

The Crime & Justice Gazette

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“An impartial investigation is the basic requirement for any investigation. A fair investigation is also a part of constitutional right guaranteed under Articles 20 & 21 of the Constitution of India.” “Majority of people are now hailing the police encounters and majority of people are now opting for other modes of redresses, like Kangaroo Courts, etc.”

- Madras High Court on Criminal Investigation by Agencies



Unraveling the Ethnic Strife in Manipur: a Deep Dive Into the Meitei-kuki Conflict



From Clueless to Court-Savvy



Recent Developments In Criminal Law

MESSAGE FROM THE CENTRE-HEAD

May the human souls keep on enlightening themselves through knowledge and experience.

It is my utmost pleasure to write this message in the eleventh edition of the Crime and Justice Gazette, a newsletter by the GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences. Truth, courage & bravery, these qualities stand must for every criminal case that is to be instituted, investigated and tried.

Our Hon'ble Director Sir, Prof Dr. S. Shanthakumar, who laid the foundation of this centre, in September 2019, made its mandate clear that GCRCJS should bring out study, research, and training in every aspect of criminal justice and the present Newsletter, is one step ahead in the same direction.

This is the result of the hard work of our student team, which has infinite zeal and never-ending motivation. I wish the team every success and also hope that this newsletter will fill the gap of information in the field of criminal laws for its readers. My best wishes to whoever has made this newsletter a reality, to the editors, to every team member as contributors, and every reader, who will let us know improvements and enable further excellence in this endeavor.

Prof.(Dr.) Anjani Singh Tomar

Professor of Law

Head, Academic Affairs

Head, Center for Research in Criminal Justice
Sciences



MESSAGE FROM THE TEAM

The GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences, since its establishment, has been a pioneer in inculcating the culture of research and analysis in the field of criminal justice and criminal law. Since its inception in 2019, the Centre has successfully managed to conduct several activities such as competitions, discourses, webinars, conferences, workshops, etc. in the field of criminal law. GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences is committed to shaping diverse and unique perspectives in the area of criminal law through the lens of academic research and to bring the debates and discussions regarding issues of significance in the aforementioned area to a forefront.

Owing to this vision and commitment of ours, we hereby present to you the eleventh edition of “The Crime & Justice Gazette” that aims to bring to you a mix of pieces revolving around the contemporary issues on Criminal Law, an exclusive spread of the various activities that we as a centre have undertaken as well as other fun activities for your perusal. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our Hon'ble Director Sir, Prof Dr. S. Shanthakumar, our Faculty Convenor, Prof. Dr. Anjani Singh Tomar, for their unwavering support, as well as for believing in us and encouraging us to put the best of our efforts into the growth of the centre. We would also like to thank the student editorial team of the centre for their support in the creation of the eleventh edition of the newsletter!

DISCLAIMER : *The authors' opinions expressed in the newsletter are their own, and neither GCRCJS nor GNLU is responsible for them. The case briefs solely summarize the current state of the cases' verdicts or orders, and do not cover anything with respect to future proceedings or appeals. The newsletter is only for internal circulation in GNLU and will be available only on the GCRCJS official webpage at a later date.*

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Preface

Criminal law is a dynamic study of law that undergoes development at every curve of dawn. This newsletter attempts to encapsulate the recent advancements in criminal law through various judgements, articles and reviews.

To begin with, The writers of the centre have penned down their deep research on unique topics in this field, providing a well-drafted mouthpiece on the present and grave concerns of violence against communities in Manipur, India. Furthermore, the reporters has penned down of the amazing visit to Karai Police Academy and an inquisite session on First Information Report by Gujarat Police under the aegis of Police Academia Interaction Forum (PAIF). The news reporters of the centre have presented a well-crafted brief of events and judgements in the criminal law field in India in the recent past. The fun doesn't stop there as there's also a mind-boggling wordsearch on criminal law followed by an enchanting Sketches of our home, GNLU.

Happy Reading!



