

LUKMAAN IAS

...Lead with Edge...

SPACE FOR TEACHER'S REMARKS

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Categories	Below average	Average	Good	Better	Outstanding
1. Understanding of questions:			✓		
2. Conceptual Understanding			✓		
3. Structure of answer:		✓	✓		
4. Content of answer:			✓		
5. Presentation:			✓		

6. Any other remarks:-

You have done it, especially
in writing traditional
part.
write & work on philosophical
part to cross 300 marks

SECTION A

Q1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : 10 x 5 = 50

(a) Distinguish between the offence of theft and extortion.

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Theft :- S. 378 defines theft.

The ingredients of theft are as follows :-

- i) Taking dishonestly
- ii) Out of Possession
- iii) Without his consent (The person who has the lawful possession)
- iv) Movable Property.

Extortion :- S. 383 defines extortion.

The ingredients of extortion are as follows :-

- i) Intentionally put in fear of injury
- ii) To that person or any other
- iii) In order to induce him to deliver
 - a) Valuable property
 - b) Anything signed & sealed which can be converted into a valuable property.

On a cursory glance over the above two ~~two~~ ingredients we can bring out the following differences between theft and extortion.

- i) Theft can be committed only against an immovable property whereas it is not the case in extortion.

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- * Theft is committed without the consent of the person having lawful possession whereas extortion is with the consent but such consent is obtained by fear of injury.
- * There is not amount of fear of injury to anyone in theft whereas it is not the case in extortion.
- * Extortion can be said to be a crime which is not done in concealment whereas theft is committed in concealment.

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Q1.

(b) Write short notes on the following:

(i) Death by Rash or Negligent act;

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S. 304A makes it an offence to commit cause death by an act which is rash or negligent.

There are various instances where the act that causes death is not committed with the intention or knowledge to cause death, in such cases, the person committing the act gets away and his rashness or negligence goes away unpunished.

S. 304A makes such acts as offences.

In the landmark case of Cherubin Gregory vs. State of Bihar

Here the accused constructed a latrine, the wall guarding the latrine collapsed & twice people from the locality started using it. In order to prevent such a behaviour, the accused put up copper wires with electricity flowing in them. As a result, an individual died.

define

Negligent &
Rashness

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In this case, prosecution under S. 304A was held valid.

Therefore in case where the person does an act rashly or with gross negligence that he knows the consequences of his act but hopes that such consequences does not happen, it amounts to death by rash or negligent act.

In such cases culpability is ensured despite absence of mens rea because of the type of the act committed.

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(b)

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- Q1. (c) Write the help of examples and illustrations, clearly bring out the differences between the following:-
- (i) Criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation. 10

There are two different offences mentioned in the IPC:-

- i) Criminal Misappropriation under S. 403
ii) Criminal breach of trust under S. 405.

The point of similarity between both the offences is that in both the cases, the accused misappropriates or converts for his own use or does any similar act with someone else's property.

But, there are various dissimilarities between the two. Criminal breach of trust can only be done when a property is entrusted to another whereas such is not the case in criminal misappropriation.

Let us understand the difference with following illustrations.

→ A finds a cheque on a road. The name of the drawer is mentioned on the cheque and he has means to find out who to whom it is addressed.
A not wanting to find the owner of the cheque,

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encashes it, here A has committed criminal misappropriation and not criminal breach of trust.

→ A keeps his valuables in a locker of Mr X for some time while he is on a foreign trip. X sells the valuables.

Here even though X has criminally misappropriated the valuables, he was entrusted with it and the relationship between X & A was of trust, hence it would amount to criminal breach of trust.

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Q1.

(d) Answer briefly of the following:
'Dishonest intention' is the gist of the offence of theft.

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'Dishonest intention' is the gist of the offence of theft, the above statement is wholly correct.

In order to constitute theft, the accused must dishonestly take from the possession of the other person a moveable property without his consent.

Dishonest intention carries with it the mens rea which is the base of any liability under criminal law.

Let us understand it with an illustration.

X and Y are travelling in a train from Delhi to Prayagraj. Both are carrying similar backpack.

On reaching Prayagraj, X without any dishonest intention takes Y's bag thinking it to be his own.

Here on a cursory glance one might think that as X takes out of the possession of Y, his immovable property, he has committed theft. But here as dishonest

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write how?

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give more illustrations

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intention is missing, X cannot be made
liable for stealing.

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Q1. (e) Attempt briefly of the following:
What is 'Doctrine of Transferred Malice'?

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Doctrine of transferred malice has been incorporated under S. 301 of IPC.

It is an important provision to take care of situations which despite the act of a person targetted at some particular individual, he escapes and the act targets some other individual. Criminal liability in such cases is fixed on the basis of the Doctrine of transferred malice.

Let us understand the doctrine with an illustration.

X has planned to murder Y. X purchases poison from market, mixes it in food and serves it to Y. Now Y instead of eating the food herself, gives it to Z, who dies in consequences.

Here it would not be possible to satisfy the ingredients of murder as defined under S. 300 of IPC with respect to the act of X against Z but such intention and knowledge

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can be explained with respect to Y.
whom he intended to kill.

In this case, the 'doctrine of transferred malice' is applied and it is assumed that ~~X intended to kill~~ the malice that X had in order to kill Y is transferred to Z.

(b)

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- Q2. (a) A person keeping concealed for a time a valuable thing belonging to a friend, who is a careless man, just for the purpose of causing him a little anxiety or for the purpose of teaching him the salutary lesson of being careful in future. Can he be guilty of theft?

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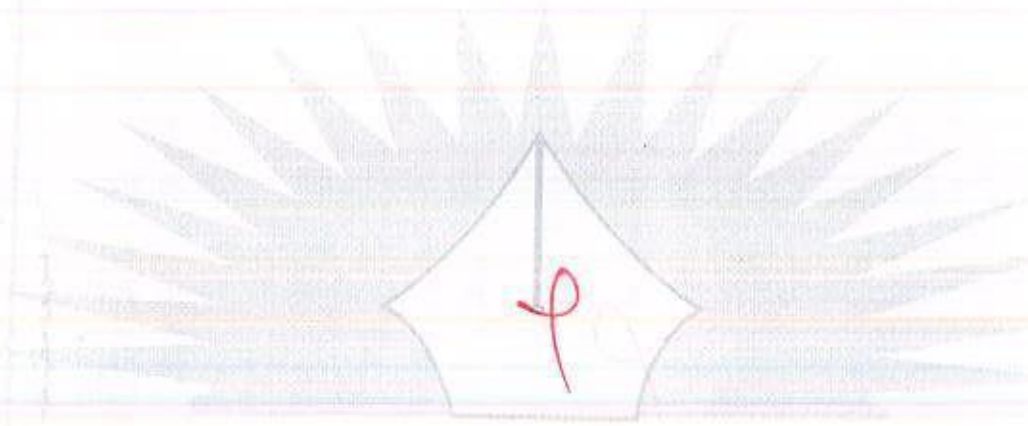
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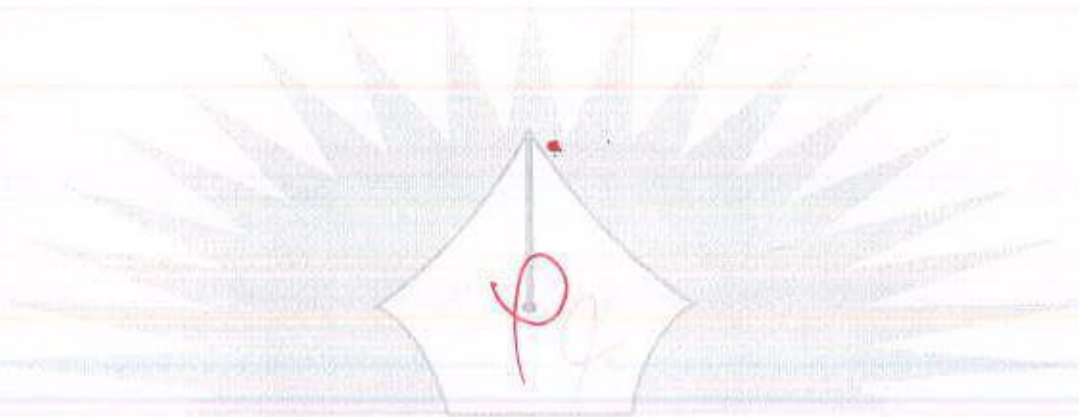
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- Q2. (b) Decide the liability of X in the following case: Mr. X with the intention of causing death to a lady T decoyed her to a certain place and first attempted to strangle her and then in her unconscious or semi-conscious state dragged her and placed on the railway track where she (Y) was run over by a train.

