

ILAHIA LAW COLLEGE, MUVATTUPUZHA
INTERNAL EXAMINATION
3 YEAR UNITARY LL.B.
LAW OF CRIMES: PAPER II
BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA (BNSS), 2023
SET B

Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

PART A - SHORT NOTES

Answer any THREE questions. Each question carries 2.5 marks. (3 x 2.5 = 7.5 Marks)

1. What are the major changes introduced by the BNSS compared to the CrPC?
2. Explain the role and functions of Public Prosecutors under the BNSS.
3. Explain the procedure relating to summons and warrant of arrest as processes to compel appearance.
4. Explain the statutory safeguards governing the recording of confessions and statements under the BNSS.
5. Explain trial in absentia of a proclaimed offender under the BNSS.

PART B - PROBLEM QUESTIONS

Answer any TWO questions. Each question carries 5 marks. (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

6. A police officer arrests a person in connection with a cognizable offence but does not inform him of the grounds of arrest and prevents him from contacting an advocate or relative until the next day. Examine the legality of the police action and discuss the rights of an arrested person under the BNSS.
7. During investigation of a serious offence, the police conduct a search of the accused's premises and seize several articles. However, the investigating officer does not record the search and seizure through audio-video electronic means. Discuss the statutory requirements governing search and seizure and the legal significance of compliance with the prescribed procedure.
8. An accused is charged with an offence exclusively triable by the Court of Session. After receiving the police report and documents, the Magistrate decides to conduct the entire trial himself because all witnesses reside within his territorial jurisdiction. Is the Magistrate competent to do so? Explain the procedure relating to cognizance and commitment of cases to the Court of Session.
9. During a criminal trial, after both sides have closed their evidence, the Court discovers that an independent eyewitness who was not cited by either party is essential for arriving at a just decision. The accused objects to summoning the witness on the ground that the evidence stage has already concluded. Decide whether the Court can summon and examine the witness and explain the power of the Criminal Court to summon material witnesses during inquiry or trial.

PART C - LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer any ONE question. Each question carries 12.5 marks. (1 x 12.5 = 12.5 Marks)

10. Critically analyse the complete statutory procedure of police investigation under the BNSS, commencing from information relating to a cognizable offence and registration of FIR, and proceeding through investigation, attendance and examination of witnesses, search, recording of confessions and statements, medical examination where applicable, diary of proceedings, and submission of the final police report.
11. Discuss the different modes of criminal trial under the BNSS. Explain the essential procedural features of Sessions Trial, Warrant Trial, Summons Trial and Summary Trial, with particular reference to discharge or framing of charge, evidence, examination of accused and judgment.