

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, DELHI

LL.M., Semester-I (Batch of 2021)

End Semester Assessment, December-2021

Paper: Principles of Criminal Law & Contemporary Issues

Total Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. Mail your assignments only to **submissions.llm@nludelhi.ac.in**
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. This is an open book exam. Students are free to consult their class notes as well as assigned reading materials.
4. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
5. Mention ONLY your Name, Roll No. and Subject Paper on the Cover/First page. Start writing your answers from the next/second page only. **Do not** mention your name and roll no on any other page.

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- Q.1.** ‘If causing death is to be regarded as the most serious harm, it would seem to follow that the most blameworthy form of homicide should result in the most severe sentences imposed by the courts’.

In the light of above, discuss how Indian law on homicide including the partial defenses under Sec 300 IPC respond proportionately to the different degree of culpability manifested in cases where death is caused?
(15 Marks) (2500 Words)

- Q.2.** “The general purpose of the criminal law is to forbid and prevent conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably inflicts or threatens substantial harm to individual or public interests.”

In the light of the above statement, explain the difference between excusable and justifiable defences. Explain whether a mistake of fact is an excusable or justifiable defence? Refer to decided cases.
(15 Marks) (2500 Words)

Q.3.

- (a).** “The causation as an essential precondition of criminal liability has given rise to much difficulty and controversy in the criminal law. Besides the proof of culpability, the question arises what minimum connection must be established between offender’s conduct and the prohibited result?” Explain with the help of decided cases.

(10 Marks) (2000 Words)

- (b).** In the context of criminal liability, the concept of intention has long been worked in the sense that includes not only acting in order to bring about a particular result but also acting with foresight of certainty that x will result- that accused person can be said to have intended a result if he or she realized that the result was certain to follow from the behaviour in question. Discuss with the help of case law.

(10 Marks) (2000 Words)