

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: CrPc General Principles

Date of Test 19-01-2024

Question1:-What is the definition of "Offense" under the CrPC?

- A:-Any act or omission punishable by law
- B:-Any act that causes harm or injury to another person
- C:-Any action that violates a person's fundamental rights
- D:-Any conduct that disturbs public order and tranquility

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-What is the definition of "Complaint" under the CrPC?

- A:-A formal accusation made to the police about an offense
- B:-A written statement by the accused admitting guilt
- C:-A petition filed before the court seeking bail
- D:-A document filed by the prosecution detailing the charges

Correct Answer:- **Question Cancelled**

Question3:-What does "investigation" mean under the CrPC?

- A:-The process of collecting evidence to determine guilt or innocence
- B:-The procedure for filing a charge sheet before the court
- C:-The act of recording a confession by the police
- D:-The process of granting bail to an accused person

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-What does "non-cognizable offense" mean under the CrPC?

- A:-Offenses that are non bailable
- B:-Offenses for which the police can arrest without a warrant
- C:-Offenses that are not punishable by imprisonment
- D:-Offenses that require the permission of the court for investigation

Correct Answer:- **Question Cancelled**

Question5:-What is the definition of "cognizable offense" under the CrPC?

- A:-Offenses that are bailable
- B:-Offenses for which the police can arrest without a warrant
- C:-Offenses that are punishable by imprisonment
- D:-Offenses that require the permission of the court for investigation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-In which section of the CrPC is the provision for anticipatory bail mentioned?

- A:-Section 41
- B:-Section 438
- C:-Section 482
- D:-Section 498A

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-_____ is the highest judicial authority in a district.

- A:-High court
- B:-Supreme court
- C:-Sessions court
- D:-Magistrate court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Who appoints the District and Sessions Judge in India?

- A:-Governor of the State
- B:-Chief Minister of the State
- C:-President of India
- D:-Chief Justice of the High court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-Which court has the power to try cases punishable with a maximum punishment of up to 7 years of imprisonment?

- A:-High court
- B:-Supreme court
- C:-Sessions court
- D:-Magistrate court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-Which court is responsible for conducting the trial of petty offenses and preliminary inquiries of serious offenses?

- A:-High court
- B:-Supreme court
- C:-Sessions court
- D:-Magistrate court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-Which provision of the CrPC empowers a police officer to arrest a person without a warrant?

- A:-Section 40
- B:-Section 41
- C:-Section 42
- D:-Section 43

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Which provision of the CrPC requires a police officer making an arrest to inform the person being arrested of the grounds for the arrest?

- A:-Section 46
- B:-Section 50
- C:-Section 53
- D:-Section 41

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Which provision of the CrPC deals with the procedure for arrest of a person who forcibly resists the endeavor to arrest them?

- A:-Section 48
- B:-Section 49
- C:-Section 52
- D:-Section 46

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-Which provision of the CrPC empowers a court to issue a warrant of arrest?

- A:-Section 71

B:-Section 72
C:-Section 73
D:-Section 74

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Under which section of the CrPC can a court issue a summons to produce a document or other thing?

A:-Section 91
B:-Section 92
C:-Section 93
D:-Section 94

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Which provision of the CrPC empowers a Magistrate to order maintenance for wives, children and parents?

A:-Power of Support
B:-Power of Maintenance
C:-Power of Assistance
D:-Power of Provision

Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled

Question17:-Under which section of the CrPC can the Magistrate vary or cancel the maintenance order?

A:-Section 121
B:-Section 127
C:-Section 131
D:-Section 134

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Who has the authority to direct the closure of any place to prevent the occurrence of nuisance or danger?

A:-Superintendent of police
B:-Public prosecutor
C:-District Magistrate
D:-Judicial Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-When can a police officer arrest a person without a warrant?

A:-When the person is suspected of committing a crime
B:-When the person fails to provide identification
C:-When the person refuses to cooperate with the police
D:-When the person is involved in a civil dispute

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-What action can the police officer take if necessary to disperse the unlawful assembly and ensure compliance?