UNRAVELING THE ETHNIC STRIFE IN MANIPUR: A DEEP DIVE INTO THE MEITEI- KUKI CONFLICT

Akansha Rai, Rishabh Mehta

ABSTRACT

A heavy shock to one's conscience was experienced by the world recently. In the name of Tribal solidarity march a heinous action of a tribal community came in front of the entire world online. Violence against women, impunity and apathy show a disturbing pattern of events.

These are places where draconian policies like the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958, or the AFSPA, are enforced, because it has a history of "law and order" problems. But what does it mean to look at a region and its people undergoing tumultuous pain and suffering, and be completely desensitized to its anguish?

This article deals with the horrifying sexual violence against Kuki-Zomi women by majority Meitei's, in Manipur's ethnic clashes between the two communities, has yet again woken the country up to the vulnerability of women's bodies during a conflict.

INTRODUCTION

The northeastern state of Manipur has been grappling with a surge of inter-ethnic violence, primarily between the Meitei and Kuki-Zomi communities. The conflict was ignited by the demand of the majority Meitei community for Scheduled Tribe status, which provides certain constitutional rights. This article aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the causes and consequences of the violence and explore possible measures to de-escalate tensions and achieve lasting peace in the region.

BACKGROUND AND IMMEDIATE TRIGGERS

To understand the current conflict, it is essential to delve into the historical background of the Meitei-Kuki-Zomi relations. Historical grievances and disputes over land and resources have fueled mistrust between the two communities. The imposition of 'anti-encroachment' and 'anti-poppy cultivation' drives by the state government has added to the simmering tensions, as it has been perceived as targeting the tribal communities.

The situation remains tense, with Kuki groups demanding a separate administration for tribal majority areas and the imposition of President's rule, while Meitei groups advocate for the preservation of Manipur's territorial integrity and an end to Suspension of Operations agreements with Kuki-Zomi armed groups. Understanding and addressing these aspirations are crucial for finding a sustainable resolution to the conflict.

IMPACT OF THE VIOLENCE

The violence has had a devastating impact on Manipur and its people. At least 130 people have lost their lives, and over 400 individuals have been wounded since the conflict erupted in May. More than 60,000 people have been forced to leave their homes as villages were destroyed and religious places attacked. Both the Kuki and Meitei communities have suffered casualties and displacement.

Notably, women have borne the brunt of the violence, with instances of rape and sexual assault used as instruments of terror. These further fueled the cycle of revenge attacks and escalated the conflict.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The role of the state government, headed by a Meitei chief minister, has come under scrutiny, with allegations of pursuing anti-tribal policies under the pretext of 'anti-encroachment' and 'anti-poppy cultivation' drives. This has further deepened the divide between the communities and raised questions about the government's impartiality.

Despite the severity of the violence, the response from the central government and the Manipur state government led by Chief Minister N Biren Singh has been slow and cautious.

In response to the escalating violence, the government took measures such as deploying additional security forces and imposing 'shoot-at-sight' orders. The internet shutdown was enforced as an attempt to control the spread of misinformation and incitement to violence. However, these responses have also faced criticism and raised concerns about human rights violations.

OPINION AND CONCLUSION

To achieve lasting peace in Manipur, a comprehensive peacebuilding and reconciliation process is necessary. This process should involve dialogue between all the stakeholders, including the government, tribal leaders, civil society organizations, and affected communities. Addressing historical grievances, promoting inclusive governance, and respecting the rights of all communities are vital components of this approach.

The international community and the Indian government should play a supportive role in facilitating the peace process in Manipur. International organizations can provide expertise in conflict resolution, while the central government can create an enabling environment for meaningful dialogue and address issues related to development and governance.

The ethnic violence in Manipur has resulted in immense human suffering, displacement, and destruction. The clash between the Meitei and Kuki communities over land and influence, coupled with historical grievances and mistrust, has exacerbated the situation. The government's response has been challenged, and the long-lasting peace in the region will require a comprehensive approach addressing the root causes of the conflict and fostering dialogue between the communities. As the situation remains volatile, concerted efforts from all stakeholders, including the government, tribal leaders, and civil society, are essential to achieve lasting peace and stability in Manipur.

