

**LEGAL VIDHIYA PRESENTS: CODE OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE QUESTIONS
FROM PREVIOUS AIBE EXAMS**

LEGAL VIDHIYA

AIBE XVIII

1. Which of the following sentence is an Assistant Sessions Judge authorised to pass as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. Sentence of death.
 - B. Sentence of imprisonment for life.
 - C. Sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.**
 - D. Sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

2. A person arrested by a private person for committing a non-bailable and cognizable offence shall be re-arrested by a police officer if such person comes under which of the following provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. Section 41
 - B. Section 41A
 - C. Section 42
 - D. Section 43**

3. Under which of the following situation wife is not entitled for maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. Husband presumes that wife is living in adultery.
 - B. Voluntarily wife refuses to live with husband.**
 - C. Wife living separately as husband keeps a mistress.
 - D. Wife is forcefully removed from the house.

4. Which of the following procedure is dealt under Section 164-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. Medical examination of the victim of rape.**
 - B. Attendance of witness by police officer.
 - C. Recording of confession statement.
 - D. Recording of first information report by police officer.

5. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to diary of proceedings in investigation as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. The statements of witnesses recorded during investigation shall be inserted in the diary.
 - B. The diary shall be duly paginated.
 - C. The diary may be used as evidence.**
 - D. Can be used by the police officers to refresh memory.

6. In which of the following cases manner of committing offence is not required to be mentioned in the charge as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - A. A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place.**

B. A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place.

C. A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment.

D. A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place.

7. Which of the following offences may be tried summarily as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

A. Offence under Section 454 of the IPC.

B. Offence under Section 504 of the IPC.

C. Offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

D. Offence punishable with life imprisonment.

8. Which of the following Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides for reference to High Court?

A. Section 275

B. Section 325

C. Section 383

D. Section 395

9. A person accused of the following offence may not be granted bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

i. Accused of offence under Section 376AB of the IPC.

ii. Accused of offence under Section 376DA of the IPC.

iii. Accused of offence under Section 376DB of the IPC.

(A) i & ii

(B) ii & iii

(C) iii & i

(D) i, ii & iii

10. Which of the following act if done by any Magistrate, even in good faith without being empowered, shall vitiate the proceedings as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

A. Tender a pardon under Section 306 of CrPC.

B. Recall a case and try it under Section 410 of the CrPC.

C. Attaches property under Section 83 of the CrPC.

D. Hold an inquest under Section 176 of the CrPC.

AIBE XVII

1. The provision of 'Plea Bargaining' under chapter XXIA of CrPC are not applicable if the offence is committed against a child below the age of:

(A) 12 years

(B) **14 years**

(C) 16 years

(D) 18 years

2. Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code is "SECULAR" in character was observed in which of the following case?

- (A) Lalita Kumari V. State of Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Arnesh Kumar's Case
- (C) **Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum**
- (D) Selvy V. State of Karnataka

3. Who has the power of summary trial of a case?

- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (B) Metropolitan Magistrate
- (C) Any Magistrate of first class specially empowered by the High Court
- (D) **All of these**

4. Which Sections deal with the processes to compel appearance under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 ?

- (A) **Sections 61 to 90**
- (B) Sections 154 to 173
- (C) Sections 211 to 219
- (D) Sections 274 to 282

5. An offence for which a police officer may arrest a person without warrant is known as:

- (A) Non-cognizable offence
- (B) **Cognizable offence**

- (C) Bailable offence
- (D) None of these

6. Any police officer making an investigation under Section 160 of CrPC cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence who is

- (A) Under the age of 15 years and above the age of 60 years
- (B) Under the age of 18 years and above the age of 60 years
- (C) **Under the age of 15 years and above the age of 65 years**
- (D) Under the age of 18 years and above the age of 65 years

7. If someone lies before the court on affidavit, how it can be tackled by the Advocates?

- (A) **Perjury Application can be filed.**
- (B) Withdraw from the case.
- (C) File application to support that.
- (D) Pay the fine for the same.

8. Proclamation for person absconding shall be published as follows:

- (i) It shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;
- (ii) It shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which

such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village;

(iii) A copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house;

(iv) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.

