

**HONS. 03 / 009 / 19**

**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2019**

**LAW OF CRIMES-II**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**All Questions Carry 10 Marks**

**UNIT I**

1. "In all murders there is culpable homicide, but all culpable homicides are not murders." Bring out the differences between sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**OR**

2. Amal gives a kick to Raju, who had an enlarged spleen. As a result of the kick the spleen ruptures and Raju had to be admitted in hospital for a month and was under great pain. What offence has Amal committed? Amal claims that he did not know of Raju's condition and only wanted to kick him to vent his anger and claims that his act would not have caused this effect on any normal person. The victim claims otherwise. What difference (if any) does knowledge of Amal of the diseased condition of Raju make in him being charged differently? Discuss.

**UNIT II**

3. Discuss in detail the offence of theft and its punishment under the Indian Penal Code. How is it different from the offences of extortion and robbery?

**OR**

4. What are the ingredients of the offence of robbery under the Indian Penal Code, 1860? When does
  - a. Theft become robbery
  - b. Extortion become robbery

### **UNIT III**

5. A, in support of a just claim which B has against C for fifty thousand rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard C admit the justice of B's claim. What offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 has A committed? Analyse the same with its ingredients and punishment.

**OR**

6. Examine in detail the various offences involving negligence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

### **UNIT IV**

7. Critically examine the reasonableness and legality of offences against state as provided in the Indian Penal Code.

**OR**

8. "Sedition laws in India seem to be vaguely worded and arbitrarily applied". Critically examine the sedition laws in India in light of its alleged misuse to silence critics.

### **UNIT V**

9. Examine in detail the offence of dowry death under Indian Penal Code, 1860 with its ingredients and relevant case laws.

**OR**

10. "The scope of adultery as an offence under IPC is limited to adultery committed with a married woman, and the male offender alone has been made liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend up to five years, or with fine or with both. The change brought about by Joseph Shine judgment in this regard is very critical as law seems to distance itself from pseudo-moral state interventions." Critically examine adultery laws in India in light of recent judicial pronouncements in this regard.

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