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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**SCHOOL OF LAW**

Max Marks: 40

Max Time: 180 Mins

Weightage: 40 %

**ENDTERM FINAL EXAMINATION**

I Semester AY 2017-18

Course: **LAW 111 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

20 DECEM 2017

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**Instructions:**

- i. Write legibly
  - ii. This is a closed book examination
  - iii. Write answers comprehensively with case laws where required. Do not answer in 2 or 3 lines. Complete answers are a must when answering a core law paper.
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**Part A**

**[5 Q x 2 M= 10 Marks]**

1. 'A' goes to the police station to file a case against his neighbour on the ground of criminal intimidation and use of criminal force. The police refuse to file the complaint. What recourse is available to 'A'?
2. What is the meaning of special summons under section 206, CrPC?

**Part B**

**[3 Q x 5 M= 15 Marks]**

3. Rani threatens to file a police complaint against her husband on ground of mental cruelty. The husband feels that there is no substance in the allegation and it is only to harass him. How do you advise the husband? What provision of CrPC can be applied in this circumstance as the husband is anticipating he may be arrested on false grounds?
4. A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. Afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, can he be charged with theft as a servant, or upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust?

In another case, A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. Can A be tried again for culpable homicide?

What is the concept applicable in both these cases?

5. A is a poor woman who has a criminal case against her. She makes her living working as a maid. She does not have a pleader to represent her nor does she know how to appoint one. What is the duty of the state in this regard? How does the concept of legal aid work?

**Part C**

**[1 Q x 15 M= 15 Marks]**

6. A, B, C commit the offence of kidnapping and murder. A's role is limited to keeping watch during the entire incident. He was an accomplice in the crime. Is there a provision in CrPC to tender pardon to the accomplice? What is the object of this provision?

Or

Explain the provisions of CrPC when the accused person is of unsound mind?

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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**SCHOOL OF LAW**

Max Marks: 30

Max Time: 120 Minutes

Weightage: 30 %

**2015 BBA, LL.B (H) V SEMESTER**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION**

I Semester AY 2017-2018

Course: **LAW111 Criminal Procedure Code**

10 OCT 2017

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**Instructions:**

1. Write legibly
  2. Mention the sections/provisions of law where required.
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**Part A**

(5 Q x 2 M= 10 Marks)

1. Take a look at the case and advise the young man on his rights:

A young man was arrested and taken to a police station for questioning by putting hand cuffs on him. A few days prior, his brother who lived in another town, was involved in a road side scuffle which had injured a woman. Over two days, the police refused his repeated requests to see his lawyer. The accused was not informed of the grounds for his arrest. His lawyer sought unsuccessfully to consult with his client.

- a) Was he denied the right to counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution of India?
- b) What are rights of the accused regarding the right to be informed?
- c) What are his rights regarding bail? Should be informed about it?
- d) Is there anything about self-incrimination you want to mention here?
- e) How can you advise the accused about his rights in total in constitutional law as well as in Criminal Procedure Code?

OR

Siya deserted her husband, Manish, without reasonable cause and, against his wish and without his consent. This was a case of judicial separation. Can you advise Manish in this case on the following lines?

- a) Briefly describe the salient features of Section 125, CrPC.
- b) Can it be said that Siya is entitled to maintenance under section 125 and not hit by sub-section (4)?
- c) What is the object and purpose of sub-section (1) of section 125?
- d) What are the circumstances under which a wife is not entitled to seek maintenance under section 125 of CrPC?
- e) What the meaning of “wife” is as defined under section 125 CrPC?

## Part B

(1 Q x 2 M= 10 Marks)

2. Explain the hierarchy of Criminal Courts in India and explain the powers of the Sessions Courts under CrPC?
3. Define any **TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:**
  - a) Summons case and Warrants Case.
  - b) Cognizable and Non-Cognizable offence
  - c) Bailable and Non-Bailable Offence
  - d) Public Prosecutor.
4. Rahim is working as HOD in a Government University. His Brother-in-law approaches a lawyer for issue of summons from the court. What is the procedure?
5. What are the essential conditions when police may arrest without warrant?
6. Differentiate between the processes - “proclamation as absconder” and “attachment of property”.

## Part C

7. Answer the following briefly;

(1 Q x 10 M= 10 Marks)

- i. Summons to produce document or other thing- Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition when-----  
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- ii. Mention 2 objectionable articles within the meaning of section 94 of CrPC-
- iii. Security for keeping the peace on conviction is for a period not exceeding-----
- iv. Give 2 examples for the definition of habitual offenders as mentioned in CrPC-----  
-----.
- v. Section 125CrPC provides for- Order for maintenance of -----, -----and -----  
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- vi. A wife can apply for maintenance under section 125 only if she can prove that – *choose the correct answer.*
  - a. She is a Hindu
  - b. She is not able to maintain herself.
- vii. How is the term ‘complaint’ defined under CrPC?
- viii. What is the time limit within which a person arrested has to be brought before the Magistrate? Does the accused has Constitutional Rights in this regard?
- ix. What is a search warrant?
- x. Differentiate between Investigation, Inquiry and Trial .