


<b>Name:</b> <b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<b>UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, December 2022</b>			
<b>Course: Law of Crimes I (Indian Penal Code)</b> <b>Program: BA. LL.B., BBA LL.B., B.COM LL.B.</b> <b>Course Code: CLCC 2002</b>		<b>Semester: III</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Which of the following Section defines and punishes Causing death by Negligence.-  (a) Section 304, IPC (b) Section 304A, IPC (c) Section 304 B, IPC (d) Section 305, IPC	2	CO1
Q 2	Which of the following punishments are provided under Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code:  A. Sentence of Death, Imprisonment for Life, Imprisonment for a term, Transportation for life, fine  B. Sentence of Death, Imprisonment for Life, Imprisonment for a term, Forfeiture of property  C. Sentence of Death, Imprisonment for Life, Rigorous Imprisonment, Transportation for life, Fine  D. Sentence of Death, Imprisonment for Life, Imprisonment for a term, Forfeiture of property, Fine	2	CO1
Q 3	Which of the following defence is based on the maxim Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non – excusat: A. Defence of Intoxication B. Defence of Insanity C. Defence of Mistake of Fact D. Both (A) and (B)	2	CO1

Q 4	In which of the following cases the Supreme Court decriminalized the Consensual homosexual activity: A. Joseph Shine v. Union of India B. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab C. Navtej Singh Jauhar v. Union of India D. Sakshi v. Union of India	2	CO1
Q 5	Which of the following Sections defines offence of 'Stalking' (a) Section 354A, IPC (b) Section 354B, IPC (c) Section 354C, IPC (d) Section 354D, IPC	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Define and explain the essentials of 'theft' also explain when theft becomes robbery.	5	CO2
Q 7	'Legal insanity' is not the same thing as 'medical insanity' and a case that falls within the latter category need not necessarily fall within the former. Further, the case where a murderer is stuck with an insane delusion is different from the case of a man suffering from organic insanity."	5	CO2
Q 8	Write a short note on Objective of Juvenile Justice Law in India.	5	CO2
Q 9	What are the circumstances in which the right to private defence of body extends to voluntarily causing death?	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	"To attract section 34 IPC, it is not necessary that each one of the accused must assault the deceased. It is enough if it is shown that they shared a common intention to commit the offence and in furtherance thereof each played his assigned role by doing separate acts, similar or diverse."  In the light of the statement critically analyse the law of joint liability as provided under S. 34 Indian Penal Code. Refer to the relevant case laws.	10	CO3
11	"Rape law in India has been tremendously amended and modified by the Criminal Law (Amendment) 2013 providing severe punishments for rape, aggravated rape etc."	10	CO3

	In the light of the statement, explain the essentials of crime of Rape as per the changed law and discuss the changes brought by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 in the rape law in India.		
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	Lalita, 16-year-old girl, left her parental home because of the ill-treatment of her step-mother. On way she met a friend Ankush from her school, to whom she narrated her story of sufferings. He persuaded her to return to her parents with the promise that he will contact her after he gets job. Radhika leaves her phone number and residential address with him. On his persuasion, Latika went back to her home. After a month or so, she called Ankit and was happy to know that he had got a job. Both of them decided to meet and at a meeting, Ankush promised to marry her. Finally, next day, she on her own decided to walk out of the house and directly proceeded to Ankush's house and started living with him. They eventually decided to marry, but before marriage could happen, Ankush was arrested on the complaint filed by the parents of Lalita for the offence of kidnapping under Sec. 361 IPC. Can he be punished under Sec. 363 IPC?	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 13	<p>Prateek Kumar, a sub inspector of Police in Dehradun, was appointed the Investigating officer for murder of Riya, a resident of Panditwari. Prateek Kumar investigated the case and during investigation, Prateek Kumar got to know about the possible involvement of Palash Singh. During the investigation Prateek Kumar found that Palash Singh had a previous enmity with the deceased Riya. Prateek Kumar went to the house of Palash Singh to arrest him for the murder of Riya. A verbal altercation took place between Prateek Kumar and Palash Singh and Prateek Kumar started shouting on Palash Singh.</p> <p>Palash Singh resisted arrest and when Prateek Kumar tried to arrest Palash Singh, Palash Singh got hold of a spear and to avoid his arrest, caused as many as eleven injuries on the arms and legs of the Prateek Kumar. Palash Singh then fled from the spot. Jujhar Singh was taken to hospital, but he died the next day due to those injuries. Doctor who conducted the postmortem examination deposed that the injuries were fatal injuries even though the same were caused on non-vital body parts.</p> <p>The accused Palash Singh was arrested for the murder of Prateek Kumar. Palash Singh took the plea of self-defense in the trial and said that he was provoked by Prateek Kumar and due to such provocation, he caused those injuries to Prateek Kumar therefore he should not be held liable for murder.</p> <p>In the light of the factual scenario, decide the liability of Palash Singh. Whether he should be held liable for murder of Prateek Kumar or not.</p>	<b>25</b>	<b>CO4</b>

	<p>Whether he would get the benefit of defence of private defence and exception of grave and sudden provocation in this case.</p> <p>If he is liable for murder, then according to you under which clause of Section 300, IPC he should be held liable. Decide in the light of statutory provisions and case laws.</p>		
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