

NRT/KS/19/7510

Second Semester LL.B. Three Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination

LAW OF CRIMES

Compulsory Paper—2

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :— (1) Attempt **ALL** Sections. Section A consists of **10** marks, Section B consists of **30** marks and Section C consists of **40** marks.

(2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

(3) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct alternative (any *ten*) :— 1×10=10

(i) The Indian Penal Code was drafted under the Chairmanship of :

- (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Macaulay
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Lord Irwin

(ii) Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, defines :

- (a) Court of Justice (b) Movable Property
(c) Public Servant (d) Lokpal

(iii) Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention is U/S _____ of IPC.

- (a) 34 (b) 39
(c) 40 (d) 45

(iv) If the act of the offender falls under the general exceptions, then the burden of proof lies on _____.

- (a) State (b) Offender
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of the above

(v) Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under _____ years of age.

- (a) 12 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 14

(vi) Act of _____ is not an offence.

- (a) Adult Person (b) Unsound Mind Person
(c) Legal Person (d) Old Person

- (vii) The person who abets the offence is called as :
- (a) Abetment (b) Abettor
(c) Conspirator (d) None of these
- (viii) In criminal law every person has a right to defend his person and property, such right is known as _____.
- (a) Legal Right (b) Right of Private Defence
(c) Constitutional Rights (d) Property Right
- (ix) In dowry death, the death of a woman is caused within _____ years of her marriage.
- (a) 10 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 15
- (x) To constitute the offence of dacoity _____ persons are required.
- (a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 10
- (xi) The term “actus reus” as used in the law of crimes, refers to :
- (a) The Guilty Mind (b) The Wrongful Act
(c) The Preparation to Commit Offence (d) Mens rea
- (xii) The offence of theft can be committed in respect of _____.
- (a) Movable property only (b) Immovable property only
(c) Both movable and improvable property (d) None of the above
- (xiii) To constitute the offence of “Affray” there should be minimum _____ persons.
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
- (xiv) An assembly of _____ or more persons may be designated an “unlawful assembly”.
- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 10
- (xv) Definition of criminal conspiracy is given U/S _____ of IPC.
- (a) 120 (b) 120-A
(c) 125 (d) 129

SECTION—B

Note :— Both the questions in this section are compulsory.

2. Answer the following (any *three*) :— 5×3=15
- (a) Define public servant U/S 21 of the IPC.
 - (b) Differentiate between “wrongful gain” and “wrongful loss”.
 - (c) What are the different stages of Commission of Crime ? Explain.
 - (d) What are the essential ingredients required to constitute the offence of dacoity ?
3. Write short notes on (any *three*) :— 5×3=15
- (a) Cheating
 - (b) Criminal intimidation
 - (c) Mens rea
 - (d) Mistake of fact and mistake of law.

SECTION—C

Note :— Answer any *five* questions of the following. 8×5=40

- 4. Every rioting is an unlawful assembly but every unlawful assembly is not rioting. Explain.
- 5. Define and distinguish between culpable-homicide and murder.
- 6. What is offence Dowry death ? Explain.
- 7. Differentiate between wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
- 8. Differentiate between use of criminal force and assault.
- 9. Explain various offences against women.
- 10. Differentiate between theft and extortion.
- 11. Explain defamation with all its exceptions and appropriate illustrations.