

Code Of Criminal Procedure 1898 PAKISTAN

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was passed or enacted on

A.

22nd February, 1898

B. 22nd March, 1898

C. 22nd April, 1898

Answer: Option B

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 contains _____ sections

A. 511 B. 550

C. 565

Answer: Option C

3. The Cr.P.C 1898 contains _____ Schedules

A. 4 B. 5

C. 6

Answer: Option B

4. The Cr.P.C 1898 is a _____ law

A. Natural B. Procedural

C. Special

Answer: Option B

5. The object of Cr.P.C is

A.

To facilitate administration of justice

B. To facilitate offender

C.

To facilitate the prosecution

Answer: Option A

6. The Code of Criminal Procedure was enforced on the first day of

A. July, 1898 B. August, 1898

C. September, 1898

Answer: Option A

7. The Cr.P.C divides offences in _____ kinds

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

8. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called

A. Schedule offence B. Non bailable offence

C. Bailable offence

Answer: Option C

9. An offence in which bail cannot be granted to an accused as of right are called

A. Non bailable offence B. Bailable offence

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

10. An offence in which a police-officer may in accordance with the 2nd schedule or under any law for the time being in force arrest without warrant is called

A. Cognizable offence B.

Non cognizable offence

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

11. Non cognizable offence is an offence in which a police-officer cannot arrest any person without

A. Warrant B. Notice

C. Authority Letter

Answer: Option A

12. The allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate with a view to take action under Code of Criminal Procedure regarding an offence is called

A. Crime report B. Complaint

C. FIR

Answer: Option B

13. Section 4(k), Cr.P.C defines

A. Inquiry B. Trial

C. Investigation

Answer: Option A

14. According to section 4(k), Cr.P.C inquiry means a proceeding conducted by

A. Police B. Prosecution

C. Magistrate

Answer: Option C

15. According to section 4(l) Cr.P.C investigation means a proceeding conducted by

A. Police B. Magistrate

C. Complainant

Answer: Option A

16. According to section 4(m) Cr.P.C the proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath is called

A. Inquiry B. Judicial proceeding

C. Trial

Answer: Option B

17. An act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force is called an

A. Offence B. Illegal Act

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

18. The term "Police Station" is defined in sub-section _____ of section 4

A. (q) B. (s)

C. (r)

Answer: Option B

19. Public prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of the

A. Complainant B. State

C. Accused

Answer: Option B

20. According to Cr.P.C Criminal Courts has _____ classes

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

21. _____ is the Head Court of Criminal Proceeding at Provincial level

A. Supreme Court B. Session Court

C. High Court

Answer: Option C

22. _____ is the presiding Court of a district

A. High Court B. Session Court

C. Special Court

Answer: Option B

23. Section 9, Cr,P.C. empowers _____ with power of establishment of Court of Session Judge and Assistant Session Judges

A. Provincial Government B. Federal Government

C. Local Government

Answer: Option A

24. Section, 14, Cr.P.C deals with appointment of

A. 1st Class Magistrate B. Additional Magistrate

C. Special Magistrate

Answer: Option C

25. Section 15 of Cr.P.C deals with

A. Special Magistrate B. Benches of Magistrates

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

26. Section 15, empowers _____ to pass direction for formation of Benches of Magistrates

A. High Court B. Session Court

C. Provincial Government

Answer: Option C

27. A judge appointed under section 22, Cr.P.C is called

A. District Judge B. Justice of Peace

C. Additional District Judge

Answer: Option B

28. Justice of Peace appointed under section 22, Cr.P.C by the Provincial Government enjoys his powers as

A. Ministerial Powers B. Judicial Powers

C. Administrative Power

Answer: Option C

29. A magistrate appointed by Provincial Government under section 30, Cr.P.C enjoys all powers except

A.

6

Offence punishable with seven years imprisonment

B.

Offence punishable with ten years imprisonment

C.

Offences punishable with death

Answer: Option C

30. Court of Magistrate of 1st class can pass

A.

Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years

B.

Imprisonment not exceeding five years

C.

Imprisonment not exceeding seven years

Answer: Option A

31. The Court of Magistrate of 2nd class, can pass

A. Imprisonment for five years B.

Imprisonment for three years

C.

Imprisonment not exceeding one year

Answer: Option C

32. The Court of Magistrate of 3rd class, can pass

A. Imprisonment for one year B.

Imprisonment for six months

C.