A:-Conduct negotiations with the assembly members
B:-Use force to disperse the assembly and, if required, arrest and confine the members
C:-Seek approval from the Executive Magistrate before taking any action
D:-Disperse the assembly by any means necessary without considering the consequences

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-In order to disperse the assembly, can the police officer require the assistance of any male person who is not an officer or member of the armed forces?

A:-Yes, they can require assistance from any person
B:-No, they can only request assistance from officers or armed forces
C:-Only if the person is a member of the assembly
D:-Only if the person is a member of the police force

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-What action should the Magistrate take if there is reliable evidence supporting the denial of the existence of a public right?

A:-Proceed with the proceedings under section 138
B:-stay the proceedings until the matter is decided by a competent court
C:-Dismiss the case against the person
D:-Issue a warning to the person against whom the order was made

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-What should the Magistrate do if there is no reliable evidence supporting the denial of the existence of a public right?

A:-Proceed with the proceedings under section 138
B:-Dismiss the case against the person
C:-Request additional evidence from the person
D:-Refer the matter to a higher court for decision

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-Can a person who previously failed to deny the existence of a public right or failed to provide evidence in support of their denial make such denial in subsequent proceedings?

A:-Yes, they can make the denial in subsequent proceedings
B:-No, they are not permitted to make any such denial in subsequent proceedings
C:-They can make the denial only if they present new evidence
D:-It depends on the decisions of the competent court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-What penalty does the person face in case of disobedience under section 141?

A:-Imprisonment as provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code
B:-Confiscation of their property by the magistrate
C:-Revocation of the order made against them
D:-Disqualification from holding public office

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question26:-What action can a police officer take to prevent injury to public property or landmarks?

A:-Request assistance from the public
B:-File a report with the local government
C:-Interpose of his own authority to prevent the injury
D:-Seek permission from a higher-ranking officer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Who should the officer inform about the seizure of false weights, measures or weighing instruments?

A:-Any officer in charge of a police station
B:-Any senior police officer in the district
C:-The local municipality or administrative authority
D:-A magistrate having jurisdiction

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-Who has the authority to enter a place without a warrant for inspecting or searching for false weights or measures?

- A:-Any police officer on duty
 - B:-Any officer in charge of a police station
 - C:-Any magistrate having jurisdiction
 - D:-Any person who suspects false weights or measures
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-What action does an Executive Magistrate take when satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a breach of peace exists concerning land or water within their jurisdiction?

- A:-issue an arrest warrant against the parties involved
 - B:-make an order in writing and require the parties to attend court
 - C:-appoint a mediator to resolve the dispute
 - D:-refer the matter to a higher court for adjudication
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-According to the section, "Procedure where dispute concerning land or water is likely to cause breach of peace" - what does the term "land or water" include?

- A:-Only natural bodies of water like rivers and lakes
 - B:-Only agricultural land and farmland
 - C:-Buildings, markets, fisheries, crops and rents or profits of properties
 - D:-Public parks and recreational areas
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Where should an offense that includes the possession of stolen property be inquired into or tried?

- A:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the offense was committed
 - B:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the stolen property was possessed
 - C:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where any person received or retained the stolen property
 - D:-all of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-According to the principle of ordinary place of inquiry and trial, where should an offense be ordinarily inquired into the tried?

- A:-By a court outside the jurisdiction where it was committed
 - B:-By a court within the same jurisdiction where it was committed
 - C:-By a court in a neighbouring jurisdiction
 - D:-By a court chosen by the defendant
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-According to section 181, where should an offense of theft, extortion or robbery be inquired into or tried?

- A:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the offense was committed
 - B:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the stolen property was possessed
 - C:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the accused person is found
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Which offenses can be inquired into or tried by a court within the local jurisdiction where the offense was committed or where the accused person is found?

- A:-Offenses of theft, extortion or robbery
 - B:-Offenses of kidnapping or abduction of a person
 - C:-Offenses of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-Where should an offense punishable under section 494 or section 495 of the Indian Penal Code be inquired into or tried?

- A:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the offense was committed
 - B:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the offender last resided with his or her spouse by the first marriage
 - C:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the wife by the first marriage has taken up permanent residence after the commission of the offense
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Where should an offense which includes cheating by means of letters or telecommunication messages be inquired into or tried?

