

Roll No: -----



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM  
AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, DEC, 2017**

**Program/course, B.Tech LLB with IPR + Cyber Laws**

**Subject: Law of crimes -2**

**Code : LLB L- 214**

**No. of page/s: 3**

**Semester – VII**

**Max.Marks: 100**

**Duration: 3 Hrs**

**Section A (10 Marks)**

**(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)**

Write short notes: (10 marks) **2\* each**

Q. No.1 Evidentiary value of F.I.R

Q. No.2 Joinder of charges

Q. No.3 Concept of remand u/s 167

Q. No.4 ZERO F.I.R

Q.No.5 Summary trial

**Section B (20 marks) 10\* Each - Conceptual Question**

**(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)**

Q. N0.6 A marries again during the life time of his wife. A is prosecuted. Can the offence be compounded? Whose permission is necessary?

Q. N0.7 Narrate in brief the procedure for session trial?



**Section C (20 marks) 10\* Each - Analytical question**

**(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)**

Q. N0.8 What do you understand by Anticipatory bail? When is it granted and when it may be refused? What is the difference between the general provisions of anticipatory bail and regular bail?

Q. N0.9 Discuss the 'Doctrine of bar of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict'? An accused was acquitted due to lack of evidence .he again prosecuted for the same offence, additional evidences were supplied and he was convicted by the magistrate .Examine the legality of offer?

**Section D (50 marks) 10\* Each**

**(Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks)**

Q No.10 After conclusion of evidence, but before judgment, prosecutor applied u/s 311 for summoning a scientific expert, a fire arm expert, and a Head constable. Accused also moved application for recalling the eye witness already examined for further cross-examination by the new council appointed after the death of previous council. Decide both applications?

Q N0 11 What is meant by Commencement of proceedings? [Sec 200, 201, 202]  
When can a complaint be dismissed? [Sec 203]

Q. N0.12. Give a critical account of the broad principles regarding grant of bail in criminal cases. Can a bail be demanded as a matter of right? In the light of this statement discuss the new principles of law propounded by the courts?

Q. N0 13 In a murder case, accused has been remanded to custody from time to time for a period of 90 days. On 91<sup>st</sup>, a plea for release on bail was made by them

on the ground that investigation has not been completed within the stipulated period of 90 days. On the 92<sup>nd</sup> day, police filed report u/s 173 with a foot-note that the reports of chemical examiner and serologist in regard to certain material exhibits are awaited and shall be filled soon after their receipt. Decide the plea of the accused. Would it make any difference if there were no foot notes in the report?

Q. N0.14 G, a notorious dacoit, committed a robbery with murder. While G was in police custody, he was taken by a magistrate who did not disclose his identity for a stroll and asked a number of questions about dowry. When they come back, the magistrate recorded them in the form of confessional statement, signed and sent it to the trial judge. The trial judge convicted G of robbery and dacoits on the strength of the statement sent by the magistrate. G appealed alleging that the confessional statement recorded by the magistrate in the manner aforementioned was not admissible; therefore, his conviction must be quashed. Decide?

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**Section A (10 Marks)**

**(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)**

Write short notes: (10 marks) **2\* each**

Q. No.1 Evidentiary value of Charge sheet

Q. No.2 content of charges

Q. No.3 Concept of appeal

Q. No.4 police report

Q.No.5 Warrant trial

**Section B (20 marks) 10\* Each - Conceptual Question**

**(Attempt all questions. Each questions carry equal marks)**



Q. N0.6 'A' is travelling from Delhi to Bombay by train. During the night his suitcase is stolen. The theft is discovered at Bombay. B is caught with the stolen suitcase at Jaipur. Where B can be tried for theft?

Q. N0.7 Narrate in brief the procedure for summary trial?

**Section C (20 marks) 10\* Each - Analytical question**

**(Attempt all questions. Each question carries equal marks)**

Q. N0.8 What is the scope of criminal appeal and revision? When can a revision be filed and in which court and on what ground?

Q. N0.9 The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Allahabad granted Anticipatory Bail to an M.L.A. as he was apprehending arrest in a murder case and issued necessary directions. Examine the validity of the order??

**Section D (50 marks) 10\* Each**

**(Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks)**

Q No.10 An accused was acquitted due to lack of evidence. He was again prosecuted for the same offence, additional evidence was supplied and he was convicted by the Magistrate. Examine the legality of the order?

Q N0 11 "Plea bargaining is used to avoid uncertainty of the trial and minimize the risk of undesirable result of either side. Prosecutors generally slap an accused with the highest charge."?

Q. N0.12 After conclusion of evidence, but before judgment, the prosecutor applied u/s 311 for summoning a scientific expert, a fire arm expert, and a Head constable. The accused also moved application for recalling the eye witness already examined for

further cross-examination by the new council appointed after the death of previous council. Decide both applications?

Q. N0 13 A company lodged FIR against its Director(X) for offences u/s .408/420, IPC. After investigation, a report u/s. 173 was sent to the magistrate stating that case was of civil nature. The company lodged the protest petition with the Magistrate and sought permission to prove the commission of offences by X. The Magistrate, after perusing the investigation records, concluded that a prima facie case u/s 408/420, IPC was made out against 'X', and consequently issued process against him u/s .204, CrPC. X challenged the order on the ground that the Magistrate had no power to issue process against him without first complying with the provision of Sec, 200 and 202, CrPC. Decide?

Q. N0.14 Can there be a Joinder of charges in a trial under following circumstances: A attempts to rescue B from the custody of police and while making such attempt causes grievous hurt to a constable C and simple Hurt to constable D?