

E content Lecture No. 22 Dt 06.05.2020

Law of Crimes II Sem II

Professor D.N.N.S.Yadav

Dear students

Today would be my last econtent lecture series since all the topics in the four units of syllabus have been covered. Class room remedial lectures will be taken by me once classes are permitted after lockdown is lifted.

For any queries feel free to contact me on my phone -- 9935635493

Today's topics are Criminal intimidation and Seditious.

Criminal intimidation has been defined under section 503 IPC . Following are the ingredients

1. One person threatens to another person
2. By threatening the person intends to cause injury to the other person or to any one in whom that person is interested.

A threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested , is covered within the purview of this section.

It is important to note that for constituting the offence of criminal intimidation communication of the intent itself is sufficient, though it could not be effected.

Seditious is under the category of offences against the State. It has been defined under section 124A IPC. This section requires following essentials

1. The offender brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards the Government of India
2. Such act or attempt is done by means spoken words or in written words or by way of signs or visible representation.

Kedar Nath's case AIR 1962 SC 955 is an important case law on seditious. This law has been very controversial in recent time to JNU matter. It has been clear by the Supreme Court that this law is not unconstitutional and is not violative of Art. 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed in national interest and public order.

Take care students