

**HIGH COURT OF KERALA**  
**KERALA STATE HIGHER JUDICIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION-2012**  
**(WRITTEN EXAMINATION)**

**PAPER - II**

Date of Examination: 12-05-2013

Roll Number:

Maximum Marks: 150

Duration: 3 Hours (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Candidates should write their Roll Number in their Question Booklets at the space provided for the purpose.
  2. Candidates should not open their Question Booklets before 10 a.m.
  3. **This Question Booklet has three parts:- Part -X, Part-Y and Part-Z.** In **Part -X**, there are 18 Objective Type Multiple Choice questions carrying 2 marks each. All the questions are to be attempted. In **Part-Y**, there are 18 descriptive type questions (answers not to exceed 100 words) carrying 7 marks each. Of these 18 questions, 12 questions are to be attempted (the first 12 answers alone will be evaluated if more than 12 questions are answered). The only question in **Part-Z** (Judgement Writing) carrying 30 marks is compulsory.
  4. After opening the Question Booklet at 10 a.m., ensure that it has three parts - **Part -X, Part -Y and Part -Z**, that there are 18 Objective Multiple Choice Type questions in Part -X, that there are 18 descriptive type questions in Part -Y and that there is One question in Part -Z. If there are any missing or illegibly printed questions, the matter should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator immediately and the Question Booklet should be got replaced.
  5. Answers to the questions in Part -X of the Question Booklet should be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet bearing Serial (**X**). Candidates should not separate the 'ROLL NUMBER' portion and 'ANSWERS' portion of the Answer Sheet along the thin perforation in between.
  6. Answers to the questions in **Part-Y** of the Question Booklet should be written in the Answer Book bearing Serial (**Y**). It should be tied separately using the piece of twine provided.
  7. Answer to the question in **Part-Z** of the Question Booklet should be written in the Answer Book bearing Serial (**Z**). It should be tied separately using the piece of twine provided.
  8. The candidate may choose the Part to be answered first. But, the answers to the questions in each Part of the Question Booklet should be written only in the OMR Answer Sheet/Answer Book meant for the respective Part. If the candidates write answers to the questions in a particular Part of the Question Booklet in the Answer Book meant for a different Part, those answers will not be evaluated.
  9. The candidates should use only BLACK/BLUE INK ballpoint pen for filling the various entries and marking answers in the Serial (**X**) OMR Answer Sheet. But, the candidates may use BLACK/BLUE INK fountain pen/Ballpoint pen for filling the various entries and writing answers in the Serial (**Y**) and Serial (**Z**) Answer Books. Use of pencil, Gel pen or sketch pen and use of any colour ink other than black/blue is not permitted.
  10. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall without handing over the OMR Answer Sheet bearing Serial (**X**) and the separately tied answer books bearing Serial (**Y**) and Serial (**Z**) to the Invigilator. Candidates can take the Question Booklet with them.
  11. Answer Key to the questions in **Part -X** of the Question Booklet will be published in the website [www.hckrecruitment.nic.in](http://www.hckrecruitment.nic.in) after the examination.
  12. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the examination will result in summary disqualification of the candidate.
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**PART - X**

**[In this Part there are 18 Objective Type Multiple Choice questions carrying 2 marks each. All the questions are to be attempted. Answers to the questions in this Part should be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet bearing Serial (X). Answers marked elsewhere will not be valued.]**

1. A case instituted otherwise than on police report was committed to the Court of Session. The Court framed charge u/s.228 (1) (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and transferred the case for trial to a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class. How the Magistrate shall try the offence?
  - a) He shall try the offence in accordance with the procedure for trial of cases instituted otherwise than on a police report.
  - b) He shall try the offence in accordance with the procedure contained in Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
  - c) He shall try the offence in accordance with the procedure for the trial of warrant cases instituted on a police report.
  - d) He shall try the offence in accordance with the procedure contained in Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
  
2. In the Indian Evidence Act two sections start with 'provided that'. One is Sec.27. Which is the other one?
  - a) Sec.105
  - b) Sec.107
  - c) Sec.108
  - d) Sec.109
  
3. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to
  - a) twelve years
  - b) fourteen years
  - c) sixteen years
  - d) twenty years
  
4. Whether a person who is not a qualified legal practitioner may be permitted to act as a pleader in any proceedings before a court?
  - a) He shall never be permitted
  - b) He may be permitted if all the qualified legal practitioners at a particular station for any reason refuse to appear for a particular accused
  - c) He shall not be permitted except to prevent a possible miscarriage of justice
  - d) He may be permitted with the concurrence of the Bar Council of India.

