

HONS.03/16/01

B.A. LL.B., (Hons) DEGREE THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2016

LAW OF CRIMES-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Answer ALL questions. All questions carry TEN marks.

(5 x 10=50)

1. "Culpable homicide" is a genus, and "murder" is the species. All "murders" are culpable homicides but not vice versa (*Narasimha Chellan vs State of Orissa*, 1997 1 OLR 243). Bring out the differences between culpable homicide and murder under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

OR

2. What constitutes the offence of kidnapping under the Indian Penal Code? Analyse the ingredients of the offence and distinguish it from the offence of abduction.
3. Discuss in detail the offence of theft and its punishment under the Indian Penal Code. How is it different from the offence of extortion?

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
5. A, in support of a just claim which B has against C for ten 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 the various offences involving negligence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
7. "There is no doubt that the offence of waging war was inserted in the Indian Penal Code to accord with the concept of levying war in the English Statutes of treason. The illustration to section 121 itself makes it clear that 'war' contemplated by Section 121 is not conventional warfare between two or more hostile nations involving military operations." Discuss the offences against state as provided for in the Indian Penal Code.

OR

8. Critically examine the sedition laws in India.
9. "Where death of the girl had occurred within few months of marriage and there was clear, cogent evidence of prosecution witness that shortly before deceased had committed suicide, demand of dowry was made." (*State of Andhra Pradesh vs Raj Gopal Asawa*, AIR 2004, SC 1933). Examine in detail the offence of dowry death under Indian Penal Code, 1860

OR

10. "The act of adultery is a crime which breaches the marriage vows and is detrimental to public morals." Critically examine adultery laws in India.

\* \* \* \* \*