2015

LAW

(Law of Crime)

Paper No. 5:4

Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 40

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.

. Write notes (any four) 4x5

- a) Public servant
- b) Punishments
- c) Doli incapax
- d) Criminal conspiracy
- e) Sedition
- f) Criminal intimidation
- 2. Distinguish between (any two) 8+8
 - a) Mistake of fact and mistake of law
 - b) Unsoundness of mind and intoxication
 - c) Robbery and dacoity
- 3. Discuss and compare the principle of joint liability for criminal act done in furtherance of common intention and the principle of joint liability for offence committed in prosecution of common object.

4. When does the right of private defence commence and till when does the right continue? What are the acts against

(Please turn over)

16

10.	Discuss the principles of law laid down in:- Lohit Chandra Das vs. State of Assam (1986) 1 GLR 29	16
9.	Explain the offence of criminal breach of trust with the help of the explanations and illustrations as laid down in the IPC. Discuss the culpability for criminal breach of trust by a public servant and whether sanction of the government for his prosecution is necessary or not.	16
8.	Explain the offence of theft with the help of the explanations and illustrations annexed to the relevant section in the IPC. Can a person be liable for theft of his property? Justify your answer.	16
7.	Explain the four clauses under which an act amounts to murder. Describe the three provisos when grave and sudden provocation does not exempt the accused from culpability for murder	16
b)	Describe the punishment provided for committing the offence of causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender.	8
6. a)	Differentiate between giving false evidence and fabricating false evidence. Describe the punishment for false evidence.	8
5.	Explain the offence of defamation. Describe the exceptions that negate liability for defamation.	16
	which there is no right of private defence? Under what situations does the right extend to the voluntary causing of death?	16