5. When does the trial begin in sessions cases and warrant cases ?
  - a) when the court decides not to discharge the accused
  - b) when the plea of the accused is recorded
  - c) when the court takes cognizance of the offence
  - d) when the first witness is examined
  
6. Which one among the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code is not introduced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?
  - a) Sec.124 A
  - b) Sec.166 A
  - c) Sec.326 A
  - d) Sec.354 A
  
7. Material evidence obtained as a result of illegal search/seizure is -
  - a) not at all admissible
  - b) reliable as any other evidence
  - c) admissible but wholly unreliable
  - d) admissible, but its probative value depends on the facts and circumstances of the case
  
8. In appeal a Court of Session modifies a sentence of imprisonment. Then,
  - a) the court shall forthwith transmit the entire records along with its judgment to the trial court and thereupon the trial court shall prepare a fresh warrant and shall send it to the superintendent or the officer-in-charge of the jail.
  - b) while transmitting the records to the trial court the Court of Session shall direct the trial court to prepare a fresh warrant in accordance with the order passed by the Court of Session and to send it to the superintendent or the officer-in-charge of the Jail.
  - c) the Court of Session shall prepare a fresh warrant in accordance with the terms of the order passed by it and shall send it to the trial court for onward transmission to the superintendent or the officer-in-charge of the jail.
  - d) the Court of Session shall prepare a fresh warrant in accordance with the terms of the order passed by it and shall send the same along with a copy of the order direct to the superintendent or the officer-in-charge of the jail and shall recall and cancel the original warrant of commitment which shall be attached to the record of the trial court and returned to it therewith.

9. In a sessions trial the prosecution did not examine a witness cited by it. He was examined as a defence witness. His statement recorded u/s.161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- a) cannot be used for any purpose
  - b) may be used by the accused to contradict the witness
  - c) may be used by the accused for contradiction or corroboration
  - d) may be used by the prosecutor to contradict the witness but only with the permission of the court.
10. Which statement is wrong?
- a) A person abets the doing of a thing if he intentionally aids, by illegal omission, the doing of that thing.
  - b) To constitute the offence of abetment it is necessary that the act abetted should be committed.
  - c) The abetment of an offence being an offence, the abetment of such an abetment is also an offence.
  - d) When A instigates B to murder C and in pursuance of the instigation B stabs C but he recovers from the wound, A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder .
11. Whenever it is directed by the Indian Evidence Act that the Court shall presume a fact
- a) the court shall regard such fact as proved and no evidence shall be allowed to be given to disprove it
  - b) the court shall ordinarily regard such fact as proved, but the court may, in its discretion, in appropriate cases, call for proof of it
  - c) the court shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved
  - d) the court shall, on proof of one fact, regard the other as proved.
12. The Court of Session convicts and sentences a woman for the murder of her infant child. The Sessions Judge
- a) may make a reference to the Government with his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of reducing the sentence
  - b) shall make a reference to the Government with his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of reducing the sentence
  - c) may make a reference to the Government through the High Court with his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of reducing the sentence
  - d) shall make a reference to the Government through the High Court with his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of reducing the sentence.

