

4. (a). (i) State the provisions of I.P.C. dealing with its extra-territorial operation. What is the difference between extra-territorial operation and extradition? 5

4(a). (ii) Decide the following with reasons:—An Indian commits adultery in England which is not an offence there. He returns to India. Can he be punished under Section 497, I.P.C. in India? 5

3(a). Discuss the right of the Private Defence of Body with reference to its ambit, extent and limitations. 10

2. (b) Mr. 'A', a chronic heart patient was drawn into a political debate with 'B' and in the course of arguments 'B' looked at him fiercely and said that "people like him should be hit till they are dead". Hearing this 'A' suffers a heart attack and dies on the spot. Discuss the liability of 'B'. Argue for the State also. 10

2. (a) (ii) 'P' with a known background of sleep-walking, got up from sleep one night, walked to the garage while asleep and drove away his car in that condition for quite some distance. He halted the car at his brother-in-law's place, entered the room where his brother-in-law was asleep and gave a hard blow to him, thereby severely injuring him. In a prosecution for attempt to commit murder 'P's lawyer pleads "non-insane automatism", on the basis of which he seeks an acquittal. Decide. Do you think that this case should be dealt with under Section 84, I.P.C. ? Examine the criminal liability of P. 5

2. (b) (ii) 'A' thief enters 'B's house and open his safe. 'B' raises an alarm and the thief beats a retreat, while the thief is still in the house, 'B' fires at him and kills him. What offence has been committed by 'B' ? 5

3. (a) (i) Ramesh finds crop sown by him being damaged by Dinesh. Without making any effort to approach the Police for help, in order to protect the property and to avoid further damage, Ramesh attacked and caused injury to Dinesh. In the fight which ensued Dinesh inflicted knife wounds on Ramesh, which caused his death. Has Dinesh committed any offence ? Give reasons. 5

1. Section 149, I.P.C. which is declaratory of the vicarious liability of the members of an unlawful assembly for acts done in prosecution of common object of that assembly, or for such offence as they know was likely to be committed in prosecution of common object, has been a subject to a great many judgments. Elaborate it referring to decided cases? What is the difference between principles as contained in Section 34, I.P.C. and Section 149, I.P.C.? 15



Q.1. Answer the following:

(a) By a notice, the High Court calls upon 'X' to appear before the Court. 'X' hide himself from service of notice and also intentionally prevents the process server from lawful affixing of such notice at a conspicuous place. What offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been committed by 'X'?

Q.1. 'A' landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within limits of his estate, willfully misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the falling down from unusual height. 'A' is guilty of which offence defined under Indian Penal Code and on conviction 'A' can be sentenced to what extent?

3. (b) (ii) A Court issues summons to 'Z'. To avoid the summon 'Z' absconds. State the offence with reference to section of the Penal Code committed by 'Z'. 5

4. (b) 'A' is charged under Section 242 of the Indian Penal Code with having been "in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit." He challenges his conviction on the ground that there was error in the charge because the word "fraudulently" was omitted. Decide. 10

1(c) 'A' is an Owner-cum-Manager of a hotel situated at the bank of a lake. The sewerage of the hotel is having opening in the lake and that corrupts the water of the lake. In result, the water become less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used. What offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been committed by 'A'?

2. (b) (i) 'A' buys milk from 'B' knowing that it contains water, in order to have 'B' prosecuted for selling adulterated milk. What offence has 'A' committed ? 5

Q.2. (a) Distinguish between culpable homicide and causing death by rash or negligent act.

2(b) 'A' promises to 'B', his student, who is 17 years of age to marry her and induces her to cohabit with him. He has given her false assurance of marriage and also fraudulently gone through certain ceremonies of marriage making 'B' to believe that she was a lawfully wedded wife of 'A'. Later 'A' refused to recognise her as his wife. What offence is committed by 'A' and why? Give reasons for your answer.



2 (c) An army Jawan 'X' who was away from his home for the last two years, requested his senior 'y' for leave, which 'Y' refused. Annoyed at this, 'X' fired two shots at 'Y', one shot hitting 'Y' beneath the knee of the right leg as a result of which he fell down. 'X' fired another shot which hit 'Y' at the upper left arm. 'Y' died after ten days. Discuss the Liability of 'X'.

Q.2. Discuss the provisions prescribed under Indian Penal code relating to voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid.