This was done as it came in the eyes of the courts that none of the constitutional machinery was active and performing their functions in their capacity. Since a month no FIR was registered and not a single complaint was registered by the police or magistrates, this shows that the state altogether was tied under the hands of the autocratic power of the tribals. This shows that how the people of this country stepped back from their moral obligations to protect women and use them as tool to showcase their superiority over other community, this shows that how patriarchy comes into picture and how the women are treated as low as second class individuals and the situation loses sight when you're a tribal woman Every person was aware of these acts but their actions have evidently proved to be in contradiction of law and morality.

To conclude, There cannot be stability in Law and order if the enforcement of these

law and order aren't followed in first place. The blame goes to both the people of the state as much as those tribals who have committed this act of immorality that even the world is ashamed of. The legal reality and the ground reality are the polar opposites of each other. The fear incorporated in these minds is the biggest obstacle to overcome in the near future, for establishing the constitutional framework and morality back in the State.



FROM CLUELESS TO COURT-SAVVY

Dev Shroff

I recount my humorous escapades during my early days in law school and how paying attention during GNLU's criminal law lectures transformed me from a clueless intern to a courtroom connoisseur! Picture this: a wide-eyed, fresh-faced law school novice, with dreams of becoming the next Harvey Specter, steps into the intimidating world of criminal law. But oh, the irony! I knew as much about the legal system as a fish knows about riding a bicycle. And so, my quest for knowledge began. My grand adventure kicked off when I managed to secure an internship with an advocate at the sessions court in Mumbai. Excited and terrified in equal measure, I strutted into the court premises, only to realize that my legal knowledge was as empty as it can be.

I'll admit, the first few days were nothing short of a comedy of errors. As I watched cases unfold before me, I felt like an audience member at a foreign-language play—clueless about the plot, the characters, and, well, the language.

But lo and behold, my salvation came from the lectures conducted during my first and second semester at GNLU. The research avenues the professors offered were my lifeline. With their assistance in research, I ventured into the fascinating world of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Who knew statutory laws could be so riveting?

With newfound knowledge under my belt, I approached my internship with a renewed sense of purpose. Gone were the days of scratching my head in bewilderment. Now, I scratched my chin thoughtfully, like an accomplished legal scholar.

One of my most memorable moments was when I accompanied my father to a court proceeding. As I sat there, I could practically hear my inner monologue narrating the proceedings in Morgan Freeman's voice. It was almost surreal how much I had grown in such a short time. From being a legal greenhorn to someone who could at least distinguish between an "objection" and an "overruled," I was on my way to becoming a courtroom prodigy.

As my internship continued, I slowly shed my fear of engaging with the court's dynamics. My heart no longer leaped out of my chest whenever I was asked to fetch a document or make copies. With each passing day, my confidence soared. I even started imagining myself delivering fiery closing arguments, defending truth and justice like a legal crusader. Sure, it was a far cry from reality but in the realm of legal studies, one can aspire to become an accomplished legal scholar.

Now, as I reflect on my journey from cluelessness to courtroom (relative) competence, I can't help but chuckle. And with that, I rest my case. See you in court, where you, too, can undergo a transformation from legal greenhorn to courtroom maestro!





A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE BADGE: EXPLORING THE KARAI POLICE ACADEMY

Bhuvaneshwari V

In my twenty years of life, I have had the fortunate opportunity to step inside the local police station precisely once, during the verification process for my passport issuance. Upon reflection, I have come to realize the extent of my own ignorance concerning the police force, a circumstance undoubtedly of my own making, and the profound privilege I carry. My understanding of law enforcement had been confined to my 10th standard Civics textbook and some principles taught in law school—a shallow contemplation revolving around topics like murder, theft, traffic signs, and security.

