



## **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

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SUBJECT NAME- LAW OF CRIMES**

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## **LECTURE-24**

## **ABETMENT**

### **[SEC-107-120]**

#### **Meaning of Abetment**

In common parlance, the word '*abet*' signifies help, co-activity and support and incorporates within its ambit, illegitimate reason to commit the crime. So as to bring an individual abetting the doing of a thing under any of the conditions specified under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, it isn't just important to demonstrate that the individual who has abetted has participated in the means of the transactions yet additionally has been associated with those means of the transaction which are criminal.

#### **Abetment under the Indian Penal Code**

Abetment is constituted by:

1. Instigating a person to commit an offence; or
2. Engaging in a conspiracy to commit it; or
3. Intentionally aiding a person to commit it.

The offense of abetment by instigation relies on the intention of the individual who abets and not upon the act which is finished by the individual who has abetted. The abetment might be by instigation, connivance or purposeful aid as given under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. However, the words articulated in an angry state or omission without any intention cannot be termed as instigation.

For an individual to be called liable for Abetment, and so as to proceed against an individual for a criminal offense under Section 107, prosecution must claim the component of mens rea. Negligence or carelessness can't be named to be abetment in order to punish the liable, according to the arrangement of penal laws.

So as to establish abetment, the abettor must have appeared to "deliberately" support the commission of the wrongdoing. In such a case we need to just prove that the wrongdoing charged couldn't have been done without the association as well as intervention of the supposed abettor isn't sufficient with the prerequisites of Section 107.

When we talk about a sting operation which is typically carried out in public interest, it must be noted that the same is done by instigating the accused.

Thus the person in question, who is generally honest, is tricked into carrying out a wrongdoing on the confirmation of secrecy and confidentiality of the transaction bringing up the potential issues with respect to how such a victim can be considered in-charge of wrongdoing, which he would not have done had he not been given the assurance. In such conditions, should the individual, i.e., the sting administrator be held criminally liable for commission of the offense? This is a bewildering question when there is a claim that the sting administrator is asserted to have committed the abetment of the offense.

The Supreme Court in Rajat Prasad v. C.B.I saw that a wrongdoing does not stand crushed or exonerated just in light of the fact that its benefit extends to the general public at large.

Suppose an individual failed to prevent an offense from taking place, so the inquiry emerges as to whether this failure will add up to Abetment or not. This situation of law later has been attested by the Supreme Court, which anyway held that even though he isn't an accomplice, the Court would even now need proof on material specifics, as he is the main observer of the wrongdoing and as it is dangerous to hang the accused on his sole declaration, except if the Court feels persuaded that he is talking reality.

Such confirmation need not, be that as it may be, on the subject of the actual commission of the offense; what the law requires is that there ought to be such support of the material piece of the story connecting the person who is blamed with the wrongdoing as will assure a reasonable man that the man can be viewed as an honest person and his statement can be relied upon. Often, abetment may also consist of a passive assistance.

For example, in a case where the accused was found with a spear on the scene of the fight, his participation in the fight was proved. It was immaterial whether or not they actually made use of their weapons, they were still held liable for the injuries caused to the defendant party.

In the case of Tuck v. Robson, a publican( the person who manages a pub or a bar) by not making any effort to make his customers leave the premises after the pub was closed, was said to have aided the crime of abetment of consumption of the liquor after the hours in which it was permitted. Similarly, let's talk of a situation wherein an owner of a car who was not driving on that particular instance and had entrusted the task of driving the car to his friend that day. The friend was involved in driving in a very haphazard manner and the owner of the car was charged with abetment because he had failed to stop the driver from indulging in such driving.

On having analysed the law, It was seen that an act involving any sort of assistance or inducement was needed in order to book a person for abetment. Thus if we talk about a case wherein mere abstention from preventing an offence is said to have happened, it is generally not considered enough in order to book a person for abetment. But in a case where a person is in direct control of the conduct of the other person and then he fails to prevent the other person from committing the offence, it will constitute abetting.

