



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – LL.B.-2022/LL.B.-2023

Course Name – Law of Crimes I

Course Code - LLB105

(Semester I)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (i) Recall the number of the Act mentioned in the Indian Penal Code.
 - a) Act 45 of 1860
 - b) Act 60 of 1860
 - c) Act 35 of 1860
 - d) Act 50 of 1860
- (ii) Identify the full form of IPC
 - a) Indian Punishment Code
 - b) Indian Police Code
 - c) Indian Penal Code
 - d) Indian Public Code
- (iii) Locate the meaning of life denotes under section 45 of IPC
 - a) life of a human being
 - b) life of an animal
 - c) life of human being and of an animal both
 - d) life of either human being or animal.
- (iv) Predict how many individuals are required in Criminal Conspiracy.
 - a) 1
 - b) More than 10
 - c) Minimum 2
 - d) More than 5
- (v) Examine the section which deals with: Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.
 - a) Section 109 of IPC
 - b) Section 110 of IPC
 - c) Section 111 of IPC
 - d) Section 112 of IPC
- (vi) Select the nature of Section 149 of IPC
 - a) declaratory provision
 - b) creates a distinct offence
 - c) a rule of evidence
 - d) all of these
- (vii) Select the correct age of an abducted person.
 - a) Below 16 years of age
 - b) Below 18 years of age
 - c) Insane person
 - d) Person of any age
- (viii) Choose the legal consequence for the given situation- P gives grave and sudden provocation to M. M on this provocation, fires a pistol at P, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Q who is near him but out of the sight. M kills Q.

- a) It is murder. b) It is not a murder but culpable homicide.
c) It is neither a murder nor a culpable homicide. d) It is a culpable homicide.
- (ix) Identify at which stage of a crime does the defendant carry out the prohibited act.
a) Attempt b) Conspiracy
c) Preparation d) Completion
- (x) Identify the key difference between Common Intention and Common Object under the IPC.
a) Common Intention requires a pre-planned conspiracy. b) Common Object involves a shared goal but not necessarily a pre-conceived plan.
c) Common Intention involves only one person's participation. d) Common Object focuses on individual actions without collaboration.
- (xi) Identify the section of the Indian Penal Code dealing with offences related to marriage
a) Section 493 b) Section 498A
c) Section 375 d) Section 378
- (xii) Write under which circumstance is a person not criminally responsible for an act done by them.
a) Insanity b) Voluntary act
c) Intentional act d) Recklessness
- (xiii) Identify the exception that states nothing is an offence which is done by a child under 7 years
a) Section 82 b) Section 87
c) Section 90 d) Section 96
- (xiv) Discover the section of the Indian Penal Code that deals with defamation by spoken words or gestures
a) Section 499 b) Section 500
c) Section 501 d) Section 502
- (xv) Choose whether a person can be charged with defamation for sharing defamatory content on social media
a) Yes, if the opinion harms someone's reputation. b) No, expression is strictly prohibited
c) Only while exercising freedom of speech and expression d) None of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Enumerate the different stages of crimes under IPC 1860 (3)
3. Explain the concept of criminal conspiracy under the IPC. (3)
4. Z, under the influence of madness attempts to kill A. Apply the concept of private defence and say whether A can exercise private defence here. (3)
5. Differentiate between kidnapping and abduction. (3)
6. State the nature of offence and punishment provided in IPC that deals with promoting or participating in unlawful assemblies. (3)

OR

Discuss the defenses and justifications available to individuals accused of wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Age is a factor in Kidnapping – Explain. (5)

8. Mc Nanghten's rule in section 84 of IPC, distinguishes between Legal insanity and medical insanity. Analyse the statement. (5)
9. Differentiate between fraudulently and dishonestly. (5)
10. Write about the various stages of crime in the following situation: Mr. X is a singer who procures poison from the market and mixes with food and offers it to Mr. Z, who was a better singer than Mr. X and was a reason for Mr. X to lose popularity. Mr. Z consumes the poisoned food and dies. (5)
11. Explain the role of mens rea in criminal liability as per the IPC. (5)
12. Enumerate the method of IPC in addressing situations where an individual commits a crime under duress. (5)

OR

Explain the case of R. v. Tolson. (5)