To me, the police were men and women in uniforms, with little consideration for their personal lives or the systemic challenges they face. When I was offered the chance to visit the Police Academy as part of the activities undertaken by the Centre, I impulsively accepted without knowing what to expect. Boarding the bus, I carried an abstract idea, mere stick figures in my mind, lacking color, texture, or depth.

The road leading to the academy's entrance was beautiful, with the Narmada River flowing on the right, creating a picturesque pathway. The soothing sound of the river water echoed in the air, and the absence of people or vehicles added to the enchantment of the surroundings. During my visit, I couldn't help but think that if I were a trainee, this place would become my sanctuary, offering an escape from the challenges of the day.

Upon arriving at the grounds, we met the inspector responsible for physical training, specializing in swimming. He was a captivating man, patient with our inquiries, yet carrying the weariness of someone who has struggled against the system for far too long. Nonetheless, he still harboured the fire of passion for swimming, evident through the analogies he used to convey his thoughts.

The tour of the academy grounds allowed us to witness the array of facilities it offered – horse riding, a swimming pool, shooting ranges, a parade field, gym, badminton

court, and much more. The entire academy was adorned in shades of green and grey, with cement buildings nestled amidst lush greenery, especially vibrant during the monsoons. This poetic setting seemed fitting for the fresh-faced recruits who graced the academy with their presence.

They provided a detailed rundown of the daily training schedule, which spanned the entire day and was divided into two parts: Indoor and Outdoor training. Their days commenced at the break of dawn, at 6 a.m., with outdoor physical exertion, followed by breakfast, and then indoor lectures on various subjects. Over the course of a year, they covered 12 subjects, split into 6 for each semester. The curriculum encompassed crucial areas such as the Indian Penal Code, 1872; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Central and State minor acts, and more. The evenings were dedicated to parade and games sessions. Though the training appeared ordinary at first glance, the reality beneath the surface was far more complex.

During our discussions, we delved into critical questions about addressing undue unfair judgment towards rape complainants, tackling rampant corruption in police stations nationwide, and the need for curriculum reforms. While some queries were satisfactorily addressed, others left us with burning questions in our minds.

These discussions exposed a significant gap between the ground-level officers, who faced real issues such as poorly planned training schedules and a lack of specialized instructors, and the higher-ups who were seemingly distant and inaccessible. The trainees themselves had strong opinions, emphasizing the importance of awareness and education as tools to combat fear of the unknown. They carried a refreshing and positive outlook on their heavy workload, recognizing that police work is ubiquitous and that the academy trains them to handle the pressure, ensuring they do not crumble under it in the future. Their determination and enthusiasm remained mostly unaffected by the pessimistic undertones often encountered in the field. They owned the adage far too commonly recited – Lakh Dukho ki Ek Dawa.



The experience left me with a profound appreciation for the sacrifices and efforts of the men and women in uniform, and a realization that their job extends far beyond what meets the eye. And while the issues so often raised in relation to the police most certainly exist and are deeply entrenched in reality, the blame is definitely not to be vested upon individuals as easily as one might, without the context of the life they lead. Visiting the Police Academy was a significant step in furtherance of the Police Academia Interaction Forum (PAIF) set up by the Centre and an eye-opener to the multifaceted world of law enforcement and the dedication of those who embark on this challenging journey. It reminded us all that behind the uniforms and badges are individuals with their own personal struggles and a shared commitment to serve and protect their communities.



**GNLU CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES AND POLICE
ACADEMIA INTERACTION FORUM HOST
EXPERT LECTURE ON FIRST INFORMATION
REPORT (FIR)**

The GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences, in collaboration with the Police Academia Interaction Forum, organized an expert lecture on the topic of First Information Report (FIR). The event witnessed the presence of esteemed guest speaker, VS Manjariya, Police Inspector of various postings including Amreli, Railways, Anand, Vadodra, Karai Academy, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar and DGP Office

The lecture commenced by delving into the practical aspects of filing an FIR, where participants were encouraged to share their personal experiences. Subsequently, the lecture provided a comprehensive understanding of the textbook definition of a First Information Report, the necessary conditions for filing an FIR, as well as the modern methods of filing an FIR through electronic means. It was emphasized that the information obtained orally must be documented in writing, and the significance of obtaining the complainant's signature on the FIR was highlighted, as a non-signed FIR would not be considered valid.