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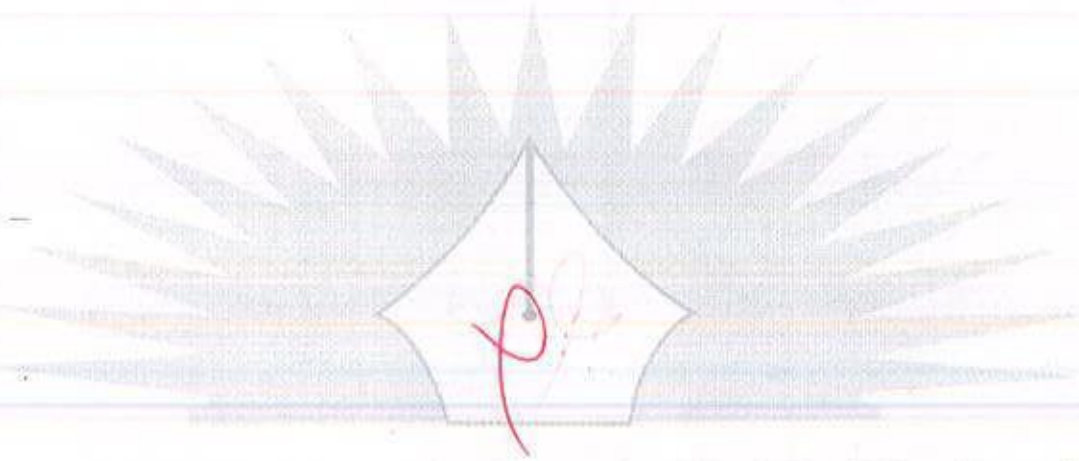
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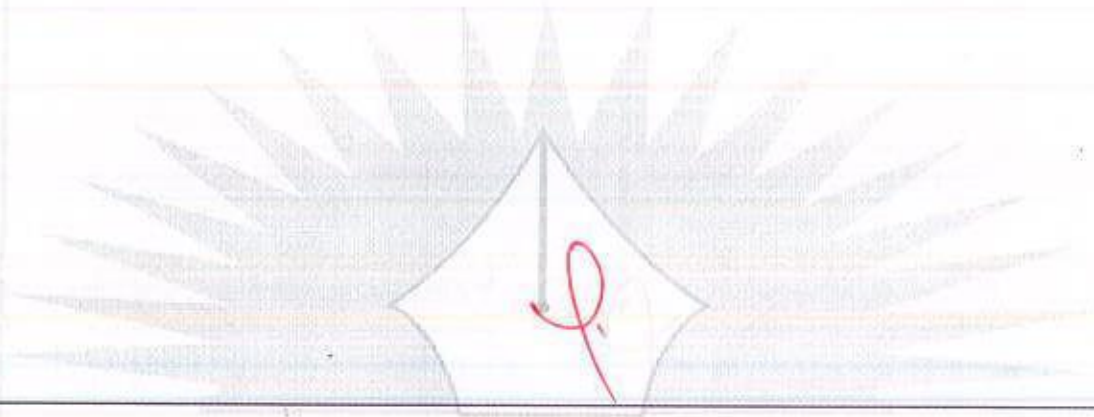
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- Q2. (c) "The word 'takes or entices' used in Section 361 of Indian Penal Code are intended to be read together so that each takes to some extent its colour and contents from the other."

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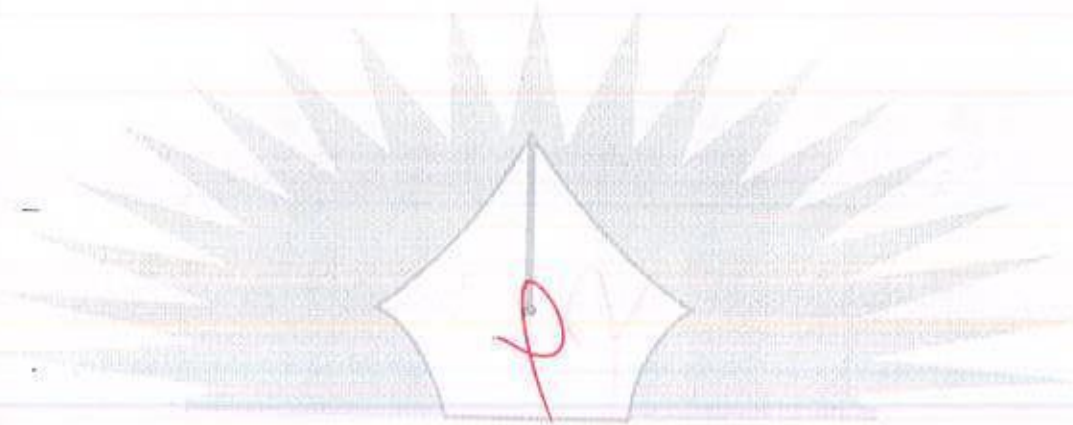
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- Q3. (a) Jeetu, a chain snatcher, forcibly pulled a gold chain from the neck of an old lady. She received a cut on the side of her neck and fell down due to which her knee was fractured. What offence Jeetu has committed?

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Here ~~as~~ In order to understand the offence committed by Jeetu, let us analyse the act which Jeetu committed :-

Jeetu, forcibly pulled a gold chain from the neck of an old lady. This resulted in a cut on the side of her neck & fell down ^{due} to which her knee was fractured.

Here Jeetu forcibly pulled a gold chain (movable property) from the possession of the old lady.

Here all the ingredients of theft are fulfilled. Now let us check whether it is an aggravated form of theft which is robbery :-

Theft is robbery when :-

while attempting to commit theft or taking away the ~~to~~ movable property out of the possession, the accused commits

- i) death
- ii) Hurt
- iii) Wrongful restraint

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Q3.

- (b) The accused, Ram, with a view to chastising his daughter, gave her a kick on the back and two slaps on the face, as a result of which she died. What offence, if any, he has committed? 15

In order to analyse the offence committed by Ram let us fully breakdown the facts :-

- i) Ram had the intention to chastise his daughter
- ii) Kicked her along with 2 slaps on the face
- iii) Ram's daughter dies

Any act which causes death is culpable homicide under 299 when clause (a) & 300(1) when there is intention to cause death. Under clause (b) of ~~299~~ S. 299 & S. 300(4) ~~299~~ act causing death should be in the likelihood of causing death (knowledge) of the accused or it can amount to culpable homicide or murder under S. 299(b) & S. 300(2) & (3) when the accused had an intention to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

Here on the basis of the fact, it is clear that Ram had no intention to cause death. Further a reasonable man cannot

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been expected to know that mere one kick and 2 slaps can result in death of a person.

Therefore Ram cannot be held liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder or murder as the requisite intention and knowledge are missing.

