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University of Lucknow

LL.B. (Integrated) Five Years Degree Course

Second Year – Third Semester Examination, 2026

QUESTION BANK

Model Question Papers – 5 Sets (Set A – Set E)

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE) – 4 Credits

Time : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 75

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

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Unit	Topic Coverage
I	Introduction of Criminal Law; Extent and Operation of the IPC; Definition of Crime and its Fundamental Elements; Stages of a Crime - Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Commission; Essentials of Attempt; Impossible Attempt; Attempt and Preparation Distinguished
II	General Explanations and Exceptions (Sections 76-106) - Constructive Joint Liability; Mistake, Judicial and Executive Acts, Accident, Necessity; Infancy, Insanity, Intoxication, Consent, Good Faith; Private Defence
III	Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Sections 107-114; 120-A, 120-B) - Abetment: Definition and Essentials; Conspiracy: Definition, Types and Essentials
IV	Theories of Punishment - Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive, Expiatory and Reformative Theory; Punishment under the IPC - Fine, Life Imprisonment, Death Sentence

This question bank contains five model question papers (Set A to Set E), each with ten unified 15-mark questions balanced across all four units of the syllabus, prepared for practice ahead of the University of Lucknow B.A. LL.B. (Integrated Five Years Degree Course) Second Year, Third Semester Examination.

Compiled for internal examination preparation and practice.

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University of Lucknow

LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year Third Semester Examination, 2026

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE)

[SET – A]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Explain the concept and definition of crime, and discuss the fundamental elements that must be present for an act to constitute a crime under the Indian Penal Code, 1860. **[15]**

Q.2. Discuss the extent and operation of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and examine the territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction conferred upon it. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the general exceptions provided under Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code and discuss the underlying rationale for excusing certain acts that would otherwise amount to offences. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the doctrine of mistake of fact as a general exception under Sections 76 and 79 of the Indian Penal Code, and examine why mistake of law does not similarly excuse criminal liability. **[15]**

Q.5. Explain the defence of judicial and executive acts under the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the extent of protection available to judges and public servants acting in the discharge of their official duties. **[15]**

Q.6. Define abetment under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the essential ingredients that must be established to constitute the offence of abetment. **[15]**

Q.7. Discuss the different modes of abetment recognised under the Indian Penal Code, namely abetment by instigation, by conspiracy and by intentional aid, explaining each with suitable illustrations. **[15]**

Q.8. Examine the liability of an abettor under the Indian Penal Code where the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and discuss whether the abettor's liability differs from that of the principal offender. **[15]**

Q.9. Discuss the various theories of punishment recognised in criminal jurisprudence, namely the deterrent, retributive, preventive, expiatory and reformative theories, explaining the underlying philosophy of each. **[15]**

Q.10. Critically examine the deterrent theory of punishment and discuss its effectiveness as an object of criminal justice administration in modern society. **[15]**

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LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year Third Semester Examination, 2026

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE)

[SET – B]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Explain the various stages in the commission of a crime, namely intention, preparation, attempt and commission, and discuss how these stages are treated differently under criminal law. **[15]**

Q.2. Discuss the essential ingredients of an attempt to commit an offence, and examine the tests laid down by courts to distinguish an attempt from mere preparation. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss the defence of accident under Section 80 of the Indian Penal Code, and examine the essential conditions that must be satisfied for an act to be excused as accidental. **[15]**

Q.4. Explain the doctrine of necessity under Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the circumstances in which an act done to prevent greater harm may be excused despite causing some harm. **[15]**

Q.5. Discuss infancy as a general exception under Sections 82 and 83 of the Indian Penal Code, and examine the different degrees of criminal responsibility attached to children of different age groups. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the concept of abetment by conspiracy under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, and distinguish it from the substantive offence of criminal conspiracy under Section 120-A. **[15]**

Q.7. Explain the punishment prescribed under the Indian Penal Code for abetment of offences, and discuss how the punishment varies depending on whether the abetted act is actually committed. **[15]**

Q.8. Define criminal conspiracy under Section 120-A of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the essential ingredients that must be proved to establish the existence of a criminal conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the retributive theory of punishment, tracing its historical origin in the principle of 'an eye for an eye', and discuss the extent to which this theory continues to influence modern sentencing policy. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the preventive theory of punishment, and examine how disablement of the offender is sought to be achieved through punishments such as imprisonment and forfeiture of licence. **[15]**

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LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year Third Semester Examination, 2026

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE)

[SET – C]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Distinguish between preparation and attempt with the help of decided case law, and explain why mere preparation is generally not punishable while an attempt is. **[15]**

Q.2. Examine the doctrine of impossible attempt under criminal law, and discuss whether a person can be held liable for attempting to commit an offence that was factually impossible to complete. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the defence of insanity under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the McNaghten Rules as applied by Indian courts in determining unsoundness of mind. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss intoxication as a general exception under Sections 85 and 86 of the Indian Penal Code, and distinguish between voluntary and involuntary intoxication in terms of their effect on criminal liability. **[15]**

