

UG 2nd - Semester Examination- 2022

Award: LLB(HONS)

Discipline: LAW

Course Type: CORE

Course Code: LLBHC204

Course Name: Law of Crimes:Cr.P.C.

Full Marks: 80

Time: 4hrs

GROUP-A

I. Answer any ten questions from the following:

10X1=10

1. Which of the following deals with cases in which bail is to be taken?

- A. Section 286 Cr. P.C.
- B. Section 287 Cr. PC.
- C. Section 436 Cr. P.C.
- D. Section 289 Cr. P.C.

2. Complaint is made to the

- A. Superintendent of Police
- B. Magistrate
- C. Gram Mukhiya
- D. Public Prosecutor

3. Inquiry is conducted by a

- A. Magistrate or Court
- B. Police Officer
- C. Private Person
- D. Magistrate & Police Officer

4. The population of a Metropolitan city should exceed

- A. One million
- B. Five lakhs
- C. One lakh
- D. Two million

5. Death sentence can be given by

- A. The Sessions Court
- B. The High Court
- C. The Assistant Sessions Court
- D. The Sessions Court & the High Court

6. After recording of FIR, it shall be read over to the

- A. Offender
- B. Informant
- C. Magistrate
- D. Superintendent of Police

7. Who shall appoint Public Prosecutor for every High Court?

- A. The Central Government
- B. The State Government
- C. The High Court concerned





- D. The Central or the State Government
8. Section 43 of the Cr.P.C. deals with
- A. Arrest by Magistrate -
  - B. Arrest by Police Officer in a cognizable offence
  - C. Arrest by private person
  - D. Arrest by Police Officer on refusal to give name and residence
9. Which court has the power of revision?
- A. The High Court
  - B. The Court of Session
  - C. Both (A) & (B)
  - D. The Supreme Court
10. Who shall conduct prosecution in the Court of Magistrate?
- A. Public Prosecutor
  - B. Additional Public Prosecutor
  - C. Assistant Public Prosecutor
  - D. All of the Above
11. A Chief Judicial Magistrate can give imprisonment not exceeding
- A. 10 years
  - B. 5 years
  - C. 3 years
  - D. 7 years
12. In which cases the Police officer will not investigate without the order of the Magistrate?
- A. Warrant cases
  - B. Summon cases
  - C. Cognizable cases
  - D. Non-cognizable cases
13. Complaint, as provided under section 2(d) of Cr.P.C. can be
- A. In writing only
  - B. In oral only
  - C. Either in writing or oral
  - D. None of the above
14. Offences other than those mentioned in section 320 of Cr.P.C. are
- A. Not compoundable
  - B. Compoundable with the permission of the Magistrate
  - C. Compoundable by the Court of Session
  - D. Compoundable by the High Court
15. In normal condition, how longer shall an order issued under section 144 of Cr.P.C. remain in force?
- A. Two months
  - B. Three months
  - C. Four months
  - D. Six months
16. Who is authorised to issue order of maintenance u/s 125 of Cr.P.C.?
- A. The Sessions Judge
  - B. The Executive Magistrate
  - C. The Judicial Magistrate of first class



D. The Judge of a High Court

### GROUP-B

10X2=20

II. Answer any ten:-

1. What do you mean by revisional jurisdiction?
2. Distinguish between Bailable and Non Bailable offence.
3. Differentiate between Cognizable and Non Cognizable offence.
4. What is charge ?
5. Distinguish between Inquiry and Trial.
6. What is Death warrant ?
7. What do you mean by Inquest report?
8. What is framing of charge ?
9. Distinguish between bail and Anticipatory Bail?
10. What do you mean by reference ?
11. Differentiate between GD and FIR?
12. Distinguish between Summon and Warrant.
13. What do you mean by complaint ?
14. What is irregular proceedings ?
15. Distinguish between Summons case and Warrant case.
16. What are the requisites of a warrant?

### GROUP-C

II. Answer any six:-

6X5=30

1. By whom can arrest be made without a warrant?
2. Under what circumstances bail be granted in Non-Bailable Offences?
3. Compare complaint with a first information report.
4. Can a complaint be dismissed by the magistrate?
5. Describe the scope of enquiry under Section 202 of the Code.
6. Can an order for maintenance be altered?
7. Discuss the powers of Magistrate to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.
8. Do you mean by arrest? Distinguish between arrest and detention.
9. Under what circumstances a reference be made and to which court?
10. What are the circumstances in which no appeal lies from the judgement of the court?

### GROUP-D

II. Answer any two:-

2X10=20

1. What factors should be taken into consideration while considering a bail application in non-bailable offences?
2. Discuss the procedure of trial in the Court of Session.
3. Discuss the provisions of Anticipatory Bail under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. Discuss the provisions of "joinder of charges".
5. Discuss in detail the power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger as enshrined under section 144 of Cr.P.C.
6. Whether the Maintenance order be altered? If so, in what circumstances it may be altered?