

Specimen questions  
LL.B. III/ B.S.L. V (Sem. II)  
LAW OF CRIMES II (Cr. P. C.)

1. 'Complaint' as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means-
  - (a) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate
  - (b) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate or a police officer
  - (c) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate or a judge
  - (d) All of the above
2. 'Warrant case' means a case-
  - (a) Relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years
  - (b) Relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years
  - (c) In which a police officer cannot arrest without warrant
  - (d) In which a police officer cannot investigate without the order of the magistrate
3. Under the scheme of the Code of Criminal Procedure non-cognizable offences are-
  - (a) Public wrongs
  - (b) Private wrongs
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above
4. When the person summoned cannot, by the exercise of due diligence, be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates with the-
  - (a) Adult member of the family residing with him
  - (b) Adult male member of the family residing with him
  - (c) Servant of the person summoned
  - (d) Any of the above
5. Mark the incorrect statement
  - (a) A magistrate can arrest a person
  - (b) A private person cannot arrest a person
  - (c) A police officer can arrest a person
  - (d) None of the above
6. First Information Report under Section 154 relates to \_\_\_.
  - (a) Cognizable or Non-cognizable offence
  - (b) Cognizable offence
  - (c) Non-cognizable offence
  - (d) Non-bailable offence

7. Where a case relates to two or more offences of which at least one is cognizable and other non-cognizable.
  - (a) The case shall be deemed to be a non-cognizable case
  - (b) The case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case
  - (c) The case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case only if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more
  - (d) None of the above
8. Section \_\_\_\_ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with police diary or case diary.
  - (a) Section 170
  - (b) Section 171
  - (c) Section 172
  - (d) Section 173
9. Under the scheme of Cr. P. C., the original jurisdiction to take cognizance of an offence is normally vested in the-
  - (a) Court of Sessions
  - (b) Court of Magistrate
  - (c) High Court
  - (d) All of the above
10. Joinder of charge under Cr. P. C. Is permissible under-
  - (a) Section 219
  - (b) Section 220
  - (c) Section 221
  - (d) All of the above
11. According to Section 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 bail can be granted by-
  - (a) Police
  - (b) Magistrate
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above
12. Reference to High Courts provided under which section of the Cr. P. C.

- (a) Section 395
  - (b) Section 396
  - (c) Section 385
  - (d) Section 397
13. Under Section 125 Cr. P. C., who is empowered to order for maintenance of wives, children & parents.
- (a) Any Judicial Magistrate
  - (b) Executive Magistrate
  - (c) Magistrate of First Class
  - (d) Magistrate of Second class
14. A Conditional Order for removal of public nuisance under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be passed by-
- (a) District Magistrate
  - (b) Sub-divisional Magistrate
  - (c) Executive Magistrate
  - (d) All of the above
15. 'Juvenile Justice Board' under the Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act constituted under-
- (a) Section 4
  - (b) Section 5
  - (c) Section 6
  - (d) Section 9
16. Section \_\_\_ of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, deals with release on probation of good conduct.
- (a) 15
  - (b) 16
  - (c) 17
  - (d) 20
17. Amount of maintenance under section 125 of Cr. P. C. Is \_\_\_.
- (a) Limited to 500 rupees per month
  - (b) Limited to 5000 rupees per month

- (c) Limited to 3000 rupees per month
  - (d) Without any limit
18. Victim Compensation Scheme provided under which section of the Cr. P. C.
- (a) Section 357
  - (b) Section 357A
  - (c) Section 357B
  - (d) None of the above
19. In code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Trial before a Court of Session is provided under-
- (a) Chapter XVIII
  - (b) Chapter XIX
  - (c) Chapter XX
  - (d) Chapter XVII
20. 'Charge' is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure under-
- (a) Section 2(a)
  - (b) Section 2(b)
  - (c) Section 2(c)
  - (d) Section 2(d)
21. The investigation officer under Section 160 of Cr. P. C., 1973 cannot require the attendance at a place other than the place of the residence of-
- (a) Male under the age of 18 years
  - (b) Male under the age of 16 years
  - (c) Woman
  - (d) All of the above
22. The Section \_\_\_ of the Cr. P. C. Inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act. 2005 which makes it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of the person as well as the place where he is being held.
- (a) 50A
  - (b) 50B
  - (c) 53A
  - (d) 55A

