



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Master of Law

Course Name – Principles of Criminal Law

Course Code - LLM401C

(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Who was the President of the drafting committee of the Indian Penal Code?

a) Lord William Bentinck.	b) Lord Curzon
c) Lord Macaulay	d) Lord Irwin
- (2) Social problem means

a) state of affairs	b) moral approach to problem
c) personal problem	d) family problem
- (3) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the systems perspective of criminal justice?

a) It assumes that discretion is limited and outcomes are certain.	b) It assumes all criminal justice agencies collaborate efficiently.
c) It assumes that agencies agree on system goals.	d) All of these.
- (4) Decisions about what laws should be created are often based on?

a) Morality	b) Leadership
c) Historical study	d) Crime data
- (5) Having a sound theoretical understanding of criminal justice issues can

a) Aid criminal justice professionals in enforcing the law.	b) Aid in understanding the functions of criminal justice.
c) Aid in developing effective crime policies.	d) All of these.
- (6) Constitution places a duty on the state to provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage one due to poverty or other disability.

a) Art 39	b) Art 22
c) Art 43	d) Art 67

- (7) "Right of law" includes
- a) every person has right to live.
 - b) All of these person's life can be taken away only by following a reasonable & just procedure.
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- (8) "We are under the Constitution, but the constitution is what the Judges say it is" Besides U.S.A. to which one of the following countries can this be applicable?
- a) Switzerland
 - b) India
 - c) U.K.
 - d) Russia
- (9) Under which name the Indian Penal Code came into application in Jammu and Kashmir?
- a) Indian Legislative Act
 - b) Ranbir Penal Code
 - c) Indian Penal Act
 - d) Mahomedan Act
- (10) The maxim 'actus non facit rea 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.
- (11) ___ provides scope for organised crime.
- a) Unemployment
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Violence
 - d) All of these.
- (12) Criminology is best seen as a social science, which is concerned with the aspects of
- a) Human anatomy
 - b) Human biology
 - c) Harmful behaviour
 - d) Human behaviour
- (13) Basically, crime appears to be a sociological concept and does not exist as an autonomous entity but is.....constructed.
- a) Socially
 - b) Non-sensically
 - c) Scientifically
 - d) Non-scientifically
- (14) The criminologist usually focuses more on 'how' and 'why' crimes are.....rather than 'who' did it, and providing proof of guilt.
- a) Omitted
 - b) Prosecuted
 - c) Committed
 - d) Commissioned
- (15) Criminology is best seen as a social science concerned with those aspects of human behaviour regarded as criminal because they are prohibited by the.....
- a) Law enforcement agencies
 - b) Criminal law
 - c) Common law
 - d) Criminal justice systems
- (16) The major branches of criminology are all except one of the following
- a) Penology
 - b) Victimology
 - c) Criminalistics
 - d) Psychoanalysis
- (17) Other discourses on crime and criminals are the various writing of ancient and medieval philosophers that made rudimentary versions of an understanding of how one becomes deviant. These writings include all but one of the following.....
- a) Criminal biographies and broadsheets
 - b) Accounts of the Renaissance underworld and Tudor vogue pamphlets
 - c) Elizabethan dramas and Jacobean city comedies and the utopia of Thomas More and the Famous novels of Daniel Defoe especially "Moll Flanders" published in 1722.
 - d) Criminal justice renaissance

- a) It is not under control of legislature or the executive
 b) It is under control of president
 c) Both (a) & (b)
 d) None of these
- (31) Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under:
 a) six years of age
 b) seven years of age
 c) nine years of age
 d) ten years of age
- (32) In which of the following death is awarded?
 a) Waging war against the Govt of India
 b) Abetting mutiny actually committed
 c) Murder
 d) All of them
- (33) Which of the following sections of IPC dealt with solitary confinement?
 a) Section 71
 b) Section 72
 c) Section 73
 d) Section 74
- (34) A accused of murder, alleges that by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act
 a) The burden of the proof is on the police
 b) The burden of the proof is on A
 c) The burden of the proof is on the court
 d) None of them
- (35) Which of the following sections have been inserted in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, namely:
 a) Section 376A
 b) Section 376B
 c) Sections 166A, 166B, 354C
 d) All of these.
- (36) Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under:
 a) Section 326A
 b) Section 326B
 c) Section 228A
 d) Section 228
- (37) A man is said to commit “rape” if he penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the _____ of a woman:
 a) Vagina
 b) Mouth
 c) Urethra or Anus
- (38) When a man inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person, he commits:
 a) Rape
 b) Sexual Harassment
 c) Sexual Assault
 d) None of these
- (39) Under section 498A of IPC cruelty includes:
 a) harassment of the woman
 b) physical cruelty only
 c) mental cruelty only
 d) cruelty by wife.
- (40) Assault or use of criminal force in an attempt to wrongfully confine a person is dealt under-
 a) Section 357 of IPC
 b) Section 358 of IPC
 c) Section 359 of IPC
 d) Section 360 of IPC
- (41) Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion is dealt under-
 a) Section 385 of IPC
 b) Section 386 of IPC
 c) Section 387 of IPC
 d) Section 388 of IPC

- (42) Cheating and thereby dishonesty inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under-
- a) Section 417 of IPC
 - b) Section 418 of IPC
 - c) Section 419 of IPC
 - d) Section 420 of IPC
- (43) Cheating is dealt under-
- a) Section 417 of IPC
 - b) Section 418 of IPC
 - c) Section 419 of IPC
 - d) Section 420 of IPC
- (44) Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman is dealt under-
- a) Section 497 of IPC
 - b) Section 498 of IPC
 - c) Section 498A of IPC
 - d) Section 500 of IPC
- (45) Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, etc. is dealt under-
- a) Section 438 of IPC
 - b) Section 439 of IPC
 - c) Section 440 of IPC
 - d) Section 441 of IPC
- (46) The greater the stratification in a society, the greater the reliance on
- a) penal social control.
 - b) informal social control.
 - c) compensatory social control.
 - d) conciliatory social control.
- (47) The expression charge is defined in _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- a) Section 2 (ba)
 - b) Section 2 (b)
 - c) Section 2 (bb)
 - d) Section 2 (c)
- (48) The expression 'harm' is used in section 81 of the Indian Penal Code in the sense of:
- a) Hurt
 - b) injury or damage
 - c) physical injury
 - d) Moral wrong or evil.
- (49) The right granted under section 100 IPC to the extent of causing death can be exercised against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of the assault. The above rule has been explained by the Supreme Court in which of the following famous cases?
- a) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration.
 - b) Brij Kishore v. State of U.P.
 - c) Amzad Khan v. State
 - d) Ramaswamy v. State of Madras.
- (50) A, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of Z, who suffers under painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death, and intending, in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the operation with Z's consent.
- a) A is guilty of culpable homicide.
 - b) A deliberately caused the Z's death.
 - c) A is not guilty of any offence.
 - d) None of them.
- (51) Z is thrown from his horse and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds out that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself.
- a) A has committed offence.
 - b) A has committed no offence.
 - c) A has committed culpable homicide.
 - d) both (A) and (C)
- (52) In cases where the act involves a specific mens rea, in cases of intoxication under section 86 of IPC
- a) the existence of mens rea is presumed
 - b) the specific mens rea is not presumed
 - c) the specific mens rea depends upon
 - d) none of these.

the attending circumstances & the degree of intoxication

- (53) Under section 89 the consent in respect of infants under 12 years of age or persons of unsound mind
- a) can be given by their guardians without any restriction b) can be given by the guardian subject to restrictions mutually agreed upon
- c) can be given by the guardians subject to restrictions imposed by law d) all these
- (54) Assault or use of criminal force on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty is dealt under-
- a) Section 354 of IPC b) Section 355 of IPC
- c) Section 356 of IPC d) Section 357 of IPC
- (55) For abduction abducted person should be:
- a) Below 16 years of age b) Below 18 years of age
- c) Insane person d) Person of any age
- (56) A man shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment under section 354A of Indian Penal Code, 1860, if he commits:
- a) Physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures. b) A demand or request for sexual favours.
- c) Showing pornography against the will of a woman. d) (a), (b) and (c)
- (57) When the injury is intentional and sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature and death follows, the offence is:
- a) Attempt to murder b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- c) Murder d) Attempt to suicide
- (58) X gave poisoned halva to Y with an intention to kill him. Y ate one morsel and kept it on the side of Z who picked it up and ate it. Z died.
- a) X is guilty of murder of Z. b) X is guilty of only culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- c) X is not guilty of murder. d) X is guilty neither of murder nor of culpable homicide as he never intended to kill Z.
- (59) The causing of death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide under:
- a) Indian law only b) English law only
- c) Both English and Indian law d) Neither India nor England
- (60) A demand or request for sexual favour from a woman is punishable offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under
- a) Section 354A b) Section 354B
- c) Section 354C d) Section 354D