

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

EXCISE

(LAW-II)
(With books)

PAPER-II

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

I N S T R U C T I O N S

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(A), (B), (C) and (D)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.

There will be **NO PENALTY** for wrong answers.

1. Relevancy and admissibility under the Indian Evidence Act are

- (a) synonymous
- (b) co-extensive
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above.

2. Under the Law of Evidence, as a general rule

- (a) opinion whether on a matter of fact or law is irrelevant
- (b) opinion on a matter of law and not fact is relevant
- (c) opinion on both matter of fact and law is relevant
- (d) opinion on a matter of fact and not law is relevant

3. Law of Evidence is

- (a) *lex tallienis*
- (b) *lex fori*
- (c) *lex loci solutionis*
- (d) *lex situs*

4. Fact in issue means

- (a) fact, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties
- (b) fact, existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties
- (c) fact, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties
- (d) both (a) & (c)

5. Presumption under the Law of Evidence means

- (a) presumption of facts
- (b) presumptions of law
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

6. The facts which form part of the same transaction are provided as relevant under

- (a) Section 5 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 12 of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 20 of the Evidence Act
- (d) Section 6 of the Evidence Act

7. Identification of a suspect by photo is

- (a) admissible in evidence
- (b) not admissible in evidence
- (c) Section 8 of the Evidence Act excludes
- (d) None of the above

8. Alibi is governed by

- (a) Section 9 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 19 of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 11 of the Evidence Act
- (d) Section 21 of the Evidence Act

9. Section 14 of the Evidence Act makes relevant the facts which show the existence of

- (a) any state of mind
- (b) any state of bodily feeling
- (c) both state of mind and bodily feeling
- (d) particular state of mind

10. Admission to be relevant

- (a) must be made to the party concerned & not to a stranger
- (b) must be made to a stranger
- (c) it is immaterial to whom it is made and so admission made to a stranger is also relevant
- (d) None of the above

11. Cases in which secondary evidence relating to a document may be given, is laid down in the Evidence Act

- a) in Section 52
- b) in Section 66
- c) in Section 72
- d) in Section 65

12. Admissibility of hearsay evidence is mentioned in the Evidence Act -

- a) in promise to Section 60 of the Act
- b) Section 32 (l) of the Act
- c) only (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) both (a) and (b) are correct

13. The provisions of Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence is laid down in the Evidence Act in –

- a) Section 89
- b) Section 88
- c) Section 90
- d) Chapter VI of the Act

14. Documents 30 years old proves itself as laid down in the Evidence Act-

- a) This benefit is extended to, when the documents is proved to be 30 years old
- b) The benefit is extended to when the documents is purported to be 30 years old
- c) only (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) both (a) and (b) are correct

15. There is presumption as to genuineness of electronic record 5 years old

- a) This is laid down in Section 89 of the Evidence Act
- b) This is laid down in Section 90 of the Act
- c) This is laid down in Section 90 A of the Act
- d) This is laid down in Section 88 of the Act

16. A desires that court to give judgment that B Shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed. Here as per Evidence Act regarding burden of proof –

- a) A must prove that B has committed the crime
- b) B must prove that he has not committed the crime
- c) No (a) above is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) above is correct and not (a)

17. On whom the burden of proof lies, is contained in a formula the Evidence Act –

- a) This is contained in Section 104
- b) This is contained in Section 101
- c) This is contained in Section 102
- d) This is contained in Section 103

18. Chapter IX of the Evidence Act enacts the provision for witnesses under which –

- a) Lunatic is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding questions put to him and giving rational answers to him
- b) Evidence of child witness is not to be required to be rejected per se
- c) both (a) and (b) are incorrect
- d) both (a) and (b) are correct

19. A witness, due to his inability to speak gave evidence in writing before the court.

- a) the evidence is documentary as laid down in the Evidence Act
- b) the evidence is oral as laid down in the Act
- c) (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) (b) is correct and not (a)

20. How many witnesses are required to be produced in a case ?

- a) at least 3 witnesses
- b) No particulars numbers of witness shall in any case be required to prove any fact
- c) The answer is not found in the Evidence Act.
- d) This is indicated in Section 135 of the Act.

