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Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – BBA LL.B.-2023/B.A. LL.B.-2023/B.A. LL.B.-2024/BBA LL.B.-2024

Course Name – Law of Crimes II

Course Code - BBALLB405/BALLB405

(Semester IV)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) How does Section 209 help Indian courts in international cases?
 - a) By allowing the use of foreign evidence in Indian trials
 - b) By restricting trials to Indian territory
 - c) By allowing trials only for Indian citizens
 - d) By disregarding evidence from foreign nations
- (ii) What is the main objective of Section 205 of BNSS?
 - a) To allow accused persons to choose their trial venue
 - b) To ensure cases are tried in multiple session divisions if necessary
 - c) To prevent cases from being split into multiple trials
 - d) To transfer all cases to a single high court
- (iii) What does Section 208 ensure in the context of offences committed outside India?
 - a) That foreign courts handle the case
 - b) That Indian courts can prosecute certain offences committed abroad
 - c) That India has no jurisdiction over international crimes
 - d) That only financial crimes can be tried in India
- (iv) Choose from the following that describes Bailable Offence.
 - a) Bail as a matter of right
 - b) Provided in the First Schedule of the BNSS.
 - c) Provided in other Special laws.
 - d) All of these
- (v) Identify the time period within which a proclaimed person, whose property has been attached, can claim the property or sale proceeds on appearance:
 - a) Within two years of attachment
 - b) Within one year of attachment
 - c) Within three years of attachment
 - d) Within six months of attachment
- (vi) Show the authority by which a sentence of death punishment given by a sessions judge is to be confirmed by:

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- a) High Court b) Supreme Court
c) District Court d) None of these
- (vii) What does Section 530 of BNSS 2023 primarily deal with?
- a) Conducting trials in open court only. b) Permitting trial proceedings through electronic means.
c) Prohibiting the use of technology in court proceedings. d) Allowing only police officers to file cases electronically.
- (viii) Which of the following Magistrates are authorized to try cases summarily Under the provisions BNSS, 2023?
- a) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate b) Any Magistrate of the Second Class
c) Any Magistrate of the First Class d) Both A and B
- (ix) What is the requirement for recording the proceedings for summary trial?
- a) Detailed verbatim records are mandatory. b) No record of proceedings is required.
c) The Magistrate shall enter the particulars in a form directed by the State Government. d) Only the judgment needs to be recorded
- (x) Select the authority that can try cases related to serious offenses punishable with life imprisonment or death penalty.
- a) Judicial Magistrate First Class b) Sessions Court
c) Executive Magistrate d) Special Lok Adalat
- (xi) Select the provisions where in a summons case, the Magistrate is required to record evidence in which manner under Section 275 of BNSS.
- a) In a detailed question-answer format b) In summary form
c) By audio-visual recording only d) Through an elaborate written deposition
- (xii) Select the consequence if the complainant is absent on the date of hearing in a summons case.
- a) No, the case must continue b) Yes, under Section 276
c) No, the complainant can be summoned again d) Yes, but only if the accused pleads guilty
- (xiii) what happens if multiple offenses are committed in the same transaction?
- a) Only the most serious offense will be charged b) Separate trials must be conducted for each offense
c) All offenses can be charged and tried together d) The accused must choose which offense to be tried for first
- (xiv) When can a charge be altered or added by the court?
- a) Only before the trial begins b) At any stage before judgment is pronounced
c) Only with the consent of the accused d) Never, once framed it cannot be changed
- (xv) Select the ways of filing of Zero FIR.
- a) Orally b) Electronic Communication
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of the these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the provisions for appeals against High Court conviction. (3)
3. Compare Summary Trial with warrant Trial process under the BNSS, 2023. (3)
4. A commits an offence under section 314, BNS (dishonest misappropriation of property) in respect of the property of B. What course or courses is/are open to aggrieved party (B) for initiating the prosecution against A. Show whether Can B initiate the prosecution by lodging First Information Report. (3)
5. A is arrested by a police officer B in execution of a warrant issued against him by a court. The accused A could not be produced before the court after such arrest within 24 hours of the mandatory provision prescribed by section 74, as the journey from place of arrest to the court (3)

cannot be completed earlier than 30 hours. Does the non production of A before court within 24 hours make the custody of A illegal? Find reasons.

6. A High Court convicts a person and passes a sentence of imprisonment for six months and also imposes a fine of Rs. 200. The convict wants to prefer an appeal against such conviction by the High Court. Justify whether his appeal is maintainable? (3)

OR

A is an accused who is being tried by a magistrate B of Udaipur for theft. A makes an application in the Rajasthan High Court (Jodhpur) for transferring the case to any other magistrate of Udaipur on the ground that he apprehends that a fair and impartial trial can not be held in the court of magistrate B. The Rajasthan High Court is satisfied that the apprehension of A is reasonable, justify whether the Rajasthan High Court transfer the case to any other magistrate for trial (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Evaluate when bail is granted as a matter of discretion? (5)
8. Explain provisions on transfer of cases. (5)
9. Develop a note on the term police report under the provisions of BNSS. (5)
10. Evaluate the provisions under BNSS that supports bail as a matter of rights. (5)
11. A is alleged to have committed the murder of B. The F.I.R. was lodged after two days while the police station was only one mile away from the place of occurrence. Delay in lodging F.I.R. was reasonably explained by prosecution. The trial court convicts A relying on the F.I.R., as the witnesses have supported the prosecution case mentioned in the F.I.R. Is the conviction of A by trial court valid? Show the reason in support of your answer. (5)
12. Evaluate the provisions on trial proceedings that are to be held in electronic mode. (5)

OR

In a trial of summons-case, the accused A pleads guilty to the magistrate trying the case. The magistrate records the plea of guilt but he records the same in his own words and not the words of the accused and convicts the accused A on the basis of such pleading. Is the conviction valid? Justify your answer (5)

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