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21 (7) IPC 7.1

2020

(Held in 2021)

INDIAN PENAL CODE

Paper : 7.1

Full Marks : 56

Time : 2½ hours

(Both groups are compulsory)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

GROUP-A

1. Choose the correct option : $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code _____ . (creates a substantive offence/ is a rule of evidence)

(b) Under section 45 of the Indian Penal Code, "life" denotes _____. (life of a human being / life of an animal / life of both human and animal)

Contd.

- (c) The Indian Penal Code provides for _____ types of punishments.
(three/six/five)
- (d) In case of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with fine only, an offender who is sentenced to pay a fine exceeding Rs. 100/-, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed _____.
(Four months/six months)
- (e) General exceptions to criminal liability under the Indian Penal Code are contained in _____. *(chapter III/ chapter IV).*
- (f) Accident as an exception under the Indian Penal Code has been dealt with in _____. *(sec 77/sec 82/sec 80)*
- (g) Assault or use of criminal force on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty is provided under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code.
(355/344/354)

2. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What do you mean by — “*Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*”? 2

- (b) Define dowry death under the Indian Penal Code. 2
- (c) Define assault under the Indian Penal Code. 3
3. Discuss briefly common object and common intention under the Indian Penal Code. 7

Or

Explain briefly the concept of private defence under the Indian Penal Code.

4. Discuss briefly the law relating to 'Rioting' and 'Promoting' enmity between different classes. 7

Or

Discuss briefly the law relating to hurt and grievous hurt under the Indian Penal Code.

GROUP-B

5. (i) A and B commit the murder of C but there was no prearranged plan between them in this regard. Can A and B be convicted for the murder of C under sections 302/34 of IPC. Give reasons and mention case law. 7

Or

Z, under the influence of madness attempts to kill A . Has A the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane ? Give reasons and mention case law.

- (ii) A instigates B to cause C a grievous hurt by means of a spear, but instructs him not to kill C. B in attempting to cause hurt kills C. Whether A can be convicted ? Give reasons for your answer and mention case law. 7

Or

A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z with the intention that they may be found in that box and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. What offence, if any has been committed by A ?

6. (i) X was driving a car containing stolen property. It was detected by Y, a police officer, who managed to hang to the car while it was being furiously driven by X. Eventually, Y was thrown off in the middle of the road and was run over by another car causing fatal injuries. Y died. X is charged with the

offence of murder of Y. His contention is that he had no intention either to cause any serious injury to Y or to kill him. What offence, if any has been committed by X ? Give reasons for your answer and mention case law. 7

Or

A threw acid on the face of B, a young girl. What offence, if any has been committed by A under the Indian Penal Code ?

(ii) A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z, intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to Z's crop. What offence, if any has been committed by A under the Indian Penal Code? 7

Or

A says of a book published by Z, "Z's book is foolish. Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent. Z must be a man of impure mind." What offence, if any has been committed by A under the Indian Penal Code ?