In a similar case, where the accused kicked a person and the person died as he had an enlarged spleen, He convicted under culpable homicide not amounting to murder was reversed and he was held liable for grievous hurt (D'O'Brien's case).

Similar in the present case, the accused i.e. Ram can be held guilty of Hurt or Grievous Hurt. but

~~no~~ Only if Ram knew that his daughter was suffering from such an ailment

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That she might die on getting kicked & slapped, then he can be held liable for murder. As the facts are silent on that do not highlight any such possibility, the accused would be guilty of hurt only i.e. voluntarily causing hurt (S. 321 & 323)

Siddhu Case 2

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- Q3. (c) Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 might help some honest public servants, but more than a few offenders will slip through the cracks. 15

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 had received mixed reviews. People have lauded the Amendment Act, 2018 as :-

- i) It fixes duration for completion of trial under the Prevention of Corruption Act (hereinafter referred as PCA) ✓
- ii) It criminalizes giving bribe which was absent from the purview of PCA till now. ✓

On the other hand, PCA (Amendment) Act 2018 has been criticised mainly because :-

* Earlier sanction was needed to take cognizance of an offence but now sanction was required for :-

- i) Enquiry ✓
- ii) Inquiry ✓
- iii) Investigation ✓

The Amendment Act has extended the requirement of sanction even for inquiry, enquiry & investigation stage. ✓

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This was essentially done with a view to protect honest public servants.

There have been cases where honest public servants have been harassed by politicians and others by filing ~~frivolous~~ frivolous cases. Keeping this in mind, S.19 was present in PCA, 1988, which was applicable at the stage of taking cognizance.

The 2018 Amendment Act extending the requirement of sanction at inquiry, inquiry & investigation stage seems that in all likelihood, it may be misused by dishonest and powerful public servants by delaying the inquiry & investigation.

The requirement of sanction at cognizance stage was somehow justified as it protected an honest public servant, so that he cannot be harassed by filing a number of cases in vendetta or otherwise.

There seems no rationale to extend the requirement of sanction for inquiry or investigation.

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Investigation is primarily done to ascertain facts pertaining to a particular case. There is no national behind requiring sanction for such a stage.

It also goes against the mandate of the Supreme Court as held in the landmark case of Vinet Narayan vs. VOI.

Hence it can be said that Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act 2018 is bound to create controversy & is most likely to fail the test of validity of the Supreme Court. Till then,

only time can tell how this double edged sword in the form of the 2018 Amendment is used.

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Q4.

- (a) Critically analyze the following:
(i) Constitutional validity of Section 309 IPC.

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S. 309 of IPC makes attempt to suicide, an offence punishable with imprisonment upto 1yr.

It is an irony that if a person is successful in his/her to suicide, then he/she cannot be prosecuted as the person is no more alive but if the person fails in the attempt, only then that individual is liable.

The validity of S. 309 was challenged for the first time in Maruti Snipati Dubal vs. State of Maharashtra

where the Bombay High Court observed that a person does not have a right to die and the provision of S. 309 was upheld unconditionally.

In this case a police personnel attempted suicide but failed in the attempt.

Subsequently S. 309 was discussed in two other cases of

Sanyay vs. State and

Anna Jagdeshwara vs. State of

where contradictory viewpoints were given

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Finally in *P. Rathinam vs. State*, it was held that S. 309 is violative of Article 21 of the Constitution. Right to life under Article 21 includes within its ambit, right to die. The Apex Court further observed that right to life and right to die are two sides of the same coin. Hence S. 309 was declared unconstitutional.

This position was subsequently reversed in the landmark case of

Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab

where the SC observed that right to life under Article 21 means a dignified life upto the natural lifetime of a person.

The SC completely reversed the opinion of the *P. Rathinam* case.

The Bench observed that right to life and right to die are not two sides of the same coin but right to die is the very antithesis of right to life.

The Court was of the viewpoint that a

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person who attempts suicide should be given counselling and not treated harshly but declaring an attempt to suicide as an entention of right to life would be against the constitutional principle embedded under Article 21.

Hence the SC settled the ambiguity in this regard and upheld the constitutional validity of S.309.

Recently a bill was presented in the Parliament which was meant to make the attempt to suicide as a mental health problem rather than an offence.

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work how right to life do not include right to not have life

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- Q4. (b) Naseem a servant of Mr. A commits theft of a gold chain of his master and leaves to his home town. During travel B another co-passenger with Naseem stole the said chain from him while he was sleeping.
- Decide the liability of Naseem and B in this case. Also state whether Naseem can maintain prosecution against B or not, give reasons.

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The essential ingredients of theft under

S. 378 are :-

- i) Taking dishonestly ✓
- ii) Out of the Possession ✓
- iii) Without the consent ✓
- iv) Of the Person entitled to the possession ✓
- v) Movable Property ✓

Here Naseem who is a servant of Mr. A took the gold chain of his master and leaves to his home town.

Theft by a servant has been treated as an aggravated form of theft and the punishment in such case is also higher than the ordinary punishment for theft i.e. 3 yrs or fine or both.

As Naseem's act fulfils all the ingredients of theft, he would be liable for stealing the gold chain.

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Nasim, being a servant, his liability would fall under S. 381 which is an aggravated form of theft.

Now let us discuss the liability of B.

As we have seen that a theft is committed when the 5 ingredients as mentioned above are fulfilled.

Here Nasim itself was not having lawful possession of the gold chain.

Hence all the ingredients of theft were not fulfilled and therefore Nasim has no right to maintain prosecution against B.

B may be prosecuted by Mr. A for some other offence but he cannot be prosecuted by B.

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write use law / illustrations
to lower total word limit

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Q4. (c) What is plea bargaining. Discuss relevant provisions in Indian laws.

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Plea bargaining is a process whereby the accused accepts some guilt in promise of some benefit. There is active negotiation in case of plea bargaining.

There may be three forms of plea bargaining :-

i) Charge bargaining ✓

ii) Sentence bargaining ✓

iii) Fact bargaining ✓

In charge bargaining, the accused agrees to one of the several charges or for a lesser charge.

In sentence bargaining, the accused pleads to be charged in promise of a lighter sentence ✓

In Fact bargaining, the accused agrees to one or more of the many facts in return for disallowing ~~the~~ the veracity of other facts ✓

It is a method whereby speedier justice is insured and the long drawn process of trial is cut short ✓

The Indian judiciary in a number of cases has held it to be invalid, before the

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Concept was introduced in 2005

In *Rahmanbhai vs. State of Gujarat*, Justice Bhagwati observed that Plea bargaining has an effect of impuring the fountain of justice.

The concept of plea bargaining was advocated by the Law Commission on 3 occasions:-

- i) 142nd Report
- ii) 156th Report
- iii) 177th Report

Finally by way of amending the Cr.P.C in 2005, Chapter XXIA was added which consists of Articles from Article 265A - 265L

Art 265A says that plea bargaining can be entered into only in offences where the maximum punishment is upto 7 yrs.

Crimes against women & socio economic offences are taken out of its purview.

Articles 265B - D make provision for the process of bargaining & negotiations. An accused can submit an application for plea bargaining.

The magistrate then looks at it whether it is voluntary or not.

Then a meeting ~~between~~ between the accused, public prosecutor or the complainant as the

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case may be is held. The magistrate talks to the accused in a camera, all alone to ascertain his voluntariness.

As per S. 265G, the judgment of the Court is final and appeal lies only under Art 226 to the HC and Art 136 to the Supreme Court.

The Court can award $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the maximum punishment in case minimum punishment is not given. Where minimum punishment is given, the Court may award $\frac{1}{2}$ of the minimum punishment.

