

Total number of printed pages-5

63/5 (SEM-3) LL.B LLB301

2023

LAW

Paper : LLB301

(Indian Penal Code)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer: $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) Indian Penal Code was drafted by _____. (Macaulay/ Stephen)
- (b) Mens rea has no place in _____. (statutory offence/traditional crime)
- (c) A a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed _____. (offence/no offence)

Contd.

- (d) Abetment of suicide of child is punishable under _____ of IPC.
(section 305/section 306)
- (e) Section 149 of IPC _____. (is a rule of evidence/creates a distinct offence)
- (f) Punishment for committing affray under the IPC is _____. (one month/three months)
- (g) Grievous hurt has been defined under section _____. (section 319 / section 320)
- (h) Assault cannot be caused by _____.
(mere words / mere gestures)
- (i) When by putting any person in fear of injury, he is dishonestly induced by another to deliver property, it is _____. (Dacoity/Extortion)
- (j) Robbery is and aggravated form of _____. (Theft and Extortion/Dacoity and Extortion)

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What are the stages of crime?
- (ii) Write a short note on 'doli capax'.

(iii) A joins an insurrection against the Government of India. A has committed the offence under IPC. Mention the section and ingredients of the offence.

(iv) A takes property belonging to Z out of Z's possession in good faith, believing, at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. A is not guilty of theft; but if A, after discovering his mistake, dishonestly appropriates the property to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section. Mention the section and ingredients of the offence.

(v) Define white collar crime.

3. Discuss the various stages of crime. Distinguish between preparation to commit offence and an attempt to commit offence. Whether 'preparation' to commit crime is punishable under the Indian Penal Code?

8+2+2=12

Or

Define and explain the following expressions :

3+3+6=12

(a) Dishonestly and Fraudulently

(b) Wrongful gain and Wrongful loss

(c) Common intention and common object

4. Explain in detail, the right of 'private defence' against property, its commencement continuance and its extent to cause of death. 12

Or

Explain mistake of fact and mistake of law as general exceptions under the Indian Penal Code. Distinguish between mistake of fact and mistake of law.

5. What do you mean by offences against state? Discuss in the light of Indian Penal Code. 12

Or

What is Unlawful Assembly? What is the difference between unlawful assembly and rioting? Who can be said to be a member of an unlawful assembly? What punishment is provided for being a member of unlawful assembly? 2+4+3+3=12

6. What is hurt? Explain the circumstances under which hurt becomes grievous hurt. Define assault. 2+8+2=12

Or

Discuss briefly on : **(any three)** 4×3=12

- (a) Kidnapping
- (b) Abduction
- (c) Dowry death
- (d) Culpable homicide
- (e) Rape

7. Discuss in detail the offence of Extortion under the Indian Penal Code with reference to relevant case laws. 12

Or

Discuss elaborately the offence of Dacoity under the Indian Penal Code with reference to relevant case laws.

Total number of printed pages-11

63/9 (SEM-3) LLB301

2024

LAW

Paper : LLB301

**(The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023/
Indian Penal Code)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.**

(The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)

1. Choose the correct answer : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) came into force on _____.

(a) 01-07-2024

(b) 01-08-2024

(c) 02-07-2024

(d) 02-08-2024

Contd.

- (ii) Mens rea has no place in ____.
- (a) Statutory offence
 - (b) Traditional crime
 - (c) Criminal Misappropriation of Property
 - (d) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (iii) 'A' an officer of a Court, being ordered by that Court to arrest 'Y', and, after due enquiry, believing 'Z' to be 'Y', arrests 'Z'. 'A' has committed ____.
- (a) offence
 - (b) no offence
 - (c) private defence
 - (d) white collar crime
- (iv) Dowry death is defined under Section _____ of BNS.
- (a) 79
 - (b) 80
 - (c) 81
 - (d) 82

- (v) The BNS came into effect from July 1, 2024. But, this one sub-section _____ of Section 106 has been specifically excluded in the notification of implementation and it is not currently in force and yet to be notified by the concerned Ministry.
- (a) 106(1)
 - (b) 106(2)
 - (c) 106(3)
 - (d) 106(4)
- (vi) Punishment for committing affray under the BNS is_____.
- (a) one month
 - (b) three months
 - (c) four months
 - (d) six months
- (vii) Grievous hurt under BNS has been defined under Section _____.
- (a) 116
 - (b) 117
 - (c) 118
 - (d) 119

(viii) Assault cannot be caused by ____.

- (a) mere words
- (b) mere gestures
- (c) mere arguments
- (d) mere disagreements

(ix) When by putting any person in fear of injury, he is dishonestly induced by another to deliver property, it is ____.

- (a) Theft
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Dacoity

(x) Robbery is an aggravated form of ____.

- (a) Theft and Extortion
- (b) Dacoity and Extortion
- (c) Criminal Misappropriation of property
- (d) Criminal Breach of Trust

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What are the stages of crime ?
- (ii) Write a short note on 'doli capax'.
- (iii) Define Terrorist Act and its punishment.
- (iv) 'A' takes property belonging to 'Z' out of 'Z's possession in good faith, believing, at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. 'A' is not guilty of theft; but if A, after discovering his mistake, dishonestly appropriates the property to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section. Mention the section and ingredients of the offence.
- (v) Mention the essential elements of criminal breach of trust.