- (A) Only ii, iii, iv are correct.
- (B) Only ii and iii are correct.
- (C) Only i, iii, iv are correct.
- (D) **All i, ii, iii, iv are correct.**

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

- (A) Discharge of the accused
- (B) **Acquittal of the accused**
- (C) Either discharge or acquittal depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
- (D) None of these

10. Suppose F.I.R. is not registered by the Station House Officer. What are the options that the complainant has?

- (A) Approach Superintendent of Police
- (B) **Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint**

(C) None of these

(D) Both (Approach Superintendent of Police) & (Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint)

AIBE XVI

1. In which of the following cases has the Supreme Court held that the investigating officer should be allowed to refer to the records of investigation?

- (A) **State of Karnataka Vs Yarappa Reddi**
- (B) Mohammed Khalid Vs State of West Bengal
- (C) Baburam Vs State of U.P.
- (D) State of Rajasthan Vs Om prakash

2. Any private person may arrest any person who:

- (A) Commits non-bailable offence in his presence
- (B) **Commits non-bailable offence and cognizable offence in his presence**
- (C) Commits compoundable offence in his presence
- (D) Commits offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender

3. How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?

- (A) 6 years
- (B) 10 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) **Until executed or cancelled**

4. Which of the following cases can be cured under section 465 of the code of criminal procedure, 1973?

(A) Entertaining of complaint without complying with section 195 and 340 of the Cr.P.C

(B) **The reading and recording of the evidence taken in one case into another companion case**

(C) The examination of witness in absence of the accused

(D) Non Compliance with 235(2)

5. Which of the following statements hold true for de nova trials?

(A) Omission or illegality in the procedure even if it does not affect the core of the case can become a ground for calling de nova trials

(B) **A de nova trial should be the last resort**

(C) the court originally trying the case can order de nova trial

(D) None of these

6. The Bond under section 109 Cr.P.C as security for good behaviour from suspected person can be executed for a period not exceeding:

(A) Six months

(B) Two years

(C) **One year**

(D) Three months

7. The maximum limit of Rs. 500 that could be paid to the wife as maintenance under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C 1973 was removed in:

(A) 1973

(B) 1989

(C) **2001**

(D) 2007

8. Under Criminal procedure Code 1973, who shall record the information of rape being given by a rape victim?

(A) Officer-in-charge of the police station

(B) Deputy Superintendent of police

(C) Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector

(D) **Woman police officer or any Woman officer**

9. Under the provision of the code of criminal procedure, 1973

(A) Summons can be oral

(B) Summons cannot be served on corporate entities

(C) **Summons are either for appearance or for producing a document/thing**

(D) Summons can be served to servants in case the person on whose name summons are made cannot be found

10. The Committee which led to the passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by

- (A) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- (B) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (C) **Justice J.S. Verma**
- (D) Justice A.S. Anand

11. Under the scheme of the Criminal Procedure Code, non-cognizable offences are:

- (A) Public wrongs
- (B) **Private wrongs**
- (C) Both public and private wrongs
- (D) None of the above

12. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment

- (A) **Not exceeding seven years**
- (B) Exceeding seven years
- (C) For life
- (D) None of the above

AIBE XV

1. Section 265A to 265L, Chapter XXIA of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with the concept of

- (A) Unlawful Assembly
- (B) Arrest without warrant
- (C) search and seizures
- (D) **Plea bargaining**

2. The Plea Bargaining is applicable only in respect of those offences for which punishment of imprisonment is up to a period of

- (A) **7 years.**
- (B) 10 years
- (C) 11 years
- (D) 14 years

3. "From a plain reading of Section 195 Cr.P.C. it is manifest that it comes into operation at the stage when the Court intends to take cognizance of an offence under Section 190(1) Cr PC.; and it has nothing to do with the statutory power of the police to investigate into an F.I.R. which discloses a cognizable offence...In other words, the statutory power of the Police to investigate under the Code is not in any way controlled or circumscribed by Section 195 Cr.PC." - This was held by the Supreme Court in the case of

- (A) Nalini Vs State of Tamilnadu
- (B) **Raj Singh Vs State [(1998)]**
- (C) Shamsher Singh Vs State of Punjab
- (D) State of Himachal Pradesh Vs Tara Dutta

4. Which provision under Criminal procedure Code, 1973 deals with the procedure to be adopted by the Magistrate to record confessions and statements?

- (A) Section 162
- (B) **Section 164**

(C) Section 163A

(C) Section 478 of Cr. P.C.