- A:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the offense was committed
 - B:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the letters or telecommunication messages were sent
 - C:-By a court within the local jurisdiction where the letters or telecommunication messages were received
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-How can a magistrate take cognizance of an offense?

- A:-Upon receiving a complaint of facts constituting the offense
 - B:-Upon a police report of the facts
 - C:-Upon information received from any person other than a police officer or upon his own knowledge of the offense being committed
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offense under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 190, what happens if the accused objects to further proceedings before the magistrate taking cognizance?

- A:-The accused will be informed of their right to have the case inquired into or tried by another magistrate
 - B:-The accused will be transferred to another magistrate specified by the chief judicial magistrate
 - C:-The accused will have the option to choose another magistrate for the proceedings
 - D:-The accused will be released without any further legal actions
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-In what circumstances is it not necessary for a magistrate to examine the complainant and the witnesses upon taking cognizance of an offense on complaint?

- A:-when the complaint is made by a public servant or a court
 - B:-When the magistrate transfers the case to another magistrate for inquiry or trial
 - C:-When the complainant and witnesses have already been examined by another magistrate
 - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-According to section 204, what can a Magistrate do if process-fees or other fees required by law are not paid within a reasonable time?

- A:-Issue a summons or warrant without the fees
 - B:-Waive the requirement for payment of fees
 - C:-Proceed with the case despite the unpaid fees
 - D:-Dismiss the complaint
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-What action should a magistrate take if, in their opinion, there is sufficient ground for proceeding with an offense?

- A:-Issue a summons for the attendance of the accused

- B:-Issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused
- C:-Issue a summons or a warrant, depending on the nature of the case
- D:-Transfer the case to another magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-According to section 206, what is the maximum amount of fine specified in the summons issued for a petty offense?

- A:-One hundred rupees
- B:-Five hundred rupees
- C:-One thousand rupees
- D:-Two thousand rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-What is the definition of a "Petty offense"?

- A:-Any offense punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months
- B:-Any offense punishable only with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees
- C:-Any offense punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
- D:-Any offense punishable with a fine exceeding one thousand rupees

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-According to the section 204, when can a summons or warrant be issued against the accused?

- A:-After the list of prosecution witnesses has been filed
- B:-Before the list of prosecution witnesses is filed
- C:-When the accused submits a written defense
- D:-When the magistrate receives a complaint

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-When can the prosecutor and the accused be allowed to recall or re-summon and examine a witness?

- A:-Only if the court considers it necessary for the purpose of vexation or delay
- B:-Only if the court considers it necessary for defeating the ends of justice
- C:-Unless the court, for reasons recorded in writing, considers it for vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice
- D:-Unless the court, for reasons recorded in writing, considers it unnecessary for vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-What can the prosecutor and the accused do if a charge is altered or added to by the Court-after the commencement of the trial?

- A:-They can recall or re-summon and examine any witness previously examined
- B:-They can only call any further witness deemed material by the court
- C:-They can both recall or re-summon previously examined witnesses and call further witnesses deemed material by the court
- D:-They cannot recall or re-summon previously examined witnesses or call any further witnesses

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-According to the given provisions, who can be charged and tried together?

- A:-Person accused of the same offense committed at different times
- B:-Persons accused of different offense committed in unrelated transactions
- C:-Persons accused of the same offense committed in the course of the same transaction
- D:-Person accused of offenses under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and any other offense unrelated to counterfeit coin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-If a group of persons are charged with separate offences and do not fall within any specified categories of section 223, what can the magistrate or court of session do?

- A:-They must try each person separately
- B:-They can try all the persons together only if they have committed the same offence
- C:-They can try all the persons together if requested and it is not prejudicial
- D:-They cannot try the persons together in any circumstances

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-According to the given options, when can a person be charged and tried at one trial for multiple offenses of the same kind?

- A:-When the offenses are committed within the space of six months
- B:-When the offenses are committed within the space of twelve months
- C:-When the offenses are committed within the space of eighteen months
- D:-When the offenses are committed within the space of twenty-four months

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-According to the given statements, when are offenses considered to be of the same kind?

- A:-When they involve the same victim
- B:-When they are committed by the same person
- C:-When they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law
- D:-When they occur within the same location

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-When should the judge frame a charge in writing against the accused?