3. Discuss the essential elements of Criminal Liability. 12

Or

Define and explain the following expressions : $4 \times 3 = 12$

(a) Community Service

(b) Wrongful gain and Wrongful loss

(c) Common intention and Common object

4. Write the excusable offences which are incorporated under Chapter-111 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. 12

Or

Write the private defence against human body and property incorporated under Chapter-111 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

5. Discuss the provisions with regard to offences against Woman and Child under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. 12

Or

Define rape and various related provisions of rape and its punishment under BNS.

6. Discuss the provisions with regard to offences relating to the State under BNS. 12

Or

Discuss briefly on : **(any three)** 4×3=12

(a) Waging war

(b) Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray

(c) Offences against public servants

(d) Harboursing offences and its Punishments

(e) Public nuisance

(f) Defamation

7. What are the offences listed in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 against property ? Discuss them briefly. 12

Or

Distinguish between : (**any two**) 6+6=12

(i) Theft and Extortion

(ii) Robbery and Dacoity

(iii) Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust

(Indian Penal Code)

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×10=10
- (a) The Indian Penal Code is divided into _____ chapters. *(xxiii/xxiv/xxv/xxvi)*
 - (b) Section 84 of IPC is based on _____.
(Durham Rule/Mc.Naughton's Rule/Both/None of these)
 - (c) There is no limit of Private defence _____.
(a false statement/a true statement/partially true/partially false)
 - (d) For commission of dacoity, there should be at least _____ persons.
(five/six/seven/eight)
 - (e) Extortion is _____, when it is committed under fear of instant hurt.
(robbery/dacoity/Both/None of these)
 - (f) Criminal misappropriation of property has been defined under section _____ of IPC.
(403/405/402/406)
 - (g) Kidnapping under section 359 is of _____ types. *(2/3/4/None of these)*
 - (h) Doli incapax under the IPC refers to those who are below the age of _____ years.
(7/12/6/None of these)

(i) Common intention is a substantive offence. (*True/False/Partially true Partially false*)

(j) Punishment for Criminal Conspiracy is provided under section _____ of the IPC.
(*120A/120B/121/None of these*)

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Mens rea

(ii) Mistake of fact

(iii) Distinguish between abetment and conspiracy

(iv) When an unlawful assembly becomes riot

(v) Dowry death

3. Define crime. Discuss the various elements of crime under Indian Penal Code with examples. 12

OR

The fundamental principle of penal liability is that – ‘An act alone does not amount to crime, it must be accompanied by a guilty mind.’ Discuss and illustrate.

4. Explain mental incapacity and intoxication as general exceptions under the IPC referring to leading case laws. 12

OR

Define abetment and abettor under Indian Penal Code. What are the provisions for punishment if the act abetted is committed in consequence of abetment.

5. Elaborately discuss the offence of waging of war against the Government of India under the Indian Penal Code. Cite relevant case laws. 12

OR

Discuss the offences against public tranquility under the Indian Penal Code.

6. What are the explanations to section 299 of the Indian Penal Code and when does culpable homicide amount to murder ? Discuss. 12

OR

Distinguish between the following : 6+6=12

(a) Kidnapping and abduction

(b) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement

7. What is criminal misappropriation of property? How does it differ from criminal breach of trust? 'A' finds a rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs. 'A' picks up the rupee. Here criminal misappropriation has been committed by 'A' or not. Explain. 3+6+3=12

OR

Distinguish between : 6+6=12

- (i) Dacoity and Robbery
 - (ii) Theft and Extortion
-

Total number of printed pages - 4

63/9 (SEM-3) LLB301

2025

LAW

Paper Code : LLB301

(Indian Penal Code)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer : 1x10=10
- (a) The Indian Penal Code, 1860 came into enforcement on ____.
- (i) January 1, 1862 (ii) January 1, 1860
(iii) June 1, 1860 (iv) June 1, 1862
- (b) The fundamental principle of criminal liability is embodied in the maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*. This maxim was developed by ____.
- (i) Common Law Courts (ii) Equity Courts
(iii) The Indian Courts (iv) None of these.
- (c) Common intention implies ____.
- (i) Presence of common Knowledge
(ii) Common Object

- (iii) Pre-arranged Planning
- (iv) Similar intention
- (d) Section 76 and 79 of IPC provide the general exception of _____.
 - (i) Mistake of fact
 - (ii) Mistake of law
 - (iii) (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Negligence
- (e) Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code is based on the _____.
 - (i) Proximity Rule
 - (ii) Rule of Common Intention
 - (iii) M'Naghten Rule
 - (iv) Durham Rule
- (f) _____ of IPC deals with assaulting President, Governor, etc. with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.
 - (i) Section 121
 - (ii) Section 124
 - (iii) Section 124A
 - (iv) Section 121A
- (g) Punishment for attempt to commit suicide is laid down under section _____.
 - (i) Section 304
 - (ii) Section 305
 - (iii) Section 306
 - (iv) Section 309
- (h) Minimum number of persons required to commit 'Affray' is _____.
 - (i) Two
 - (ii) Three
 - (iii) Four
 - (iv) Five

(i) During the fight between the two ladies, 'A' and 'B', 'A' pulls 'B' by hair and removes some of her hair. 'A' is guilty of an offence of causing _____.