13. The Sessions Judge directed the accused to execute bond u/s.437A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but the accused failed to comply with it. What consequence does the Code provide?
- a) No consequence is provided.
  - b) The bail bond already executed by the accused shall be treated as forfeited to the government and proceedings u/s.446 Cr.P.C shall be taken.
  - c) The Sessions Judge shall make an order that the bond already executed by the accused shall be in force for six months more.
  - d) The accused shall be taken into custody even if he is acquitted and he shall be retained in custody for six months or till he executes a bond, whichever is earlier.
14. A convict undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life committed murder and he is convicted. What substantive sentence shall be imposed on him if the case does not fall under the category of rarest of rare cases, and why?
- a) He shall be punished with death u/s.303 of the Indian Penal Code.
  - b) He shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life since in Mithu vs. State of Punjab (AIR 1983 SC 473) the Supreme Court directed all the courts in the country to read the word 'shall' in Sec.303 IPC as 'may'.
  - c) He shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life since in Mithu's case the Supreme Court has struck down Sec.303 IPC as unconstitutional.
  - d) He shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life since he is already undergoing the sentence of imprisonment for life.
15. Choose the correct statement?
- a) The fact that the accused person has a bad character is always relevant in criminal proceedings
  - b) A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character
  - c) The fact that the person accused is of a good character is irrelevant in criminal proceedings
  - d) When the question of consent is in issue in a prosecution for an offence punishable u/s.376 IPC, the previous sexual experience of the victim with any person is relevant.

16. Which among the following is the correct statement?
- a) The convicted accused is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of fifteen thousand rupees. He shall also pay ten thousand rupees to the victim (PW1) as compensation.
  - b) The convicted accused is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years. He shall pay ten thousand rupees to the victim (PW1) as compensation and shall not be entitled to set off u/s.428 of Cr.P.C in the event of his failure to pay the compensation.
  - c) The convicted accused is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years. He shall deposit in court fifteen thousand rupees as fine, and ten thousand rupees as compensation for payment to the victim (PW1).
  - d) The convicted accused is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of fifteen thousand rupees. Ten thousand rupees out of the fine amount shall be paid to the victim (PW1) as compensation.
17. Identify the wrong statement?
- a) The court may presume that a man who is in possession of stolen goods is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen
  - b) The court may presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars.
  - c) The court may presume that evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it.
  - d) The court may presume that if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him.
18. Choose the odd one?
- a) Sec.489 A IPC
  - b) Sec.489 B IPC
  - c) Sec.489 D IPC
  - d) Sec.489 E IPC

**PART - Y**

**[In this Part, there are 18 descriptive type questions (answers not to exceed 100 words) carrying 7 marks each. Of these 18 questions, 12 questions are to be attempted (the first 12 answers alone will be evaluated if more than 12 questions are answered). Answers to the questions in this Part should be written in the Answer Book bearing Serial (Y). Answers written elsewhere will not be valued.]**

1. a) In what situation a person in custody shall be released by a court on his executing a bond without sureties?  
b) What are the special powers of a Court of Session under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?
2. Explain voyeurism? What is the punishment for it?
3. Apprehending that he may be charged with conspiracy if he answers a question, a witness requests the court not to compel him to answer that question. The Court directed him to answer the question and he did so. Thereafter the Court added him as an accused based on his own incriminating testimony. State with reasons whether the Court had gone wrong?
4. a) Sec.33 (1) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act permits the Special Court to take cognizance of any offence punishable under that Act, without the accused being committed to it for trial, upon a complaint or a police report. A person was arrested alleging that he committed an offence punishable u/s.8 of the Act. After the arrest he was produced before a Judicial Magistrate within 24 hours. The Magistrate refused to attend, and directed the police to produce him before the Special Court. Comment.  
b) An investigating Officer sought the custody of an accused for interrogation. The Magistrate refused to grant remand to police custody on the ground that such custody was not sought within 15 days from the date of first production before the Magistrate. Comment.
5. Are there anything common in Sec.34 and Sec.149 of the Indian Penal Code? Do they differ in their operation?
6. a) Explain the principle embodied in Sec.6 of the Indian Evidence Act?  
b) What are the differences between the provisions in Sections 6 and 157 of the Indian Evidence Act?
7. a) When can a Sessions Judge issue commission for the examination of witnesses? To whom may be issued a commission?  
b) What are the powers of a criminal court in conducting local inspection?
8. Is the act of a person of unsound mind an offence? On whom lies the burden of proving that the case of the accused comes within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code?

9. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceedings may or may not be relevant in a subsequent judicial proceedings. Discuss the law on the subject.
10. Is it possible to include sessions cases in the Register for Long Pending Cases? If possible, under which provision(s) and on what condition(s) ?
11.
  - a) Whether an appeal will lie in a Court of Session from an order of acquittal?
  - b) What are the powers of an appellate court u/s.386 Cr.P.C?
12.
  - a) A man made a request to a woman whether she could spend one night with him. What is the offence, if any, committed by him, and why?
  - b) A private detective who is entrusted with the detection of a crime follows a woman who is suspected of the commission of the crime, in the course of which he attempts to contact her to foster personal interaction with her repeatedly, though she rebuffed him. What is the offence, if any, committed by him? State reasons.
13.
  - a) Proof of document is not proof of genuineness of its contents. Comment.
  - b) What are the purposes for which previous statements may be used under the Indian Evidence Act?
14. What are the provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure governing detention of an accused during investigation and during inquiry and trial?
15. All admissions are statements but all statements are not admissions. Explain?
16.
  - a) In the course of an investigation the police seized a vehicle from the custody of the accused. A stranger filed an application for custody. The application is dismissed by the Court. What is his remedy? State reasons.
  - b) Under a Special Act an offence is punishable with imprisonment for three years. Is it bailable? State reasons.
17. What are the purposes of examination of an accused under section 313 Cr.P.C? What are the purposes for which the answers given in such examination may be used? What is the effect of an omission to put an incriminating circumstance to the accused in his examination?
18. Comment on confession of a co-accused and evidence of an approver?

**PART - Z**

***[The only question (Judgement Writing) carrying 30 marks in this Part is compulsory. Answer to the question in this Part should be written in the Answer Book bearing Serial (Z). Answer written elsewhere will not be valued.]***

1. On the basis of the materials given below, write a judgment.

S.C No.212 of 2000

Accused - Joseph

Crime No.312 of 2000, Fortkochi Police Station

C.P No.102 of 2000 on the file of the Judicial Magistrate of the First Class, Kochi

**Prosecution case**

The incident was at or about 4.30 a.m on 22.11.2000. The accused and his wife, Stella, were not on good terms. He suspected her chastity. He used to ill-treat and harass her. She was therefore residing in a convent at Irinjalakkuda. Her daughter, Stefy, was also residing in the convent along with her. Stella and Stefy came to Fortkochi on 21.11.2000 in order to obtain the transfer certificate of Stefy from the school. The accused also had gone to the school in order to apply for the transfer certificate. From the school the accused, Stella and Stefy went to the house of the accused at Fortkochi. The house bears door No.22/400, Cochin Corporation. Stella and Stefy stayed in the house of the accused on that day as wanted by him. The accused and Stella slept in one room and Stefy in the adjacent room. At or about 4.30 a.m the accused stabbed his wife with a knife on her left chest. Stefy saw this incident. She rushed to the house of Sukumarn and informed him. Neighbours gathered. Stella was taken to Queen's Hospital, Kochi. But she succumbed to the injury at 6.30 a.m on the same day.

**Prosecution evidence**

PW1 to PW13 were examined.

Exts.P1 to P11 and MOs 1 and 2 were marked

**Defence evidence**

Nil

PW1	-	Stefy
PW2	-	Sukumaran
PW3	-	Sarojini
PW4	-	Madhusoodanan
PW5	-	Dr.Antony (conducted autopsy)
PW6	-	Dr.Saritha (examined Stella at Hospital)
PW7	-	Dr.Prakash (examined the accused)
PW8	-	Mohanam (attested the inquest report)
PW9	-	Mathew (cousin of Stella)

- PW10 - Kabeer (attested the scene mahazar)  
PW11 - Sankaran (Village Officer who prepared the sketch of the scene of occurrence)  
PW12 - Harshan (S.I of Fortkochi Police station – recorded the F.I statement and registered the FIR)  
PW13- Venu (Circle Inspector , Fortkochi – prepared the inquest report, scene mahazar and seizure mahazar- conducted investigation and filed the final report)

