



LAW OF CRIMES I (IPC)

AtArani Law Academy

Syllabus

1. Concept of Offence - Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
2. Introduction and Jurisdiction.
3. General Explanation.
4. General Exceptions.
5. Abetment.
6. Conspiracy.
7. Offences against the State : Waging War and Sedition.
8. Offence against the Public Tranquillity : Unlawful Assembly, Rioting and Affray.
9. Offence affecting the Human Body : Culpable Homicide, Murder, Suicide, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement, Assault, Criminal Force, Kidnapping, Abduction, Rape
10. Offences against Property : Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Misappropriation of property, Breach of Trust, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Trespass.
11. Offences relating to marriage.
12. Cruelty by husband or relatives of Husband.
13. Defamation.
14. Attempt.

WE OFFER CLASSES REGARDING



+91 81004 26311 CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION

**ENROLL
NOW!**



JOIN US ON





PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPERS

FULL MARKS: 80

2024 - LAW OF CRIMES – I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five questions.

1. (a) Act itself does not constitute a crime. Explain with reference to the Indian Penal Code.
(b) Mention some of the mental elements that play a significant part in criminal law with reference to certain offences in the Indian Penal Code. (12+4)
2. (a) Distinguish between mistake of fact and mistake of law.
(b) Do you think “Insanity” is a good defense? Discuss the relevant section with case laws. (8+8)
3. Who could be the offenders under section 498A of the IPC and how ‘cruelty’ has been defined therein? Justify your answer with the help of relevant case laws. (16)
4. (a) What are the main ingredients to constitute an offence of sedition with the current position of law?
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of sedition and waging war against the Government of India. (6+10)
5. (a) Discuss the difference between ‘Injury as is likely to cause death’ and ‘Injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death’ as mentioned in Sections 299 and 300 of IPC.
(b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under section 300 of IPC? (10+6)
6. (a) What imputations concerning a person amount to defamation?
(b) What are the defences to a charge of defamation? (8+8)





7. Write short notes on (any four) : (4×4)

- a) Dolincapax
- b) Cheating
- c) Mischief
- d) Abettor
- e) Unnatural Offence
- f) Rape
- g) Dowry Death
- h) Extortion

8. Distinguish between (any four) : (4×4)

- a) Kidnapping
- b) Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
- c) Robbery and Dacoity
- d) Common intention and common object
- e) Criminal trespass and housebreaking
- f) Criminal force and assault
- g) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
- h) Rioting and affray

9. (a) What are the main ingredients of the offence of grievous hurt?

(b) Distinguish between hurt and grievous hurt. (8+8)

10.(a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly under section 141 of the IPC.

(b) Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in committing an offence by the members of an unlawful assembly with a common object? (10+6)



AtArani Law
Academy

ADMISSIONS OPEN NOW!
JOIN OUR SEMESTER BATCHES

✓NOTES | ✓SUGGESTIONS | ✓MOCK TESTS



8100426311

CONTACT HERE
FOR ADMISSION



JOIN US ON



+91 81004 26311

CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION

2023 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five questions

1. Explain the doctrine of '*actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*'. (16)
2. (a) Explain 'Crime' with suitable examples. (6)
(b) What are the different stages of crime? - Discuss with suitable illustration. (10)
3. Discuss inter-territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction of the Indian Penal Code. (16)
4. (a) Write a short note on '*Doli in capax*'. (8)
(b) Do you think a child of 11 years can commit an offence? - Justify your answer with the help of relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code. (8)
5. (a) What is Homicide? (4)
(b) Distinguish between 'culpable homicide amounting to murder' and 'culpable homicide amounting to murder.' (12)
6. Distinguish between any two of the following:
(a) Common Intention and Common Object.
(b) Cruelty and Dowry Death.
(c) Kidnapping and Abduction.
(d) Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.
7. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to the right to private defence of body as well as property in detail. (10)
(b) Indicate the limits within which the right to private defence should be exercised. (6)
8. (a) What is theft and what are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft?
(b) 'A' being on friendly terms with 'B' goes into 'B's library in 'B's absence and takes away a book without 'B's express consent for the purpose of reading it. Was he committed theft?
(c) 'P' dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, 'S' removes the furniture without the consent of anybody. Was he committed theft?
(d) 'X' finds a gold ring lying on the high road, not in possession of any person. 'X' takes it silently. Was he committed theft? [7+3+3+3]
9. (a) "Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion." – Discuss.
(b) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z', unless 'Z' gives him money. He thus, induces to give him money. What offence has 'A' committed?
(c) 'A' puts 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt and induces 'Z' to sign and deliver



the papers to 'A'. 'Z' signs and delivers the papers to 'A'. What offence has 'A' committed?

