BA LLB
SIXTH SEMESTER
LAW OF CRIMES- II
(BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA, 2023)
BLB – 603

SET B

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

[Objective]

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Which of these is a procedural safeguard in Criminal Justice administration process?
   a. Principle of Natural Justice
   b. Rule Against Double Jeopardy
   c. Doctrine of Onus Probandi
   d. All of the above

2. Which of the following statement is correct in relation death sentence?
   a. Only a District judge can pass a death sentence.
   b. Only a High court can pass a death sentence.
   c. Even a Sessions Judge can pass a death sentence
   d. None

3. Evidence of a person of unsound mind must be treated with-
   a. Strict exclusion
   b. Utmost suspicion
   c. Special procedural safeguards
   d. None of the above

4. Revision can be filed in-
   a. Trial Court
   b. High Court or Sessions Court
   c. Supreme Court directly
   d. Police Station

5. The term "charge" under criminal procedure refers to:
   a. Framing of allegations
   b. Collecting evidence
   c. Sentencing
   d. None of the above

6. Who has the power to confirm a death sentence before execution?
   a. District Magistrate
   b. Court of Session
   c. High Court
   d. President of India

7. The provision regarding maintenance of wife, children, and parents is provided under-
   a. Section 120
   b. Section 140
   c. Section 150
   d. Section 144

8. A Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence upon-

a. Police report
b. Complaint
c. Own knowledge
d. All of the above

9. Which of the following is true regarding preventive action by police?

a. Police can arrest without FIR
b. Police must seek prior judicial approval
c. Police cannot act without written complaints
d. None of the above

10. The court that initially receives complaints is usually-

a. Court of Session
b. High Court
c. Judicial Magistrate
d. Executive Magistrate

11. The process of revising a lower court's order is known as-

a. Appeal
b. Reference
c. Review
d. Revision

12. Provisions for anticipatory bail are provided under-

a. Section 437
b. Section 482
c. Section 439
d. Section 440

13. Summary trials are conducted for-

a. Petty offences
b. Heinous crimes
c. Capital punishment
d. None of the above

14. The right to legal representation is a fundamental right under which Article of the Constitution of India?

a. Article 14
b. Article 19
c. Article 21
d. Article 22

15. Which among the following is a method to compel the production of documents?

a. Bail Order
b. Summons
c. Public Notice
d. Arrest

16. Plea bargaining applies to-

a. Serious offences
b. Offences punishable with death
c. Offences punishable with bellow 7 years of imprisonment.
d. None of the above

17. Who among the following is primarily responsible for prosecuting criminal cases in court?

a. Police Inspector
b. Public Prosecutor
c. Executive Magistrate
d. Investigating Officer

18. Arrest without warrant under section 35 can only be made by-

a. Public Prosecutor
b. Judicial Magistrate
c. Police Officer
d. Defense Counsel

19. Which court has the power to try warrant cases?

a. High Court
b. Magistrate First Class
c. Sessions Court
d. All of the above

20. Which of the following is ***not*** a class of criminal court under Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023:

a. Court of Session
b. High Court of Appeal
c. Judicial Magistrate
d. Executive Magistrate

-- --- --

Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the constitution of criminal courts under the BNSS, 2023. Highlight the roles of Sessions Courts and Judicial Magistrates. 5+5=10

2. Examine the provisions relating to arrest and rights of arrested persons under the BNSS with the help of leading cases. 10

3. Discuss the process provided under the BNSS, 2023 to compel the appearance and production of documents before the court. 10

4. Explain briefly various types of trials under the BNSS, 2023 with special emphasis on summary trials and plea bargaining. 10

5. Evaluate the legal procedure for handling cases of public nuisance and unlawful assemblies. 10

6. Analyze the evidentiary procedures in inquiries and trials under BNSS. How are unsoundness of mind and administration of justice addressed? 10

7. What is the significance of appellate and revisional jurisdictions under BNSS? Discuss with examples. 10

8. Critically examine the provisions relating to suspension, remission, and commutation of sentences. 10

= = *** = =