Q.5. Explain the defence of consent under Sections 87 to 92 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the limitations placed by law on consent as a valid defence to an otherwise criminal act. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the punishment for criminal conspiracy under Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, and examine how it differs depending upon the gravity of the offence that is the object of the conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.7. Examine the doctrine that the agreement itself is the gist of the offence of criminal conspiracy, and discuss whether an overt act in furtherance of the agreement is necessary to complete the offence. **[15]**

Q.8. Distinguish between abetment and criminal conspiracy under the Indian Penal Code, bringing out the essential differences in their definition, ingredients and the stage at which each offence is complete. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the expiatory theory of punishment and examine its emphasis on repentance by the offender as a mode of atonement for the wrong committed. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the reformative theory of punishment, and examine the extent to which the modern Indian criminal justice system has incorporated reformative measures such as probation and parole. **[15]**

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LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year Third Semester Examination, 2026

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE)

[SET – D]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. A, intending to kill B, mixes what he believes to be poison into B's drink, but the substance is in fact a harmless powder due to a mistake by the shopkeeper who sold it to A. Examine, with reasons, whether A can be convicted of an attempt to murder, applying the doctrine of impossible attempt. **[15]**

Q.2. X points a loaded pistol at Y with the intention of killing him and pulls the trigger, but the pistol misfires due to a mechanical defect. Identify the precise stage of crime reached by X's conduct and discuss his criminal liability, if any, under the Indian Penal Code. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss the meaning and scope of acts done in good faith as a general exception under the Indian Penal Code, and examine its relationship with the defences of accident and necessity. **[15]**

Q.4. P, a boy aged six years, picks up a knife and injures his playmate while imitating a scene from a film, without any understanding of the nature of his act. Examine P's criminal liability, if any, referring to the relevant general exception relating to infancy. **[15]**

Q.5. Q, a security guard, while cleaning his service revolver which he genuinely and reasonably believes to be unloaded, pulls the trigger and the weapon discharges, injuring a bystander. Discuss Q's liability, if any, referring to the general exceptions of accident and mistake of fact. **[15]**

Q.6. Discuss the different types of criminal conspiracy that may exist under the Indian Penal Code, and examine the evidentiary difficulties commonly faced by the prosecution in proving a conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.7. A persuades B, his employee, to set fire to A's own warehouse so that A may claim insurance money, and B does so accordingly, destroying the warehouse. Identify the mode of abetment involved and discuss the criminal liability of A and B under the Indian Penal Code. **[15]**

Q.8. C and D secretly agree to forge official documents in order to defraud a bank, and although the forgery is never actually carried out because the plan is discovered beforehand, discuss whether C and D can nevertheless be held liable for criminal conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.9. Examine the kinds of punishment prescribed under Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the object and scope of the punishment of fine as a mode of penal sanction. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the punishment of imprisonment for life under the Indian Penal Code, and examine the legal position regarding remission and commutation of a sentence of life imprisonment. **[15]**

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LL.B. (Integrated) Second Year Third Semester Examination, 2026

LAW OF CRIMES-I

Paper : LB-304 (CORE)

[SET – E]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :– Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Critically examine the significance of mens rea in criminal law and discuss how the requirement of a guilty mind operates at each stage of the commission of an offence, from intention to actual commission. **[15]**

Q.2. Discuss the object, scope and general structure of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and examine its significance as the principal general criminal code applicable in India. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the doctrine of private defence of person and property under Sections 96 to 106 of the Indian Penal Code, and discuss the limitations placed upon the exercise of this right. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the circumstances in which the right of private defence of the body extends to causing the death of the assailant, and examine the safeguards built into the law to prevent abuse of this right. **[15]**

Q.5. R finds S, a complete stranger, suddenly attacking her with a knife in a dark alley, and in the course of defending herself, R strikes S with a heavy object causing his death. Discuss whether R can claim the right of private defence, and the limits within which such a right may lawfully be exercised. **[15]**

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Q.6. E, F and G enter into an agreement to commit a dacoity at a jewellery shop, and in pursuance of this agreement E procures weapons while F arranges a vehicle, before the plan is abandoned. Examine the criminal liability, if any, of E, F and G for criminal conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.7. H instigates I to give false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and I, acting upon such instigation, does give false evidence resulting in the wrongful conviction of an innocent person. Discuss the liability of H as an abettor and the mode of abetment involved. **[15]**

Q.8. Examine the doctrine of common intention and constructive joint liability, and discuss the extent to which it overlaps with, or differs from, liability arising under the law of abetment and criminal conspiracy. **[15]**

Q.9. Examine the constitutionality and continued relevance of the death sentence as a form of punishment under the Indian Penal Code, with reference to the doctrine of 'rarest of rare cases' evolved by the courts. **[15]**

Q.10. Compare and contrast the deterrent and reformative theories of punishment, and discuss which of the two better serves the objectives of criminal justice administration in a modern welfare state such as India. **[15]**

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