23. Under Section \_\_\_\_ of the Cr. P. C., a person who is avoiding execution of a warrant may be proclaimed absconder.
- (a) 81
  - (b) 82
  - (c) 83
  - (d) 84
24. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of First Class has been enhanced by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 to-
- (a) 5,000 rupees
  - (b) 7,000 rupees
  - (c) 10,000 rupees
  - (d) None of the above
25. A Magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into a-
- (a) Cognizable offence
  - (b) Non-cognizable offence
  - (c) Only a non-cognizable offence, as in a cognizable offence the police is under a duty to investigate
  - (d) Both (a) & (b)
26. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 extends to the \_\_\_\_.
- (a) Whole of India
  - (b) Whole of India except the State of Nagaland
  - (c) Whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir
  - (d) None of the above
27. Cognizable and Non-cognizable offence has been defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 under \_\_\_ respectively.
- (a) Section 2(a) & section 2(l)
  - (b) Section 2(b) & section 2(d)
  - (c) Section 2(c) & section 2(h)
  - (d) Section 2(c) & section 2(l)
28. A Metropolitan Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding-

- (a) Four years
  - (b) Three years
  - (c) Two years
  - (d) One year
29. The period of limitation for filing claims and objections by persons, other than the proclaimed person, in the property attached is-
- (a) Within one month from the date of the attachment
  - (b) Within three month from the date of the attachment
  - (c) Within six month from the date of the attachment
  - (d) Within one year from the date of the attachment
30. Which of the following does not amount to FIR?
- (a) A complaint made orally or in writing to a magistrate
  - (b) A statement recorded by an officer-in-charge on the basis of his personal knowledge after the original information was received
  - (c) A statement given to a police after investigation has commenced
  - (d) All of the above
31. The period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term not exceeding one year is-
- (a) One year
  - (b) Two year
  - (c) Three year
  - (d) Six months
32. Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with-
- (a) No appeal in petty cases
  - (b) Appeals from conviction
  - (c) No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty
  - (d) None of the above
33. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 came into force on\_.
- (a) April 1, 1999
  - (b) April 1, 2000
  - (c) April 1, 2001
  - (d) January 1, 2001

34. Section \_\_\_ of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 defines the term 'probation officer'.
- (a) Section 2(a)
  - (b) Section 2(b)
  - (c) Section 2(c)
  - (d) Section 13
35. 'Discharge of obligation that husband has no means and did not neglect or refuse to maintain lies on husband' held in-
- (a) Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum (1985)
  - (b) Rajathi V. C. Ganesan (1999)
  - (c) Malika V. P Kalandi (2000)
  - (d) Khatoon V. Mohd. Yamin (1982)
36. 'Compounding of offences' is defined under which section of Cr. P. C.
- (a) Section 315
  - (b) Section 320
  - (c) Section 321
  - (d) Section 306
37. Objection as to the lack of territorial jurisdiction of the criminal court can be taken\_\_\_.
- (a) Before or at the time of commencement of trial
  - (b) At any time after the commencement of trial
  - (c) In appeal
  - (d) All of the above
38. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of Cr. P. C. By-
- (a) Any police officer
  - (b) Station house officer
  - (c) Investigation officer
  - (d) Any of the above
39. A summons issued by a Court must be in-
- (a) Writing
  - (b) Duplicate
  - (c) Signed by the presiding officer of the Court or other officer as directed by the High Court

