

UNITARY LL.B. (THREE YEAR) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025**Third Semester**

UL 13—LAW OF CRIMES—Paper 2 : BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA
(2023 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Part A

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Key Procedural Changes introduced by BNSS.
2. Powers of Superior Police Officers in Assisting Magistrates and Maintaining Law and Order.
3. Medical Examination of Rape Victims.
4. Presumption of Innocence under the BNSS.
5. Mercy Petition in Death Sentence Cases.
6. Security for Keeping Peace and Good Behaviour.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any three of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

7. Ramesh and Suresh are co-accused in a murder case. The prosecution offers Ramesh a pardon if he testifies against Suresh. Ramesh accepts but later refuses to give evidence in court. What are the legal consequences under BNSS ?
8. Meena, a journalist, fears arrest after an FIR is filed against her for sedition. She argues that the case is politically motivated and applies for anticipatory bail. Under what circumstances can anticipatory bail be granted or denied under BNSS ?

Turn over

9. A police officer receives credible intelligence that a gang is planning to commit a robbery. Can the officer arrest the suspects without a warrant? What legal provisions under BNSS allow the police to take preventive action before a crime is committed?
10. A shopkeeper witnesses a serious crime but refuses to inform the police, fearing retaliation. Can legal action be taken against him under BNSS for failing to report the crime? What are the legal obligations of the public in assisting the police?

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Examine the legal provisions governing the maintenance of wife, children, and parents.
2. Discuss the provisions relating to execution, suspension, remission, and commutation of sentences, highlighting their impact on the rights of convicts.
3. Examine the legal framework governing the initiation of criminal proceedings in India, emphasizing the duty of the public to provide information and assist law enforcement authorities.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)