(d) 'A' meets 'Z' and 'Z's child on a high road. 'A' takes the child and threatens to fling it down unless 'Z' delivers his purse. 'Z' in consequence delivers his purse. What offence has 'A' committed?

[7+3+3+3]

10. Write short notes on any two of the following: (8×2)

- (a) Defamation
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Dacoity
- (d) Criminal Breach of Trust

2022 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of '*actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea*'. What are the cases in which the doctrine of '*mens rea*' does not apply? (10)
(b) What are the different stages of crime? - Discuss with suitable illustration. (6)
2. (a) What are the provisions under the Indian Penal Code, regarding intra-territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction? (8)
(b) What kind of offences have been excluded from the operation of the IPC? (4)
(c) A citizen of India has committed adultery in England, which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? - Give reasons for your answer. (4)
3. (a) Write a short note on '*Doli in capax*'. (8)
(b) Do you think a child of 11 years can commit an offence? - Justify your answer with the help of relevant provisions of the IPC. (8)
4. (a) Explain the principle of '*necessity*' as a defence under IPC. (8)
(b) Explain the doctrine of '*insanity*' as a defence under IPC. What is Medical Insanity and Legal Insanity? (8)
5. (a) Discuss the provisions relating to the right of private defence of body as well as property in detail.
(b) Indicate the limits within which the right of private defence should be exercised. (6)





6. Distinguish between any two of the following: (8×2)
 - (a) Cruelty and Dowry Death.
 - (b) Kidnapping and Abduction.
 - (c) Common Intention and Common Object.
 - (d) Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.
7. (a) What is *homicide*? (4)
(b) Distinguish between '*culpable homicide amounting to murder*' and '*culpable homicide not amounting to murder*'. (12)
8. (a) What are the crimes against women? State the changes introduced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, in respect of Rape Law. (10)
(b) Do you think that various amendments made in respect of rape law till date are sufficient to eradicate this social evil? (6)
9. (a) What is theft and what are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? (7)
(b) 'Z' dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, 'A', removes the furniture without the consent of anybody. Has he committed theft? (3)
(c) 'A' finds a gold ring lying on the high road, not in possession of any person. 'A' takes it silently. Has he committed theft? (3)
(d) 'X', being on friendly terms with 'Z', goes into 'Z's library in 'Z's absence and takes away a book without 'Z's express consent for the purpose of reading it. Has he committed theft? (3)
10. Write notes on any four of the following: (4×4)
 - (a) Defamation
 - (b) Extortion
 - (c) Unlawful Assembly
 - (d) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
 - (e) Criminal Misappropriation of Property
 - (f) Criminal Breach of Trust

2021 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of '*actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea*'. What are the cases in which the doctrine of *mens rea* does not apply?
(b) What are the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial jurisdiction? [8+8]





2. (a) Explain 'Crime' with suitable examples. How many parties of crime are there?
(b) What are the different stages of crime? - Discuss with suitable illustration. [4+4+8]
3. (a) What are the essential conditions for the application of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code? Does Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code create a substantive offence?
(b) Explain the doctrine of '*necessity*' as a defence as mentioned in Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code. [8+8]
4. (a) '*Ignorantia facti doth excusat, Ignorantia Juris non excusat*' - Discuss with suitable illustration.
(b) What do you mean by 'Doli Incapax'? Can a child of 8 years commit any offence? [8+4+4]
5. (a) What is *Homicide*? What are the cases of lawful homicide and unlawful homicide?
(b) Distinguish between '*culpable homicide amounting to murder*' and '*culpable homicide not amounting to murder*'. [4+5+7]
6. (a) What are the main ingredients of the offence of '*Grievous Hurt*'?
(b) Distinguish between '*Hurt*' and '*Grievous Hurt*'. [8+8]
7. (a) What is theft and what are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft?
(b) 'A' finds a gold ring lying on the high road, not in possession of any person. 'A' takes it silently. Has he committed theft?