- (d) All of the above
40. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 came into force on \_\_\_\_.
- (a) April 1, 1973
  - (b) April 1, 1974
  - (c) January 1, 1974
  - (d) December 1, 1973
41. Classification of offences into bailable and non-bailable, cognizable and non-cognizable has been given in the Code of Criminal Procedure under \_\_\_\_.
- (a) First Schedule
  - (b) Second Schedule
  - (c) Section 320
  - (d) Both (a) & (c)
42. Investigation of an offence is conducted by-
- (a) Judicial Magistrate
  - (b) Police officer
  - (c) Executive Magistrate
  - (d) Both (a) & (b)
43. Under section \_\_\_\_ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Magistrate is empowered to arrest.
- (a) 41
  - (b) 42
  - (c) 43
  - (d) 44
44. Who among the following is authorized to record a confessional statement under Section 164, Cr. P. C.?
- (a) Police officer
  - (b) Executive magistrate
  - (c) Judicial magistrate
  - (d) All of the above
45. A charge is framed by the-
- (a) Court
  - (b) Police



- (c) Prosecution
  - (d) All of the above
46. Joint trial of several persons is permissible under-
- (a) Section 221 of Cr. P. C.
  - (b) Section 223 of Cr. P. C.
  - (c) Section 219 of Cr. P. C.
  - (d) Section 222 of Cr. P. C.
47. Every investigation under section 173 of Cr. P. C. Shall be completed.
- (a) Within 60 days
  - (b) Within 90 days
  - (c) Within a reasonable time
  - (d) Without unnecessary delay
48. Inherent power under Section 482 of Cr. P. C. Can be exercised by:
- (a) Any Criminal Court
  - (b) Supreme Court
  - (c) Court of Magistrate
  - (d) High Court
49. 'Juvenile or child' under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act has been defined under section \_\_\_.
- (a) Section 2(J)
  - (b) Section 2(k)
  - (c) Section 2(l)
  - (d) Section 2(c)
50. Which section of the Probation of Offenders Act, deals release after admonition?
- (a) Section 3
  - (b) Section 4
  - (c) Section 6
  - (d) Section 12
51. Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of –
- (a) Accused
  - (b) Witnesses Police officer

- (c) Police officer Magistrate
- (d) Magistrate

52. If a summon is to be sent outside the jurisdiction of the court, ordinarily the court serves it by:

- (a) Sending it to the court in that jurisdiction
- (b) Sending it to the High Court which further directs the summon to the concerned court
- (c) Sending it to the concerned person directly
- (d) Information provided above is insufficient

53. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cognizance can be taken of –

I. Offence

II. Accused

III. Witnesses

IV. Offenders

- (a) Only I
- (b) I and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) I and IV

54. Which of the following statements hold true for plea of guilty under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (a) The plea of “not guilty” is not recognized by Cr. P. C.
- (b) Pleader can make plea of guilty on behalf of the accused
- (c) The admission made by the accused is binding on him
- (d) Plea of Guilty to a capital charge is inadmissible

55. The Magistrate at his discretion can allow the complainant to withdraw the complaint and acquit the accused in case of –

- (a) Warrant case
- (b) Summons case
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Neither A nor B

56. A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place:

- (a) Used for deposit & sale of stolen property
- (b) used for deposit, sale & production of counterfeit coin, currency notes & stamps
- (c) used for deposit, sale & production of forged documents & false seals
- (d) all the above.

57. When the police register a case regarding commission of a cognizable offence, the registration of the case is under:

- (a) Section 154 of Cr PC
- (b) Section 155 of Cr PC
- (c) Section 156(3) of Cr PC
- (d) Section 190 of Cr PC

58. The power to direct investigation under section 156(3) of Cr PC can be exercised by:

- (a) a Magistrate
- (b) a Session Judge
- (c) both (A) and (B)
- (d) either (A) or (B).

59. The investigating officer under section 160 of Cr PC 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
- (b) under the age of 16 years
- (c) under the age of 18 years
- (d) under the age of 21 years.