- A:-When there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence
- B:-When the accused pleads guilty
- C:-When the accused claims to be tried
- D:-When the offence is exclusively triable by the court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-What should happen after the judge frames a charge under section 228(b) of sub-section (1)?

- A:-The case is transferred to the chief judicial magistrate
- B:-The accused is asked to appear before the sessions court
- C:-The charge is read and explained to the accused
- D:-The accused is immediately arrested

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-When does a judge record an order of acquittal?

- A:-After taking the evidence for the prosecution
- B:-After examining the accused
- C:-After hearing the prosecution and the defense
- D:-When there is no evidence that the accused committed the offense

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-What is the required process before the judge records an order of acquittal?

- A:-Taking evidence for the prosecution and examining the accused
- B:-Examining the accused and hearing the defense
- C:-Hearing the prosecution and the defense on the point
- D:-Hearing the prosecution and the defense, and examining the accused

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-What action does the judge take upon recording the guilty plea?

- A:-The judge dismisses the plea
- B:-The judge records the plea and may convict the accused
- C:-The judge transfers the case to a higher court
- D:-The judge orders further investigation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-In the given scenario, who is the party that typically pleads guilty?

- A:-The prosecution
- B:-The defense attorney
- C:-The judge
- D:-The accused

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-In which situations can a magistrate discharge the accused before the charge has been framed?

- A:-When the complainant is absent and the offence is cognizable
- B:-When the complainant is present and the offence is not cognizable
- C:-When the complainant is absent and the offence may be lawfully compounded or is not cognizable
- D:-When the complainant is present and the offence may be lawfully compounded or is not cognizable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Under what circumstances can a complainant withdraw their complaint against the accused?

- A:-Before the charge has been framed
- B:-After a final order has been passed
- C:-Before a final order is passed
- D:-After the accused has been convicted

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-In the trial of a summons-case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, under what circumstances can a magistrate decide to proceed with the trial as a warrant-case?

- A:-When the accused requests for a change in trial procedure
- B:-When the prosecution insists on a warrant-case trial
- C:-When it appears to the magistrate, in the interests of justice, that a warrant-case trial is appropriate
- D:-When the defense attorney objects to the summons-case trial

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-In which language should the record and judgement be written?

- A:-The official language of the state
- B:-The language preferred by the accused
- C:-The language of the court
- D:-The language of the complainant

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Who can prepare the record or judgement on behalf of a magistrate authorized to try offences summarily?

- A:-The Chief Judicial Magistrate
- B:-The High court
- C:-The accused
- D:-An officer appointed by the chief judicial magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-In which cases does the provision plea bargaining apply?

- A:-When the accused is charged with an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for life
- B:-When the accused is charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
- C:-When the accused is charged with an offence other than those punishable by death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment exceeding seven years
- D:-When the accused is charged with an offence affecting the socio-economic condition of the country

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Under what circumstances does the provision plea bargaining not apply?

- A:-When the offence affects the socio-economic condition of the country
- B:-When the offence is committed against a woman
- C:-When the offence is committed against a child below the age of fourteen years
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Who is issued a notice when the application for plea bargaining is filed?

- A:-The accused and the complainant
- B:-The public prosecutor and the accused
- C:-The accused and the victim
- D:-The public prosecutor and the complainant

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question65:-Who is eligible to file an application for plea bargaining?

- A:-The complainant of the case
- B:-The public prosecutor
- C:-The victim of the offence
- D:-The person accused of an offence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-What is the purpose of issuing a commission under section 284?

- A:-To release the person confined or detained in a prison
- B:-To transfer the person to a different prison
- C:-To examine the person as a witness
- D:-To facilitate communication with the person's legal counsel

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-Who is responsible for taking down the evidence of each witness in warrant-cases tried before a magistrate?

- A:-The witness themselves
- B:-The advocate of the person accused of the offence
- C:-The magistrate or an officer appointed by the magistrate
- D:-The court stenographer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Under what circumstances can the evidence of a witness be recorded by audio-video electronic means?

