

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Fifth Semester B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B/B.B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Integrated)
Degree Examination, June 2024**

**Paper II : LAW OF CRIMES — Paper II — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
(2011 – 2019 Admission)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART – I

Answer any five. Each question carries 2 marks. Answers should not exceed 50 words each.

1. Plea bargaining
2. Closure Report
3. Bond for appearance
4. Non-cognizable offences
5. Compounding of offences
6. Habitual offender
7. Private Complaint

(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

PART – II

Answer any four. Each question carries 4 marks. Answers should not exceed 120 words each.

1. Distinguish between discharge and acquittal in criminal cases.
2. Joinder of charges.
3. Trial of warrant cases by Magistrate.

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4. Fair trial in CrPC.
5. Alteration of allowance.

(4 × 4 = 16 Marks)

PART – III

Answer any four. Each question carries 6 marks.

1. A First Class Judicial Magistrate, by mistake issues a search warrant u/s 94 CrPC outside his jurisdiction. The police acting on the basis of the search warrant enters into the house of Arun and recovers things believed to be stolen. The same is produced before the magistrate. Arun claims that the Magistrate issuing a search warrant u/s 94 outside his jurisdiction is an irregular proceeding and it vitiates the trial. Decide.
2. A police officer proceeding on the basis of an unclear telephonic information arrests Manu accusing him of committing robbery. The Officer however chooses not to inform of Manu's arrest to any of his friends or relatives, neither does he prepare an arrest memo. Manu is interrogated by the officer and is forced into making a confession. Manu's friends who came to know of these developments through a policeman approach you for advice. Advise them.
3. Arun was paying maintenance to his divorced wife at the rate of Rs.10,000/- per month when he was earning Rs.30,000/- per month as salary and when his wife was unemployed. Now coming to know of the fact that she has now secured a job and that she is earning Rs.5,000/- per month, he applies to the court to cut down on the maintenance amount proportionately. His divorced wife objects saying that there is no provision for such reduction in maintenance. Decide.
4. Police in their final report claim that Dheeraj has committed offences u/s 300 and 457 of IPC. The Magistrate takes cognizance of the offences and during the inquiry stage after hearing the prosecution and perusing evidences produced by them frames Dheeraj u/s 299 and 457. The Prosecution objects to this saying that the Magistrate must go by the final report and take the person for trial for offences which are charged against the accused by the police. Decide.
5. Raj is arrested by police for alleged offence u/s 120 B of IPC for conspiring to murder Sanu. Raj is produced before the jurisdictional First Class Judicial Magistrate's court and moves for bail. Prosecution claims that the offence is a non-bailable one and Raj cannot be given bail, but doesn't have any evidence to suggest that Raj has committed the offence. Raj though prima facie proves that he was else where when the alleged offence had happened. The Court though is satisfied with Raj's version, expresses its incompetency to release a person on bail because it is a non-bailable offence. Decide.

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – IV

Answer any three. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Elaborate on the powers of Executive Magistrates as provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
2. Examine in detail the effectiveness of the latest Juvenile Justice legislation in India.
3. What is arrest? Who can all arrest? What are the rights of an arrested person? Examine in light of provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and landmark cases.
4. Distinguish between execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences.

(3 × 10 = 30 Marks)

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