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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A./B.B.A./B.Com., LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE**

**EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025**

**Third Semester**

FL 6—LAW OF CRIMES—Paper I—PENAL CODE

(2018 to 2022 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

*Write short notes on any five of the following.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

1. Corporate criminal liability.
2. Doctrine of transferred malice.
3. Inchoate offences.
4. Abetment by instigation.
5. Criminal conspiracy.
6. Dowry death.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any three of the following problems.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

7. 'X', a doctor, performs a surgery on a patient without obtaining the patient's informed consent. The patient suffers complications as a result of the surgery. Analyze the doctor's liability under the IPC, citing the relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
8. 'A' makes an attempt to pick the pocket of 'Z' by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. 'A' fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. Is 'A' liable? What is the offence, if any, committed by 'A'?
9. In a case of theft, the accused argues that he took the property in question believing it to be his own. Analyze the provisions of the IPC regarding theft and discuss whether the accused's claim can be a valid defence.

**Turn over**

10. 'A', a girl of 15 years, was ill-treated by her father and step mother. 'B', a neighbor, under the belief that 'A' is above 18 years, forcibly takes her from her parents upon her request. Has 'B' committed any offence? Give reasons for your answer.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any two of the following questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

11. "A man should be punished only for his misdeeds and not for those of others." Discuss the nature of vicarious criminal liability based on 'common intention' with the help of judicial decisions. Compare and contrast the principle of joint liability contained in sections 34, 114 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code.
12. "Nothing is an offence which is done in exercise of the right of private defence". Elucidate. What are the circumstances under which a person exercising the right of private defence can cause the death of another person?
13. Discuss the essential ingredients that differentiate murder from culpable homicide not amounting to murder, providing relevant case law examples.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)