

**BA LLB
SEVENTH SEMESTER
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE -I
BLB - 702
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 80

Time : 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks : 30

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

- Under which section of CrPc police may arrest without warrant?
 - Section 41
 - Section 42
 - Section 43
 - Section 44
- Under which section of CrPc High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass sentence?
 - Section 28
 - Section 29
 - Section 30
 - Section 31
- Protection of members of the Armed Forces from arrest is under section-
 - Section 45
 - Section 46
 - Section 47
 - Section 48
- Section 39 and 40 of code of Criminal Procedure,1973 make it mandatory to give information regarding commission of certain offences. Such information can be given to-
 - Either to a magistrate or to a police officer
 - Local TV Channel
 - A lawyer
 - A police officer only
- In which among the cases police can arrest a person without a warrant?
 - Has committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term lessor than 7 years
 - When his presence in the court is assured
 - Any person commits a non-cognizable offence
 - Has committed an offence punishable for a term more than 7 years
- Section 162 of the code of Criminal Procedure,1973 is for the protection of-
 - Accused
 - Witnesses
 - Police officer
 - Magistrate
- Who amongst the following is not competent under section 92 of Crpc to order postal or telegraph authority to deliver the document(s)/things:
 - District Magistrate
 - Judicial Magistrate
 - Metropolitan Magistrate
 - None of the above
- The word insepction used in section 93(1)(c), CrPc refers to-
 - Things or documents
 - Locality & Place
 - Both a & b
 - Either a or b
- The power to direct investigation under section 156(3) of Crpc can be exerised by-
 - A magistrate
 - A session Judge
 - Both a & b
 - Either a or B

10. Section 156(2) of Crpc takes care and cures-
- a. Any irregularity in the conducting of investigation by the police officer
 - b. Any illegality in the conducting of investigation by the police officer
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Only a and not b

Answer the following: (Use descriptive answer sheet)

2×10=20

1. Define bailable offence.
2. Mention two differences between Inquiry and Investigation.
3. Define charge.
4. Define public prosecutors.
5. Who is a juvenile?
6. Define victim.
7. Mention two differences between charge and offence.
8. What is cognizable offence?
9. Write any two importance of criminal procedure.
10. What are the two object of criminal procedure.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer the following questions]

1. What are the classes of Criminal Courts? Describe the constitution and criminal courts. 2+8=10
- Or
- What is arrest? what are its classification? Explain the procedure of arrest by private person. 2+1+7
=10
2. Define Summons. By whom summon is to be served? Explain briefly about service of summons on corporate bodies. 2+2+6
=10
- Or
- Define Warrant. What are the forms of warrant? Explain the procedure of warrant directed to police officer for execution outside jurisdiction. 2+2+6
=10
3. Describe the provision of maintenance of wives living separately by mutual consent highlighting case laws. 10
- Or
- Define Nuisance. What are its kinds. Explain the provisions for conditional order for removal of nuisance. 2+1+7
=10
4. What is FIR? Explain the provisions of delay in FIR in case of violence with the help of case laws. 2+8=10
- Or
- Define Investigation. what are the duties of investigating officer in investigation? Explain the procedure of investigation. 2+2+6
=10
5. What is Police-Report? what are the differences between Police Report and First Information Report? What procedure is followed by police in the reports on suicide? 2+5+3
=10
- Or
- Describe in brief about the provisions of proceedings made before Magistrates. 10

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