Furthermore, it was highlighted that language should not be a barrier in filing an FIR.

In cases where a complainant does not speak the official language, a translator may be employed to assist in filing the complaint. The FIR would then be written in the complainant's native language and read out to them before being officially filed. The Speaker also shared his personal experience where a Labourer from Odisha who only spoke Odia was helped in Sarthej, GIDC to overcome the language issue and the Gujarat Police successfully investigated the same.

During the lecture, attendees were informed about the required information to be included in an FIR, such as details regarding the crime, the time of occurrence, and, if known, the accused's particulars, or a description if the accused is unknown. A copy of the FIR would be forwarded to the appropriate jurisdiction of the relevant court. It was stressed that the FIR must be transferred to the court within 24 hours under Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) for it to be legally considered as filed. The court would then acknowledge the receipt of the FIR. It was also mentioned that the police station diary, apart from the FIR, would contain records of all activities at the police station from midnight, and its maintenance is governed by the State Police Act.

Furthermore, it was explained that an investigation can be initiated even without a formally filed FIR. In such cases, a forwarding letter would be provided to the police station during chases, indicating that the complainant has submitted a formal complaint, which would then be documented. All details of the chase would be recorded in the forwarding letter to the Police Station Officer (PSO), who would issue an order to commence the investigation.

Additionally, non-cognizable offenses are recorded in a Non-Cognizable Register. In situations where the court is closed, the police have the authority to take preventive action and detain individuals without a warrant. After 24 hours, an Executive Magistrate would assume cognizance of the matter.

The lecture also shed light on the concept of Zero FIR and emphasized the value of an FIR as evidence, as well as the potential implications of delays in filing an FIR.

The importance of the FIR as a crucial component in initiating the process of criminal justice was highlighted, as it provides a platform for seeking justice. Additionally, the lecture referred to the *Lalitha Kumari v State of Uttar Pradesh* judgment, which outlined four conditions where the police cannot directly file an FIR. These conditions include matrimonial crimes, commercial and white-collar crimes, medical negligence,



and corruption cases. Enquiry is only valid for seven days and not more than that. The event was highly informative, providing attendees with valuable insights into the procedures and significance of filing an FIR. The GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences and the Police Academia Interaction Forum remain committed to promoting knowledge and awareness in the field of criminal justice.



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW

Arjun V Sunil, Bhavyaa Sharma

Section 498 A: Rising instances of misuse of Section 498-A, Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Recently, in Abhay Singh v. The State of Jharkhand, Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi, while deciding a matter of alleged violence under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 filed by a woman against her husband and his relatives, emphasized the recent trend of implicating the husband's relatives in matrimonial matters without analyzing its long-term ramifications. Section 498 A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with specific cases of violence or punishing other forms of cruelty by the husband or his relatives. However, it has been recently observed by various High courts and the Supreme Court that instances of relatives being unnecessarily accused under this provision have been on a frequent rise. In this particular case, the complainant failed to provide any specific details about the nature of the alleged torture and instead offered some general and omnibus allegations against the petitioners. Considering the above facts, the court quashed the entire criminal proceedings by virtue of the inherent powers of the High Court under Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.



