

LLB
FIRST SEMESTER
LAW OF CRIMES-I (I.P.C.)
LLB - 104

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Abetment under section 107 of IPC can be constituted by:
 - Instigation
 - conspiracy
 - intentional aid
 - all the above
- Indian Penal Code has been enacted on?
 - 1 June 1860
 - 6 October 1860
 - 1 January 1862
 - 1 January 1861
- The maxim "ignorantia juris non excusat" does mean :
 - Mistake of court is no defence.
 - Mistake of judicial act is no defence.
 - Mistake of fact is no defence.
 - Mistake of law is no defence
- What should be the age of minor to constitute the offence of kidnapping?
 - 16 years
 - 18 years
 - below 16 years in case of male and below 18 years in case of female
 - Below 18 years in case of male and below 21 years in case of female
- For an assembly to be unlawful, must have a common object of the kind specified in:
 - section 141 of IPC
 - section 140 of IPC
 - section 142 of IPC
 - section 144 of IPC
- Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment of life or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence is dealt under-
 - Section 510 of IPC
 - Section 511 of IPC
 - Section 512 of IPC
 - Section 513 of IPC
- Who was the President of the drafting committee of the Indian Penal Code?
 - Lord William Bentinck
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Macaulay
 - Lord Irwin
- When two or more person fight in public creating disturbance of public peace, they are said to commit the offence of -
 - Rioting
 - Affray
 - Public nuisance
 - None of the above
- Abetment of a person means-
 - Instigating
 - Engage in conspiracy
 - Intentional aid
 - All of the above

10. Under criminal conspiracy:
- a. mere agreement is made an offence even if no step is taken to carry out that agreement
 - b. mere agreement is not made an offence unless a step is taken to carry out that agreement
 - c. both (a) & (b) are correct
 - d. neither (a) nor (b) is correct
11. The term mens-rea is defined as:
- a. A criminal act
 - b. Knowingly
 - c. A guilty mind
 - d. None of the above
12. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is :
- a. 60-year-old man
 - b. 6-year-old
 - c. 12-year-old girl
 - d. 18-year-old girl
13. The term actus- reus is defined as:
- a. A criminal act
 - b. Knowingly
 - c. A guilty mind
 - d. None of the above
14. X while in the state of voluntary intoxication kills Z, prosecution fails to establish that X could form an intention of a sober man. X is guilty of:
- a. Murder
 - b. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - c. Death by rash or negligent act
 - d. No offence
15. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under:
- a. section 80
 - b. section 81
 - c. section 82
 - d. section 84
16. The maxim "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea" means:
- a. crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
 - b. there can be no crime without a guilty mind
 - c. crime is the result of guilty mind
 - d. criminal mind leads to crime
17. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminalliability by virtue of:
- a. section 77 of IPC
 - b. section 78 of IPC
 - c. section 79 of IPC
 - d. section 76 of IPC
18. Right of private defence extends to causing death, under the circumstances laid down in:
- a. sections 100 & 101 of IPC
 - b. sections 101 & 102 of IPC
 - c. sections 102 & 103 of IPC
 - d. sections 100 & 103 of IPC.
19. Abettor is a person:
- a. who commits the offence
 - b. who instigates the commission of offence
 - c. against whom the offence is committed
 - d. who is innocent

20. For an unlawful assembly under section 141 of IPC, the minimum number of persons required is:
- a. Five
 - b. Seven
 - c. Ten
 - d. Twenty

Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 15 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. What are the four stages of crime? Explain the exceptions of crime under Indian Penal Code. 2+4+4
=10

2. Describe the offences against the public tranquillity referring to case laws. 10

3. Who is an 'abettor'? What is abetment of a thing? State the ingredients of abetment. A man said his wife to bring money from her father - the woman committed suicide after 15 days - whether the husband can be charged with the offence of abetting dowry death? 2+2+2+4
=10

4. State the circumstances when culpable homicide does not amount to murder? What are the aggravating factors? 4+6=10

5. What is Criminal conspiracy? Whether a single man can indulge in Conspiracy? 10

6. What is hurt? Explain the circumstances under which hurt becomes grievous hurt. 10

7. What is Private defence? When does the right of private defence of the body extend to cause death? 10

8. Distinguish between: 5+5=10
 - a. Theft and extortion
 - b. Kidnapping and abduction

= = *** = =