(D) Section 165

(D) **Section 168 of Cr. P.C.**

5. Attachment of property of person absconding can be done under Section of Cr.P.C.

9. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused under Section of Cr.P.C

(A) **83**

(A) 201

(B) 82

(B) 204

(C) 85

(C) **205**

(D) 86

(D) 200

6. Under Section 29 of Cr.P.C. The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorized by law except

10. Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders is dealt under

(A) A sentence of death

(A) Section 109 of Cr.P.C.

(B) Imprisonment for life

(B) **Section 110 of Cr.P.C**

(C) Imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

(C) Section 111 of Cr.P.C.

(D) **All of the above**

(D) None of the above

AIBE XIV

7. Section 105 (H) of Cr.P.C deals with:

1. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer is under obligation to inform the accused ground of right to bail.

(A) **Forfeiture of property in certain cases.**

(A) Section 49

(B) Notice of forfeiture of property

(B) **Section 50**

(C) Management of properties seized or forfeited

(C) Section 57

(D) Identifying unlawfully acquired property

(D) Section 60

8. Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation is dealt under

2. Under which circumstance court can issue an order for the attachment, of property of person absconding,

(A) Section 178 of Cr. P.C.

(B) Section 469 of Cr. P.C.

(A) Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of the whole of his property.

(B) Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of any part of his property.

(C) Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the court.

(D) **All of the above.**

3. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer can arrest an accused without warrant?

(A) Section 40

(B) **Section 41**

(C) Section 42

(D) Section 43

4. Which one of the following courts under criminal procedure code, 1973 can try a murder case.

(A) Judicial Magistrate 1st Class

(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate

(C) **Court of Session**

(D) None of the above.

5. Inherent Power under Section 482 Cr.PC can be exercised by.

(A) The Supreme Court

(B) The Court of Session

(C) **The High Court**

(D) All of the above

6. Under which of the following sections of CrPC provisions relating to police report is given?

(A) **Section 173 (2) (i)**

(B) Section 177

(C) Section 174 (2) (i)

(D) Section 175

7. Which one of the following provisions of CrPC deals with anticipatory bail?

(A) Section 437

(B) **Section 438**

(C) Section 439

(D) None of the above

8. The provision relating to cancellation of bond and bail bond is given under:

(A) **Section 446-A**

(B) Section 446

(C) Section 447

(D) Section 450

9. Which of the following sentences can the Court of Session Pass:

(A) Death Sentence.

(B) Rigorous Imprisonment

(C) Simple Imprisonment

(D) **Any sentence authorised by law but Death Sentence must be confirmed by the High Court.**

10. Which one of the following sections of CrPC deals with irregularities which vitiate proceeding?

(A) Section 460

(B) **Section 461**

(C) Section 462

(D) Section 468

AIBE XIII

1. Which one of the following sections deals with the form of summons?

(A) Section 60

(B) **Section 61**

(C) Section 62

(D) Section 64

2. The provision relating to free legal aid is given under:

(A) Section 301

(B) **Section 304**

(C) Section 303

(D) Section 305

3. Under Cr.P.C provisions relating to prosecution of judge is provided under:

(A) Section 196

(B) **Section 197**

(C) Section 198

(D) Section 199

4. Which one of the following sections of Cr.P.C deals with compoundable offence?

(A) Section 319

(B) **Section 320**

(C) Section 321

(D) Section 324

5. What is the time limit under section 468 of Cr.P.C for taking cognizance:

(A) One year

(B) Two year

(C) **Three year**

(D) No limit

6. Which one of the following sections of Cr.P.C deals with examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner?

(A) Section 54-A

(B) Section 55-A

(C) **Section 53-A**

(D) Section 60-A

7. According to section 167 of the Cr.P.C an accused person can be remanded to police custody for not more than:

(A) 7 days at one time

(B) 30 days at one time

(C) **15 days at one time**

(D) 60 days at one time

8. Under which one of the following provisions of Cr.P.C police officer is under an obligation to produce the person arrested before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest:

