

RMM LAW COLLEGE SAHARSA

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

IIIrd Part

Paper -3

**TOPIC- PROVISIONS AS TO
ACCUSED PERSONS OF**

Topic- REVISION

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Handwritten name of the accused

Trial under CrPC

For the purposes of trials, the cases under CrPC can be classified in into four categories:

1. **Sessions Case:** These are cases where the punishment for the offences involved is death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of more than seven years. In such cases, the trial is to be handled by a Sessions Court after the case has been forwarded by the magistrate or after the commission of the crime.
2. **Summons Case:** These are cases where the punishment for the offence is less than two years and is triable by a magistrate. These are relatively less serious offences and the procedure involved is also simpler.
3. **Warrants Case:** Cases other than summons cases are often referred to as warrants cases whereby the punishment prescribed is more than two years of imprisonment. The warrants cases can be further classified into:
 1. Cases established by a police report
 2. Cases established other than by a police report

4. **Summary Cases:** Basically, summary trials are those kinds of trials where speedy justice has to be given, which means those cases which are to be disposed of speedily and the process of these cases is quite simplified.

Trial Procedure

The procedure for trials is laced with detailed procedures, they are in place so that the guilty may be punished but also so that innocent persons get every possible opportunity to prove their innocence.

- Once the innocence or guilt of an accused is determined, the aggrieved party has the option to go in appeal and challenge the decision within the stipulated statutory time.
- The appeals generally lie from a Magistrates Court to the Sessions Court, from the Sessions Court to the High Court and from the High Court to the Supreme Court.
- The Court can also pass some post-conviction orders like for instance having regards to the age, character and antecedents of the offender, and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. If the Court convicting the accused considers it expedient to release the offender, it may do so either on probation of good conduct or after due admonishment.

The CrPC is a comprehensive document designed to provide due process to the accused by laying down a procedure for cognizance, arrest, bail, collection of evidence, trial and determination of innocence or guilt. The procedure laid down is basically a procedure to ensure that the rights of individuals are protected against the strong state machinery. The Code has also been supplemented well by the [Supreme Court judgements](#) and amendments to become more robust.