

LAW OF CRIMES I

AtArani Law Academy

SYLLABUS

(Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)

1. Concept of Offence: Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
2. Introduction to criminal law, jurisdiction and Punishments.
3. General explanations and general Exceptions.
4. Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy and Attempt.
5. Offences against Woman and Child.
6. Offences affecting the Human Body.
7. Offences against the State.
8. Offences Relating to Elections.
9. Offences against the Public Tranquillity.
10. Offences By or Relating to Public Servants.
11. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.
12. Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.
13. Offences Relating to Religion and property.
14. Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation.

The above issues are to be studied with special reference to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and relevant case laws on the subject.

WE OFFER CLASSES REGARDING



8100426311 CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION

ENROLL NOW!

Page | 1



@ataranilaw.academy

JOIN US ON

www.ataranilaw.academy



+91 81004 26311
CONTACT HERE FOR ADMISSION

2025 | 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 to which the doctrine of mens rea does not apply? [8]
(b) Explain the right of 'Private Defence'. [4]
2. (a) What are the provisions under the Indian Penal Code, regarding extra-territorial jurisdiction? [8]
(b) What is abetment? What are the various methods by which abetment is possible? [12]
3. (a) A instigates B to murder C but B refuses to do so. Has A committed any offence? If so, what? [4]
(b) What are the acts against which no right of private defence can be exercised? Under what circumstances the right of private defence of person may extend to causing death? [12]
4. (a) What is homicide? What are the cases of lawful homicide and unlawful homicide? [8]
(b) Distinguish between 'Culpable homicide amounting to Murder' and "Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder." [8]
5. (a) 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]
(b) Explain the principle of 'Necessity' as a defence under Indian Penal Code with relevant case laws. [10]



6. (a) What is Kidnapping? Distinguish between Kidnapping and Abduction. [12]
(b) Explain the crime of 'Adultery'. [4]
7. (a) "Robbery is an aggravated form of the theft or extortion." - Discuss. [10]
(b) Explain the essential elements of defamation. [4]
8. Distinguish (any four): [4×4]
(a) Hurt and Grievous hurt.
(b) Criminal misappropriation and Criminal breach of Trust.
(c) Criminal force and Assault.
(d) Cruelty and Dowry death.
(e) Attempt and Preparation.
9. (a) Define 'Criminal Conspiracy'. When is an act considered as an 'Accident' so as to be covered under Section 80 of the Indian Penal Code? [4+6]
(b) When an unlawful assembly becomes a riot? [6]
10. Write short notes on (any four): [4×4]
(a) Dishonestly
(b) Fraudulently
(c) Common object
(d) Insanity
(e) Gang rape
(f) Sedition.



2024 | Law of Crimes I (The Indian Penal Code)

Answer any five Questions

1. (a) Act it self does not constitute a crime. Explain with reference to the I.P.C. [12]
(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. [4]
2. (a) Distinguish between mistake of fact and mistake of law. [8]
(b) Do you think "Insanity" is a good defence? Discuss the relevant section with case laws. [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 current position of laws? [6]
(b) Analyse the scope and contents of the offences of sedition and waging war against the Government. [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 Sec. 299 and 300 of IPC. [6]
(b) What are the five exceptions to the offence of murder under section 300 of IPC? [10]
6. (a) What imputations concerning a person amount to defamation? [8]
(b) What are the defences to a charge of defamation? [8]

Page | 4



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) Kidnaping and Abduction.
- (b) Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.
- (c) Robbery and Dacoity.
- (d) Common Intention and Common Object.
- (e) Criminal Trespass and House Breaking.
- (f) Criminal Force and Assault.
- (g) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.
- (h) Rioting and affray.

**9. What are the main ingredients of the offence of Grievous Hurt?
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. [10]**
- (b) Do you consider that the active participation is an essential
element in committing an offence by the members of an unlawful
assembly with a common object? [6]**



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 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 provision 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 right to private defence of body as well as property in detail. [10]
(b) Indicate the limits within which the right to private defence

Page | 6

should be exercised. [6]

8. (a) What is theft and what are the main factors necessary to constitute an offence of that?
- (b) 'A' being on friendly terms with 'B' goes into 'B's library in 'B's absence and take 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 the 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 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: [8x2]

- (a) Defamation
- (b) Grievous Hurt
- (c) Rape
- (d) Unlawful Assembly

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

Answer any five Questions

1.(a) Explain the doctrine of "actus non-facitrecum 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 not on 'Doit in cupax'. [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 right of private defence of body as well well as property in detail.

(b) Indicate the limits within the right of private should be exercised. [6]



6. Distinguish between any two of the following: [8x2]

- (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 amendment made in respect of rape law till date 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 absence and takes away a book without, 'Z's express consent for the purpose of reading it. Has he committed theft? [3]

10. Write a notes on any four of the following: [4x4]

- (a) Defamation.
- (b) Constructive Possession.
- (c) Wrongful gain and wrongful loss.
- (d) Unlawful Assembly.

- (e) Criminal Conspiracy
(f) Robbery.

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 to 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 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 facit doctum 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' liberty 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 high road. 'A' takes the child, and threatens to flog 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 delivers 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 gives him money. He thus, induces 'Z' to give him money,

why 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 short 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 this doctrine is 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 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. B in consequence of the abetment, does that act in absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. what offence A has 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 death is the punishment that must be awarded under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss with reference to relevant provisions of law. [10]
(b) When hurt is said to be grievous hurt? [6]
7. (a) What are the main factors necessary to constitute an 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) Adultery and Rape.
- (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 if '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 seditions 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, attacks '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 reputation of a person may 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 and the punishable provided therefor? [8]
(b) How has Gang rape been defined in 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'. Mention some of the mental elements that play a significant part in criminal law with reference to certain offences in the IPC. [8]
(b) Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion - Discuss. [8]
3. (a) 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 cases laws and detail provision 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 death is 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 the law excuses no one' explain with 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.

Page | 18

6. (a) How reputation of a person may 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]
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 he 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.
(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 person 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 defence 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 shortcomings of the section in your own words. [6]