## 2013

## LAW

(Law of Crime)

Course No. 5:4

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer question no. 1 and any five questions from the rest.

1. Write notes on *any four* of the followings- (4x5)

- a) Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea
- b) Valuable security
- c) Joint Rability
- d) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
- e) Criminal conspiracy
- 2. What is the offence of waging or attempting to wage war or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India? How would you distinguish this offence from that of rioting?

(10+6)

(5+6+5)

- 3. When culpable homicide does not amount to murder? Discuss with suitable case. (16)
- 4. What do you mean by Offence? Whether an offence is committed when an act is done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent? Is there any exception to this rule under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(Please turn over)

	Distinguish between:	(5+6+5
<ul><li>a)</li><li>b)</li><li>c)</li></ul>	Preparation and attempt to commit crime Mistake of fact and mistake of law Robbery and dacoity	
	Discuss an act of a person of unsound mind. What is to be proved by an accused to claim the benefit of unsoundness of mind?	(8+8)
a) b)	Distinguish between: Simple hurt and grievous hurt Criminal trespass and house trespass	(8+8)
	Define and discuss law of defamation as laid down in the IPC. What are the important exception to the rule?	(8+8)
	evidence? Explain clearly.	(10) (6)
•	Discuss the law laid down in-  K. Krishna Iyer  vs  State of Kerala	(16)
	b) c) a) a)	<ul> <li>a) Preparation and attempt to commit crime</li> <li>b) Mistake of fact and mistake of law</li> <li>c) Robbery and dacoity</li> <li>Discuss an act of a person of unsound mind. What is to be proved by an accused to claim the benefit of unsoundness of mind?</li> <li>Distinguish between:</li> <li>a) Simple hurt and grievous hurt</li> <li>b) Criminal trespass and house trespass</li> <li>Define and discuss law of defamation as laid down in the IPC. What are the important exception to the rule?</li> <li>a) Under what circumstances a person is said to fabricate false evidence? Explain clearly.</li> <li>b) A makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a court of justice. Discuss what offence A has committed, if any.</li> <li>Discuss the law laid down in-</li> <li>K. Krishna Iyer</li> <li>VS</li> </ul>