(i) Hurt

(ii) Grievous hurt

(ii) Assault

(iv) Battery

(j) When by putting any person in fear of injury, he is dishonestly induced by another to deliver property, it is _____.

(i) Dacoity

(ii) Extortion

(ii) Theft

(iv) Robbery

2. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

- (a) Definition of 'Offence' as per the Indian Penal Code.
- (b) Write a short note on - 'doli incapax'.
- (c) What is sedition under the Indian Penal Code?
- (d) Difference between Riot and Affray.
- (e) Wrongful restraint and Wrongful confinement.

3. Define Crime. Discuss the various elements of crime under the Indian Penal Code with examples.

2+10=12

Or

The fundamental principle of penal liability is that 'an act alone does not amount to crime, it must be accompanied by a guilty mind'. -Discuss.

12

4. Explain right of private defense under the Indian Penal Code with relevant case laws.

12

Or

Define abetment and abettor under IPC. What are the provisions for punishment if the act abetted is committed in consequences of abetment? Explain. $4+8=12$

5. Explain elaborately the offences against the State under the Indian Penal Code. 12

Or

What is unlawful assembly? Who can be said to be a member of an unlawful assembly? What punishment is prescribed for being a member of an unlawful assembly? $4+3+5=12$

6. What is hurt? Explain the circumstances under which hurt become grievous hurt. What do you mean by voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means? $2+8+2$

Or

What is kidnapping from lawful guardian? How does it differ from abduction? What are sources of the aggravate forms of this offence? Explain. $4+4+4=12$

7. Discuss in detail the concept of theft. When does theft and extortion amounts to robbery. Explain your answer with (he decided case laws. $6+6=12$

Or

Write notes on (any two): $6 \times 2 = 12$

- (a) Dacoity
- (b) Criminal Misappropriation of Property
- (c) Criminal Breach of Trust

2025

LAW

Paper Code : LLB301

(Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 36

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer : 1x10=10

(a) The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023 receive the assent of the President of India on _____.

(i) 15 August, 2023

(ii) 25 September

(iii) 30 October, 2023

(iv) 25 December, 2023

(b) _____ is a penalty which is introduced under section 4(f) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

(i) Capital punishment

(ii) Fines for minor offences

(iii) Community service

(iv) Imprisonment

- (c) Sexual intercourse by a man with or without consent of the women under years of age is treated as rape.
- (i) Section 12 (ii) Section 16
(iii) Section 18 (iv) Section 21
- (d) Dowry death is defined under section _____ of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- (i) 79 (ii) 80 (iii) 81 (iv) 82
- (e) Section _____ of BNS, an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age is not an offence.
- (i) 20 (ii) 21
(iii) 19 (iv) 22
- (f) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z, intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. In this case A has committed an offence of _____.
- (i) Theft
(ii) Criminal breach of trust
(iii) Criminal misappropriation
(iv) Mischief
- (g) To constitute the offence of affray there must be at least _____.
- (i) Two (ii) Three
(iii) Five (iv) Six
- (h) The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 has removed the term 'sedition' and replaced it with _____.
- (i) treason
(ii) criminal conspiracy
(iii) disaffection against the government
(iv) acts endangering to sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

(i) The punishment for mob lynching under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is_____.

(i) Imprisonment of 7 years and fine

(ii) Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine

(iii) life imprisonment or death penalty and fine

(iv) community service and fine.

(j) Section_____ of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 deal with criminal breach of trust.

(i) 314

(ii) 315

(iii) 316

(iv) 317

2. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

(a) Concept of crime and punishment.

(b) Whrit a short note on 'doli capax'?

(c) Define 'organized crime' under BNS.

(d) what new provisions have been introduced for cybercrime under BNS?

(e) Define robbery and dacoity.

3. Explain elaborately the general exceptions provided under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

12

Or

Discuss the provisions relating to the right of private defence against human body and property incorporated under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

12

4. Discuss the various forms of offences against women and child under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

12

Or

Define Rape. Explain the various provisions relating to rape and its punishment under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. 2+10=12

5. Discuss elaborately the offences relating against human body under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. 12

Or

Explain the following (any three) : 3x4=12

- (a) Terrorist act and its punishments.
- (b) Hurt and grievous hurt.
- (c) Wrongful restrain and wrongful confinement.
- (d) Kidnapping and Abduction

6. Discuss the various provisions with regard to offences against the State with the help of relevant cases. 12

Or

Discuss briefly on (any three): 3x4=12

- (a) Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray.
- (b) Offences against the Public Servants and its punishments.
- (c) Harboursing offences and its punishments.
- (d) Public Nuisance.

7. Explain in detail the various offences listed in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 against the property. 6+6=12

Or

What is Criminal Breach of trust? Discuss the various distinctions between criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust. 2+10=12