

2015
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Criminal Law)
Paper - 33
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer any six (6) questions including Question No.1
_____ which is compulsory.

10. Write short notes on any two:
- (a) Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours. 8
 - (b) Processes to compel appearance before Court. 8
 - (c) Cognizance of offence by Judicial Magistrate. 8

***** VII/LB/33/4*****

1. Write short notes on any four of the following: 5x4=20
- (a) Anticipatory Bail.
 - (b) First Information Report.
 - (c) Classification of offences.
 - (d) Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior.
 - (e) Content of Judgment.
 - (f) Warrant case.

2. What is the territorial extent and scope of applicability of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973? Explain constitution and powers of different criminal courts in Mizoram. **8+8=16**
3. Write notes on bailable and non - bailable offences. Under what circumstances bail be granted? **8+8=16**
4. Discuss the role of Executive Magistrate in maintaining public peace and order. **16**
5. Who are the persons entitled to get maintenance under the provisions of Cr. P.C? Also state the circumstances for giving such maintenance. **16**
6. a) Explain the meaning of 'arrest' and the circumstances in which an arrest without a warrant can be made.
 b) Explain the procedure for affecting an arrest and the nature and quantum of force that can be used in making an arrest. **8+8=16**
7. a) Explain the circumstances in which a subordinate court may make a reference to the High Court for getting its decision.
 b) Explain briefly the powers of a court of revision, and the general principles to be followed while exercising these powers. **8+8=16**
8. Explain the salient features of a trial before a Court of Session. **16**
9. a) What are the periods of limitation prescribed by the Code for taking cognizance of offences? Under what circumstances can such period of limitation be extended? **8**
 b) Explain the procedure to be followed in a summary trial and mention the manner in which the record in such trial is to be maintained. **8**

2015
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Law Relating to Right to Information)

Paper - 38

Full Marks : 100

Pass Mark : 40

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer *any six* (6) questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **5x4=20**

- (a) ASPIO.
- (b) 'Prohibited Place'.
- (c) Judicial recognition of RTI.
- (d) Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution.
- (e) State Chief Information Commissioner.
- (f) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS).

2. 'An advice tendered to the President of India by the Council of Ministers shall not be inquired into any Court'. Comment. 16

3. 'No advocate should disclose any communication made by his/her client to him/her in the course and for the purpose of his/her employment as such an advocate'. Comment. 16

4. Who can seek information under the provisions of RTI Act, 2005? Write an application to the PIO, Mizoram University (MZU) under the relevant provisions of RTI Act, 2005, seeking information on your performance in the LL.B examination held in December, 2014. 2+14=16

5. Critically examine and trace the origin and evolution of the RTI Act, 2005. 16

6. 'The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 paved the way for the

***** VI/LLB/38/2*****

enactment of the RTI Act, 2005'. Elucidate. 16

7. Discuss the significance of RTI Act, 2005 with regards to the Provisions of Representation of the People Act, 1951. 8+8=16

8. Discuss the procedures and manners as to how the Public Information Officers may be awarded Punishment under RTI Act, 2005. 16

9. Trace the origin and development of Right to Information either in USA or England. 16

10. Do you agree that, 'RTI Act, 2005 is satisfactorily implemented in Mizoram to eradicate corruption?.

Give reasons in support of your answer and also suggest measures for better implementation of the Act. 16

*****VI/LLB/38/3*****

2015
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Code of Civil Procedure)
Paper - 34
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer *any six* (6) questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **5x4=20**

- (a) Res Judicata.
- (b) Suit by or against minor.
- (c) Interpleader suit.
- (d) Notice under Section 80 of the C.P.C
- (e) Inherent powers of the Court.
- (f) Res Subjudice.

2. Define Decree. Discuss briefly the essential elements and classes of decrees. Also highlight points of distinction between Order and Decree. (5+6+5)
3. Explain briefly the essential requisite of Pleadings. When may court allow to alter or amend the pleadings? Discuss in the light of relevant statutory provision and case laws. (8+8)
4. "Suits may be filed where the cause of action arises or the defendant resides or carries on business or personally works for gain". Discuss the relevant rules of 'place of suing' under the C.P.C. When may the objection as to the place of suing may be allowed by an appellate court. (12+4)
5. Discuss the scope and ambit of Reference, Review and Revision. (5+5+6)
6. What do you mean by 'Temporary injunction'? Discuss the object and principles for granting the temporary injunction. What are the temporary injunction. What are the consequences
- in case of non compliance and breach of injunction? (4+8+4)
7. Discuss briefly the jurisdiction of Civil Courts under the Mizoram Civil Courts Act, 2005. 16
8. What are the principles followed by the court while considering the question of granting leave to the defendant in a summary suit under order 37, C.P.C? Discuss also nature and scope and procedure of summary suits. Distinguish it from ordinary suit. (8+6+2)
9. "When a party to a suit dies, the first question to be decided is whether the right to sue survives or not". Discuss in the light of relevant provisions of C.P.C and decisional laws. 16
10. a) 'A civil court has jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature unless they are barred'. Elaborate. 8
- b) What are the consequences of non-appearance of parties in a suit? 8