Imprisonment not exceeding one month

Answer: Option C

33. Assistant Session Judge enjoys _____ powers with Session Judge

A. Equal B. Less

C. More

Answer: Option A

34. Section 37, Cr.P.C deals with _____ powers of Magistrate

A. Actual B. Additional

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

35. Section 42, Cr.P.C bounds _____ to assist Magistrate or police-officer

A. Public B. Village headman

C. Patwari

Answer: Option A

36. Under section 46, Cr.P.C _____ of body is sufficient for arrest

A. Capturing B. Touching

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

37. Section _____ Cr.P.C empowers police-officer to break, open door and windows for the purpose of liberation of any person

A. 47 B. 48

C. 49

Answer: Option C

38. Section 52, Cr.P.C deals with mode of search of a _____

A. Woman B. Secret place

C. Government servant

Answer: Option A

39. Police-officer under section ____ may arrest any person without warrant who has been concerned in any cognisable offence.

A. 53 of Cr.P.C B. 54 of Cr.P.C

C. 54-A of Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

40. The person arrested by police shall

A.

Not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape

B.

Be subjected to more restraint than from necessity to prevent his escape

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

41. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched the search shall be made by

A.

Women police-constable

B. Sub Inspector

C. S.P.

Answer: Option A

42. Section 55 of Cr.P.C deals with arrest of

A. Detectives B.

Vagabonds and habitual robbers

C. Habitual offenders

Answer: Option B

43. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest peruse such person into any place in Pakistan as empowered by section _____ of Cr.P.C

A. 56 B. 58

C. 60

Answer: Option B

44. Section _____, Cr.P.C empowers a private person to arrest an offender

A. 57 B. 58

C. 59

Answer: Option C

45. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before

A.

Magistrate having jurisdiction

B.

Before Officer in charge of the Police Station

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

46. Section 61, bounds police to produce any detained person before Magistrate having jurisdiction within _____ hours

A. 20 hours B. 24 hours

C. 26 hours

Answer: Option B

47. It is provided in section _____, Cr.P.C that no person who has been arrested by police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail or under special order of Magistrate

A. 61 B. 62

C. 63

Answer: Option C

48. Under section 62, of Cr.P.C _____ shall report to the (Zila Nazim, District Superintendent of Police and District Public Safety Commission) about the detention of person arrested without warrant

- A. Station House Officer B. Sub Inspector**
- C. Assistant Sub Inspector**

Answer: Option A

49. If any offence has been committed in presence of Magistrate such Magistrate can arrest the offender himself or can order to

- A.**
Any person to arrest the offender
- B.**
S.H.O of local Police station for arrest
- C.**
His personal security guard to arrest

Answer: Option A

50. Every summon issued by a Court under Cr.P.C shall be in writing in duplicate and must be signed and sealed by the

- A. Investigating Officer B. Reader of the Court**
- C.**
Presiding officer of the Court

Answer: Option C

51. Section 69, Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Delivery of summons B. Issuance of summons**
- C. Both (a) and (b)**

Answer: Option A

52. Section 75, Cr.P.C deals with forms of

A. Summons B. Warrants

C. Warrants of arrest

Answer: Option C

53. Warrant issued by Court under Section 75, Cr.P.C must be _____

A. In writing B. Oral

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

54. Warrants has _____ kinds

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option B

55. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed as provided in section _____ Cr.P.C

A. 79 B. 80

C. 81

Answer: Option A

56. Proclamation for persons absconding is made under section _____, Cr.P.C

A. 87 B. 88

C. 89

Answer: Option A

57. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with attachment of property of proclaimed person

A. 88 B. 89

C. 90

Answer: Option A

58. Bond for appearance of person whose summons or warrant has been issued will be taken under _____

A. Section 91, Cr.P.C B. Section 92, Cr.P.C

C. Section 93,P.C

Answer: Option A

59. Period of limitation prescribed in section 89, Cr.P.C. for filing application for release of attached property is _____ years from the date of attachment

A. 3 years B. 2 years

C. 1 year

Answer: Option B

60. It is provided in section _____ Cr.P.C that search to be made in presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality

A. 103 Cr.P.C B. 102 Cr.P.C

C. 104 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

61. Under section _____ any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search warrant

A. 104 Cr.P.C B. 105 Cr.P.C

C. 106 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

62. Section 109, Cr.P.C deals with security from

A.

Vagrant and suspected person

B. Common citizens

C. Government officials

Answer: Option A

63. Section _____, deals with security for good behaviour from habitual offenders

A. 107 Cr.P.C B. 110 Cr.P.C

C. 152 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

64. Under section _____ Cr.P.C the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader

A. 115 B. 116

C. 117

Answer: Option B

65. Section 127, Cr.P.C deals with disperse of unlawful assembly on command of

A. Magistrate or police officer B. Magistrate or Court officer

C. Session Judge

Answer: Option A

66. Under Section 129, a police officer not below the rank of _____ can cause military to disperse unlawful assembly

A. Station House Officer B.

Assistant Superintendent or DSP

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

67. Which one from the following officers of Army can disperse unlawful assembly

A.