'Guilty Intention' v. 'Guilty Knowledge' under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The Apex Court in Anbazhagan v. State, explained the difference between the first and second part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. As per the Court, under the first part of the Section the establishment of the crime of murder occurs first, and the subsequent benefit is given under one of the exceptions to Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, while under the second part, the crime of murder is never established. The court also observed the fine distinction between 'intent' and 'knowledge,' under Section 299 and Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The accused need not argue that his case falls under one of the exceptions to Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to be found guilty of the offense punishable under the second part of Section 304 the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Instead, if the accused's act falls within the first two clauses of cases of culpable homicide described in Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, it is punishable under the first part of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. But if it fits the third clause, half of the punishment under the second clause of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Therefore, the first part of this Section would apply when there is 'guilty intention,' whereas the second part would apply when there is no such intention but there is 'guilty knowledge.'

'More Than a Year Is Sufficient for a Prudent Woman To Realize If Marriage Promise Is False': *MP High Court Quashes Rape Case*

An FIR and criminal charges against a man accused of raping a woman under the pretext of marriage have been dismissed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Amar Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh, which noted that more than a year is sufficient time

for a "prudent woman" to determine whether the promise of marriage made by the accused is "false from its very inception or there is a possibility of breach of promise." The Court observed that the woman was the mother of three and had been in a physical relationship with the accused for a long time. In such circumstances, it was hard to believe that her consent was obtained by 'misconception of fact.' "Only a false promise to marry made to deceive a woman would vitiate the woman's consent being obtained under the misconception of fact, but a mere breach of promise cannot be said to be false," the Court continued. The Court determined that charging the accused with an offense under Sections 376(2)(n), 506, and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 would amount to nothing more than abuse of the legal system. Hence, the FIR as well as the chargesheet were quashed by the High Court.

**Rape Survivor's Testimony Not to Be Discredited for Delayed Disclosure If
Otherwise Reliable: Kerala High Court allows appeal**

The Kerala High Court, recently, in Raju v. State of Kerala observed that a delay in delivering testimonial evidence by a victim of rape does not discredit the testimony so obtained. The appeal was filed by Raju, the father of the victim who moved the decision of the Additional Sessions Court-1, Alappuzha, that convicted him of offences under Sections 323, 324, 376(2)(f) & 376(2)(n) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 23 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The victim, the accused's daughter presented her testimony stating that the accused used to physically assault her repeatedly as well as committed rape at their residence on several occasions, with the last occurrence on 30.8.2013. The counsel for the appellant raised doubts regarding the delayed disclosure of the aforementioned testimony. The High Court while considering the averments made by the victim's counsel noted that the conviction can be found on the prosecutrix's testimony alone under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, considering the victim a "sterling witness". The court also relied on a previous case, In Rai Sandeep v. State (NCT of Delhi), (2012) 8 SCC 21, wherein it was held that the versions of witnesses on the core spectrum of crime should remain intact whilst other secondary incriminating evidence should match the said version in material particulars.

**'Cruel' Is Relative Term; If Its Ordinary Meaning Is Used, Exception 4 Of S.300 IPC
Can Never Be Applied: Supreme Court**

The accused in L/Nk Gurusewak Singh v. Union of India, was Lance Naik in the Indian Army who was convicted by the Court Martial for the offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 read with section 69 of the Army Act, 1950. The accused appealed before the Apex Court, asserting that his act would be governed under Exception IV to Section 300, Indian Penal Code, 1860 as he was subjected to a grave and sudden provocation and acted in the heat of the moment.

The Supreme Court taking note of the case in record asserted that it could not be said to be a sudden instigation. One of the ingredients under Exception IV of section 300 is that “the offender should not act in a cruel or unusual manner.” The Supreme Court observed that;

“The term cruel manner is a relative term. Exception 4 applies when a man kills another. By ordinary standards, this itself is a cruel act. If we assign a meaning to the word ‘cruel’ used in exception 4 which is used in common parlance, in no case exception 4 can be applied. Therefore, in our view, exception 4 to Section 300 was applicable in this case. Therefore, the appellant is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The appellant snatched the rifle from the hands of the deceased and fired one bullet at the deceased. This act was done with the intention of causing such bodily injury to the deceased as was likely to cause death.”

