

**BA LLB
FIFTH SEMESTER
LAW OF CRIMES-I
BLB – 503 OLD COURSE [REPEAT]**
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is necessary to prove abetment under the IPC 1860?
 - a. Active participation in the crime
 - b. Mere knowledge of the crime
 - c. Instigation, aiding, or conspiracy to commit the crime
 - d. Being present at the crime scene
2. Under the Act, what distinguishes criminal conspiracy from abetment?
 - a. The presence of a crime actually committed
 - b. The number of people involved
 - c. The agreement to commit an illegal act
 - d. The relationship between the conspirators
3. Which of the following is classified as an "offence against marriage"?
 - a. Assaulting a wife in a public place
 - b. Enticing a married woman away from her husband
 - c. Filing for divorce on the grounds of irretrievable breakdown
 - d. Illegally adopting a child
4. Which of the following actions is most likely covered under self-defense in the general exceptions of the Indian Penal Code of 1860?
 - a. Attacking someone without provocation
 - b. Using force to protect oneself from imminent harm
 - c. Engaging in a premeditated fight
 - d. Harming someone because of past grudges
5. Under Indian Penal Code, mental incapacity can be considered a general exception if:
 - a. The accused was under extreme stress at the time of the offense
 - b. The accused could not understand the nature of the act due to a severe mental condition
 - c. The accused had personal disagreements with the victim
 - d. The accused was unaware of the law
6. Mistake of fact can be a valid defense when:
 - a. The accused made a mistake of law
 - b. The accused made a factual error in good faith without criminal intent
 - c. The accused intentionally ignored the facts
 - d. The mistake was caused by negligence

7. According to Indian Penal Code which of the following is NOT considered a general exception?
 - a. Consent
 - b. Self-defense
 - c. Intoxication without knowledge
 - d. Revenge
8. An individual who commits an offense while intoxicated may be excused if:
 - a. They voluntarily consumed the substance
 - b. They were forced to consume the substance unknowingly
 - c. They were intoxicated but committed a minor offense
 - d. They had prior knowledge of the intoxicating effects
9. The defense of necessity applies when:
 - a. The accused could have chosen a legal alternative
 - b. The action was performed to prevent greater harm
 - c. The accused broke the law to fulfill a personal goal
 - d. The accused caused harm intentionally
10. In the context of general exceptions of the Act, grave and sudden provocation can be a defense when:
 - a. The provocation was planned to justify a crime
 - b. The provocation is slight and does not incite a strong reaction
 - c. The act was committed in the heat of the moment due to extreme provocation
 - d. The provocation occurred days before the act
11. Grievous hurt is defined in law as causing injury to another person, which results in:
 - a. Loss of vision or hearing
 - b. Any kind of minor injury
 - c. Temporary pain or discomfort
 - d. None of the above
12. The difference between "culpable homicide" and "murder" primarily depends on:
 - a. The intention of the accused.
 - b. The nature of the weapon used.
 - c. The age of the victim.
 - d. Whether the act caused immediate death.
13. In cases of criminal force, the force must be applied:
 - a. Without the victim's consent and against their will.
 - b. Only through physical contact.
 - c. With the intent to detain the victim unlawfully.
 - d. In the presence of law enforcement officers.
14. Under criminal law, causing the death of an individual through gross negligence or recklessness would most likely be classified as:
 - a. Voluntary manslaughter
 - b. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - c. Criminal negligence resulting in death
 - d. Involuntary manslaughter
15. The offence of kidnapping is classified as an offence against the human body because:
 - a. It involves deprivation of a person's legal rights.
 - b. It involves confinement or transportation of a person against their will.
 - c. It involves physical harm to the victim.

- d. It involves financial gain for the kidnapper.
16. Which of the following acts would qualify as wrongful restraint under the law?
- Stopping someone from using their own vehicle.
 - Preventing someone from moving in a direction where they have a legal right to go.
 - Causing minor physical harm during an altercation.
 - Interrupting someone's conversation verbally.
17. Under the Act, if a person is accused of stalking, which of the following defenses may NOT be valid?
- The accused had prior personal relations with the woman.
 - The act was done under the pretext of following societal norms.
 - The woman had never expressed disinterest in any manner.
 - None of the above are valid defenses.
18. Which one of the following is NOT an offence related to women as per the Act of 1860?
- Dowry-related violence
 - Marital rape
 - Forced abortion
 - Financial misconduct in marriage
19. In a case of domestic violence which of the following factors is considered most relevant in determining the severity of the punishment?
- The extent of physical harm caused
 - Whether the victim had given consent
 - The emotional and psychological damage inflicted on the victim
 - Both A and C
20. Under Indian Penal Code, if a man is accused of committing an acid attack on a woman, what would be a key factor in determining the seriousness of the offence?
- The physical disfigurement caused to the victim
 - The motive of the attacker
 - Whether the attacker had a history of violence
 - All of the above

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the key offences against women and children as outlined under Indian Penal Code 1860. How does the IPC enhance protection for these vulnerable groups, and what are the main penalties and provisions introduced? 10
2. Explain the legal framework for offences relating to abetment and criminal conspiracy. How does the IPC define these offences, and what are the penalties for those found guilty of such actions? 10
3. Discuss the provisions related to offences affecting the human body under Indian Penal Code. How does the IPC address different categories of bodily culpable homicide, murder, assault, hurt, and grievous hurt etc. Analyze how the IPC seeks to balance the protection of individuals and the penalization of offenders. 10
4. Examine the provisions related to offences against public tranquility under the IPC. How does the IPC address unlawful assemblies, riots, and affrays? Discuss the implications of these provisions for maintaining social order and public peace. 10
5. Critically analyze the provisions of the IPC, that deal with offences against the State. How does the Code define and address acts of sedition, waging war against the government, and other related offences? Discuss the legal and social implications of these provisions in safeguarding national security. 10
6. Discuss the legal provisions for offences relating to kidnapping with its relevant illustrations. 10
7. Explain elaborately the legal provisions under the IPC, for offences against property with special reference to Theft, Extortion, Mischief, Criminal Trespass, Robbery and Dacoity. 10
8. Discuss in detail the offences relating to documents and property marks with relevant illustrations. 10

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