

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**Online End Semester Examination, May 2021**

**Course: Law of Crimes II: Code of Criminal Procedure I**  
**Programme: B. Tech CSE LL.B (Hons.) (CL/IPR)**  
**Semester: VI**

**Course Code: CLCC2003**  
**Time: 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>SECTION A</b> <b>1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks</b> <b>2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)</b>	<b>Marks</b> <b>CO</b>
1	Who can claim maintenance under section 125 CrPC?	CO3
2	Differentiate between bailable and non-bailable offences.	CO2
3	Define Complaint.	CO1
4.	What is the maximum sentence that can be passed by a Sessions Judge?	CO3
5	What do you mean by local jurisdiction?	CO1
6	State the circumstances in which a private person may arrest or cause to be arrested a person?	CO2
	<b>SECTION B</b> <b>1. Each question will carry 10 marks</b> <b>2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes</b>	
1	Discuss the powers of Magistrate to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. Refer to decided cases, if any, on the subject.	CO4
2	With help of latest case law discuss the guidelines to be followed by the court in deciding the quantum of maintenance to be paid by the respondent in cases of Section 125 CrPC?	CO4
3	Write a short note on chargesheet. Is the Judicial Magistrate bound to accept the report under section 173 CrPC? If not then what other orders may be passed by the Magistrate? Discuss in light of section 156(3) CrPC.	CO3
4	Differentiate between cognizable and non-cognizable offences.  Or  Elaborate the constitution and powers of criminal courts in India.	CO1

5	<p>What is the procedure of recording confession of an accused by the Judicial Magistrate? Discuss in light of relevant provisions and case laws</p>	CO2
<p><b>Section C</b> <b>1. Each Question carries 20 Marks.</b> <b>2. Instruction: Write long answer.</b></p>		
1	<p>‘A’ is arrested on the charge of murder punishable under Section 302 IPC. The allegation is that he had intentionally run his car over his neighbour ‘B’ and killed him. ‘A’ is remanded to judicial custody from time to time for a total period of 90 days out of which he was in police custody for 10 days and in judicial custody for 80 days. The investigation could not be completed within 90 days. The lawyer for ‘A’ files an application for bail on his behalf on the 91<sup>st</sup> day praying ‘A’ be released on bail and he was willing to abide by any condition for bail imposed by the court. The court fixed the hearing of application for bail after a week. On the next day (i.e.92<sup>nd</sup> day) the police files the chargesheet under Section 173 CrPC stating that the report of the serologist with regards to the blood found on the wheel of the car of ‘A’ was still awaited and would be filed shortly.</p> <p>Decide the bail application of the accused in the light of concepts of remand and default bail.</p>	CO3