his arrest on the terms and conditions which the Court considers proper in the case
 - (d) The Direction by the High Court to the Sessions Court to release the accused immediately after arrest in a non-bailable offence
86. In regard to sale of perishable property, if the person entitled to the possession of such property is not known or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, the Magistrate may direct it to be sold within _____ of the date of such proclamation:
- (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) Nine months
87. the following statements regarding legal aid to accused at State expenses:
- Legal aid is
1. a right of the accused
 2. charity by the State
 3. available in trial before Sessions Court only
 4. available in all trials
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 2 and 4
88. Provision of section 304 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies only when in a trial before the accused is not represented by a pleader and it appears that he does not have sufficient means to engage a pleader
- (a) any court
 - (b) court of session
 - (c) High Court
 - (d) None of these

89. Classification of compoundable and non-compoundable offences has been provided under Cr.P.C. in:
- (a) First Schedule (b) Second Schedule
(c) Section 321 Cr.P.C. (d) Section 320 Cr.P.C.
90. Sections 451 and 452 of Cr.P.C. essentially deal with disposal of property by the Criminal Court. The basic difference between the two is—
- (a) Both the provisions deal with release of property produced before the Court
(b) Section 451 is attracted during enquiry of trial and Section 452 is attracted after conclusion of the Criminal Trial
(c) There is no difference between the two provisions
(d) None of the above
91. An irregularity by the Magistrate in which one of the following cases will not vitiate proceedings?
- (a) Making an order for maintenance
(b) Demanding security for good behaviour
(c) Tendering pardon to accomplice
(d) Trying an offence summarily
92. The case of Deena v. Union of India relates to:
- (a) capital punishment
(b) hanging as mode of execution
(c) long delay in execution of death sentence
(d) hand cuffing
93. While exercising its inherent powers under section 482, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the High Court cannot
- (a) Review its own Judgement
(b) Do all the mentioned things
(c) Convert itself into court of appeal when the legislature has not conferred a right to appeal to it.
(d) Grant police custody from Judicial Custody.
94. Who among the following is not empowered to tender pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?
- (a) Metropolitan Magistrate
(b) Magistrate of Second Class
(c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) Magistrate of the First Class
95. The liability of a surety under the surety bond is:
- (a) Mutually exclusive of the liability of the accused under his personal bond.
(b) Contingent on the liability of the accused under his personal bond.
(c) Limited to the amount of the surety bond.
(d) Both (a) and (c).
96. The term 'bail' signifies the conditional release of an accused or arrested person by the
- (a) Police during investigation, but not by the magistrate during enquiry.
(b) Magistrate during inquiry, but not by the court during trial
(c) Court during trial, but not during revision
(d) Police Magistrate or court during investigation, enquiry or trial
97. In a case the State wants to apply for cancellation of bail on an accused. As per the decision of the Supreme Court of India in the case of State (Delhi Administration) v. Sanjay Gandhi, which one of the following may be the appropriate ground for seeking cancellation of bail of the accused?
- (a) That the accused has attempted to tamper or has tampered with the witness in the case against him
(b) That the order earlier passed in his favour granting him bail had not taken his previous criminal record into account
(c) That the court granting the bail had not taken into account the fact of non-cooperation of the accused in investigation during the period interior to the grant of bail
(d) That the court granting the bail had not cited leading judicial decision having bearing on decision making process for grant of bail
98. Which of the following irregularities of a Magistrate, not empowered by law to do so, vitiates the proceedings?
- (a) To hold inquiry under Section 176 Code of Criminal Procedure
(b) To make over a case under sub-Section (2) of Section 192 Code of Criminal Procedure
(c) To take cognizance of an offence under clause



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- (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (d) To tender pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
99. In which case Supreme Court of India directed the High Courts to exercise jurisdiction under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure?
- (a) State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal
(b) Adalat Prasad v. Navin Jindal
(c) Dinesh Dalmiya v. CBI
(d) Dhananjay Chatterjee v. State of West Bengal
100. Any court may take cognizance of an offence after expiry of the period of limitation, if it is satisfied on the facts and circumstances of the case that:
- (a) An attempt has been made to explain the delay.
(b) It is necessary so to do in the interest of justice.
(c) The State Government has given instructions for taking such cognizance.
(d) In (a) and (b) both the conditions



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 - (b) can arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant
 - (c) without an order
 - (d) without a warrantAns. (b)
4. Complaint under section 2(D) can be
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 - (a) Magistrate only
 - (b) Police Officer
 - (c) Sessions Court
 - (d) Magistrate or CourtAns. (d)
6. In a non-cognizable case, the police has the authority:
 - (a) To investigate and even arrest the accused without warrant
 - (b) To investigate into the offence but cannot arrest the accused without warrant
 - (c) Neither to investigate without order of the Magistrate nor can arrest the accused without warrant
 - (d) To arrest the accused without warrant but cannot investigate without orders of the MagistrateAns. (c)
7. Consider the following statements:
Bailable offence within the meaning of Criminal Procedure Code means
 1. An offence which is enumerated as bailable in the First Schedule.
 2. An offence which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force.
 3. All other offences as stated in criminal law.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 onlyAns. (c)
8. Section 2(c) of the code of Criminal Procedure defines
 - (a) bailable offence
 - (b) non-bailable offence
 - (c) cognizable offence
 - (d) non-cognizable offenceAns. (c)
9. Inquiry under Criminal Procedure Code is conducted by—
 - (a) Magistrate only
 - (b) Police Officer
 - (c) Sessions Court
 - (d) Magistrate or CourtAns. (d)
10. Warrant case has been defined as a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term:
 - (a) exceeding one year
 - (b) exceeding two years
 - (c) exceeding three years
 - (d) exceeding seven yearsAns. (b)
11. In a non-cognizable case, the police has the authority:
 - (a) To investigate and even arrest the accused without warrant
 - (b) To investigate into the offence but cannot arrest the accused without warrant
 - (c) Neither to investigate without order of the Magistrate nor can arrest the accused without warrant
 - (d) To arrest the accused without warrant but cannot investigate without orders of the