(c) 'X', being on friendly terms with 'Z', goes into 'Z's library in 'Z's absence and takes away a book without 'Z's express consent for the purpose of reading it. Has he committed theft?
(d) 'Z' dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, 'A', removes the furniture without the consent of anybody. Has he committed theft? [7+3+3+3]
8. (a) '*Robbery is an aggravated form of the theft or extortion*' - Discuss.
(b) 'A' meets 'Z' and 'Z's child on a high road. 'A' takes the child and threatens to fling it down unless 'Z' delivers his purse. 'Z' in consequence delivers his purse. What offence has 'A' committed?

(c) 'A' puts 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt and induces 'Z' to sign and deliver the paper to 'A'. 'Z' signs and delivers the paper to 'A'. What offence has 'A' committed?





(d) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z', unless 'Z' gives him money. He thus, induces 'Z' to give him money. What offence has 'A' committed? [7+3+3+3]

9. (a) Who could be the offenders under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code? How has 'Cruelty' been defined therein? Explain your answer with the help of relevant case laws and detail provisions of law.
(b) Distinguish between 'Cruelty' under Section 498A and 'Dowry Death' under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code. [8+8]
10. Write notes on any two of the following: [8+8]
(a) Rape
(b) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust
(c) Kidnapping and Abduction
(d) Defamation

2019 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of *Mens rea*. How far is this doctrine applicable to offences under the Indian Penal Code? [10]
(b) Discuss the right of private defence of property. [6]
2. (a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly under Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code. [8]
(b) A with the intention of murdering Z instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. In consequence of the abetment, does that act in absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. What offence has A committed? [8]
3. (a) What is *Kidnapping*? Distinguish between *Kidnapping* and *Abduction*. [4+8]
(b) Discuss the crime of *Adultery*. [4]
4. (a) Discuss *Doli Incapax*. [6]
(b) Explain the *Doctrine of Insanity* as a defence under Indian Penal Code with decided cases. [10]
5. (a) What are the essential ingredients to bring a charge under Section 304B of IPC? [8]
(b) Compare Section 304B of IPC with Section 498A of IPC with reference to cruelty. [8]
6. (a) For which crimes is death the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with reference to relevant provisions of





- law. [10]
(b) When is hurt said to be *grievous hurt*? [6]
7. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute the offence of theft? [10]
(b) A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. Decide what offence A has committed. [6]
8. (a) Every murder is culpable homicide but every culpable homicide is not murder - Discuss.
(b) Discuss the essential elements of *defamation*. [10+6]
9. Write short notes on: [4×4]
(a) Mistake of fact.
(b) Sedition.
(c) Common Intention.
(d) Criminal Conspiracy.
10. Distinguish: [4×4]
(a) Riot and Affray.
(b) Dacoity and Robbery.
(c) Kidnapping and Abduction.
(d) Common Intention and Common Object.

2018 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding Extra-territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [8]
(b) What kind of offences have been excluded from the operation of the IPC? [8]
2. (a) Explain the doctrine of *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*. [10]
(b) Do you consider that the *Doctrine of Mens Rea* is wholly out of place in so far as Indian Penal Code is concerned? [6]
3. Write short notes on the following: [4×4]
(a) Fraudulently
(b) Wrongful Gain and Wrongful Loss
(c) Special Law
(d) Mischief
4. (a) What are the main ingredients to constitute an offence of sedition? [8]
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of sedition and waging war against the Government. [8]