(A) Section 56

(B) **Section 57**

(C) Section 60

(D) Section 70

9. Who may record confessional statement under section 164 of the Cr.P.C?

(A) Police Officer

(B) **Judicial officer**

(C) Both A and B

(D) Judicial Magistrate having Jurisdiction only

10. The provision relating Plea bargaining is not applicable in following offence:

(A) Socio-economic offence

(B) Offence against women

(C) **Both A and B**

(D) None of the above

IPC is applicable

(A) 503

(B) 504

(C) 505

(D) **506**

2. Under which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, police can arrest an accused without warrant?

(A) Section 40

(B) **Section 41**

(C) Section 42

(D) Section 37

3. The FIR gives information of

(A) Report to the Magistrate about the inquiry conducted by a police officer

(B) Report submitted to the court by the investigation officer in a criminal case

(C) **The commission of a cognizable crime**

(D) None of the above

4. Which one of the following is true of summons under Section 61 Cr.PC?

(A) It is milder form of process

(B) It is for appearance

(C) It is for producing documents or thing

(D) **All of them**

AIBE XII

1. Under Section 320(1), Cr.PC for criminal intimidation, which section of

5. Under Section 239 Cr.PC, the Magistrate can

(A) Frame charges against the accused person

(B) **Discharge the accused if charges are groundless**

(C) Open trial for evidence

(D) Convict the accused if pleaded guilty

6. Which of the following deals with the evidence for prosecution?

(A) **Section 242 Cr.PC.**

(B) Section 264 Cr.PC.

(C) Section 237 Cr.PC.

(D) Section 235 Cr.PC.

7. What is the time prescribed for filing an FIR

(A) Within 24 hours

(B) Within 48 hours

(C) Within 14 days of the offence

(D) **No time limit is specified**

8. Police can seek a bond for good behaviour u/s 109 and 110 of Cr.PC from

(A) **Habitual Offenders**

(B) White Collar Criminals

(C) Jail inmates

(D) None of the above

9. A person arrested should not be detained more than

(A) 48 hours

(B) **24 hours**

(C) 14 days

(D) 90 days

10. In which of the following section 59 Cr.PC the discharge of the arrested person by a police officer can take place?

(A) On his own bond

(B) on bail

(C) Under Special order of the Magistrate

(D) **All of them**

AIBE XI

1. Criminal Procedure Code is a subject of

(A) **Concurrent List**

(B) State List

(C) Union List

(D) None of the above

2. Bailable and Non-Bailable offence has been defined in

(A) **Section 2(a) of Cr.PC.**

(B) Section 2(b) of Cr.PC.

(C) Section 2(c) of Cr.PC.

(D) Section 20 of Cr.PC.

3. Under Section 21 of Cr.PC. Special Executive Magistrate may be appointed by

(A) Central Government

(B) High Court

(C) Supreme Court

(D) **State Government**

4. Police may carry out personal search on an arrested person,

(A) U/s 49 Cr.PC

(B) U/s 50 Cr.PC

(C) **U/s 51 Cr.PC**

(D) U/s 52 Cr.PC

5. The Special Court is

(A) Non subordinate to High Court

(B) Superior to High Court

(C) **Supplement to High Court**

(D) Equal to Supreme Court

6. Which of the authority that determines the language of the Court other than High Court within a given State, under Section 271 of Cr.PC.

(A) **State government**

(B) Central government

(C) Supreme Court of India

(D) Both (a) and (b)

