

Chapter 19 : SPECIAL COURT

1.	Special Courts are formed for purpose of:			
	a. Speedy Trial of Offences	b. Speedy Recovery of amount from Defaulting Directors	c. Both a. and b.	d. Neither a. nor b.
2.	Constitution of Special Court shall be :			
	a. Single Judge being a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge	b. Metropolitan Magistrate or JMFC	c. Both a. and b.	d. Neither a. nor b.
3.	Offences punishable under Companies Act, 2013 with imprisonment of 2 or more years can be dealt by:			
	a. Single Judge being a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge	b. Metropolitan Magistrate or JMFC	c. Both a. and b.	d. Neither a. nor b.
4.	Offences punishable under Companies Act, 2013 other than above can be dealt by:			
	a. Single Judge being a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge	b. Metropolitan Magistrate or JMFC	c. Both a. and b.	d. Neither a. nor b.
5.	Appointment of Judges/ Magistrate for purpose of Special Court shall be done by :			
	a. CG in concurrence of the CJ of HC within whose jurisdiction the appointee Judge is working	b. SG in concurrence of the CJ of HC within whose jurisdiction the appointee Judge is working	c. CG in concurrence with SC	d. SG in concurrence with HC
6.	Special Court called upon to adjudicate on matters involving 2 years imprisonment or more shall be selected based on:			
	a. Location where Registered office of the Company in relation to which crime is committed	b. Location of Plaintiff whether Company or others	c. Location of Respondent whether Company or others	d. As decided by the SC
7.	In case where 2 or more Special Courts exercise jurisdiction over the area of the Regd. Office of the Co in relation to which crime is committed and crime is punishable by 2 years or more imprisonment then:			
	a. Special Court shall be selected at option of plaintiff	b. Special Court shall be selected at option of respondent	c. Specified by the High Court	d. Specified by the Supreme Court
8.	Where offence is tried at with the Judicial Magistrate: Detention can be done for upto:			
	a. 15 days	b. 30 days	c. 45 days	d. 60 days
9.	Where offence is tried at with the Executive Magistrate: Detention can be done for upto:			
	a. 7 days	b. 14 days	c. 21 days	d. 30 days
10.	Special Court under Companies Act, 2013 may conduct trial for offences under:			
	a. Companies Act, 2013	b. Any other offence charged at the accused under CrPC 1973	c. Both	d. None
11.	Summary Trial can be conducted by Special Court if offence under this Act is not punishable with imprisonment :			
	a. >3 years	b. > 5 years	c. > 4 years	d. > 2 years

12.	If convictions are determined in case of Summary Trial: the sentence for imprisonment shall not be:			
	a. >1 years	b. > 2 years	c. > 3 months	d. > 6 months
13.	Until formation of the Special Court, the cases triable thereunder shall be tried under:			
	a. Court of Sessions	b. Court of Metropolitan Magistrate	c. Court of JMFC	d. All of these
14.	Compounding can be done in case of offences punishable by:			
	a. Fine only	b. Imprisonment Only	c. Both a. and b.	d. Neither a. nor b.
15.	Compounding can be done at which stage of prosecution:			
	a. Before	b. After	c. Both	d. Neither a. nor b.
16.	Compounding can be done by :			
	a. Tribunal	b. Regional Director or CG approved officer for fine upto 5 lakhs	c. Both	d. None
17.	If Investigation provisions are invoked can the Company or its officers Compound the offence			
	a. Yes	b. No	c. Upto certain monetary limits	
18.	What period shall elapse before a similar offence compounded previously can be compounded again?			
	a. 4 years	b. 3 years	c. 2 years	d. 1 year
19.	Can fine imposed under Compounding exceed the Fine otherwise imposable had there been no compounding:			
	a. Yes	b. No	c. Upto certain monetary limits	
20.	Application for Compounding to be made to:			
	a. High Court	b. Supreme Court	c. Tribunal/RD/CG Officer	d. Registrar
21.	Registrar shall forward application for compounding with his comments to:			
	a. High Court	b. Supreme Court	c. Tribunal/RD/CG Officer	d. Registrar
22.	Intimation of offences once compounded shall be made to :			
	a. High Court	b. Supreme Court	c. Tribunal/RD/CG Officer	d. Registrar
23.	Time limit for aforesaid Intimation shall be			
	a. 7 days	b. 14 days	c. 21 days	d. 30 days
24.	When Compounding of offences is concluded while a Court proceeding is ongoing, notice to the Court shall be given by:			
	a. Respondent	b. Plaintiff	c. Tribunal/RD/CG Officer	d. Registrar
25.	For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences punishable under this Act, with imprisonment of Two years or more, the ----- may by notification establish as many special courts as possible.			
	a. State Government	b. Central Government	c. Supreme Court	d. High Court
26.	A Special Court shall consist of a single judge who shall be appointed by the Central Government with the concurrence of the -----within whose jurisdiction the judge to be appointed is working.			

