


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, December 2023</b> <b>Course: Law of Crimes-I: Indian Penal Code</b> <b>Semester: III</b> <b>Program: BALLB/BBALLB/B. Com. LL.B (Hons.)</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Time : 03 hrs.</b></span> <b>Course Code: CLCC2002</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Max. Marks: 100</b></span>  <b>Instructions: All questions are compulsory.</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Who drafted the Indian Penal Code?	2	CO1
Q 2	Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 talks about.....	2	CO1
Q 3	Define the term assault under Indian Penal Code, 1860.	2	CO1
Q 4	Write the essentials of a crime.	2	CO1
Q 5	What is the punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and when no expressed provision for its punishment?	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Differentiate between kidnapping and abduction.	5	CO2
Q 7	Discuss the defence of insanity under the IPC. Take help of leading cases.	5	CO1
Q 8	Differentiate between the offence of hurt and grievous hurt.	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain the concept of abetment under Indian Penal Code, 1860.	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	<i>Mistake of fact is a legal weapon, which can be used, where accused succeeds to prove that he/she was mistaken to the existence of some facts or ignorant of the existence of such facts.</i> In the light of the statement, elucidate the concept of mistake of fact under Indian Penal Code, 1860.	10	CO3

Q 11	"A citizen has a right to say or write whatever he likes about the Government or its measures, by way of criticism or comment, so long as he does not incite people to violence against the Government established by law or with the intention of creating public disorder"- <i>Kedar Nath v State of Bihar, 1962 Supp 2 SCR 769</i> . In the light of this observation of the SC, write a critical comment on law of sedition in India.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	Ajay and Vijay got into an argument while playing cricket match. Ajay suddenly struck Vijay with his cricket bat and Vijay retaliated by forcefully hitting him on the head by the cricket ball that he was holding. The injury so inflicted caused brain haemorrhage in Ajay and he died soon afterwards. The doctor stated that the injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. A case was registered against Ajay under section 302 IPC.  Based on the facts cited above, discuss the criminal liability of Vijay citing relevant case law.	25	CO4
Q 13	(a) D finds a gold ring on a highway, picks it up and sells it immediately afterwards. (b) D takes a book from F with F's consent. He promises to return the book after a week. However, he sells the book and tells F that he has lost the book. (c) D meets V outside of his school and snatches his bag. When V started crying, D told him that he would return the bag in the evening if V visits him. (d) D tries to snatch V's wristwatch and in so doing, causes injuries to V. (e) D induces V to deliver Rs. one lakh to M under fear of injury to Y. Instead of M, by mistake V delivers the money to N.  Based on situations cited above, decide D's liability mentioning briefly the statutory provision and the relevant offence.	25	CO4