Art 265J is the savings clause which makes the provisions of plea bargaining

under Chapter XXIA consistent to other provisions of Cr.P.C.

Art 265K makes it a mandatory that facts admitted by the accused cannot be used for any other provision.

Hence it can be said that the provisions regarding plea bargaining are wholly contained in Chapter XXIA of Cr.P.C.

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But for P.B.

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Section-B

Q5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each : $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Write short notes on the following:

Distinction between kidnapping and abduction.

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Distinctions between kidnapping and abduction are as follows:-

* ~~The provision.~~

* Kidnapping is of two types :-

i) Kidnapping from India

ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

whereas there are ~~not~~ two categories of abduction.

* Kidnapping is defined under S. 359, kidnapping from India under S. 360 and kidnapping from lawful guardianship under S. 361.

whereas abduction is defined under S. 362.

* Kidnapping can only be done of a minor (Male = below 16yrs & Female = below 18yrs) There is no such requirement in case of abduction.

* Abduction is a continuing offence, whereas it is not so in case of kidnapping.

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- * Kidnapping involves some element of inducement or deceit whereas it is not necessary in case of abduction
- * Abduction involves force and compulsion whereas it is not always the case in kidnapping.

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Q5. (b) Write the help of examples and illustrations, clearly bring out the differences between the following:-

Theft and extortion;

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Theft and extortion, both come under the category of crimes against property and are somewhat similar in nature. But it has to be kept in mind that there are major difference between the two. Let us understand this with the help of some examples and illustrations.

→ X goes into a personal library to Y and with dishonest intention, without the consent of Y, takes a book and hides it inside his shirt and takes it away.

Here as there is not amount of fear of any injury, X has committed the offence of Theft as defined under S. 378.

→ A goes into a room of Y. He threatens Y that he will slap & hurt Y's daughter if he does not pass a promissory note of high value to A. Subsequently Y hands over the same to A in fear.

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of injury to his daughter.

Here as A induces Y to hand over the promissory note to X due to fear of injury to his daughter. A has committed entorted.

Thus we can easily identify the difference between theft and entortion, former is usually a covert act where the later is an overt act. The difference lies in the mode of taking away the property.

⑦ illustration is used properly

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Q5.

- (c) Attempt briefly of the following:
Is criminal rashness different from criminal negligence?

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There is a difference between criminal rashness and criminal negligence.

Rashness essentially means 'want of care' when a person knows the likely consequences of an act but does it despite the probability of such evil consequences hoping that it does not take place.

For eg :- A heavily drunk person knows that he might commit an accident but nevertheless drives in the hope that she will not commit any accident.

This act of driving despite knowing the likelihood of such act would come under the category of rashness.

On the other hand negligence is failure in a duty to take care.

The difference between criminal negligence and tort of negligence lies in the gravity of the negligence.

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When a person has a duty to take care & fails miserably in that duty, it may amount to criminal negligence. The test of a reasonable man is applied as mentioned in Jacob Mathew vs. State of Punjab in analysing whether the negligence is criminal or not.

Clearly ⁵ water what ground they differ

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- Q5. (d) Answer briefly of the following:
Bring out clearly the distinction between 'kidnapping from lawful guardianship' and 'abduction' under IPC. 10

The following are the distinctions between kidnapping from lawful guardianship & abduction under IPC.

* Kidnapping from lawful guardianship involves taking from the possession / lawful authority without the consent of such guardian.
Whereas there is no concept of guardianship in case of abduction.

* Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (S. 361) can only be done in respect of a male under 16 yrs and a woman under 18 yrs. *Lead with Edge...*

There is no such restriction under S. 362 which defines abduction.

* Kidnapping from lawful guardianship usually involves absolute liability and the exception of good faith is not available. As happened in

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Queen vs. Prince where the house of Lords rejected the defence that the accused believed the victim to be above 16 yrs.

There is no such absolute liability in case of abduction.

- * Abduction involves force in order to compel whereas kidnapping involves merely taking away from lawful guardianship and there is no requirement of force or inducement.

(7)

All of course

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Q5.

(e) Attempt briefly of the following:

State the definition of 'Grievous Hurt' as contained in the Indian Penal Code. 10

S. 320 defines Grievous hurt as a hurt which is of the following types of injuries :-

- i) Emasculation
- ii) Permanent Privation of sight of either eye
- iii) Permanent Privation of either of the ears (hearing)
- iv) Privation of any member or joint.
- v) Destruction of permanent privation of any member or joint.
- vi) Permanent disfiguration of head or face
- vii) Fracture, dislocation of joint or tooth
- viii) Hurt causing danger to life or causing extreme body pain for more than 20 days or for this duration, the person is unable to carry out his ordinary pursuits.

(5)

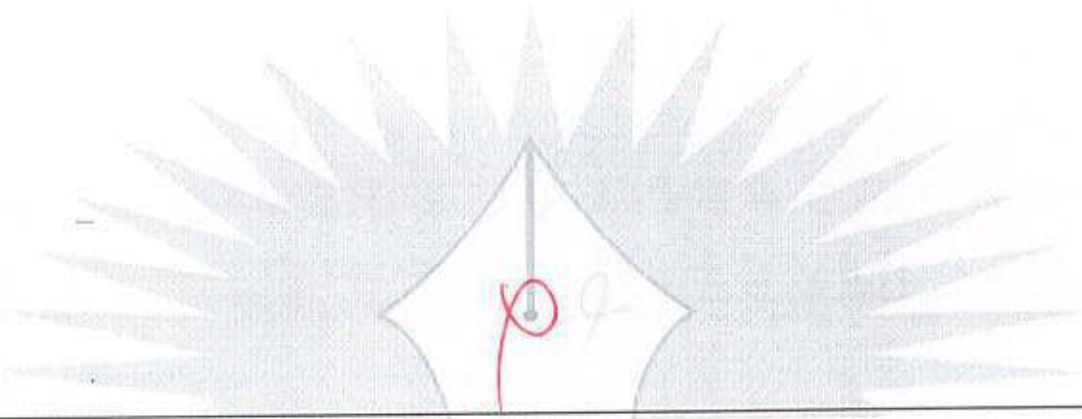
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Q6.

(a)

A was arrested (falsely) in a dacoity case for his audacity in complaining against the thana staff to the Superintendent of Police and thereafter beaten mercilessly. The beating resulted in his death. Can the thana police (who beat him) be prosecuted under section 300 secondly of IPC?