Q.6.A Hindu girl 17 years of age, studying in XII th standard under the care and protection of her parents was living with them. She was having intimacy with a shopkeeper running a shop near her house. One day the girl left her house and went to the shopkeeper and asked him to take her away permanently. The shopkeeper took her away to several places. Later on, he was arrested under Section 363 of Indian Penal Code. State whether the shopkeeper can be convicted. Answer giving reasons with reference to legal provision.

Q.5. (a) 'R', a girl, refused to marry her boyfriend 'S', resulting into his depression. 'N', a friend of 'S', suggested him to take revenge with an intention that 'S' will come out of stock, 'N' provides 'S' a bottle of liquid believing it as acid. 'S' mistook 'P' to be 'R' in darkness and threw the liquid on 'P', causing rashes on her face, which later resulted into serious injuries. The investigation revealed that it was not acid but was a concentrate of fungicide. Decide the Criminal Liability of 'S' and 'N' in this case.

5(b) “Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed without premeditation, in a sudden fight in the heat of passion.” Critically examine the statement with leading case law.

5(c) 'A' shakes his fist at 'B', intending or knowledge it to be likely that he may thereby cause 'B' to believe 'A' is about to strike 'B'. What offence 'A' has committed upon 'B'

3(b). A group of six adult persons from Allahabad consisting of five men namely A, B, C, D, E and one girl namely F, went to attend an Adventure Camp in Darjeeling. Another group of five men had also gone there from Kanpur with similar purpose. One evening when the Allahabad Group was enjoying a campfire, the Kanpur Group after seeing the girl from a distance came over there and started passing lewd and obscene sexually coloured remarks on the girl. The Allahabad Group protested against the same but the eve-teasing continued unabated. 'A' said to the eve-teasers that they should better go and misbehave with their own sisters. Getting (enraged) at such remarks of protest, the Kanpur Group jointly assaulted upon 'A' by kicks and fists. In response to this 'B' picked up a half brick lying there and using the same caused thereby simple injuries to one of the men of Kanpur Group namely 'K'. Similarly 'C' also picked up the brick and threw it on the Kanpur Group causing fracture of arm to another of them namely 'L'. The other two men of Kanpur Group namely 'M' and 'N' were pushed back by 'D' and 'E' by force as a result of which they collided with the forest rock which was just behind them resulting in one fracture each on their heads. During the course of all these happenings 'A' of Allahabad Group received multiple simple injuries. Meanwhile in the same process one of the men of Kanpur Group namely 'O' pulled down 'E' on the ground, gave him repeated fists blows and while doing so he also kept abusing 'E' calling him all sort of filthy names. 'E' somehow managed to wriggle out from the grip and picked up a knife lying there and gave repeated blows to Kanpur man 'O' on his chest and continued that act of stabbing till the Kanpur man died. Keeping in view the events which took place as have been described above, please answer the following questions:—(i) Critically examine and discuss whether the Allahabad Group as such or any of its members is or are guilty of committing any offence or offences? Discuss the liability of each individual member of both the groups and give reasons for holding them guilty or not guilty. (ii) Whether there will or there will not be any connecting nexus of liability in between different members of the Allahabad Group? Whether the act done by 'E' shall make A, B, C, D and F accountable and liable for the same? If yes, why? If not, why? 20

4(b) “A” knowing that he is likely to cause the death of a pregnant woman, does an act which, if it caused the death of a woman, would amount to culpable homicide. The woman is injured, but does not die; but the death of an unborn child with which she is pregnant is thereby caused. What offence ‘A’ has committed under the Indian Penal Code? Answer with reasons. 10



1. (a) Define kidnapping and abduction. Distinguish between them. 10

1. (b) A Hindu girl 17 years of age, studying in XII Standard under the care and protection of her parents was living with them. She was having intimacy with a shopkeeper running a shop near her house. One day the girl left her house and went to the shopkeeper, and asked him to take her away permanently. The shopkeeper took her away to several places. Later on he was arrested under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. State whether the shopkeeper can be convicted. Answer giving reasons with reference to legal provision. 5

1. (c) A 13-year-old girl went to see a fair with her maternal uncle. Due to heavy crowd in the fair, she was separated from her maternal uncle. She could not remember even the address of her house. One person enticed her and took her away to his house. At his residence he made preparations for the marriage of this girl with his son. In the meantime this person was arrested by police. Will he be convicted for kidnapping? Answer with reasons referring to legal provisions. 5