21. The Evidence Act mandated presumption as to consent in certain prosecution of rape –

- a) This is enacted in Section 114 of the Act
- b) This is nowhere laid down in the Act
- c) This is enacted in Section 114 A of the Act
- d) This is enacted in Section 115 of the Act

22. What is leading question ?

- a) any question that should first be asked in the beginning of examination of witness
- b) any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it, wishes or expected to receive
- c) No (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) is correct and not (a)

23. Admissions

- (a) are conclusive proof
- (b) are not conclusive proof but operate as estoppel
- (c) are conclusive proof but also operate as estoppel
- (d) All the above

24. Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document. The answer of it is found in Chapter VI of the Evidence Act. Please find out the correct answer for the following :

- a) Persons who are parties to a document or their representations in interest.
- b) Persons who are not parties or their representatives in interest.
- c) No (a) above is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) above is correct and not (a)

25. “When one person has by his declaration act or omission intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of the thing”. This legal proposition is enacted in the Evidence Act. What is the legal title to these principles?

- a) alibi
- b) onerous gift
- c) doctrine of election
- d) Estoppel

26 A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under

- (a) Section 15 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 35 of the Evidence Act
- (c) Section 25 of the Evidence Act
- (d) Section 45 of the Evidence Act

27. “No one shall be permitted to give evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of state except with the provision of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit”. This is enacted in the Evidence act in

- a) Section 121
- b) Section 122
- c) Section 123
- d) Section 124

28. “Under what provisions of the Evidence Act that a witness is /a may be declared a hostile witness and be put question by the party to his own witness”. This is permissible under the Act in –

- a) Section 144
- b) Section 145
- c) Section 146
- d) Section 154

29. A Dying Declaration is admissible
(a) in criminal proceedings only
(b) in civil proceedings only
(c) both criminal proceedings as well as civil proceedings
(d) as specified under Indian Penal Code.

30. Section 27 of the Evidence Act applies when the person giving information
(a) is not an accused and not in police custody
(b) is an accused and also in police custody
(c) is not an accused but in police custody
(d) All the above.

31. In criminal trials, the accused has to establish his plea mitigation or justification of an offence
(a) beyond reasonable doubt
(b) prima facie
(c) with justification
(d) None of the above

32. For presumption of death under the Evidence Act, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of
(a) 2 years
(b) 3 years
(c) 6 years
(d) 7 years

33. The deciding factor under Section 114 of the Evidence Act provides for
(a) certain presumption of law
(b) certain presumption of facts only
(c) irrebuttable presumption of law only
(d) All the above

34. The principle that possession is prima facie proof of ownership is contained in
(a) Section 90 of the Evidence Act
(b) Section 100 of the Evidence Act
(c) Section 110 of the Evidence Act
(d) Section 120 of the Evidence Act

35. Estoppel deals with
(a) question of facts only
(b) question of law only
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) circumstantial evidence

36. The deciding factor under Section 112 of the Evidence Act is
(a) the date of conception of the child
(b) the date of birth of the child
(c) the period during the mother's womb
(d) All the above.

37. Section 110 of the Evidence Act in its operation
(a) is limited to moveable property only
(b) is limited to immovable property only
(c) is not limited to moveable property as well as immovable property
(d) is not limited to immovable property only but also applies to moveable property as well

38. An accomplice is
(a) is a competent witness against an accused
(b) is not a competent witness against an accused
(c) is a competent witness against the victim
(d) All the above

39. In the context of Section 112 of the Evidence Act, where there is a conflict between the conclusive proof as envisaged under law and a proof based on scientific advancement generally accepted to be true, which one will prevail over the other
(a) the conclusive proof as envisaged under law shall prevail
(b) the conclusive proof based on scientific advancement generally accepted to be true shall prevail
(c) both shall be treated at par
(d) All the above