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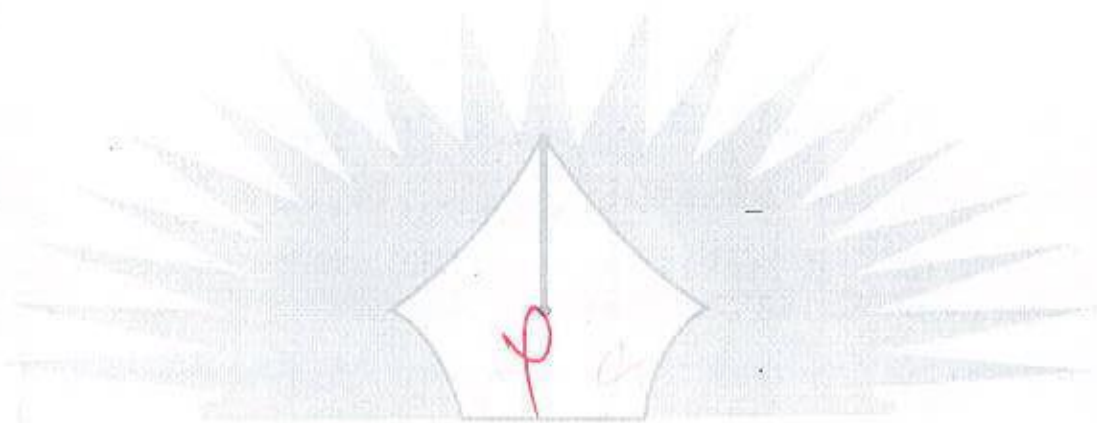
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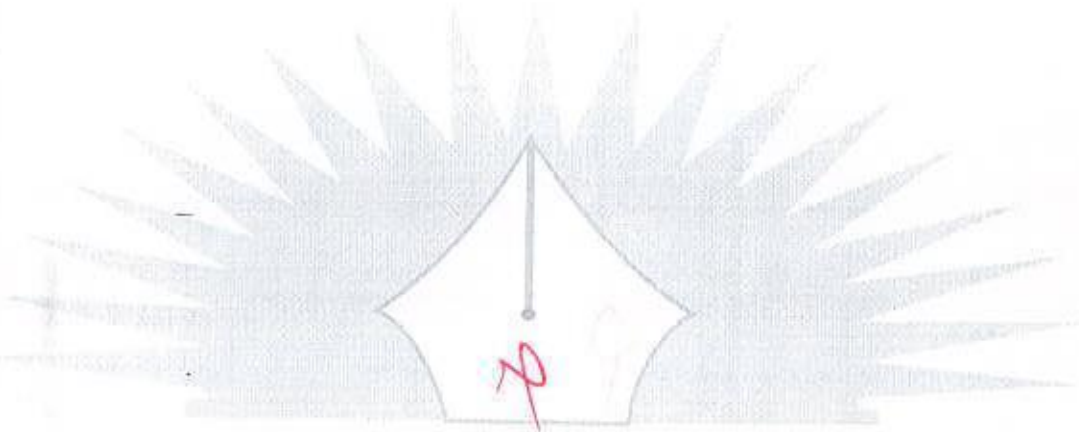
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Q6.

(b)

Write short notes with illustrations on the following:
Kidnaping, unlike abduction, is not a continuing offence.

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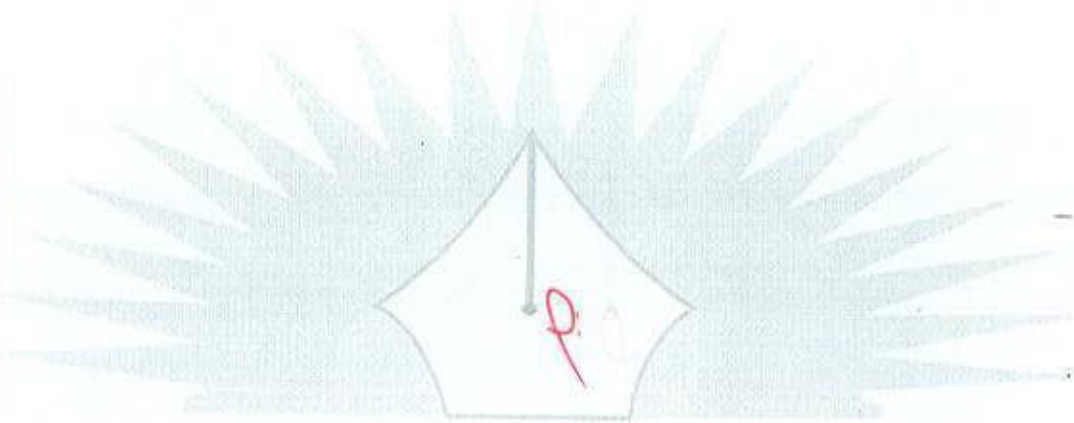
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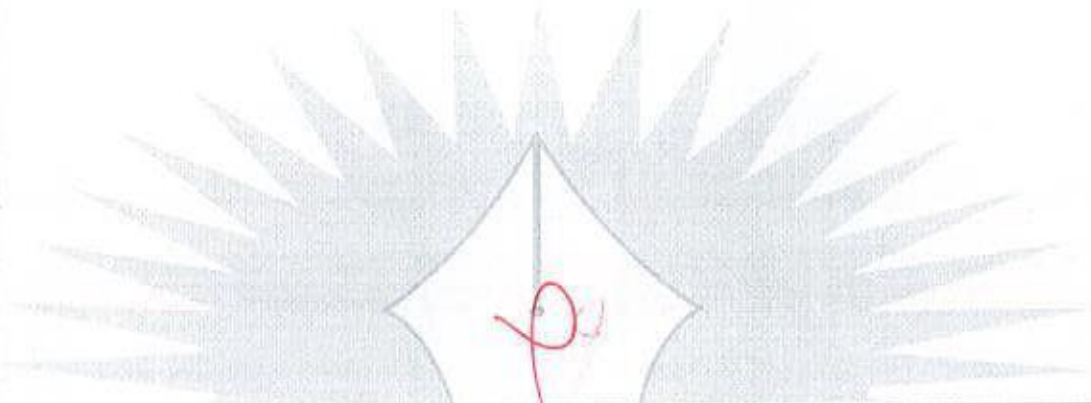
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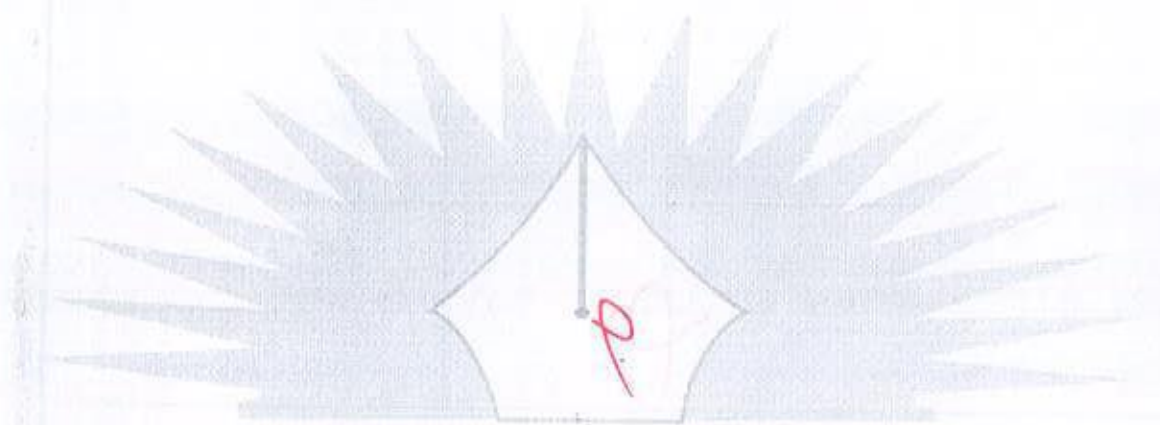
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Q6. (c) What are remedies available for libel and Slander.