- A:-When the witness requests it for their convenience
- B:-When the magistrate is unable to take down the evidence personally
- C:-When the witness is a minor or vulnerable person
- D:-When the advocate of the accused requests it

Correct Answer:- Option-B

- Question69:-Which section of the criminal procedure code guarantees the right to be defended by a pleader of choice?
A:-Section 302
B:-Section 303
C:-Section 304
D:-Section 305
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question70:-Who can choose the pleader for their defense?
A:-The judge
B:-The police
C:-The prosecutor
D:-The accused person
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question71:-What do the provisions of CrPC make for a corporation that is the accused in an inquiry or trial?
A:-It allows the corporation to appoint a representative for the proceedings
B:-It exempts the corporation from appearing in court
C:-It requires the corporation to be dissolved
D:-It allows the corporation to choose a defense attorney
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question72:-What presumption does the court make when a statement signed by the managing director or a person managing the affairs of the corporation is filed?
A:-The person named in the statement is automatically appointed as the representative
B:-The court presumes the corporation is guilty
C:-The court presumes the representative has full authority
D:-The court presumes the representative is absent
Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**
- Question73:-When can the court exercise the power to tender a pardon under Section 307?
A:-Before the commencement of the trial
B:-After the judgement is passed
C:-After the conviction of the accused
D:-After the commitment of the case but before judgement is passed
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question74:-Who has the power to tender a pardon under section 307?
A:-The prosecutor
B:-The complainant
C:-The investigating officer
D:-The court to which the commitment is made
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question75:-According to Section 315, when can a person accused of an offence before a criminal court give evidence as a witness for the defense?
A:-Only if the court permits it
B:-Only if the person is called by the prosecution
C:-Only if the person is charged together with another person
D:-On the person's own written request
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question76:-According to section 315, who can be a competent witness for the defense in a criminal court?
A:-Only the victim
B:-Only the complainant
C:-Any person accused of an offense
D:-Any person present in the courtroom
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question77:-Under what circumstances would a magistrate commit a case to the court of session according to section 323?
A:-If the magistrate is unable to proceed with the trial
B:-If it appears to the magistrate at any stage of the proceedings that the case should be tried by the court of session
C:-If the accused requests the transfer of the case to the court of session
D:-If the complainant demands a higher court for the trial
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question78:-When does the Magistrate make the decision to commit the case to the court of session?
A:-Before the commencement of the inquiry or trial
B:-After signing the judgement
C:-At any stage of the proceedings before signing the judgement
D:-Only if requested by the prosecutor
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question79:-What happens to other persons accused jointly with the person sent for trial or committed under Section 324 sub-section (1)?
A:-They will be discharged from the case
B:-They will be tried separately
C:-They will be sent for trial or committed as well, unless discharged by the Magistrate
D:-They will be held in custody until further orders
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question80:-What does it mean for a court to be "open" according to the mentioned section?
A:-The court is open for public viewing at all times
B:-The court is open for public access and attendance, subject to certain restrictions
C:-The court operates during regular business hours
D:-The court is open to public criticism and commentary
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question81:-What does it mean for the inquiry and trial to be conducted "in camera"?
A:-The trial is broadcasted live on television
B:-The trial is closed to the public and held in a private setting
C:-The trial is conducted with increased security measures
D:-The trial is conducted with a limited number of attendees
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question82:-What is the requirement regarding the gender of the judge or magistrate for conducting an in-camera trial?
A:-The trial must be probably conducted by a female judge or magistrate
B:-The trial must be probably conducted by a male judge or magistrate
C:-The gender of the judge or magistrate does not matter for an in-camera trial
D:-The trial must be conducted by a panel of judges or magistrates
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-When a Magistrate holding an inquiry suspect that the person being investigated is of unsound mind, what action should the magistrate take?

- A:-Discharge the accused immediately
- B:-Conduct an examination by a medical officer
- C:-Proceed with the inquiry as usual
- D:-Consult a psychiatrist for diagnosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-Who is responsible for examining the person suspected of unsoundness of mind?

- A:-Psychiatrist
- B:-Clinical psychologist
- C:-Civil surgeon or designated medical officer
- D:-Police officer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-In order to be acquitted based on unsoundness of mind, the accused must be incapable of

- A:-Understanding the consequences of the act
- B:-Understanding that the act was contrary to law
- C:-Understanding the nature of the act
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-How can the judgement in a trial be pronounced in a criminal court or original jurisdiction?