3. Explain the legal effect of Section 375, I.P.C. after its latest amendment on Section 377, IP.C. with reference to, the decision of the Apex Court in the case of Suresh Kumar Kushal v. Naz Foundation, 2014 (1) SCC Page 1. 10

4. Discuss the criminal liability of a Medical Practitioner in a matter arising out of alleged negligence as explained by the Supreme Court in the case of Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab and another, reported in (2005) 6 SCC 1. 10

1. (a) State the essential ingredients of the offence of “dowry death” ? How it differs from the offence of “abetment of suicide”? Answer referring to relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act. 10

1. (b) An army Jawan 'X' who was away from his home for the last two years, requested his senior 'Y' for leave, which 'Y' refused. Annoyed at this, 'X' fired two shots at Y, one shot hitting Y beneath the knee of the right leg as a result of which he fell down. 'X' fired another shot which hit Y at the upper left arm. Y died after ten days. Discuss the liability of 'X'. 10

3 (a) Distinguish between culpable homicide and causing death by rash or negligent act. 10



3. (b) 'A' promises to 'B' his student, who is 17 years of age to marry her and induces her to cohabit with him. He has given her false assurance of marriage and also fraudulently gone through certain ceremonies of marriage making 'B' to believe that she was a lawfully wedded wife of 'A'. Later 'A' refused to recognise her as his wife. What offence is committed by 'A' and why? Give reasons for your answer. 10

1. (a) What is a 'murder' and how it is different from culpable homicide not amounting to murder? Mention relevant sections of I.P.C. and case law in support of your answer. 10

1. (b) (i) 'A' was surrounded by 'X', 'Y', 'Z' and four unknown persons, who were all armed with lathi, Axe, and Gandasa. All the aforesaid persons launched an attack on 'A', who sustained a fracture of the parietal and frontal bones of skull with other numerous injuries which all cumulatively could have caused his death and was hospitalized for a month. State offences, which have been committed by the accused persons.

1. (b) (ii) 'X', with an intention to murder 'Bs hatched a conspiracy with 'Ys, purchased a pistol which cartridges and both of them went to the house of 'Bs at night, but they were caught by the gatekeeper at the gate itself. What offences, if any, have been committed by them? State reasons in support of the answer. 10

2. (a) (i) 'M' was stopped in the way by five persons 'A', 'B', 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. All of them started beating 'M'. Sustaining injury 'M' fell down on the ground. While escaping, 'Z' took away the purse of 'M'. What offence/offences has/have been committed by 'A' and 'Z'? Explain with reference to relevant sections of I.P.C.

2. (a) (ii) A gang of ten persons entered into a house and started looting the property. House owner resisted looting of his property and therefore, while escaping, one of the persons shot dead the house owner. Explain what offence has been committed by the culprits? What can be the maximum sentence that can be imposed on the accused? 10

3. Discuss the following problems and state what offence of, if any, accused is guilty in each of the following cases : (a) 'A' a constable tried to apprehend the accused, the latter aimed and fired a gun from a very close range at the thigh of the constable thereby causing an injury, which in the opinion of the doctor was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The constable died as a result of injury received by him. Of what offence is the accused guilty? Give reasons. (b) 'A' is lawfully arrested by 'B' a bailiff. 'A' is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest and kills 'B'. (c) 'A', 'B' and 'C' are charged under Section 302/34, I.P.C. 'A' had a sharp edged weapon and the other two 'B' and 'C' chased the deceased person. Discuss whether a case under Section 302/34, I.P.C. is made out against 'B' and 'C'? What offence each has committed? What defence is available to 'B' and 'C'? (d) 'A' entered the house of 'B' with the intention of committing theft. 'B' and other members of his family surrounded and attacked 'A' with lathis. Finding life in danger 'A' whipped out a revolver and fired causing the death of 'B'. Is 'A' guilty of murder under Section 302 of I.P.C.? 20

2. (a) What is the test of grave and sudden provocation and state the extent to which it may mitigate the responsibility of the accused for the offence of murder? Answer referring to decided cases and illustrations. 15



2. (b) 'X' was in desperate poverty and tried to persuade his wife to go to her mother's house. She refused and said that if 'X' insisted it was better that she was killed. After asking her two three times if she did not want to leave 'X' cut her with pen knife and killed her. Whether 'X' is liable criminally and if yes, for what offence?  
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3. Distinguish between any two of the following:-- 10(a) Kidnapping and abduction.(b) Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.(c) Simple hurt and grievous hurt.(d) Culpable homicide and murder.