7. The powers under Section 159 of Cr.PC. can be exercised by a magistrate

(A) **When the police decides not to**

investigate the case

(B) When the investigation is still going on

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) None of the above

8. Statement recorded during investigation U/s 161 can be used in trial

(A) **For contradicting the Witness**

(B) For corroborating the Witness

(C) Incorporating in the charge sheet

(D) Discharging the accused

9. Power to taking cognizance of offence by a Magistrate of First Class or Second Class is provided

(A) Under Section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code

(B) **Under Section 190 of Criminal Procedure Code**

(C) Under Section 190 of Indian Penal Code

(D) None of the above

10. Additions or alteration of charges is provided in Cr.PC

(A) U/s 214

(B) U/s 215

(C) **U/s 216**

(D) U/s 210

AIBE X

1. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India opined that “bail is the surety and jail is an exception”.
- (A) Joginder Kumar V/s State of U.P.
(B) **Moti Ram V/s State of M.P.**
(C) Maneka Gandhi V/s Union of India
(D) State of W.B. V/s D.K. Basu
2. Which case is leading case on arrest
- (A) Joginder Kumar V/s State of UP
(B) **State of W.B. V/s D.K. Basu**
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
3. A warrant of arrest may be extended
- (A) To that place where the offender has committed the offence
(B) **At any place within India**
(C) To the place specified under the Criminal Procedure Code
(D) None of the above
4. Under which Section of Cr.PC the Assistant Public Prosecutor is appointed:
- (A) 13
(B) 20
(C) 24
(D) **25**
5. Which of the following section deals with Search Warrant
- (A) **93**
- (B) 94
(C) 95
(D) 96
6. The concept of “Plea bargaining” is not applicable to the offence committed against
- (A) A Women
(B) A Child
(C) **Both a and b**
(D) None of the above
7. The Provisions relating to compoundable offence is provided under section
- (A) 319
(B) **320**
(C) 265(d)
(D) 321
8. Which of the following sections enables the court to cancel the bond and bail bond
- (A) **446-a**
(B) 446
(C) 448
(D) 450
9. Which of the following sections deals with the provisions relating to maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained
- (A) 436

(B) **436-a**

(C) 437-a

(D) 437

10. Where a magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding Rs.100, against this order where an appeal shall lie:

(A) In the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate

(B) In the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

(C) Both a and b

(D) **None of the above**

AIBE IX

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

(A) question of law

(B) **question of fact**

(C) Mixed question of law and fact

(D) question of law or of fact depends on facts and circumstances

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

(A) may accept the same

(B) may reject the same

(C) may reject the same and order further investigation

(D) **any of the above**

3. In a cognizable case under IPC, police have the

(A) Authority to arrest a person without warrant

(B) Authority to investigate the offence without permission of the Magistrate

(C) **Both (a) and (b)**

(D) Either (a) or (b)

4. During Investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by

(A) any police officer

(B) by the investigating officer

(C) **both (a and b)**

(D) either (a) or (b)

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

(A) aid in investigation

(B) **inquiry**

(C) trial

(D) either inquiry or trial

6. The Orders under Section 125 of Cr.PC. are

(A) Summary in nature but finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties

(B) **Summary in nature and do not finally determine the rights and**

obligations of the parties which are to be finally determined by a civil court

(C) Substantive in nature and finally determine the rights and obligation of the parties

(D) Substantive in nature and are not subject to determination of a right of the parties by a civil court

7. In a bailable offence bail is 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) either (a) or (b)

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

(A) If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant

(B) **If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties**

(C) both (a) and (b) are correct

(D) only (a) is correct but (b) is incorrect

9. A proclaimed person whose property has been attached can claim the property or the sale proceeds on appearance

(A) within 6 months of attachment

(B) **within 2 years of attachment**

(C) within 3 years of attachment

(D) within 1 Year of attachment

AIBE VIII

1. Which provision under the Criminal Procedure code reflects the principle of *autrefois acquit* / *autrefois convict*.

(A) **Sec 300**

(B) Sec 305

(C) Sec 306

(D) Sec 311

2. Section 41-B is incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which of the following decisions:

(A) *Nandini Satpati V/s P.L. Dani*

(B) *Sunil Batra V/s Delhi Administration*

(C) *Prem Shankar Shukla V/s Delhi Administration*

(D) ***D.K. Basu V/s State of West Bengal***

3. Chapter dealing with Plea Bargaining has been inserted by

(A) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1993

(B) **The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2005**

(C) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2001

(D) The Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act 1993

4. Period of Limitation for execution of the

order of maintenance is ___ from the date on which it becomes due

- (A) **1 Year**
- (B) 5 Years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 15 years

5. As per the Criminal Procedure Code, during investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by

- (A) Judicial Officer
- (B) Any Person
- (C) **The Investigation Officer**
- (D) Any Police Officer

6. Prosecution for the offence of defamation can be initiated only

- (A) **On the Complaint of the aggrieved party**
- (B) On the basis of an FIR
- (C) On the basis of a police report
- (D) If it is a matter related to domestic affairs of a family

7. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behavior from habitual offenders for a period not more than

- (A) 6 months
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 1 Year
- (D) **3 years**

8. Special Summons under Section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code can be issued by

- (A) **A Magistrate only**
- (B) A Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
- (C) The Court of Sessions
- (D) The High Court

9. The Police officer executing the warrant may use adequate force to access the place where search is to be conducted when

