

HONS. 02/03/19

B.A. LL.B., (Hons.) DEGREE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2019

LAW OF CRIMES - I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

PART - A

(Answer **ANY SIX** questions. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks)

(6 x 5 = 30)

- I. How is a crime different from a civil wrong?
- II. Discuss in brief the approach of Penal Code to punishments?
- III. How does criminal law deal with omissions for it to be considered as a crime?
- IV. What is the relevance of a mental element in defining a crime?
- V. Why is preparation not considered a crime, normally? Is it not better for criminal law to respond to crimes at the earliest?
- VI. What is a conspiracy? When is a conspirator treated as an abettor?
- VII. Do you agree that criminal law does not, generally, fix vicarious responsibility? Why? Are there any exceptions?
- VIII. Explain the requirements for accident and necessity to be recognized as exceptions.

PART - B

(Answer **ANY TWO** questions. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks)

(2 x 10 = 20)

- IX. For the purpose of facilitating a robbery, A sets fire to a portion of a house, thereby causing the death of a person. Discuss his criminal responsibility for causing death, if any.
- X. P and Q agree to a free wrestling match until one of them is hurt so much as to be unable to fight and opts out. P ends up causing death of Q. He raises consent as a defence against his prosecution. Decide.
- XI. H, procures K, a child five years of age, to cause J's death which H intends. K, in consequence of it, does the act in the absence of H which causes J's death. Discuss the criminal responsibility of H and K, if any. What would be the case if H was present when the act was done?

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