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Enrolment No:



UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Law of Crimes - I Semester: II

Program: LL.B. (Hons.)

Course Code: CLCC1026

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	со
Q 1	For abetment by conspiracy: A. A mere agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act is enough. B. Some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of an engagement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act.	2 CO1	
	C. There must be an intentional aid by one person to another for the doing of an offence.D. One person must instigate the other for the commission of an offence.		
Q 2	The cardinal principle of Criminal Law Nullum crimen sine lege, nulla poena sine lege means: A. No crime or punishment can exist without a pre-existing penal law B. A man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty C. Ignorance of law is no excuse D. An act must be accompanied by a criminal	2	CO1
Q 3	A an Indian citizen commits murder in America and makes good his escape to India.A. A can be prosecuted in India in any place where he is found	2	CO1

	B. A can only be prosecuted in America where the offence has been committed C. A cannot be prosecuted in India because the act was not committed in this country.		
	D. A can neither be prosecuted in America nor in India.		
Q 4	What are the elements of crime?	2	CO1
Q 5	Who drafted the Indian Penal Code, 1860?	2	CO1
	SECTION B		
0.1	(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)		
Q 6	A Soldier A fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer in conformity with the commands of the law. Has A committed any offence? Give relevant provision of law.	5	CO2
Q 7	Enumerate the circumstances, when the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death?	5	CO2
Q 8	Sumit cuts down a tree on Anil's ground with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Anil's possession without the consent of Anil. Sumit is prosecuted for the offence of theft. Sumit takes the defence that the offence of theft can be committed in respect of only movable property and as the tree is not movable property, he cannot be convicted for 'theft'. Is Sumit guilty of the offence of theft? Answer with reason.	5	CO3
Q 9	Write a short note on proximity test.	5	CO2
	SECTION-C		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 10	Critically analyse the law relating to rape on the false promise of marriage with the help of relevant provision and case laws.	10	CO3
Q 11	Analyse the criminal liability of an intoxicated person (both voluntarily and involuntarily intoxicated) under the Indian Penal Code with help of relevant provisions and case law. Or Appraise the law relating to constructive liability in Criminal Law. Distinguish between the words 'common intention' and 'common object' as they are used under Sec. 34 and Sec. 149 IPC.	10	СОЗ

	SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	Critically evaluate the law relating to kidnapping provided under Indian Penal Code, 1860 with the help of relevant provision and case laws. (15 Marks) X enticed a minor girl G of age 17 years 11 months out of lawful guardianship and kept her with him in a hotel in another city and later on deserted her. While G was loitering on the streets of that city, M took her with him to his village to look for her parents. G was finally recovered from his house by the police. Decide the criminal liabilities, if any, of X and M under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code, taking into account their respective roles and the circumstances surrounding the incident. (10 Marks)	25	CO4	
Q 13	"It is often said that there is a very thin but fine distinction between offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and Murder because the difference is merely the question of different degree of probality of death ensuing". Against this backdrop, evaluate the correctness of the above-mentioned statement and also mention the steps to carry out the distinction between these two categories of culpable homicide with the help of legal provisions and case laws.	25	CO4	