- (A) **A free ingress is not possible**
- (B) The occupant of the place is a hardened criminal and there is possibility to escape
- (C) The area is in such a nature that problem may arise at any time
- (D) None of these

10. As per the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in case of merger of the complaint with the police report the procedure to be followed for the trial shall be of _____

- (A) The Complaint case
- (B) **The case instituted on the police report**
- (C) Both as per the convenience during the trial
- (D) None of these

AIBE VII

1. As per the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the word 'inspection' used in S.93(1)(c) refers to
- (A) Things or documents
 - (B) Documents only
 - (C) **Locality and place**
 - (D) None of the above
2. Period of Limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is ____ from the date on which it becomes due
- (A) **1 Year**
 - (B) 5 Years
 - (C) 9 Years
 - (D) 15 Years
3. Statement recorded during investigation under Section 161 of Cr.PC can be used during trial for
- (A) Corroborating the Witness
 - (B) **Contradicting the witness**
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
4. If a court lower to the Sessions Court tries a murder case that court is called as
- (A) Coram sub judice
 - (B) **Coram non judice**
 - (C) Coram non subjudice
 - (D) Coram judice
5. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behaviour from habitual offenders for a period not more than
- (A) 6 months
 - (B) 1 year
 - (C) 2 year
 - (D) **3 year**
6. A Charge Sheet filed under S.173 of Cr.PC is an example of
- (A) **Public document**
 - (B) Private document
 - (C) Patent document
 - (D) Latent document
7. Civil Surgeon shall refer unsounded minded person to a clinical Psychologist / Psychiatrist. However by virtue of S. the aggrieved accused may prefer appeal before Medical Board consisting of head of Psychiatry and faculty of Medical College.
- (A) 328
 - (B) 328 IA
 - (C) **328 (2)**
 - (D) 346
8. Procedure of Investigation of Criminal cases under the Criminal Procedure Code is contained in Chapter
- (A) XI
 - (B) **XII**

(C) X

(D) IX

9. Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice versa, this alteration can be done during the period of first

(A) 15 days

(B) 16 days

(C) **14 days**

(D) 12 days

10. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure it is mandatory for a Police officer to inform the person arrested the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not non- bailable

(A) Section 150

(B) **Section 105**

(C) Section 50

(D) Section 510

11. S. 41-B is inserted into the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which of the following decisions:

(A) Nandini Satpathy V/s P L Dhani

(B) Sunil Batra V/s Delhi Administration

(C) Prem Shankar Shukla V/s
Delhi Administration

(D) **D.K. Basu V/s State of West Bengal**

AIBE VI

1. The Criminal Procedure Code ensures that

(A) **Principle of separation of powers of each of the state is not breached**

(B) Principle of combined of powers of each limb of the State is not breached

(C) (A) and (B)

(D) Principle of separation of powers of each limb of the State is breached

2. Section 6 of the Cr.PC defines?

(A) **Classes of Criminal Courts**

(B) Classes of District Courts

(C) Classes of Municipal Courts

(D) Classes of Civil Courts

3. When an offence is bailable

(A) A person has no right to be released on bail upon arrest

(B) **A person has a right to be released on bail upon arrest**

(C) A right to be released is dependent on the exercise of judicial discretion

(D) A person shall be released within 24 hours

4. As per section 273 of Cr.PC, how an evidence is to be taken?

(A) In the presence of accused

(B) When personal attendance of the accused is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader

(C) In presence of police

(D) **Both (A) and (B)**

5. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence

(A) To be postponed

(B) **If thinks fit, commute the sentence to imprisonment for life**

(C) Sent for medical assistance

(D) Non-Judicial mandate of powers

6. Under which section of the Cr.PC the procedure when investigation cannot be completed within twenty-four hours has been described:

(A) Sec. 165

(B) **Sec. 167**

(C) Sec. 166

(D) Sec. 164

7. What is provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

(A) The Code provides the procedure for the implementation of the Criminal Justice System

(B) It provides the mechanism for

the investigation into trial of offences

(C) The code provides the procedure for the implementation of the civil justice system

