

V/LL.B/27

2016
(November - December)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Law of Evidence)
Paper - 27
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. Write short notes on any four of the following : 4x5=20
 - (a) Leading question
 - (b) Oral Evidence
 - (c) Documentary Evidence
 - (d) Extension of prescribed – Limitation Act, 1963
 - (e) Bill of exchange and Bond
 - (f) Easement – according to Limitation Act, 1963

2. What do you understand by 'dying declaration'. Under what circumstances- Dying Declaration is admissible under Indian Evidence Act. 1872. 16

3. Who is an expert? When is the opinion of an expert relevant. 16

4. Define 'Burden of Proof'. What are the general principles of Burden of Proof? **16**

OR

Explain the Doctrine of Estoppel.

5. Explain the following : **8x2=16**

- a) Facts need not be proved
- b) Provision regarding competency of witness

6. Explain the provisions relating to confession under the Evidence Act, 1872. Also discuss the differences between admission and confession. **16**

7. Answer any two from the following :- **8x2= 16**

- a) What do you mean by Doctrine of Res-Gastae?
- b) Can a child be a witness ?
- c) What is the meaning of 'Hostile Witness'

8. Explain the provision relating to Examination-in-Chief, Cross Examination and Re-Examination of witness. **16**

9. What do you understand by 'Legal disability'? **16**

10. What are the exclusion of time in legal proceedings? **16**

V/LL.B/28

2016
(November - December)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Criminal Law – I(IPC))

Paper - 28

Full Marks : 100

Pass Mark : 40

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5x4=20
 - (a) Sentence of death under IPC
 - (b) Criminal conspiracy
 - (c) Sedition
 - (d) Mens rea in IPC
 - (e) Bigamy as an offence
 - (f) Causing death by negligence

2. (a) "In all robbery there is either theft or extortion". Explain. 12

(b) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. what offence has A committed? Discuss. 4

3. (a) Define murder. State and explain what are those five exceptions to murder. **12**
- (b) A, intending or knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. What offence has A committed? Discuss. **4**
4. (a) Define and distinguish between common intention and common object. **12**
- (b) A, in India, instigates B, a foreigner in London, to commit a murder in London. Discuss A's liability. **4**
5. (a) Discuss the law relating to general exceptions of a child and a person of unsound mind. **6+6**
- (b) A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. Has A committed any offence? Discuss. **4**
6. (a) Define and distinguish between any two of the following : **6+6=12**
- (i) Valuable security and document
 - (ii) Rape and adultery
 - (iii) Kidnapping and abduction

***** V/LL.B/28/2*****

- 6 (b) A, a shopkeeper, says to B, who manages his business – "Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty". Has A's words amount to defamation? Discuss. **4**
7. Discuss law relating to cheating as stipulated under Indian Penal Code in detail. **16**
8. (a) Is preparation punishable under criminal law? Point out basic differences between preparation and attempt to commit offences with relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code. **12**
- (b) Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A. In this circumstance, discuss A's right of private defence against Z. **4**
9. (a) Explain any two offences against the public tranquility in detail. **12**
- (b) A, places men with firearms at the outlets of a building, and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building. Is A Committed any offence? Discuss. **4**
10. Explain any two: **8+8=16**
- (e) Trafficking of a person
 - (f) Criminal trespass
 - (g) Law of assault or criminal force to woman

***** V/LL.B/28/3*****

V/LL.B/30

2016
(November - December)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation)
Paper – 30
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 : **4x5=20**
 - (a) Object of Interpretation
 - (b) Doctrine of Severability
 - (c) Ut res magis valeat quam pereat
 - (d) Effect of repeal under General Clauses Act, 1897
 - (e) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - (f) Contemporanea exporitis est fortissima in lege
2. Define 'Interpretation of Statutes'. Explain Heydon's Rule of Interpretation. **6+10=16**
3. "Penal Statutes are interpreted strictly". Explain. **16**
4. Explain the relation of legislation with other sources of Law. **16**

5. Explain with case laws : **8+8=16**

- a) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
- b) Literal Rule of Construction

6. Define 'Statute'. Explain different aids of Interpretation of Statutes. **16**

7. What is Presumption? Explain various presumptions in interpretation of statutes. **16**

8. Explain any two : **8x2=16**

- a) Expressio unius est exclusion alterius
- b) Ejusdem Generis
- c) Reddendo Singula Singulis Rule

9. "The legislature sometimes used words in their mandatory and directory interchangeably". Explain. **16**

10. Explain with case laws : **8+8=16**

- (h) Retrospective operation of Statutes
- (i) Repugnancy of Statutes

*****.V/LL.B/30/2*****