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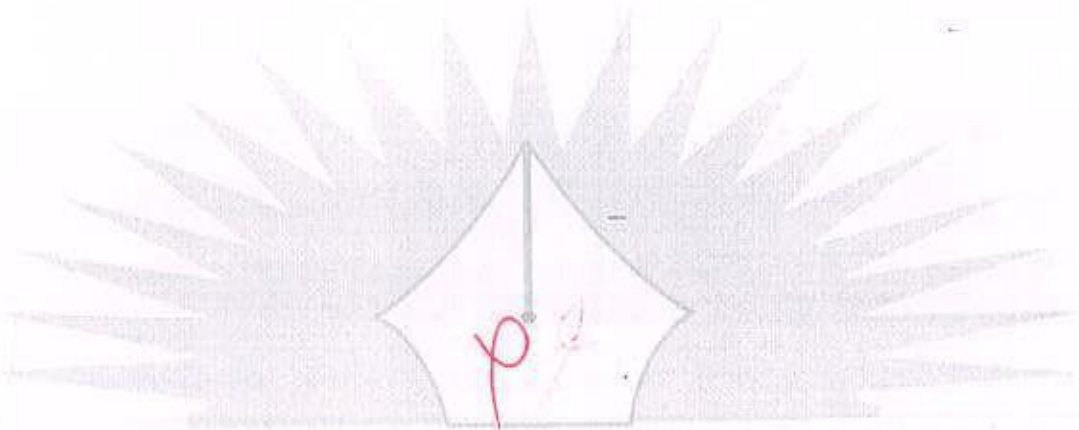
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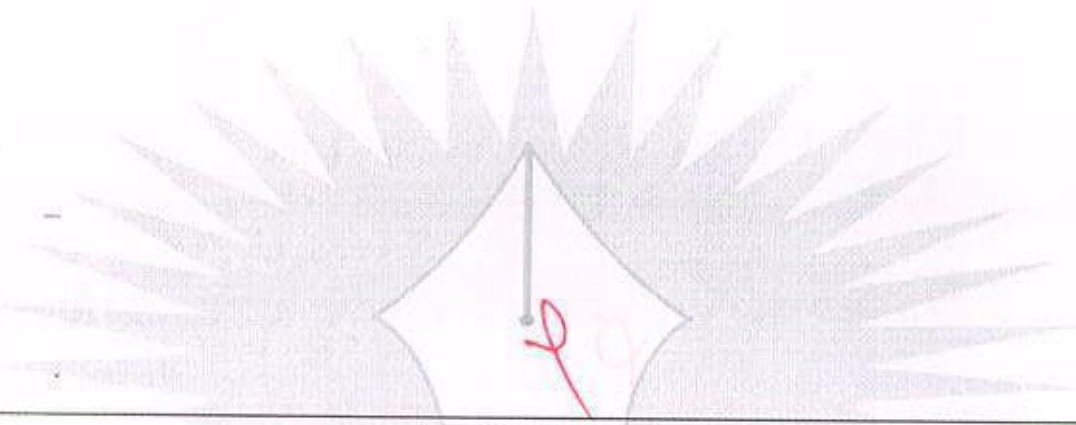
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- Q7. (a) A cyclist was knocked down on the highway by the abrupt opening of the door of a stopping car. Immediately after the fall the cyclist was run over by a passing bus. Can the driver of the car be prosecuted under Section 304A of IPC for causing the death of the cyclist? Discuss. 20

The ingredients of an offence under S. 304A are :-

- i) Death is caused by the act of the accused
- ii) The act by which death is caused is rash or negligent.

Here the act which caused the death of the cyclist is the abrupt opening of the door of a stopping car as immediately after he was run over by a passing bus.

Here the first ingredient is fulfilled as death has been caused as a result of abrupt opening of gate.

Let us see whether the second ingredient i.e. rash or negligent act is fulfilled in our case.

Any person sitting in a car would have

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knowledge that on a busy road suddenly opening door may cause someone to strike & fall. Further on a busy road, possibility of such a person being run over is however also possible.

In such a scenario it can be observed that the accused had the knowledge of the consequence of his act & yet hoped that such a consequence would not arise.

This amounts to rashness.

A driver owes a legal duty to drive carefully & follow rule while on a road.

It is not merely a moral duty, but also a legal duty as it is punishable to violate traffic rules. Here the accused failed to discharge his legal duty to

take care.

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Therefore it can be said that the act of the accused is both rash and negligent, hence S.304A may be applied in the present case.

(12) what are the constitutive parts of the act

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Q7.

- (b) S, a snake-charmer was exhibiting a poisonous snake in public whose fangs he knew had not been extracted. He put the snake on the head of one of the spectators (X), who while trying to push off the snake away from his head was bitten by it and died. Decide the type of homicide under which S can be held liable.

15

In order to constitute murder one has to prove that the act which led to homicide would ~~also~~ be a culpable homicide (R vs. Gouinda).

Here S, snake charmer knows that the snake is poisonous as its fangs have not been extracted.

In order to constitute ~~murder~~ culpable homicide under 299 (c), the act which causes death must be an act

- i) with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death.

Here any reasonable man would know that the act of keeping a snake (poisonous) in a crowd may cause death.

Hence the act of S amounts to culpable homicide under S. 299.

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We further check whether the act amounts to murder. As per S. 300(4), culpable homicide is murder if the act which causes death is the act :-

vi) with the likelihood that in all probability the act is likely to cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death (eminently dangerous).

Here as S is a snake charmer, he must have an idea of the gravity of the venom in the snake.

Hence it can be assumed that the act of pulling the snake on the head of one of the spectators X, S had the knowledge that the act was eminently dangerous that in all probability X would die if snake bites X.

All the probability of X getting frightened & pushing snake was high.

Hence it can be said that S committed

Q7. (c) What is the difference between libel and slander.

15

The major difference between libel and Slander is that in libel, injury to reputation of a person is done in a permanent form whereas in slander the injury is not in a permanent form.

- Publishing a defamatory article / statement in a newspaper / book constitutes libel whereas speaking or doing any gestures and defaming a person amounts to slander.

- In India both libel and slander is punishable but in ~~Eng~~ UK, only libel is punishable under criminal law, slander is a civil wrong.

- ~~libel~~ The gravity of defamation in a libel is higher than in slander as there is damage in permanent form whereas the ingredient of permanency

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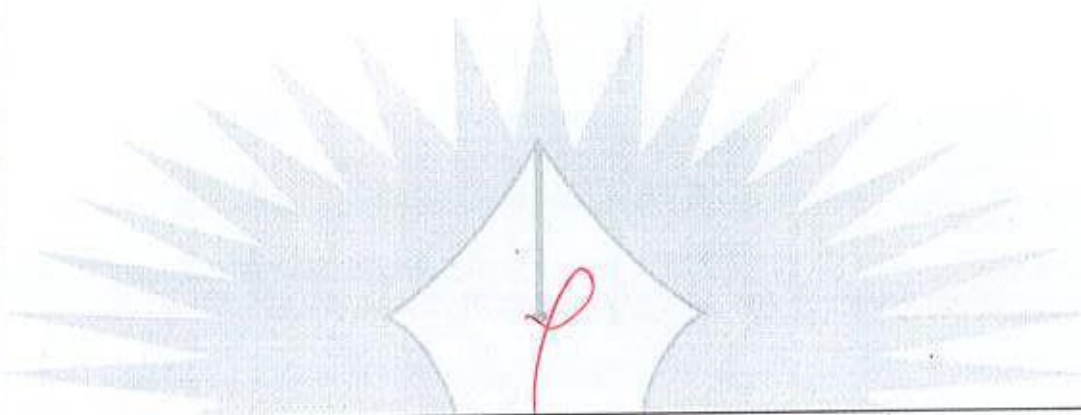
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Q8.