60. A judgement-

- (a) Should not contain the name of the victim in case of sexual offences
- (b) Includes an order of discharge
- (c) Must be written in the language understood by the accused
- (d) In case of acquittal need not direct the accused to be set free

61. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the power of the Magistrate to arrest?

- a. Section 40
- b. Section 44
- c. Section 48
- d. Section 52

62. "A" is accused of a theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. Applying Section 218 Cr. PC.:

- a. "A" must be charged and tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt
- b. "A" must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt
- c. "A" can be charged and tried only for the theft
- d. None of them

63. Which of the following is a requisite of a complaint?

- I. An oral or a written allegation
- II. That some persons known or unknown has committed an offence
- III. It must be made to a Magistrate
- IV. it must be made with the object that he should take action

- (a) I and IV
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) I, II, III, IV

64. Read the following:

(1) F.I.R. is only a report about the commission of a crime.

(2) F.I.R. in itself is a substantial evidence.

Of the above:

- (a) (1) is true, but (2) is false
- (b) (1) is false, but (2) is true
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are false.

65. Who among the following is not entitled to claim maintenance under Section 125, Cr P.

Code:

- a. Divorced wife so long as she does not marry
- b. Unmarried sister
- c. Adoptive mother
- d. Illegitimate minor child.

66. Which of the following statements is/are true:

- a. Inquiry means every inquiry including a trial conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure by a Magistrate or court
- b. Inquiry means every inquiry other than a trial conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure by a Magistrate or court
- c. Investigation includes all the proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the collection of evidence conducted by a Magistrate
- d. All these.

67. Period of limitation shall commence:

- a. From the date of the offence generally
- b. From the date of knowledge of the commission of the offence if not known earlier

- c. From the date of establishment of the identity of the accused if not known at the time of commission of the offence
  - d. All the above.
68. If the police do not take action on complaint in respect of cognizable offences, the complainant:
- a. Has right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
  - b. Has no right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
  - c. Has right under section 290 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate
  - d. Has right under section 390 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate.
69. In-camera trial refers to:
- a. Open trial
  - b. Trial broadcast on television with the help of camera
  - c. Trial to which public and press are not allowed
  - d. Summary trial.
70. Which of the following statements is true:
- a. A woman can never be arrested after sunset and before sunrise under the provisions of Cr. P.C.
  - b. A woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional circumstances
  - c. A woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional circumstances with the prior permission of Judicial Magistrate of first class within whose jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made
  - d. None of the above.
71. Unless he is produced before a Magistrate, an arrested person cannot be detained by the police for more than:
- a. 12 hours
  - b. 24 hours
  - c. 36 hours
  - d. 48 hours
72. An anticipatory bail may be granted by:
- a. Session court

- b. High Court
  - c. Granted by (A) but subject to confirmation by (B)
  - d. Both (A) and (B)
73. A confession during the course of an investigation must be made before:
- a. Sessions judge
  - b. Judicial/metropolitan magistrate
  - c. Executive magistrate
  - d. Superintendent of Police
74. Which of these is not true about a summon?
- a. It may be oral
  - b. Must be in writing in duplicate
  - c. Must be signed by a presiding officer of the court
  - d. Must bear the seal of the court
75. "Warrant case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term :
- a. One years
  - b. Two years
  - c. Exceeding two years
  - d. None of the above
76. For how much term maximum Judicial Magistrate of the First class may pass a sentence for a single offence ?
- a. Five years
  - b. Four years
  - c. Three years
  - d. Two years
77. Warrant of arrest may be directed to :
- (a) a police officer. (b) more than one police officer. (c) any other person.
- a. A only
  - b. B only
  - c. A and b only