The aforementioned provision of law hypothesizes the presence of one, who perpetrated the offense. It is important to talk about, in a nutshell, the ramifications of the articulation 'Perpetrator'. For the most part

it is clear who the culprit is, he is the person who, with the significant mens rea, shot the deadly shot in the homicide, or indulges in sexual intercourse or appropriates the property in robbery. Obviously, there can be more than one perpetrator, as where two men by their joint violence murder the other individual.

Two individuals may likewise be joint culprits, where each with the relevant mens rea does acts which together comprise an adequate representation of the actus reus of an offense; for instance, in an offense including driving, A and B have been held both to drive, where A was inclining over and controlling the steering while B worked the foot pedals the gears. On the off chance that an individual makes use of an innocent agent so as to obtain the commission of an offense, that individual, not the agent, is the culprit, despite the fact that he is absent at the location of the wrongdoing and does nothing with his very own hands.

An innocent agent is one who performs the actus reus of an offense yet is himself lacking responsibility, either by reason of inadequacy or infancy or in light of the fact that he needs mens rea or has a safeguard, for example, pressure.

A striking case of innocent agency is the case where a girl, following up on her mom's guidelines, gave some powder to her dad to calm his cold. Obscure to the little girl, it was a toxic substance and consequently the father died.

It was held that the mother was the culprit of the wrongdoing since the little girl who was coming up short on the mens rea, was an innocent agent by means of whom, the mother had carried out the wrongdoing. Obviously if, as the report takes note of, the little girl had realized that the powder was poison, she would have been blameworthy as culprit and the mother as an accessory.

A bribe-giver is an accessory, just when he gives it with the aim of acquiring some favour which was not possible to acquire by legitimate means, yet the person who offers it to aid detention of a crime is not an accessory, the important mens rea being missing. People giving unlawful gratification under stress, dread and compulsion are not accomplices.

It isn't vital for each situation that the key wrongdoer put up at the same trial must be indicted for the offense charged, before the abettor can be sentenced for abetment of that offense. Each case must be decided keeping in mind its own set of facts.

By and large, the facts demonstrate that there can be no conviction for abetment when the prosecution has neglected to substantiate the commission of the essential offense, but conviction of the abettor for his act of abetment would be perfectly justified, even when the principal offender is acquitted, provided the evidence on record satisfactorily establishes that the offence was committed in consequence of abettor's act of abetment.

A case may arise in which, on the evidence of the same witness, whose evidence has been found to be insufficient for the conviction of the principal offender, the conviction of the abettor would be quite proper.

So far as the principal offender is concerned, the same evidence may be suffering from an infirmity from which it may not suffer so far as the abettor is concerned, and in such a case, though the Court may have acquitted the principal offender by giving him the benefit of doubt, it would be perfectly justified in convicting the abettor, by reason of the fact that the same considerations which applied to the principal offender do not apply equally to the case against the abettor.

### MCQs-

i. What is an 'inchoate' offence?



A form of preventative criminalisation



An offence where D fails to commit an intended crime



A form of constructive liability



A form of terrorism offence

ii. The common law offence of incitement has been abolished. What new law replaces it?



Fraud



Encouraging or assisting an offence



Conspiracy



Section 8 Accessories and Abettors Act 1861

iii. D satisfies the actus reus of attempts where she acts beyond mere preparation towards the commission of a crime, or where she...



intends to commit the principal offence



acts in preparation only, but the offence she is preparing to commit is particularly serious



acts beyond mere preparation on the facts as she believed them to be



completes the principal offence

iv. The mens rea for murder requires D to intend to kill or cause serious bodily harm. What is the mens rea for attempted murder?



Intention to kill or cause serious bodily harm



Intention to kill

- ☐ Intention to cause serious bodily harm
- ☐ Recklessness as to killin

**v. Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment is dealt under-**

- A. Section 109 of IPC
- B. Section 110 of IPC
- C. Section 111 of IPC
- D. Section 112 of IPC