



LDA – 1642

LL.B. (Degree) Semester – VI (New Course) Examination, April/May 2016
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : i) Answer **any ten** questions.
ii) **Each** question carries **10** marks.

1. When can a police officer arrest a person without a warrant from Magistrate and explain the procedure prescribed for arrest under Cr.P.C.
2. Explain Summons as a process to call the accused and witness in Criminal Trial.
3. Explain the concept of double jeopardy (Autrefois acquit and Autrefois convict) under Criminal Procedure Code.
4. "Public Prosecutor should not be over enthusiastic about securing the conviction of the accused. He is to act as an agent of Justice" – explain the role of public prosecutors and their powers under Cr.P.C.
5. Explain the importance of Bail under Criminal Jurisprudence and discuss under what circumstances Bail is mandatory.
6. Explain the procedure prescribed for Remand under Sec. 167 of Criminal Procedure Code.
7. What are the powers conferred on the Executive Magistrate for the removal of Public Nuisance ? Under what circumstances can these powers be exercised ? What is the procedure to be followed in such cases ?
8. Explain the hierarchy of Criminal Courts and discuss their powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. State the provisions for granting maintenance to the wife under the Code of Criminal Procedure ? Can the court grant interim maintenance ?
10. Explain the procedure prescribed for trial before court of session under Cr.P.C.
11. "Any person may set the criminal law in motion" – explain the limitations on the wide power of Magistrate to take cognizance of offence.

P.T.O.



12. Elucidate the rule that “For every distinct offence there should be a separate charge and each charge should be tried separately” and briefly explain the concept of Joinder of Charges.
13. Answer the following :
- Bailable and Non-bailable offence
 - Inquest
14. Render legal advice on **any two** of the following by giving reasons and citing relevant provisions of law :
- A was charged with criminal breach of trust. The property was entrusted to him at place X for disposal. He dishonestly disposed the property at place Y. It was however, not certain whether embezzlement took place at place X or Y. In which court (Territorial Jurisdiction) the case can be tried ?
 - A is accused of theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. Can he be charged and tried jointly for the offences ?
 - A is tried for causing grievous hurt and is convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. Can A be tried again for culpable homicide ?