- (a) Divya and Deepak were childhood friends living in a small village. Both of them grew together and there was a tacit understanding between them to marry each other. Deepak also made a promise of marriage and with her consent entered into sexual intercourse with her. Deepak moved to the city. He started evading her and moved to the city. He started evading her and ultimately refused to marry her. While facing prosecution for the offence of rape, Deepak pleads that sexual intercourse was with the consent of Divya and therefore, he cannot be held liable for the offence. 20

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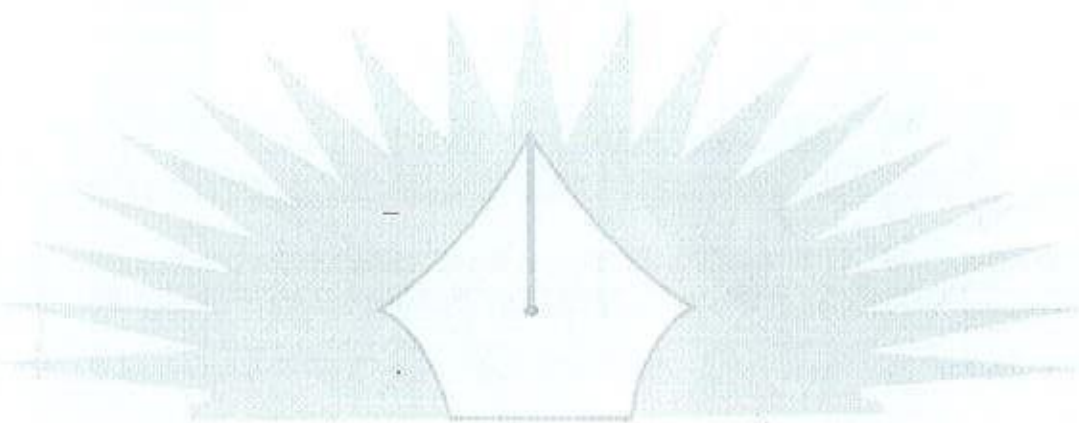
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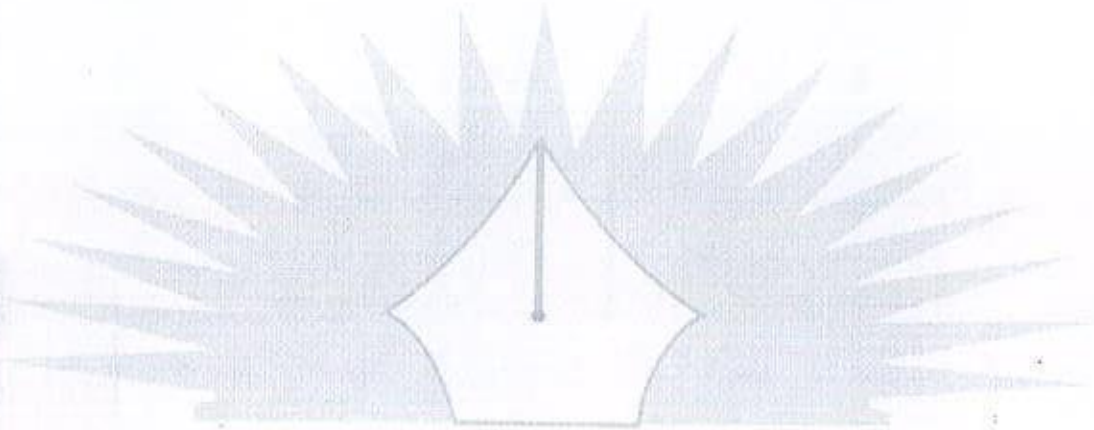
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- Q8. (b) What are the presumption when a public servant accepts gratification other than legal remuneration under S. 20 of prevention of corruption act.

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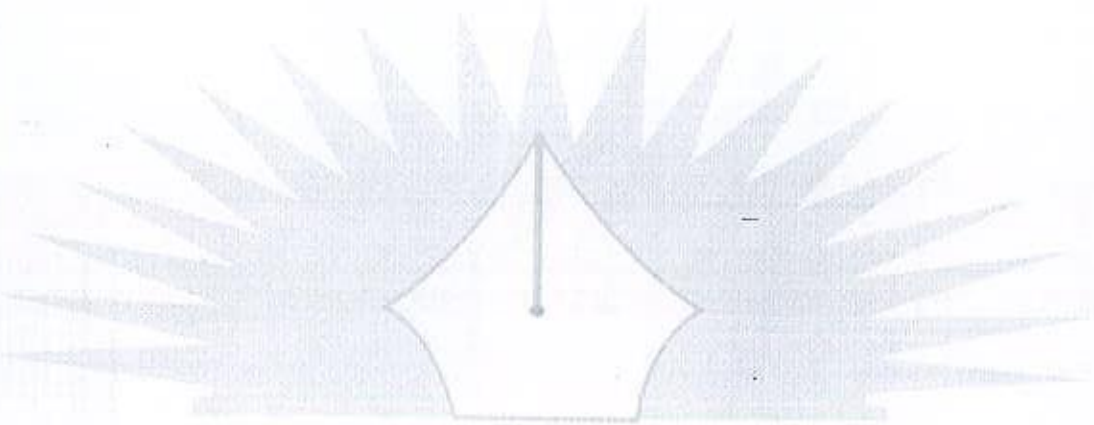
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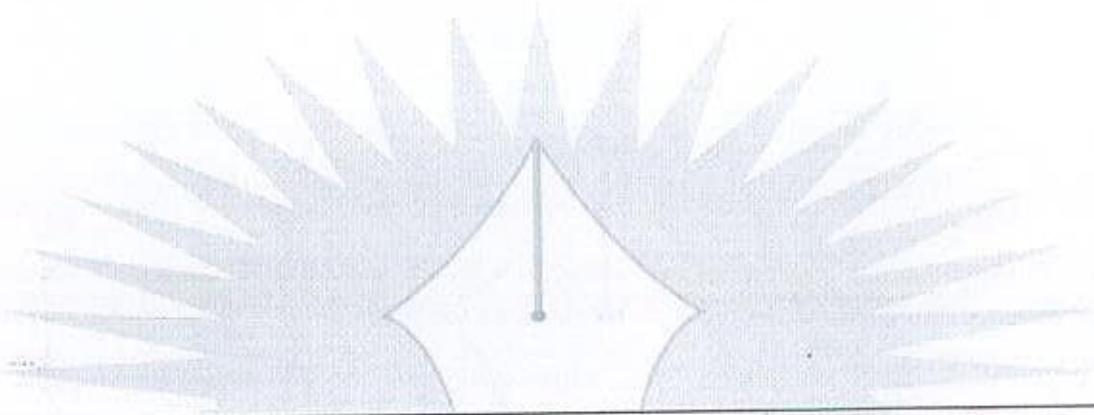
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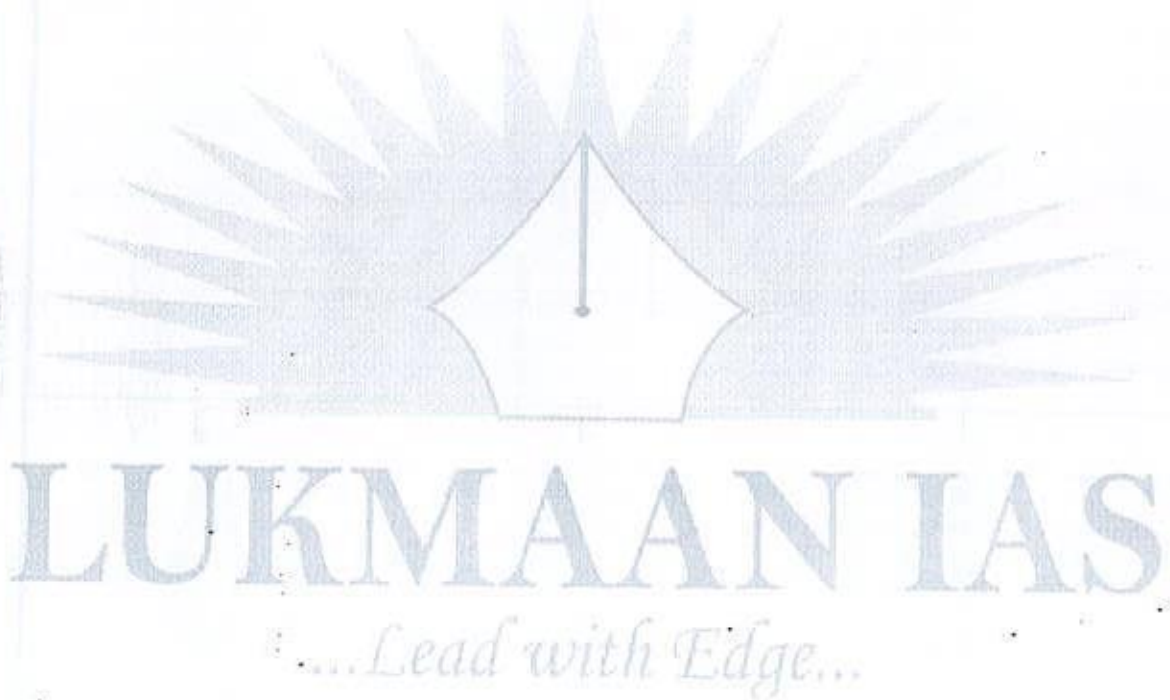
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- Q8. (c) Discuss the concept of 'collective Fine' under s.10A of protection of civil right act, 1955.