5. (a) State the circumstances under which death can be caused as a right of private defence of body as well as property. [10]
(b) 'A' enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. But 'Z' in good faith, taking 'A' for a housebreaker, stabs 'A'. 'Z' by attacking 'A' under a misconception commits no offence. Do you consider that 'A' has, in the given circumstances, any right of private defence against 'Z'? Give reasons for your answer. [6]
6. Distinguish between: [4×4]
(a) Common Intention and Common Object
(b) Hurt and Grievous Hurt
(c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust
(d) Kidnapping and Abduction
7. (a) How can the reputation of a person be harmed under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code?
(b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to:
(i) Publication of truth for public good?
(ii) Opinion on merits of public performances?
8. (a) Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion - Discuss. [10]
(b) State how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC. [6]
9. (a) Distinguish between *Murder* and *Culpable Homicide*. [8]
(b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code? [8]
10. (a) What are the different types of custodial rape as mentioned in the clause (2) of Section 376 of the IPC? [8]
(b) What punishment can be defined under Section 376 of the IPC? [8]

2017 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [12]
(b) An Indian Citizen commits adultery in England which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
2. (a) Explain *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*.
(b) Mention some of the mental elements that play a significant part in criminal law with reference to certain offences in the IPC. [8]
3. (a) Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion - Discuss. [8]
(b) State how an attempt to commit an offence is punishable under the IPC. [8]





4. Distinguish between *Mistake of Fact* and *Mistake of Law*. Do you think *Insanity* is a good defence? Discuss the relevant section in detail. [8+8]
5. State the five common objects of unlawful assembly u/s 141 of IPC. Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in committing an offence by the members of unlawful assembly with a common object? [8+8]
6. What are the main ingredients of the offence of *Grievous Hurt*? Distinguish between *Hurt* and *Grievous Hurt*. [8+8]
7. Who could be the offenders under section 498A of IPC and how *Cruelty* has been defined therein? Justify your answer with relevant case laws and detail provisions of law. [16]
8. Write short notes on: [4×4]
 - (a) Fraudulently
 - (b) Sedition
 - (c) Rape
 - (d) Homicide
9. Distinguish between: [4×4]
 - (a) Robbery and Dacoity
 - (b) Kidnapping and Abduction
 - (c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust
 - (d) Common Intention and Common Object
10. For which crimes is death the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with relevant provisions of law. [16]

2016 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) What kind of offences have been excluded from the operation of the Indian Penal Code?
(b) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [3+10]
(c) An Indian citizen commits adultery in England which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? Give reasons. [3]
2. (a) Specify the offences against which the Right of Private Defence can be exercised. [8]





- (b) Indicate the limits within which the Right of Private Defence should be exercised. [8]
3. (a) *Ignorance of the law excuses no one* - explain with a suitable example. [8]
(b) Explain the Doctrine of Necessity as a defence as mentioned in Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code. [8]
4. (a) State the five common objectives of an unlawful u/s 141 of IPC. [10]
(b) Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in committing an offence by the members of an unlawful assembly with a common object? [6]
5. Distinguish between (any two): [8+8]
(a) Adultery and Rape
(b) Kidnapping and Abduction
(c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust
6. (a) How can the reputation of a person be harmed under Section 499 of IPC? [8]
(b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to:**
(i) Publication of Trust for Public Good.
(ii) Opinion on merits of Public Performances.
7. (a) What are the essential ingredients to bring a charge u/s 304B of IPC? [8]
(b) Compare Section 304B with Section 498A of IPC with special reference to cruelty. [8]
8. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]
(a) Mistake of Fact.
(b) Sedition.
(c) Rioting.
(d) Dacoity.
(e) Common Intention.
(f) Person.
(g) Voluntarily.
9. (a) What are the exceptions of Section 300? [8]
(b) Distinguish between Culpable Homicide and Murder. [8]



AtArani Law
Academy

ADMISSIONS OPEN NOW!
JOIN OUR SEMESTER BATCHES

✓NOTES | ✓SUGGESTIONS | ✓MOCK TESTS



8100426311

CONTACT HERE
FOR ADMISSION



Page | 12



@ataranilaw.academy

JOIN US ON

www.ataranilaw.academy



+91 81004 26311

CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION



10. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? [6]
(b) What offences, if any, have been committed by 'A' in the following cases? [5+5]
(i) 'A' found a ring lying on the High Road, not in the possession of any person. 'A' took the same.
(ii) 'A' takes an article belonging to 'Z' out of Z's possession without Z's consent. With the intention of keeping it but obtains money from 'Z' as a reward for its restoration?