The Court in lieu of the conduct of the appellant, added that it would be a mitigating factor with respect to determining the punishment, thus reducing the sentence to life imprisonment which the appellant has already served.



WORD PUZZLE

Fagun Bhatt

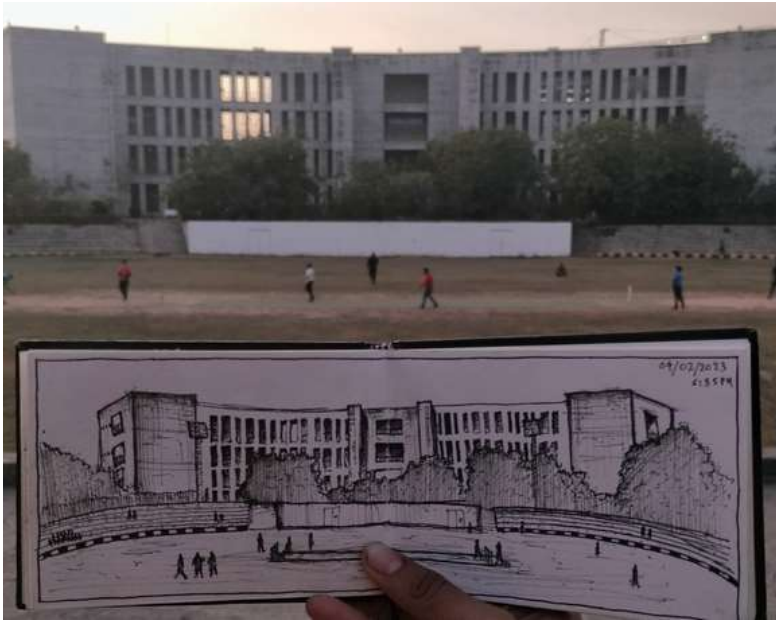
Below is a table where each cell is filled with random letters. Out of these, find out some words related to criminal law!

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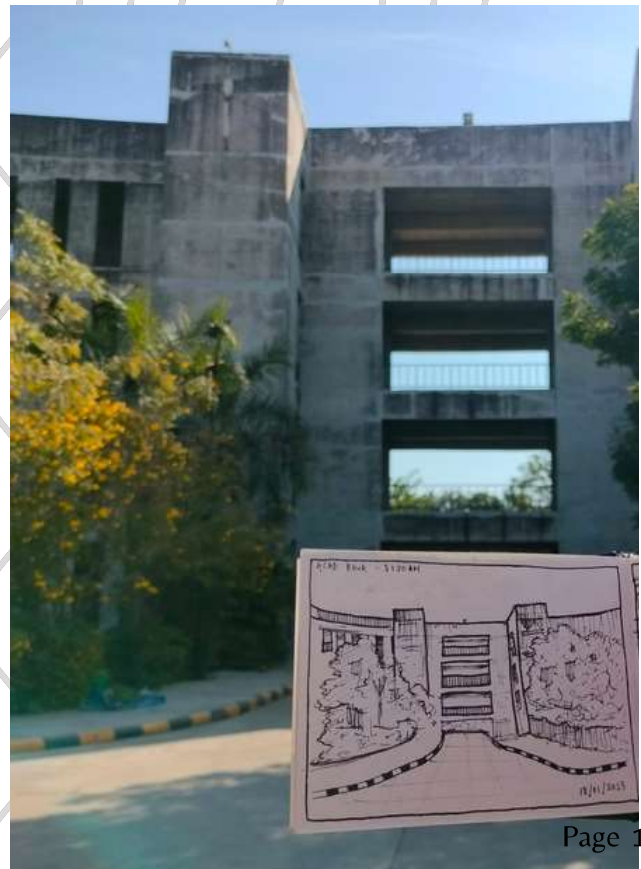
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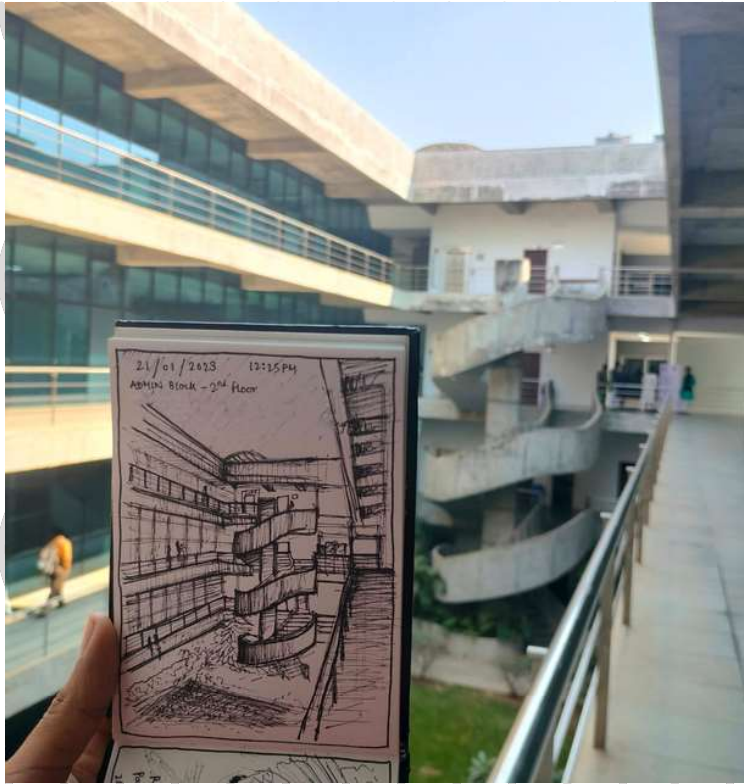
Prithish Panda



