

LLB LC-1001 Criminal Procedure Code Rev- 2017

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Under Section 91 of Cr. P.C. ,1973 the court enjoys power to issue summons for the purpose of production of documents & things but the said power cannot be excercised in relation to matters covered under which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act,1872?	Section 123 & 124	Section 122 & 125	Section 124 & 125	Section 123 & 125
Which Magistrate is empowered under Section 94 to issue search warrant?	The Executive Magistrate	The Sessions Judge	The Judge of High Court	District Magistrate
The period of limitation for an application to set aside the declaration of forfeiture as provided under Section 96 of Cr.P.C.,1973 is-	three months from the date of publication in official gazatte	two months from the date of publication in official gazatte	one month from the date of publication in official gazatte	six months from the date of publication in official gazatte
Section 93 (3) of Cr.P.C.,1973 provides that no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate shall issue warrant of search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of postal or telegraph authority. If such warrant has not been issued in good faith then-	The search proceedings shall be void	the search proceedings shall be voidable.	the search proceedings shall remain valid	exercise of good faith or mala fide is immaterial

Under which Section of Cr. P.C. ,1973 a Magistrate may direct search in his presence?	Section 102	Section 103	Section 104	Section 100
The Section of Cr.P.C.1973 dealign with the power of Police officer to seize certain property is-	Section 102	Section 104	Section 103	Section 100
First Information Report-	relates to cognizable or non-cognizable offence	is given to Magistrate only	relates prima facie to a cognizable offence	relates to non-bailable offence
Under Section 154 (3) of Cr.P.C.1973 if the officer-in-charge of Police Station refuses to record the first information, the aggrieved person may send in writing and by post, the substance of such information to the-	Sessions Judge	Judicial Magistrate	Superintendent of Police	Commissioner of Police
In a non-cognizable case , when a Magistrate orders the Police to investigate , in that it will be at par with the cognizable offence case and the police will have all the powers in respect of investigation-	including the power to arrest without warrant	except the power to arrest without warrant	depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case.	all that are enforceable with respect to cognizable case.
Under which section of Cr.P.C.,1973 , a police officer is empowered to require attendance of witnesses for the purpose of investigation?	Section 161	Section 160	Section 162	Section 159
A person can be summoned as witness under section 160 of Cr.P.C.,1973 by-	Any police officer	the station house officer	Investigation officer	District Magistrate

A copy of FIR is filed with the Magistrate having jurisdiction to take cognizance , by the Police Officer in compliance to-	Section 156	Section 157	Section 158	Section 159
Where a case relates to two or more offences of which at least one is cognizable and other non-cognizable-	the case shall be deemed to be non-cognizable case	the case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case	the case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case only if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more	the case shall be deemed to partly cognizable and partly non-cognizable
Statements recorded during investigation under Section 161 by the Police-	cannot be used for any purpose during the trial	can only be used for corroborating witness	can only be used for contradicting a witness	can be used for all purposed as evidence.
The investigation under Section 160 of Cr.P.C.,1973 cannot require the attendance at a place other than the place of residence-	a male under the age of 18 years	a male under the age of 16 years	a woman	a senior citizen
Who among the following is authorised to record a confessional statement under Section 164 of Cr. P.C.,1973?	A Police Officer	An Executive Magistrate	A Judicial Magistrate	A High Court Judge
The non-compliance with the provisions of Section 164 of Cr.P.C.,1973-	reduces the statement recorded by the Magistrate to nullity	is an irregularity curable under Sec. 463 of Cr.P.C.,1973	is an irregularity non-curable under Sec. 463 of Cr.P.C.,1973	is immaterial for all purposes.

The confession of an accused or the statement of witness under Sec.164 of Cr.P.C.,1973 can be recorded during-	Inquiry	Trial	Investigation	Proceedings
An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand under Sec.167 of Cr.P.C.,1973 for the maximum period of-	15 days	7 days	20 days	10 days
Which Section of the Cr.P.C.,1973 deals with Police Diary or Case Diary?	Section 170	Section 172	Section 173	Section 174