2015 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Explain the doctrine of '*Actus non facit reum nisi sit rea*'. [8]
(b) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial jurisdiction of Indian courts. [8]
2. (a) What are the main ingredients to constitute an offence of Sedition? [6]
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of Sedition and Waging War against the Government of India. [10]
3. (a) Discuss the difference between '*injury as is likely to cause death*' and injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death as mentioned in Section 299 and 300 of IPC. [10]
(b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under Section 300 of IPC? [10+6]
4. Distinguish Between: [4×4]
(a) Kidnapping and Abduction.
(b) Robbery and Dacoity.
(c) Common Intention and Common Object.
(d) Rape and Adultery.
5. (a) "*Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is justified by law or who by reason of mistake of facts and set of law in good faith, believes himself, to be justified by law in doing it.*" Explain the above provision as an exception to criminal liability and draw a distinction between mistake of law and mistake of fact. [10]
(b) Explain the Doctrine of Insanity as a defence as mentioned in Section 84 of Indian Penal Code. Refer to decided cases. [6]
6. (a) What imputations concerning a person amount to defamation? [8]
(b) What are the defences to a charge of defamation? [8]



7. (a) Write a short note on Doli Capax. [6]
(b) Do you think a child of 11 years can commit an offence? Justify your answer with the help of relevant provision of Indian Penal Code. [10]
8. (a) State the circumstances under which death can be caused as a Right of Private Defence of body as well as property. [10]
(b) Write a short note on Dowry Death. [6]
9. (a) What are the main ingredients of the offence of Grievous Hurt? [12]
(b) Distinguish between Hurt and Grievous Hurt. [4]
10. (a) Who could be the offenders under section 498A of IPC and how 'Cruelty' has been defined therein? Justify your answer with the help of relevant case laws and detail provisions of law. [12]
(b) Is there any defence available against the charge of 498A? Identify the short comings of this section in your own words. [6]

2014 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Discuss the provisions under the Indian Penal Code regarding extra-territorial jurisdiction of Indian Courts. [12]
(b) An Indian citizen commits adultery in England, which is not an offence in that country. Can he still be tried in India? Give reasons for your answer. [4]
2. (a) "*Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it.*" Illustrate, with reference to the relevant provisions of the Code. [10]
(b) "*Ignorantia Juris non excusat.*" Analyse the above maxim. [6]
3. (a) Specify the offences against which the Right of Private Defence can be exercised. [10]
(b) Indicate the limits within which the Right of Private Defence should be exercised. [6]
4. (a) State the five common objects of an unlawful assembly under Section 141 IPC. [10]
(b) Do you consider that active participation is an essential element in





- committing an offence by the members of an unlawful assembly with a common object? [6]
5. (a) Explain the principle of 'Necessity' as a defence under Indian Penal Code. [8]
(b) Does Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code create a substantive offence? [10+6]
6. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of theft? [10]
(b) What offences, if any, have been committed by A in the following: [6]
(i) A, intending to murder Z, takes a gun and loads it.
(ii) A fires the gun at Z and by such firing wounds him. What offence, if any, has A committed? Give reasons for your answer. [10+6]
7. Write short notes on any four of the following: [4×4]
(a) Dishonesty.
(b) Fraudulently.
(c) Valuable Security.
(d) Wrongful Gain and Wrongful Loss.
(e) Auto and Illegal Omission.
8. Distinguish Between: [4×4]
(a) Adultery and Rape.
(b) Hurt and Grievous Hurt.
(c) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
(d) Kidnapping and Abduction.
9. (a) How reputation of a person may be harmed under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code? [8]
(b) What are the defences available in a case of defamation relating to:**
(i) Publication of truth for public good. [3]
(ii) Comment on merits of court cases and conduct of witnesses. [3]



10. (a) For which crime is death the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with reference to relevant provisions of law. [10]
- (b) Explain the offence of cruelty to married women and relatives of husband. Give the relevant provisions of law. [6]



WE OFFER CLASSES REGARDING



 **+91 81004 26311** CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION

ENROLL NOW!

Page | 16



@ataranilaw.academy

JOIN US ON

 www.ataranilaw.academy 

 **+91 81004 26311**
CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION