

BA LLB  
FIFTH SEMESTER  
LAW OF CRIMES-I  
BLB – 503  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

2023/12

**SET  
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

**(Objective)**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. Which one of the following statements correctly distinguishes theft from extortion?  
In extortion, there is dishonest  
a. intention whereas in theft it is not there  
In theft, there is taking of property  
c. whereas in extortion there is the delivery of property  
b. In theft, there is dishonest intention whereas in extortion it is not there  
In theft, there is dishonest intention, whereas in extortion it is fraudulent intention  
d.
2. Section 511 does not apply in case of-  
a. attempt of riot  
c. attempt of theft  
b. attempt of murder  
d. attempt of affray
3. A obtains property from B by saying that "your child is in the hands of my gang and will be put to death unless you send us ten lac rupees". A commit-  
a. Criminal breach of trust  
c. Theft  
b. Robbery  
d. Extortion
4. Rape is an offence against-  
a. Property  
c. Political body  
b. Human body  
d. Social body
5. Rioting means use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by a member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, as per-  
a. section 144 of IPC  
c. section 146 of IPC  
b. section 145 of IPC  
d. section 148 of IPC
6. Culpable homicide has been defined-  
a. under section 299 of IPC  
c. under section 302 of IPC  
b. under section 300 of IPC  
d. under section 304 of IPC
7. Culpable homicide is not murder if-  
The offender being a public servant  
a. exceeds the powers given to him by law and causes death with ill-will  
The victim is above the age of  
c. eighteen years takes the risk of death with his own consent.  
b. The offender loses self-control by grave and sudden provocation.  
Death is caused through provocation given by a public servant in the lawful exercise of his powers.  
d.

8. Which among the following is/are an element for Dowry Death?  
 a. Death of woman should be caused by burns or bodily injured or otherwise than under normal circumstances.  
 b. The woman must have been subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or relatives of her husband  
 c. Death should have occurred within Seven years of her marriage  
 d. All of the above
9. .... denotes a thing made punishable by IPC under section 40.  
 a. Crime  
 b. offence  
 c. Murder  
 d. Kidnapping
10. What is the offence, preparation where of is also punishable?  
 a. Theft  
 b. Murder  
 c. Dacoity  
 d. Rape
11. Which one of the following is the date of enforcement of the Indian penal code 1860?  
 a. January 1, 1860  
 b. July 1, 1865  
 c. January 1, 1861  
 d. January 1, 1862
12. The essence of robbery is-  
 a. fear or violence  
 b. fear of violence-distant  
 c. imminent fear or violence  
 d. None of the above
13. Which of the following is not an element of theft?  
 a. dishonest intention  
 b. without consent  
 c. immovable property  
 d. from one's possession
14. Offence of theft is related to-  
 a. movable property only  
 b. only immovable  
 c. movable as well as immovable  
 d. none of the above
15. A soldier named 'A' fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer in conformity with the commands of the law due to which certain persons are injured. What offence has been committed by 'A'?  
 a. Attempt to murder  
 b. Grievous hurt  
 c. Hurt  
 d. No Offence
16. The Indian penal code is divided into.  
 a. XXIII Chapters and 512 Sections  
 b. XXVI Chapters and 501 Sections  
 c. XXXII Chapters and 511 Sections  
 d. XXIII Chapters and 511 Sections
17. Which section of the Indian Penal Code deals with the defence of accident?  
 a. Section 80  
 b. Section 85  
 c. Section 86  
 d. Section 87

18. In which one of the following circumstances, the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Reasonable apprehension to cause simple hurt          | b. Reasonable apprehension to cause simple theft |
| c. Reasonable apprehension of causing wrongful restraint | d. An act of throwing acid                       |

19. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. Abduction     | b. Hurt       |
| c. Grievous hurt | d. No Offence |

20. Which of the following is an offence punishable in four stages?

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Theft   | b. Dacoity   |
| c. Robbery | d. Extortion |

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain the offence of murder referring to land mark cases. What are the exceptions available under the section? 10
2. What is *mens rea*? State the ingredients of crime along with their stages in committing the offence. 2+8=10
3. Elaborate the various offences against public tranquility providing the period of punishment 10
4. Define abetment and conspiracy. Explain the various elements necessary for forming such offences. 5+5=10
5. What are the defences available under IPC against commission of offence? -explain 10
6. Discuss offences against state. Write a detail note on sedition and punishments available in India 10
7. Define theft. What are the essential elements of theft? 5+5=10  
A meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction, in order that he may dishonestly take the treasure. As soon as the bullock begins to move, A has committed...Give reason by explaining the provision
8. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - a. Grievous hurt
  - b. Hurt

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