

ILLB Sem.-3 Examination**IL 203****Law of Crimes P-I (O)****November-2024****Time : 2-30 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 70**

Q-1 What are the various stages of crime? Explain with reference to relevant case law. [18]

OR

Q-1 (A) Explain the concept of Intra-Territorial and Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction with examples. How does the Indian Penal Code (IPC) extend its jurisdiction to cover crimes committed outside India? [10]

Q-1 (B) Differentiate between 'Common Intention' and 'Common Object' under IPC with the help of relevant illustrations. [08]

Q-2 Discuss the general Exceptions under the IPC with a focus on 'insanity' and 'intoxication' as defences to crime. Support your answer with case laws. [18]

OR

Q-2 (A) Explain the provisions related to offences against the State as per the IPC. How do these provisions help in maintaining national security? [10]

Q-2 (B) What are the offences against Public Tranquility? Discuss the distinction between 'unlawful assembly' and 'rioting.' [08]

Q-3 Discuss the different types of Punishment, explaining how they aim to balance retribution, deterrence, reformation, and societal protection. Illustrate your answer with relevant case laws and judicial interpretations. [18]

OR

Q-3 (A) Explain the offences related to elections under the IPC with relevant case laws [10]

Q-3 (B) Explain the offences Related to religion under the IPC. [08]

Q-4 (A) Short notes (Write any Two) [10]

- (1) Death Penalty: Judicial Approach and Constitutionality
- (2) Criminal Conspiracy
- (3) Offences by or relating to Public Servants
- (4) False Evidence

(P.T.O.)

Q-4 (B) Multiple choice questions (Attempt all)

[06]

1. Abetment of a crime under IPC can occur in which of the following forms?
 - a) Instigation
 - b) Conspiracy
 - c) Aiding
 - d) All of the above
 2. Which of the following sections in IPC addresses sedition?
 - a) Section 121
 - b) Section 124A
 - c) Section 125
 - d) Section 126
 3. Which of the following elements is essential for the crime of conspiracy under IPC?
 - a) Mere intention
 - b) Agreement between two or more persons
 - c) Completion of the crime
 - d) None of the above
 4. Which of the following sections provides for punishment for public nuisance?
 - a) Section 268
 - b) Section 290
 - c) Section 294
 - d) Section 300
 5. What distinguishes "Attempt" from "Preparation" in the stages of crime?
 - a) Attempt involves the mental planning of a crime, while preparation involves action.
 - b) Attempt involves direct action towards committing the crime, while preparation is the planning stage.
 - c) Both attempt and preparation are punishable under the IPC.
 - d) Preparation always leads to attempt, but attempt does not require preparation.
 6. Under IPC, how does the law treat an individual who acts in self-defence?
 - a) The individual is punished for the offense regardless of the circumstances.
 - b) The individual is exempt from punishment if the use of force is proportional and necessary for defense.
 - c) The individual must face trial even if acting in self-defense.
 - d) The individual is only exempt if the harm caused in self-defense is minimal.
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