

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CRIMINAL
JUSTICE (PGDCJ)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2015

MLE-013 : CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : The question paper has been divided into 3 parts. **Part A, Part B** and **Part C**. From **Part A** attempt **any four** questions, from **Part B** attempt **any four** questions and from **part C** attempt **any two** questions. All parts are **compulsory**.

PART - A

Note : Attempt **any four** questions. Answer should not exceed more than **200** words each. Each question carries **5** marks. **4x5=20**

1. Define and discuss police investigation.
2. Distinguish between search and seizure.
3. Who is a public prosecutor ? Explain.
4. Write a note on protection of the accused against double jeopardy.
5. Discuss the right of free legal aid to the accused person.

6. Discuss the role of the supreme court in protection of the rights of children of women prisoners.

PART - B

Note : Attempt **any four** questions in about **500** words. Each question carries **10** marks. **4x10=40**

7. Under what circumstances a person can be arrested by the police without warrant ? What is the difference between arrest and custody ? Explain.
8. What is anticipatory bail ? Discuss the procedure regarding grant of anticipatory bail as given under criminal procedure code.
9. Discuss the role of public prosecutor in Criminal Justice Administration in India.
10. What do you understand by Compensatory Jurisprudence ? Discuss with the help of decided cases.
11. Define plea bargaining. Discuss different types of 'plea bargaining'.
12. Discuss the salient features of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

PART - C

Note : Attempt **any two** questions in about **1200** words each. Each question carries **20** marks. **2x20=40**

13. What is FIR ? Discuss the procedure relating to registration of FIR. Who can lodge FIR ? Explain the evidentiary value of 'FIR'. Support your answer with the help of illustrations.

14. "Framing of charge is a very important stage in criminal trials. Any charge framed which is not consistent with the provision of law is liable to be set aside". Explain.
 15. Define judgement. A judgement or conclusion of the trial may be either in the form of acquittal or conviction. Explain the procedure in detail. What is the procedure of conviction on plea of guilty ? Illustrate.
 16. What do you understand by prison administration ? Write a detailed note on the history of prison administration and prison reforms in India.
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