**Exhibits**

- P1 - F.I Statement  
P2 - Seizure mahazar (MO1 knife)  
P3 - postmortem certificate prepared by PW5  
P4 - wound certificate prepared by PW6  
P5 - wound certificate prepared by PW7  
P6 - inquest report  
P7 - scene mahazar  
P8 - seizure mahazar (MO2)  
P9 - Sketch of the scene of occurrence  
P10 - FIR  
P11 - Report of the Chemical Examiner
- MO1 - Knife  
MO2 - night gown (blood stained) of the deceased

**PW1**

**Examination-in-chief**

The accused is my father. My mother Stella died on 22.11.2000. Myself and my mother were residing in an orphanage run by a convent at Irinjalakkuda. On 21.11.2000 we came to Fortkochi to obtain transfer certificate from the school since it was decided that I should continue my education. My father also came to the school. From there all of us went to our house at Fortkochi and stayed there. At about 4.30 in the morning I heard my mother crying. I rushed to her bedroom and saw her lying in a pool of blood. She was stabbed. I do not know who stabbed her. I did not see my father inside the room or anywhere in the house at that time. I assert that I did not see my father stab my mother. I deny that my parents were not on good terms.

**Prosecution takes permission of the Court u/s.154 of the Indian Evidence Act**

I put it to you that you saw the incident (Q). I deny (A). My mother was stabbed but I do not know and I did not see who stabbed her. I gave a statement to the police and signed it. The statement now shown to me is the one given by me and it bears my signature (marked as Ext.P1). On that day my father and mother had slept in one room and I slept in the adjacent room. Nobody slept in the bedroom of my parents other than my parents on that day. There were only three persons including me in our house during the night. I do not know where was my father when I saw my mother with a stabbed wound. I saw her lying in a pool of

blood in her bedroom. My father is a person without any job. To my knowledge he was never employed. I am now residing in the house of my father's brother. My father is also residing there at present. Today I came to the court with my father's brother.

**Cross-examination**

My father never harassed or ill-treated my mother. My father was employed somewhere in Tamil Nadu and that was why my mother along with me happened to reside in a convent. I did not read Ext.P1 before I signed it. It was not read over to me either. I gave a statement since I was compelled to do so by the neighbours, particularly Sukumaran.

**PW2**

**Examination-in-chief**

I know the accused. We are neighbours. At or about 4.30 a.m on 22.11.2000 I heard a hue and cry. Somebody knocked at my door. I opened the door and saw Stefy (PW1). She told me that her father stabbed her mother with a knife and ran away. I rushed to the house of the accused. PW1 followed me. She was saying to herself that her father stabbed her mother and ran away. I saw Stella in the house of the accused with an injury on the left chest. Soon thereafter the people in the locality reached there. We made arrangements to take Stella to Queen's Hospital, Kochi. I gave a statement to the police.

**Cross-examination**

I did not see the accused in his house when I went there. I did not see the incident. I have no grudge against the accused. There was of course a property dispute between the accused and my father 15 years ago. I deny that I have a grudge against the accused. I deny that I was in my wife's house at Kozhikode at the relevant time. I was in my house only. I put it to you that PW1 did not come to you or tell you anything(Q) I deny (A)

**Re-examination**

The dispute between my father and the accused was settled 14 years ago.

**PW3**

**Examination-in-chief**

I know the accused as he is my neighbour. On 22.11.2000 at or about 4.30 a.m I woke up hearing a hue and cry. I saw the neighbours moving to the house of the accused. I too went there. I saw PW1 there. She was telling everybody that her father stabbed her mother and ran away. I saw Stella inside her bedroom lying in a pool of blood. Stella and the accused were not on good terms. It seems he believed that she was unchaste. They used to quarrel with each other. Stella used to quit her matrimonial home and come back after a few days. Stella was not seen in the house of the accused for a few months before the incident. He was always residing there. The police questioned me and recorded my statement.