1. (a) 'A', student of 1st year of Graduation along with three friends 'B' C and D were coming back to the home, in the early hours of 1st January, 2005 after attending a New Year Party. All of them were in an inebriated condition. 'A' was on the wheels, 'B' was on side seat while 'C' and 'D' were sitting at the back seat. Loud music was on in the car. Suddenly they found a police party having parked their Gypsy jeep in the middle of the road and a policeman waving them to stop the vehicle and they instead of stopping the vehicle accelerated the car to a high speed of 100 km., as a consequence of which two of the policemen were knocked down and killed. One policeman was dragged for almost ten metres before 'B', 'C' and 'D' got down and removed the body away from the car. The car sped away. The blood stains on the car were washed by all the four and, thereafter, the car was also got dented and painted. All the boys were arrested and sent for trial for an offence under Section 304/34 and 201/34, I.P.C.. The defence took the plea that it is case of 304A, I.P.C. at best against 'A' and 201, I.P.C. against 'B' to 'D'. Write a judgment deciding criminal liability of all of them.

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1. (b) (i) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' conspired to kill 'X'. They stole a car and drove to 'X's house to kill but in the way 'A' fell ill and remained seated in the car. Rest of the accused B, C, D, E murdered 'X'. For what offences accused can be charge-sheeted and prosecuted ? 5

1. (b) (ii) 'A' joined a party with a loaded gun and there in the midst of the party started indiscriminate firing killing 'Y' without any intention. What offence has been committed by 'A' ? 5

2. (a) (i) Where a constable who had a loaded but defective gun with him wanted to arrest an accused who was going on a bullock cart, by climbing on the cart and there was a scuffle between him and accused and in course of which the gun went off and killed the constable. Whether accused is guilty of culpable homicide or murder or none of them ?

3 (a) (ii) The Forest Department had information about the operations of the Forest Mafia. On the day of the occurrence, Ram, a conscientious forest guard, caught 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' felling Sal trees without permit. Failing to escape, they confronted Ram and inflicted grave injuries on his legs and arms from blunt side of axe. They used the blunt side of the axe for inflicting two injuries on the head as well. Ram was found dead the next day. The post-mortem report revealed that death resulted on account of shock and haemorrhage due to ante-mortem injuries. Discuss the offence for which 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' can be prosecuted. 5

3. (b) (i) Where a Hindu woman left her husband's house with her minor daughter, and went to the house of 'A', and on the same day the daughter was married to 'B', the brother of 'A' without the father's consent. Whether 'A' is guilty of any offence and if yes then under which section of I.P.C. ? 5



1(b) 'A', a middle-aged man, had affair with a married lady 'B' living in his neighborhood. 'A' threatens 'B' to publish their intimate photographs unless 'B' gives him Rs. 5 lacs. What offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been committed by 'A'?

1(d) 'A' makes an attempt to steal some, utensils by breaking open the, almirah placed in a store of a hotel. On opening the almirah, he finds that there are no utensils. What offence 'A' has committed and for what he is guilty under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

5(d) A and 'B' are joint owners of a car. 'A' without informing 'B' takes the car out of 'B's possession and sold that for a consideration of Rs.5 lac. 'A' utilized this money for renovating his house. What offence 'A' has committed.

5(e) 'X' makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open the box, but there is no jewel in it. What offence 'A' has committed?

2. (a) Discuss the law relating to criminal intimidation. In what way extortion is different from criminal intimidation ? 10

2(b) (i) 'A' removed ornaments from a dead body and kept it with him. What offence has been committed by 'A'.

2. (b) (ii) 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' broke into a house during the night. 'A' and 'B' carried instruments useful for house breaking, 'C' and 'D' carried knives and 'E' a revolver. As 'C' was snatching a gold chain forcibly from an inmate, another inmate 'P' pointed a gun on him. Before 'P' could shoot, 'E' shot him dead. All the intruders escaped with the golden chain and other ornaments. Outside the house a neighbour 'N' attempted to catch hold of 'D' but 'D' killed him by stabbing. What are the offences for which these five may be charged? Is it possible to plead the right of private defence with respect to killing of 'P'? 10

Q.3. In *Joseph Shine v. Union of India*, AIR 2018 SC 4898, the Supreme Court of India struck down section 497 of the Indian Penal Code and also Section 198(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Discuss the background and the reasons given by the Supreme Court to do so.



Q.4. Discuss the provisions relating to “Defamation” as described under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code.