GNLU Oval Cricket Ground

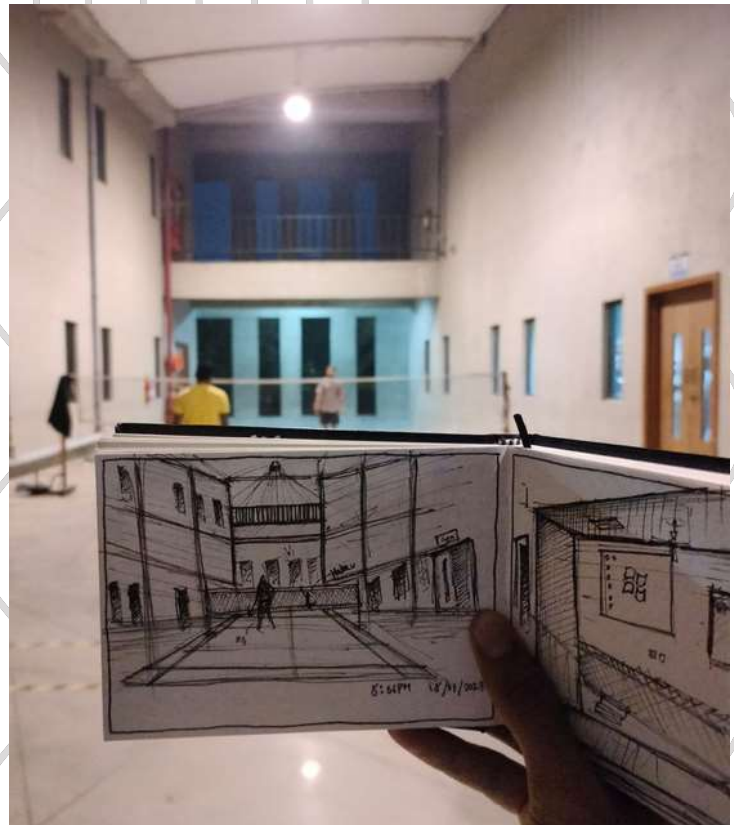
Shishya Bhavan, GNLU





**Administrative Block,
GNLU**

**Indoor Badminton Court,
GNLU**





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