



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, March 2018**

**Program: B. Tech LLB ( Hons.)**  
**Subject (Course): Law of Crimes**  
**Course Code : LLBL 213**  
**No. of page/s: 2**

**Semester - VI**  
**Max. Marks : 100**  
**Duration: 3 Hrs**

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Section A-Objective type / Short Answer type memory based general questions (5 \*2) -10 marks

1. What is transportation for life.
2. What is sedition?
3. Explain right to private defence.
4. What is exemplary punishment
5. What is environmental crime.

Section B-Short answer type Conceptual questions (2 \*10) -20 marks

1. Why is every criminal offence considered to be a crime against the state? What is your opinion of this system?
2. Differentiate between procedural law and substantive law.

Section C-Analytical questions (2 \*10) -20 marks

1. Comment on victimless crimes like beggary, prostitution, addiction etc.
2. What do you understand by victimology? Do you think it is important to also study the victim of a crime? Substantiate.

Section D-Application based Case study (2 \*25) -50 marks

Facts of the case :

Defendant accused of violating the Indiana Narcotic Act. Defendant, a drug manufacturer, does mail-order business from Knowhereland and deals with a particular doctor. Defendant sold xanax and ecstasy (for medicinal use) to the doctor "so frequently and over so long a period it must have known he could not dispense the amounts received in lawful practice and was therefore distributing the drug illegally." Over the last

two years of the period in question, the doctor ordered nothing but morphine. His sales volumes and quantity of orders were such that any corporation should and would have been made suspicious by the order of a small town doctor. Over a period of time death reports due to drug overdose became a daily headline for the newspaper. At one point, an agent warned the defendant corporation that the Dr. was selling illegally, and so the defendant reduced the strength and quantity of the sale, but continued to sell to him regardless. The doctor and the supplier are both convicted at trial. Prosecution takes as a given fact that there was sufficient evidence to show defendant conspired directly with the buyer. Defense is attempting to show specific intent to agree is required for conviction.

1. Differentiate between substantive and procedural law in respect with the case law and how is it to be followed. What do you understand by due process of law; do you think it is important?
2. One does not become a party to a conspiracy by aiding and abetting it, through sales of supplies or otherwise, unless he knows of the conspiracy; and the inference of such knowledge cannot be drawn merely from knowledge the buyer will use the goods illegally. Comment while expounding with examples the relationship between the IPC and other acts.
3. Whether the sale of legal goods with knowledge that the purchaser would resale the goods illegally which resulted in death of the common mass constitutes conspiracy.
4. All deaths caused by morphine overdose have been recorded. Who is liable for all the deaths and under what provisions of the IPC.
5. Consuming drugs is a personal choice unless forced with undue pressure. Who do you think are the main culprits legally and morally. Substantiate.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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<b>Name of the College</b> (Please tick, symbol is given)	:	COES		CMES		<b>COLS</b>	
<b>Program</b>	:	B.Tech LLB. ( Hons.) Cyber Laws/ IPR 2015, Semester - VI					
<b>Semester</b>	:	VI					
<b>Name of the Subject</b> (Course)	:	Law of Crimes I					
<b>Course Code</b>	:	LLBL 213					
<b>Name of Question Paper</b> Setter	:	Sanandan Chopra					
<b>Employee Code</b>	:	9000124					
<b>Mobile &amp; Extension</b>	:	9997092766					
<b>Note: Please mention additional Stationery to be provided, during examination such as Table/Graph Sheet etc. else mention "NOT APPLICABLE":</b>							
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**Note: - Pl. start your question paper from next page**

Roll No: -----



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Section A-Objective type / Short Answer type memory based general questions (5 \*2) -10 marks

1. Explain public tranquillity.
2. Explain criminal conspiracy?
3. Explain joint liability.
4. What is defamation
5. Explain victim typology.

Section B-Short answer type Conceptual questions (2 \*10) -20 marks

1. Comment on our evolution from punishment to corrections and reform.
2. Comment on victimless crimes like beggary, prostitution, addiction etc.

Section C-Analytical questions (2 \*10) -20 marks

1. Do you think every criminal act should be considered to be crime against the state rather than the victim of said offence? Comment
2. What is the difference between culpable homicide amounting to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Substantiate using examples while referring to the Indian penal code.

Section D-Application based Case study (5 \*10) -50 marks

Facts of the case :

Defendant accused of violating the Harrison Narcotic Act. Defendant, a drug manufacturer, does mail-order business from Knowhereland and deals with a particular doctor. Defendant sold morphine to the doctor "so frequently and over so long a period it must have known he could not dispense the amounts received in lawful practice and was therefore distributing the drug illegally." Over the last two years of the period in question, the doctor ordered nothing but morphine. His sales volumes and quantity of orders were such that any corporation should and would have been made suspicious by the order of a small town doctor. Over a period of time death reports due to drug overdose became a daily headline for the newspaper. At one point, an agent warned the defendant corporation that the Dr. was selling illegally, and so the defendant reduced the strength and quantity of the sale, but continued to sell to him regardless. The doctor and the supplier are both convicted at trial. Prosecution takes as a given fact that there was sufficient evidence to show defendant conspired directly with the buyer. Defense is attempting to show specific intent to agree is required for conviction.

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