40. Presumption
 (a) is an evidence
 (b) shows on whom the burden of proof lies
 (c) is a proof
 (d) All the above.
41. In which case the Supreme Court that material evidence and not the number of witnesses or evidences has to be taken note to ascertain the truth of the allegations made
 (a) Minu Kumari Vs State of Bihar, Air 2006 SC 130
 (b) c
 (c) Syed Ibrahim Vs State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 2006 SC 2908
 (d) All of the above
42. The well settled law that-the rule of prudence requires that the evidence of an accomplice should ordinarily be corroborated by some other evidence was held by Supreme Court in the case of
 (a) Bablu Vs State of Rajasthan, AIR 2006 SC 115
 (b) Francis Stanley Vs Intelligence Officer, AIR 2007 SC 794
 (c) Syed Ibrahim Vs State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 2006 SC 2908
 (d) None of the above
43. Examination of witnesses in criminal cases through video conferencing is
 (a) not permissible
 (b) permissible
 (c) permissible but at the option of the accused
 (d) All the above
44. Delhi High Court issued guidelines for the protection of witnesses in
 (a) Best Bakery Case (2004)
 (b) NainaSahni Case (2007)
 (c) Neelam Katara Case (2003)
 (d) All the above
45. An accomplice is a person
 (a) who participates in the commission of the crime
 (b) who is a pretended confederate
 (c) who is an informer
 (d) All the above
46. Leading question can be asked during
 (a) cross-examination
 (b) examination-in-chief
 (c) re-examination
 (d) All the above
47. Court question under Section 165 of the Evidence Act can be put to
 (a) any witness
 (b) any party
 (c) to the accused only and not the victim
 (d) both (a) & (b)
48. An accused can be convicted on the basis of his extra-judicial confession only if it is made before
 (a) any credible person
 (b) police officer
 (c) a Magistrate only
 (d) None of the above.
49. Hostile witness is provided in the Evidence Act under
 (a) Section 144
 (b) Section 154
 (c) Section 164
 (d) Section 168
50. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that- it is not absolute rule of law that dying declaration must be corroborated by other evidence before it can be acted upon
 (a) Bablu Vs State of Rajasthan, AIR 2006 SC 115
 (b) Kaushal Rao Vs State of Bombay, AIR 1958 SC 22
 (c) both (a) & (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

51. Section 162 of Cr PC provide that

- (a) the statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing, shall be signed by the person making the statement
- (b) the statement made by a person to the police officer during investigating and reduced to writing, may not be signed by the person making the statement
- (c) no statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing shall be signed by the person making the statement
- (d) statement made by a person to the police officer during investigation and reduced to writing shall be signed by the person making the statement only if the police officer has obtained prior permission of the court to obtain signature thereon.

52. The word 'statement' within the meaning of section 162 of Cr PC, means

- (a) narration
- (b) sign and gestures
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) only (a) and not (b)

53. Which of the following statements is/ are covered under section 162 of Cr PC

- (a) a statement made to a Magistrate in the presence and hearing of a police-officer
- (b) a statement made to a third person in the presence of a police officer
- (c) a statement made to a person assisting the police in the investigation of a case
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c)

54. Which of the following is not outside the provision of section 162(1) of Cr PC

- (a) statement falling under section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (b) statement falling under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) statement recorded by the police officer during investigation
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) nor (c)

55. Where the police submit a final report under section 173 of Cr PC, to a Magistrate, the Magistrate is

- (a) bound by the conclusion drawn by the police and not order re-investigation
- (b) not bound by the conclusion drawn by the police and not order re-investigation, or issue process.
- (c) bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and has to issue process
- (d) both (a) and (c)

56. Under section 172 of Cr PC, it is mandatory for every investigating officer to maintain a case diary. The said case can be used, during trial

- (a) by the court
- (b) by the police officer making a statement during trial to refresh his memory
- (c) by the accused to a very limited extent
- (d) all the above

57. For the purpose of computation of period of 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, for the purpose of section 167(2) of Cr PC

- (a) the day of the arrest of the accused has to be excluded
- (b) the day on which the accused was remanded is to be excluded
- (c) the day of arrest of the accused and the day on which the accused was remanded, if different, both have to be excluded
- (d) the day of arrest of the accused only has to be excluded and the day on which the accused was remanded, even if different, cannot be excluded.

58. Maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC can be claimed

- (a) by a legally wedded wife during the subsistence of marriage
- (b) by a divorced wife who has no remarried
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) only (a) & (b)