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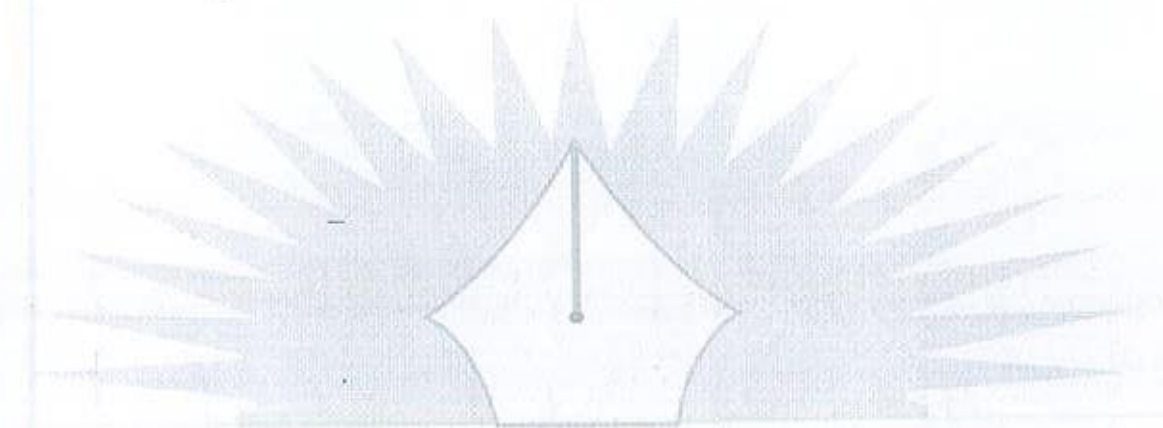
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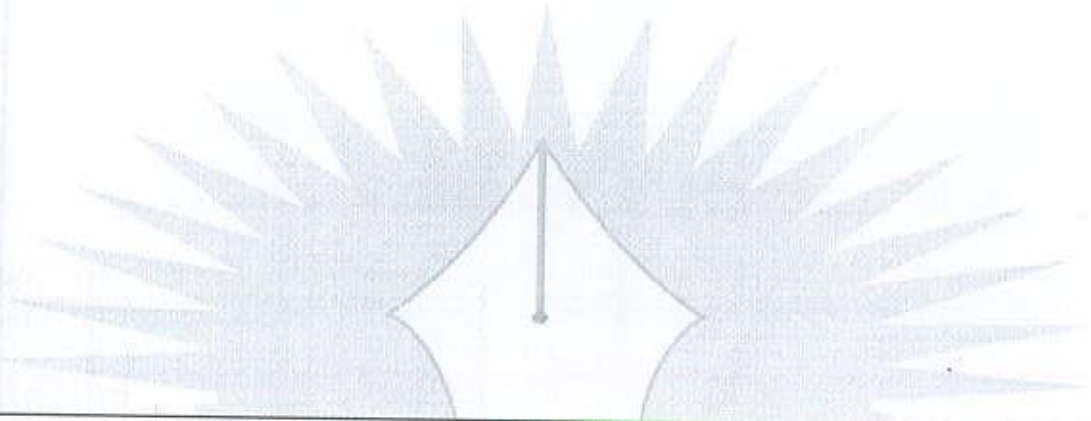
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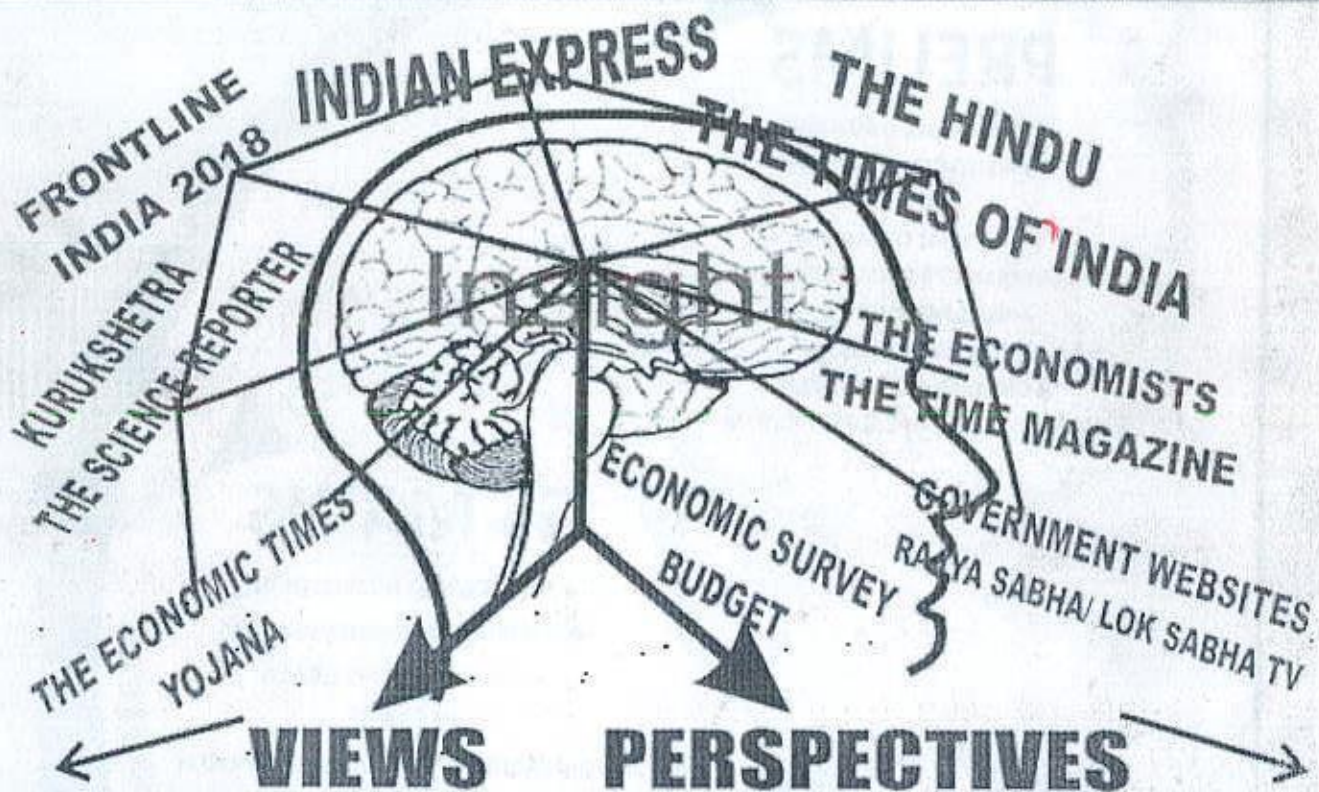
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