

67803

LL.M. 3rd Semester (NON CBCS Scheme)

Examination, December-2018

HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Paper-(G-IV) M-13

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum marks : 80

Students are required to give their answer only in English language. Otherwise answer book will not be evaluated and counted as zero marks.

Note : Attempt four questions from Section-A. Each question in this Section carries 14 marks. (4×14). Section-B is compulsory. Each part of the question in Section-B carries 3 marks (8×3).

Section-A

1. Briefly trace the development of the Concept of Criminal Liability in England. How far it is applicable in India ?
2. "The right to private defense is basically preventive in nature and not punitive it is neither a right of aggression nor a reprisal." Discuss. Substantiate your answer with appropriate provisions and judicial pronouncement.
3. "Once an act enter into the arena of attempt, criminal liability begins, because attempt takes the offender very close to the successful completion of the crime and so it is punishable in Law like the completed offence." Explain.

67803-P-2-Q-9(18)

[P.T.O.]

4. "All Crimes are local. The jurisdiction over crime belongs to the country where the crime is committed." Elaborate.
5. With the help of English and Indian case laws elaborate maxims, "Ignorantia facit doth excusat" and "Ignorantia jurist non excusat".
6. Is conspiracy to corrupt public morals in an offence under Common Law? Is Indian Law similar to English Law on the subject?
7. It is said that definition of Crime is one of the thorny intellectual problem of law. Explain this statement with the help of various definitions.
8. All Murders are culpable homicides but not all culpable homicides are murder. Explain.

Section-B

9. Explain the following :
 - (a) Infancy as Defence
 - (b) Accident
 - (c) Custodial Rape
 - (d) Abettor
 - (e) Common Intention
 - (f) Triviality
 - (g) Criminal force
 - (h) Objective Theory of Criminal Liability