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K – 2089

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**Fifth Semester B.A.LL.B/B.Com. LL.B/B.B.A. LL.B (Five Year Integrated)  
Degree Examination, March 2021**

**Paper II : Law of Crimes**

**Paper II : CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

**(Special Examination)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**PART – I**

Answer any **five**. Each question carries **two** marks. Answer should not exceed **50** words each.

1. Cognizance
2. Abandoned Child
3. Summons Case
4. Final Report
5. Arrest by private persons
6. Summary trial
7. Plea bargaining

**(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)**

P.T.O.



## PART – II

Answer any **four**. Each question carries **four** marks. Answer should not exceed **120** words each.

1. Processes to compel appearance of persons
2. Trial of warrant cases by magistrate
3. Bail in bailable offences and non-bailable offences
4. Alteration of charges
5. Fair trial under CrPC

(4 × 4 = 16 Marks)

## PART – III

Answer any **four**. Each question carries **six** marks.

1. Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Thiruvananthapuram tries Kumar u/s 302 IPC and sentences him for life imprisonment. Kumar, who did not challenge the trial before the Magistrate's Court all this while when convicted and sentenced, claims that the Court acted outside its jurisdiction. Decide.
2. Arun starts constructing a water tank for his agricultural land obstructing a public road. The villagers approach the Executive Magistrate who orders Arun to stop the construction and to remove the already constructed part. Arun moves the local civil court against the order of the Executive Magistrate. Decide.
3. Thomas is charged u/s 325 IPC for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. He however proves that he had acted on grave and sudden provocation of the victim. The court proceeds to punish him u/s 335 for voluntarily causing hurt on provocation. Thomas challenges the conviction saying that he was not originally charged u/s 335 and hence the conviction is illegal. Decide.



4. Rajesh, while undergoing trial for charges u/s 304 B of IPC files an application for plea bargaining in the court, Rajesh agrees to pay compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the deceased's parents. The court receives the application and permits him for entering into plea bargaining. Decide.
5. Asok who stood as a surety for Rajan for the latter's attendance and appearance in the court on his release on bail, applies to the court to discharge him as a surety citing personal reason. The Court issues a warrant of arrest against Rajan who is arrested and produced in the court. The court directs Rajan to furnish fresh surety in place of Asok. Rajan argues that Asok cannot be discharged as a surety. Decide.

**(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)**

**PART – IV**

Answer any **three**. Each question carries **ten** marks.

1. Elaborate on the general principles to be adhered to by the Central Government, the State Governments, the Board, and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015.
2. Discuss in detail rights of an arrested person as provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and broadened by judicial pronouncements like D.K Basu and Joginder Kumar.
3. Who may claim under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973? What are the situations in which a wife will not be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband?
4. What is FIR? How important is timely registration of FIR? Elaborate on the effects of delay, omissions, errors and non-registration of FIR with the help of relevant judicial pronouncements.

**(3 × 10 = 30 Marks)**