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2 SEM LLB(N) 4 LOCr 1

2011

(July)

LAW OF CRIMES - I

Paper : 204

(New Course)

Full Marks - 80

Pass Marks - 32

Time - Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any *five* questions.

1. (a) Explain the term "Fraudulently".
- (b) Give the meaning and one example of "Perjury".
- (c) Explain the term "Good faith" with one example.
- (d) Explain the meaning of 'Common object'.

4×4=16

2. (a) What do you understand by 'Affray' ?
(b) What are the points which must be proved for convicting an accused of affray ?

8+8=16

3. Analyse the offence of Criminal Force and Assault and indicate their points of difference with suitable illustrations. ✓

8+8=16

4. Do the following act constitute offence ?

(a) A, a child of 9 years of age took away a wrist watch of B without the knowledge and consent of B. The value of the wrist watch is Rs. 400/- and sold it to X at Rs. 20/-, X is 27 years old.

(b) A child of 7 years while playing with others kills a child of 6 years without any provocation.

8+8=16

5. Define 'Adultery'. What is the punishment for the offence? Can a woman be charged with adultery? Can she be an abettor? ✓

8+4+4=16

6. What is justifiable homicide? Discuss with suitable illustration, the theory of grave and sudden provocation as given in the I.P.C. ✓

8+8=16

7. (a) Describe briefly the ingredients of 'Criminal Trespass'.

(b) A enters the house of B at night in order to murder him. He sees a big dog and runs away. What kind of offence has A committed? $8+8=16$

8. (a) When can the plea of intoxication be successfully set up in defence? —

(b) When consent is a good defence in criminal action? Illustrate your answer. — $8+8=16$

9. (a) Explain with illustration the law relating to harbouring of offenders.

(b) Distinguish between 'Preparation' and 'Attempt' to commit a crime. $8+8=16$