- d. A, b & c all.
78. Provision relating to health and safety of arrested person have been provided under which one of the following section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973?
- a. Section 50A
  - b. Section 53A
  - c. Section 55A
  - d. Section 60A
79. An arrest warrant issued by a court can be executed at
- a. Any place in that State
  - b. Any place in India
  - c. Any place under jurisdiction of the Court
  - d. Any place in the District
80. Prior to issuance of summons to accused
- a. Notice is required to be issued to the accused
  - b. Notice is not required to be issued to the accused
  - c. It is discretion of the Magistrate whether to issue notice or not
  - d. None of the above
81. In a criminal case service of summons can be made on the witness
- a. Only through police
  - b. Only through bailiff
  - c. Only both (1) and (2)
  - d. Even by Registered Post A.D.
82. A divorced wife is entitled to maintenance from her husband
- a. Till she re-marries
  - b. Till her son becomes major
  - c. Till she is employed
  - d. Till her death
83. Judicial Magistrate First Class can grant police custody under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for a maximum period of
- a. Fourteen days from the date of arrest.
  - b. Fifteen days from the date of arrest.



- c. Fourteen days from the date of first production before Magistrate.
  - d. Fifteen days from the date of first production before Magistrate.
84. Under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, a charge shall be written in the:-
- a. Language which accused understands
  - b. Language which witnesses understands
  - c. Language of the Court
  - d. Hindi language
85. Which of the following is a correct statement?
- a. Court of Session can take cognizance of any case triable by it.
  - b. Court of session can take cognizance when complaint is filed before it
  - c. Court of Session can take cognizance when the High Court directs.
  - d. Court of Session cannot take cognizance unless the case has been committed to it by the Magistrate.
86. The compounding of offence under Section 320 of Criminal Procedure Code before framing of charge shall have the affect of
- a. Discharge
  - b. Withdrawal of case
  - c. Permission of court
  - d. An acquittal
87. The period of limitation shall be six months for taking cognizance of the offence, if the said offence is
- a. Punishable with fine only
  - b. Punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months
  - c. Punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
  - d. Punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month
88. A person arrested on a charge of committing rape can be medically examined at the request of a police officer of the concerned police station
- a. Only after oral consent of the person
  - b. Only after written consent of the person
  - c. Only under the order of court
  - d. Even by force

89. In a bailable offence, the accused can claim his release on bail
- Not as a right, since the court can refuse his release for special reasons.
  - After hearing the complaint of the public prosecutor.
  - As a matter of right.
  - But it is the judicial discretion of the court to grant or not to grant bail.
90. Cognizable offence means
- A serious offence
  - Offence in which police officer may arrest without warrant
  - Session triable offences
  - None of the above
91. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is empowered to impose a sentence of imprisonment
- Not exceeding ten years
  - Not exceeding five years
  - Not exceeding seven years
  - None of the above
92. Which of the following is not the type of Probation under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958?
- Probation of good conduct
  - Probation after punishment
  - Probation after due admonition
  - None of the above
93. When the offender is released on probation, he will remain under the supervision of.....
- Officer incharge of police station
  - Superintendent of police
  - Probation Officer
  - Magistrate
94. For what offence accused may be released on probation after due admonition?
- For the offence in which imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.
  - For the offence in which imprisonment not exceeding 3 years.
  - For the offence in which imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.
  - For the offence in which imprisonment not exceeding 7 years.

95. “child in need of care and protection” means a child—
- Who is mentally ill or mentally or physically challenged
  - Who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care
  - Who is missing or run away child
  - All of the above
96. Which of the following homes constituted under JJ Act?
- Observation Home
  - Children's Home
  - Shelter Home
  - All of the above.
97. Child in need of care and protection is usually produced before....
- Juvenile Justice Board
  - Judicial Magistrate First Class
  - Child Welfare Committee
  - Session Court
98. Child in conflict with Law means
- A child under 16 years of age
  - A child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence
  - A child under 18 years of age
  - None of the above
99. Juvenile Justice Board shall consist of...
- A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class
  - Two social workers, of whom at least one shall be a woman,
  - Both of the above are correct
  - None of the above
100. Which of the following Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, relates to release of offenders on probation of good conduct?
- Section 260
  - Section 350
  - Section 356
  - Section 360