(D) **(A) and (B)**

8. As per Section 2(c) a cognizable offence is

(A) **Where a police officer may arrest without warrant**

(B) Where a police officer may not arrest without warrant

(C) Where a police officer may arrest with permission of a court

(D) Any person in the public can arrest

9. Section 100 of the Cr.PC refers to

(A) Seizure

(B) **Search**

(C) Summons

(D) Search-warrants

10. Is there any maximum period for which an under-trial can be detained under Section 436A of the CrPC.

(A) **Yes, half of the Maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence**

(B) No period is prescribed

(C) Court can decide

(D) Maximum 90 days

AIBE V

1. Which provision under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with the procedure to be adopted by the Magistrate to record confessions and statements?
- (A) **S.164**
(B) S.162
(C) S.163
(D) S.164A
2. Any police officer may without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody under which section:
- (A) S.41(a)
(B) S.41(c)
(C) **S.41(e)**
(D) S.41(d)
3. The Plea Bargaining is applicable only in respect of those offences for which punishment of imprisonment is up to a period of
- (A) **7 years**
(B) 2 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 5 Years
4. Which provision under the Code provides the indication as to the rule against double jeopardy?
- (A) **S.300**
(B) S.305
(C) S.309
(D) S.311
5. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case.
- (A) Sangarabonia Sreenu V/s State of Andhra Pradesh
(B) **State of Himachal Pradesh V/s Tara Dutta**
(C) Shamsheer Singh V/s State of Punjab
(D) Nalini V/s State of Tamilnadu
6. "Provisions of S.195 of the Code are mandatory and non-compliance of it would initiate the prosecution and all other consequential orders". In which case the court upheld so.
- (A) **S. Muniappan V/s State of Tamil Nadu**
(B) Kishun Singh V/s State of Bihar
(C) State of Karnataka V/s Pastor P. Raju
(D) None of the above

7. Order granting anticipatory bail becomes operative

- (A) **On arrest**
- (B) On passing of the order by the court
- (C) Prior to arrest
- (D) None of the above

8. Obstructing Public Servant in discharge of his public function is a

- (A) Non bailable offence
- (B) **Bailable offence**
- (C) Civil wrong
- (D) None of the above

9. Compensation to Victims of Crime under Criminal Law relates to

- (A) S.336
- (B) S.331
- (C) S.335
- (D) **S.357**

10. What persons may be charged jointly and tried together under S.223 of Cr.PC

- (A) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
- (B) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence
- (C) Persons accused of different

offences committed in the course of the same transaction

- (D) **All the above**

AIBE IV

1. Which classification of offence comes under Criminal Procedure Code?

- (A) Cognizable & non-cognizable
- (B) Bailable & non-bailable
- (C) Summons cases & warrant cases
- (D) **All of the above**

2. Cognizable offence under IPC has been defined

- (A) Under section 2(a) of Cr PC
- (B) **Under section 2(c) of Cr PC**
- (C) Under section 2(l) of Cr PC
- (D) Under section 2(i) of Cr PC

3. Non-cognizable offence has been defined

- (A) Under section 2(a)
- (B) Under section 2(e)
- (C) Under section 2(i)
- (D) **Under section 2(l)**

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

- (A) By the police officer
- (B) By the court
- (C) Both by the police officer & the court**
- (D) Either (a) or (b)

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

- (A) Can be in writing only
- (B) Can be oral
- (C) Either in writing or oral**
- (D) Can be by gestures

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

- (A) Section 56 of Cr PC
- (B) Section 57 of Cr PC**
- (C) Section 58 of Cr PC
- (D) Section 59 of Cr PC

7. Section 91 of Cr PC does not apply to

- (A) The complainant
- (B) The accused
- (C) The witness
- (D) A person who is neither a complainant nor an accused nor a witness**

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

- (A) Section 176, I.P.C
- (B) Section 179, I.P.C**
- (C) Section 187, I.P.C
- (D) Neither (a) nor (b) nor (c)

9. The investigating officer during the investigation records the statements of a witness under:

- (A) Section 160 of Cr PC
- (B) Section 162 of Cr PC
- (C) Section 161 of Cr PC**
- (D) Section 164 of Cr PC

10. A statement of a witness recorded under section 161 of Cr PC, in writing during investigation and is signed by the person making the statement is hit by:

- (A) Section 161(2) of Cr PC
- (B) Section 161(3) of Cr PC
- (C) Section 162(1) of Cr PC**
- (D) Section 162(2) of Cr PC