**Cross-examination**

I do not know the place where Stella stayed when the accused alone stayed in his house. I do not know whether she was staying in a convent or orphanage. I do not know much about the quarrel between the accused and his wife. I do not know why he suspected her to be unchaste. I did go to the house of the accused immediately after the incident. I did not see him there at that time. I deny that I did not go there on that day at that time. I deny that at that time I was in my father's house at Alappuzha. I heard Stefy saying that her father stabbed her mother and ran away. Stefy was saying so not to a particular person. She was telling everybody who had gathered there. I deny that I am speaking falsehood. I deny that I have not given any statement to the police.

**PW4**

**Examination-in-chief**

The accused is my neighbour. I know the incident in this case. I did not see it. It was on 22.11.2000 at about 4.30 a.m. I woke up when I heard a hue and cry. I came out of my house. I saw the accused. He was running towards the northern direction by the western side of the railway track. I stopped him. I saw a knife with him. The same is the one shown to me now (marked as MO1 since identified) I saw the knife in the hands of the accused. I asked the accused where was he going with the knife. He told me that he had stabbed and killed his wife and tried to commit suicide. He said that he would soon commit suicide. By that time more people came there and we prevented the movement of the accused. He remained there with the knife. Police came and arrested him and seized MO1 from him. I attested the seizure mahazar which is shown to me now (marked as Ext.P2). I was questioned by the police.

**Cross-examination**

To my knowledge there is no dispute between the accused and my brother-in-law. I deny that I saw MO1 for the first time in my life today. I put it to you that you did not see blood on the knife (Q). It was blood stained (A). We did not permit the accused to move till the police came and arrested him. You spoke falsehood in court (Q) Why should I (A) I put it to you that the accused was chasing somebody (Q). I did not see anybody (A). I put it to you that Stella was stabbed by somebody else and the accused was chasing him to catch him(Q). I did not see the incident. But I was told by the accused himself that he himself had stabbed his wife (A)

**Gist of the remaining evidence**

**PW5**

I am working as police surgeon. I conducted post mortem examination of Stella on 22.11.2000 at 2.30.p.m. I saw one ante mortem injury. It was an incised wound on the left chest penetrating into peritoneal cavity. There was blood in the chest cavity. The said injury was the cause of death. This document shown to me is the post mortem certificate prepared by me and it bears my signature (marked as Ext.P3). The injury on the body of the deceased could be caused with this weapon shown to me (MO1 )

**PW6**

On 22.11.2000 I was working in Queen's Hospital as the causality medical officer. On that day I examined one Stella. I found an incised wound on her left chest. The alleged cause of the injury was, "stabbed with a knife". This is the wound certificate prepared by me and it bears my signature. (marked as Ext.P4). It could be caused with MO1 knife.

**PW7**

On 22.11.2000 I examined one Joseph (the accused). I did not see any injury on him. I have issued a certificate stating so. This is that certificate (marked as Ext.P5).

**PW8**

Attested the inquest report (Ext.P6)

**PW9**

Cousin of Stella. The life of Stella in her matrimonial home was miserable. The accused used to physically assault Stella and hence she used to quit the house of the accused. Later she used to return to his house. Accused treated Stella with cruelty alleging that she was unchaste. Stella was unable to live in her matrimonial home owing to the cruel treatment suffered by her. I made arrangements for the stay of Stella and Stefy in the convent at Irinjalakkuda.

**Cross-examination**

I am not speaking falsehood. I had mediated the issues between the accused and Stella. In fact I wanted to take Stella and Stefy to my house. But I was unable to accommodate them in my house due to my poor financial condition.

**PW10**

Attested the scene mahazar (Ext.P7)

**PW11**

Village Officer who prepared the sketch of the scene of occurrence (Ext.P9)

**PW12**

Sub Inspector of Fortkochi police station – recorded the F.I statement and registered the case (Ext.P10 FIR). He arrested the accused and seized the MO1 from him and prepared Ext. P2.

**PW13**

Inspector of Fortkochi Circle. He prepared Ext.P6 inquest report and Ext.P7 scene mahazar. Also prepared Ext.P8 seizure mahazar at the time of seizure of MO2 night gown of the deceased. Conducted the whole investigation. Filed the charge sheet.

**Ext.P11**

Chemical Examiner's Report : MO1 was blood stained but the quantity was not sufficient for determining the origin of the blood.