Any Commissioned Officer

B. Subidar

C. Subidar Major

Answer: Option A

68. According to section 132-A, which one from the following falls in armed forces

A. Rangers B.

Security Force constituted under the Federal Security Forces Act (XI-1973)

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

69. A conditional order for removal of public unisances can be made by a Magistrate_____

A. Of 1st Class B. Special Magistrate

C. Of Class 30

Answer: Option A

70. Section _____ of Cr.P.C deals with conditional order for removal of nuisance

A. 132 B. 132A

C. 133

Answer: Option C

71. Under Section 143, A Magistrate of 1st Class may order any person not to repeat or continue, a public nuisance as defined in

A. Cr.P.C. B.

Pakistan Penal Code or any special or local law

C. Constitution of Pakistan

Answer: Option B

72. Under section _____ temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger can be made

A. 134 Cr.P.C B. 140 Cr.P.C

C. 144 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option C

73. Section 145, Cr.P.C deals with dispute regarding

A. Moveable property B. Immovable property

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

74. The basic ingredient to exercise power under section 145, by a Magistrate regarding immovable property is likely to cause

A. Breach of peace B. Breach of trust

C. Breach of contract

Answer: Option A

75. Under Section 149, every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall, to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any _____ offence

A. Cognizable B. Non Cognizable

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

76. Section 146 of Cr.P.C empowers _____ to attach subject of dispute

A.

The Superintendent of Police

B. The Magistrate

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

77. As under section 146, Cr.P.C order of attachment can be passed by the

A. The Magistrate of 3rd Class B. The Magistrate of 2nd Class

C. The Magistrate of 1st Class

Answer: Option C

78. When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit shall appoint a receiver by enjoying power under

A. Cr.P.C. B. C.P.C.

C. P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

79. Section _____, of Cr.P.C. empowers a police-officer to arrest any person without warrant, or order from a Magistrate who have any design to commit any cognizable offence

A. 151 B. 152

C. 153

Answer: Option A

80. A police-officer may _____ interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation

A. Of his own authority B. With permission of Magistrate

C.

With permission of Superintendent of Police

Answer: Option A

81. Section _____ deals with information of cognizable offences

A. 150, Cr.P.C B. 154, Cr.P.C

C. 157, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

82. Section 154, Cr.P.C deals with

A. First Information Report B. Complaint

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

83. An F.I.R. has _____ columns

A. 5 B. 6

C. 7

Answer: Option B

84. The registration of FIR regarding cognizable offences is _____ duty of officer in charge of police station

- A. Fundamental B. Statutory
- C. Constitutional

Answer: Option B

85. First information report can be lodged by Officer in charge of Police Station at the information of _____

- A. Any person B. Accused
- C. Responsible citizen

Answer: Option A

86. The F.I.R. needs to be signed by

- A. Accused person B. Victim
- C. Informer

Answer: Option C

87. First Information Report is _____ piece of evidence

- A. Substantive B. Corroborative
- C. Exhaustive

Answer: B

88. After recording FIR it is necessary to be read over to _____ by police-officer.

- A. Complainant or informer B. S.H.O.
- C. Accused

Answer: Option A

89. Under section 156, Cr.P.C an officer incharge of a police station can investigate any cognizable offence without order of

- A. A.S.P B. I.G.
- C. Concerned Magistrate

Answer: Option C

90. Investigation against a women accused in offence of zina shall be conducted by

A.

Police-officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police

B.

Police Officer not below the rank of S.H.O.

C.

Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector

Answer: Option A

91. Section 156-B of Cr.P.C deals with investigation against a women accused of the offence of

A. Dacoity B. Theft

C. Zina

Answer: Option C

92. The report send by officer incharge under Section 157, of Cr.P.C shall be submitted to magistrate by _____

A. Officer Incharge himself B. Officer of the Court

C.

Superior officer of police appointed by Provincial Government

Answer: Option C

93. Section _____ of Cr.P.C provides procedure for submission of report under section 157 of Cr.P.C

A. 158 B. 157

C. 159

Answer: Option A

94. Under Section 160, Cr.P.C police officer has power to require attendance of

A. Accused B. Witnesses

C. Complainants

Answer: Option B

95. During process of investigation police officer records statement of witness under Section _____

A. 161, Cr.P.C B. 162, Cr.P.C

C. 163, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

96. The statement recorded under section 161, Cr.P.C can

A. Not be cross examined B. Be cross examined

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

97. The evidence recorded under section 161, by police officer is _____ type of evidence

A. Substantial B. Corroborative

C. Authentic

Answer: Option B

98. The question while recording evidence by police officer under section 161, of Cr.P.C must be _____ by witness

A. Rejected B. Accepted

C. Answered

Answer: Option C