

<b>Name:</b>	 <b>UPES</b> UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
<b>Enrolment No:</b>	

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2019**

**Course: Law of Crimes I**  
**Program: BT-CSE -LLB-CL**  
**Course Code: CLCC2002**

**Semester: V**  
**Time: 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

S. No.	SECTION A	Marks	CO
Q 1	Explain the following :  (a) Voyeurism (b) Bigamy (c) Grievous hurt (d) Abetment by Instigation (e) Theft	(2x5=10)	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b>			
Q. 2	Causing Miscarriage is an offence however under certain circumstances medical termination of pregnancy is allowed under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. Discuss the provisions and punishment.	10	CO2
Q.3	Differentiate between any two: (a) Kidnapping and abduction (b) Robbery and Extortion (c) Dishonest misappropriation of Property and Criminal breach of Trust	5x2=10	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b>			

Q.4	Whether adultery as an offence is constitutional as per Indian Law? Critically analyse with the help of case laws.	10	CO3
Q.5	“Consensual intercourse between same sex is against the order of nature and hence punishable under the Indian Penal Code”. Critically analyse the statement with the help of case laws.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b>			
Q.6	A’s father gave dowry to B’s father in pursuance of the marriage between A and B. Later, after few months of marriage, B’s family again demanded more money and a car, which father of A was unable to give. A was subjected to mental harassment and was subjected to abusive language by B’s family because of which she committed suicide. Explain, what all charges can be put on B and B’s family for the death of A.	10	CO4
Q.7.	“A without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them.” Decide whether A is guilty of murder or culpable homicide by comparing all the clauses of culpable homicide and murder with the help of illustrations and case laws.	15	CO4
Q.8.	A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills. Y, Z’s child. Grave and sudden provocation exonerate the accused from offence of murder. Discuss the various rule of grave and sudden provocation. Also, explain other circumstances when culpable homicide is not rape.	10	CO4

<p>Q.9.</p>	<p>Rani and Prakash started dating each other when they were aged 15 and 19 years respectively. Rani and Prakash were having teenage love and promised to stay together for their life. Later Prakash went to other city to study bachelors, but use to often visit rani and have sexual intercourse. Later Prakash refused to marry Rani. Rani later alleges Prakash for the offence of rape.</p> <p>A. Define rape and the mention whether Prakash can be held liable for rape. Explain whether Protection of children from sexual offences Act, 2012 will be applicable? (10 Marks)</p> <p>B. Mention the punishment for the rape in the following circumstances: (5 Marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the girl is under 12 years of age.</li> <li>2. When the girl is under 16 years of age</li> <li>3. When the girl is aged 17 years but married and is allegedly raped by her own husband.</li> <li>4. Gang Rape</li> <li>5. When the women dies during rape</li> </ol>	<p>15</p>	<p>CO4</p>
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