59. Taking cognizance is
- a judicial function
 - an administrative function
 - a supervisory function
 - both (a) and (b)
60. While taking cognizance, the court takes cognizance of
- the offence
 - the offender
 - the offenders if there are more than one
 - all the above
61. The provisions of section 195 of Cr PC are
- directory, being procedural
 - discretionary, depending on the facts and circumstance of the case
 - optional for the court
 - mandatory
62. Section 210 of Cr PC provides for
- stay of police investigation
 - stay of proceedings in complaint case
 - both (a) & (b)
 - neither (a) nor (b)
63. In case of merger of the complaint with the police report the procedure to be followed for the trial
- shall be of the complaint case
 - shall be of the case instituted on the police report
 - shall be of both as per convenience during the trial
 - shall be the one as directed by the Magistrate.
64. In a non-bailable offence triable by a Magistrate application for bail under section 437 of Cr PC can be moved before the Court of
- Magistrate competent to try & entertain the case
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate or additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - Court of Sessions
 - Only (a) & (c)
65. Section 438 of Cr PC can be invoked
- In cases of non-bailable offences
 - In case of bailable offence
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
66. The forms in which the charges may be framed are set forth in
- section 211 of Cr PC
 - section 214 of Cr PC
 - 1st Schedule of Cr PC
 - 2nd Schedule of Cr PC
67. Due to non-framing of charge, or due to any error, omission or irregularity in the charge, finding, sentence or any order by the court of competent jurisdiction
- shall be invalid always
 - shall be valid generally
 - shall be invalid only when in fact it has occasioned failure of justice
 - both (b) & (c)
68. During inquiry or trial, the accused is remanded to custody
- under section 167(1) of Cr PC
 - under section 167(2) of Cr PC
 - under section 309(1) of Cr PC
 - under section 309(2) of Cr PC
69. In a summons case, instituted on a complaint, the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquitted under section 256 of Cr PC
- on account of death of the complainant
 - on account of non-appearance of the complainant
 - both (a) & (b)
 - only (b) & not (a).

70. Proceedings under section 258 of Cr PC can be stopped

- (a) in a summons case instituted upon a complaint
- (b) in a summons case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint
- (c) in a warrant case instituted upon a complaint
- (d) in a warrant case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint

71. Under section 311 of Cr PC, a witness can be called

- (a) on the motion of the prosecution
- (b) on the motion of the defense
- (c) on its own motion by the court
- (d) all the above

72. Confessional statement in a Criminal proceeding is recorded under the Cr.P.C.-

- a) by any police officer to whom power of Magistrate is conferred
- b) by an Executive Magistrate
- c) by a Judicial Magistrate
- d) by a District Magistrate

73. The Code of Criminal Procedure laid down the procedure when investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours-

- a) it is provided in Section 168
- b) it is provided in Section 167
- c) No (a) above is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) above is correct and not (a)

74. The power of the Officer-in-Charge of the police station, whether includes the power to release an accused in execution of a bond as provided in the Cr.P.C. ?

- a) No no such power is prescribed in the code
- b) it is provided in Section 188 of the code
- c) it is provided in Section 169 of the code
- d) it is provided in Section 167 of the code

75. The provision of complaints to Magistrate is laid down in the Cr.P.C. in –

- a) Chapter XIV
- b) Chapter XV
- c) Chapter XIII
- d) Chapter XVI

76. In which provision of the Cr.P.C. that Magistrate is empowered to take cognizance of offence ?

- a) it is laid down in Section 190
- b) such action can be taken under Section 190 by a Magistrate of 2nd class specially empowered.
- c) such action can be taken up by a Magistrate of 1st class
- d) all (a),(b) and (c) above are correct

77. Offences committed outside India by a person who is a citizen of India –

- a) cannot be tried and proceeded against him under criminal law of India
- b) may be death with in respect of such offences as if committed at any place within India at which he may be tried
- c) No (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) is correct and not (a)

78. The term popularly known as 'Charge sheet' in a criminal proceeding under the Cr.P.C.-

- a) refers to the report of police officer on completion of investigation
- b) refers to Section 173 of the Code
- c) No (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) both (b) and (a) are correct

79. In a 'Sessions trial', the procedure to be followed by the Judge is laid down elaborately in –

- a) Chapter XII
- b) Chapter XIII
- c) Chapter XV
- d) Chapter XVIII

80. 'Compounding of Offences', is laid down in the Cr.P.C. in –

- (a) Section 220
- (b) Section 202
- (c) Section 221
- (d) Section 320

81. Persons once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for the same offences-

- (a) This is laid down in Section 280 Cr.P.C.
- (b) This is provided in Section 200 Cr.P.C.
- (c) This is provided in Section 220 Cr.P.C.
- (d) This is provided in Section 300 Cr.P.C.

82. The mode of taking and recording of evidence is laid down in Cr.P.C. in –

- a) Chapter XXIII
- b) Chapter XII
- c) No (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) is correct and not (a)

83. What is the procedure laid down in Cr.P.C. When there is complaint case and police investigation in respect of same offence. ?