	A. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	B. Prime minister of India	C. President of India	D. Chief Justice of the High Court
27.	A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a judge of a Special Court unless he is, immediately before such appointment, holding office of a Sessions Judge or an-----			
	A. Director of Government Company	B. Minister in Cabinet	C. Additional Sessions Judge	D. Additional Director of Government Company
28.	All offences under this Act shall be triable only by the Special Court established for the area in which the registered office of the company in relation to which the offence is committed or where there are more Special Courts than one for such area, by such one of them as may be specified in this behalf by the -----concerned			
	A. Supreme court	B. High Court	C. NCLT	D. Sessions Court
29.	Where a person accused of, or suspected of the commission of, an offence under this Act is forwarded to a -----under sub-section (2) or sub-section (2A) of section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.			
	A. Magistrate	B. Sessions court judge	C. High Court Judge	D. Additional Sessions Court judge
30	A Special Court may, upon perusal of the police report of the facts constituting an offence under this Act or upon a complaint in that behalf, take cognizance of that offence without the accused being committed to it for trial.			
	A. True		B. False	
31.	Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Special Court may, if it thinks fit, try in a summary way any offence under this Act which is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding-----.			
	A. Seven years	B. three years	C. two years	D. an year
32.	In the case of any conviction in a summary trial, no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year shall be passed.			
	A. True		B. False	
33.	When at the commencement of, or in the course of, a summary trial, it appears to the Special Court that the nature of the case is such that the sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may have to be passed or that it is, for any other reason, undesirable to try the case summarily, the Special Court shall, after hearing the parties, record an order to that effect and thereafter recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to hear or rehear the case in accordance with the procedure for the regular trial.			
	A. True		B. False	
34.	Magistrate may authorise the detention of such person in such custody as he thinks fit for a period not exceeding -----in the whole where such Magistrate is a Judicial Magistrate and seven days in the whole where such Magistrate is an Executive Magistrate.			
	A. fifteen days	B. Ten days	C. seven days	D. twelve days
35.	The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply to the proceedings before a Special Court and for the purposes of the said provisions, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a ----- and the person conducting a prosecution before a Special Court shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.			
	A. High Court	B. NCLT	C. Court of Session	D. None of above

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36.	For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences punishable under this Act, with imprisonment of-----, the Central Government may by notification establish as many special courts as possible.				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. A year or more</td> <td>B. Three years or more</td> <td>C. six months or more</td> <td>D. Two years or more</td> </tr> </table>	A. A year or more	B. Three years or more	C. six months or more	D. Two years or more
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37.	A Special Court shall consist of ----- who shall be appointed by the Central Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of High Court within whose jurisdiction the judge to be appointed is working.				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. Single judge</td> <td>B. Two judges</td> <td>C. Three Judges</td> </tr> </table>	A. Single judge	B. Two judges	C. Three Judges	
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38.	Magistrate may authorise the detention of such person in such custody as he thinks fit for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the whole where such Magistrate is a Judicial Magistrate and -----in the whole where such Magistrate is an Executive Magistrate.				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. Seven days</td> <td>B. Ten Days</td> <td>C. Twelve Days</td> <td>D. Fifteen days</td> </tr> </table>	A. Seven days	B. Ten Days	C. Twelve Days	D. Fifteen days
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Answers

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1. A	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. B	19. B	20. D
21. C	22. D	23. A	24. D	25. B
26. D	27. C	28. B	29. A	30. A
31. B	32. A	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. A		