- A:-By delivering the whole of the judgement
- B:-By reading out the whole of the judgement
- C:-By reading out the operative part of the judgement and explaining the substance of the judgement in a language understood by the accused or his pleader
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-Can a judgement delivered by a Criminal Court be deemed invalid due to the absence of a party or their pleader on the notified day or place?

- A:-Yes, the judgement will be deemed invalid
- B:-No, the judgement will not be deemed invalid
- C:-It depends on the reason for the absence
- D:-It depends on the nature of the trial

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-What is the purpose of the victim compensation scheme mentioned in section 357A?

- A:-To provide funds for rehabilitation to victims or their dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of a crime
- B:-To compensate the offender for their actions
- C:-To reimburse legal expenses incurred during the trial
- D:-To establish a legal aid system for victims

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-What is the time limit for completing the enquiry and awarding compensation under the victim compensation scheme?

- A:-One month
- B:-Two months
- C:-Three months
- D:-Six months

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-Who has the authority to order the payment of costs to the complainant in a non-cognizable offence case?

- A:-Only the court that convicts the accused
- B:-Only the appellate court
- C:-Only the high court or court of session when exercising its powers of revision
- D:-The court that convicts the accused, the appellate court, and the high court or court of session when exercising its powers of revision

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-What is the responsibility of the proper officer of the High court in cases submitted by the court of session for the confirmation of a sentence of death?

- A:-To delay sending a copy of the order to the court of session
- B:-To send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High court and attested with his official signature, to the court of session without delay
- C:-To seek approval from the court of session before sending a copy of the order
- D:-To inform the accused before sending a copy of the order

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-In which situations is there no appeal available for an accused person who has pleaded guilty and been convicted?

- A:-If the conviction is by a High Court
- B:-If the conviction is by a court of session
- C:-If the conviction is by a metropolitan magistrate or magistrate of the first or second class
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-Under what circumstances can an accused person appeal to the Supreme Court?

- A:-When the High court has convicted and sentenced the accused to death
- B:-When the High Court has convicted and sentenced the accused to imprisonment for life
- C:-When the High court has convicted and sentenced the accused to imprisonment for a term of ten years or more
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-Can the High Court convert a finding of acquittal into a conviction under section 397?

- A:-Yes, if it deems necessary for justice
- B:-No, the High Court is not authorized to do so
- C:-It depends on the discretion of the High court
- D:-It depends on the severity of the offense

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-What happens if an appeal lies but an application for revision is made under an erroneous belief that no appeal lies to the High Court?

- A:-The application for revision is dismissed
- B:-The high court treats the application for revision as a petition of appeal and deals with it accordingly
- C:-The application for revision is referred to the lower court for reconsideration
- D:-The High court reviews its decision and provides clarification

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Under what circumstances can be Supreme court transfer a case or appeal from one High Court to another High Court or from a Criminal Court subordinate to one high court to another criminal court?

- A:-When it is expedient for the ends of justice

- B:-When the case involves a constitutional matter
- C:-When the parties involved request a transfer
- D:-When the High court requests a transfer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-What is the effect of a sentence of death, imprisonment for life, or fine on an escaped convict?

- A:-The sentence takes effect immediately
- B:-The sentence is suspended until the convict is apprehended
- C:-The convict is exempted from the sentence
- D:-The sentence is reduced in severity

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Under what circumstances can a person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offense be released on bail?

- A:-When arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station
- B:-When appearing or brought before a court
- C:-When the person is prepared to give bail at any stage of the proceeding
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-What can be presumed if a person is unable to give bail within a week of their arrest?

- A:-The person is accused of a non-bailable offense
- B:-The person is a flight risk
- C:-The person is an indigent person for the purposes of the proviso
- D:-The person is likely to violate the conditions of the bail-bond

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-How is the period of limitation determined in the case of a continuing offense?

- A:-The period of limitation begins from the moment the offense is committed and continues without interruption
- B:-The period of limitation starts from the moment the offense is discovered by the authorities
- C:-A fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment during which the offense continues
- D:-The period of limitation is determined by the severity of the offense

Correct Answer:- Option-C