- a) This is not expressly laid down in the code
- b) This is laid down in Section 210 of the code
- c) No. (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) No (b) is correct and not (a)

84. In case of appeal against acquittal under Cr.P.C. passed by a Magistrate in cognizable and non-bailable offence-

- (a) It is the District Magistrate who may direct the public prosecutor to present appeal, to the court of session
- (b) It is the State Government which can direct to present such appeal
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (d) None of the above

85. When any person is sentenced to death then –Cr.P.C. mandates-

- a) the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by neck till death
- b) This is laid down in Section 354(5) Cr.P.C.
- c) (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) Both (a) and (b) above are correct.

86. Which courts can entertain Revision Petition under Cr.P.C. ?

- a) The High Court
- b) The Court of Sessions is also empowered
- c) Only (a) is correct and not (b)
- d) both (a) and (b) are empowered

87. Under Section 15 of the Assam Smoking of Opium Act, 1927, a person arrested under this Act, may be released on bail when:

- a) He is prepared to furnish bail
- b) At the discretion of the officer making the arrest on his own bond
- c) Only (b)
- d) Both (a) and (b)

88. The penalty for smoking Opium Under section 3 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, in case of second or subsequent conviction is _____

- (a) Imprisonment for one month only
- (b) Imprisonment for one month and fine of Rupees 50
- (c) Fine only for Rupees 50
- (d) None of the above

89. A, a first class magistrate, on information

received made an enquiry and finds reason to believe that opium smoking is going on Y place. He issues a warrant to Z, an Inspector in the Excise Department, authorizing him to do the needful as per law. Such authorization may not include:

- (a) To search Y to look for opium
- (b) To arrest any person found smoking opium at Y
- (c) To seize money found in possession of the smoker
- (d) To enter Y by day or night.

90. Under Section 16 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, which of the following

persons shall be bound to give reasonable aid to any Excise Officer or Police Officer

in carrying out the provisions of this Act upon notice given and request made?

- (a) Every Officer of the Police and Land Revenue Departments
- (b) Every Village Headman
- (c) Every Village Chowkidar
- (d) All of the above

91. Under which provision of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 provides for the Aid to the Excise Officer by every officer of the Police and Land Revenue Departments, every village headman or and every village chaukidar in carrying out the provisions of this Act?

- (a) Section 14
- (b) Section 15
- (c) Section 16
- (d) Section 17

92. Under the provisions of the Assam Opium

Smoking Act, 1927, when an officer makes an arrest of an opium smoker or seizes opium in the unlawful possession of that person, he shall make a full report of such arrest or seizure to his immediate

superior officer within:

- (a) 24 hour
- (b) 48 hours
- (c) 7 days
- (d) 15 days.

93. Under which Section Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 provides for the confiscation and destruction of opium and

things seized under this Act?

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 18
- (d) Section 19

94. Under Section 18 of the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, a Magistrate can take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act on the complaint or report of which of the following?

- a) Collector or a Mauzadar
- b) An Officer of the Excise Department or the Police Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
- c) An Officer of the Police Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
- d) All of the Above

95. The term "Opium" under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, includes:

- a) Opium dross
- b) Opium scrapping
- c) Madak
- d) All of the above.

96. Under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927, the term "Collector" has been defined as:

- (a) Chief Officer in-charge of the revenue administration of the district
- (b) Any Officer whom the Government may by notification, declare or appoint to be a collector for the purposes of the Act
- (c) Only (a)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

97. An officer makes any arrest or seizure under the Assam Opium Smoking Act, 1927 and if the person arrested is prepared to furnish bail, he should be:

- (a) Remanded to police custody
- (b) Released only on the order of his immediate senior officer
- (c) Released only on the order of a magistrate
- (d) Released on bail.

98. There are 6 columns in the First Schedule indicating classification of offences. What is the 6th column?

- a) Offences
- b) Punishments
- c) Bailable or non-bailable
- d) by what court it is triable

99. Section 476 Cr.P.C mentioned about use of prescribed forms in criminal proceedings. In this connection, where these forms are prescribed?

- (a) it is in first Schedule
- (b) it is in Third Schedule
- (c) it is in Fourth Schedule
- (d) it is in Second Schedule

100. Which is the form and number prescribed for Warrant of Arrest ?

- (a) Form No. 1
- (b) Form No. 3
- (c) Form No. 4
- (d) Form No. 2