

2013
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Criminal Law - II
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973)
Course No - 33
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. Write short notes on ***any four*** of the following:
4x5=20
- a) Classification of Offences
 - b) Rights of arrested person
 - c) Directorate of Prosecution
 - d) Contents of charge
 - e) Summary Trial
 - f) Limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences

2. Explain step by step procedures for trial before a Court of Session. **16**

3. What is "anticipatory bail"? Under what circumstances can such bail be granted? By which Court can such bail be granted? **4+10+2=16**

4. While recording a confession in the course of investigation, what is the procedure that the Magistrate should follow in order to ensure that the confession is made voluntarily? What is evidential value of such confession? **12+4=16**

5. Under what circumstances can a wife claim maintenance from her husband under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973? Is a married woman entitled to claim maintenance from her father? Explain the circumstances in which an order for maintenance can be cancelled. **10+2+4=16**

6. Explain the meaning of "arrest" Discuss in what manner are women treated differently in the matter of arrest. State the circumstances in which an arrest without warrant can be made. **2+4+10=16**

7. Write short commentary on *any two*. **8+8=16**

a) Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and their powers in Mizoram.

b) Processes to compel the production of things.

c) Security for good behaviour.

8. If the station house officer refuses or neglect to record the FIR, what is the remedy available to the informant in such a situation? Explain the procedure when investigation cannot be completed within twenty four hours. **4+12=16**

9. Explain generally the form and contents of a judgement in a criminal trial. Discuss the circumstances in which there shall be no appeal against an order of conviction. **8+8=16**

10. Write short commentary on any two: **8+8=16**

a) Plea Bargaining

b) Cognizance of offence and commencement of judicial proceedings

c) Local jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts

2013
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Code of Civil Procedure)
Course No - 34
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer ~~any five~~^{six} including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:
4x5=20
 - a) Legal Representative
 - b) Government Pleader
 - c) Interpleader Suit
 - d) Mesne Profit
 - e) Parties to Suit

2. Define Decree and analyse its necessary elements.
Distinguish between a Decree and an Order. **16**

3. What do you mean by the term 'Res judicata'. Explain the conditions for application of Rule of Res judicata supported by relevant case laws. 16

4. What is meant by pleadings? Briefly state the object and fundamental rules regarding pleadings. 16

5. State the cases in which Temporary Injunction may be granted. What is the consequence of disobedience or breach of injunction? 16

6. What do you mean by 'inherent powers' of a court? Does Section 151 Code of Civil Procedure 1908 confer this power on Civil Court? 16

7. What is an ex-parte decree? Discuss the law regarding the consequences on non-appearance of defendant in a suit without filling written statement and after filling of the written statement. Can he join the subsequent proceedings in the suit? 16

8. What procedure is prescribed by Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for filling an appeal? When can a Second Appeal be filed? 16

9. What is the procedure for filling a suit against the Government or a Public Servant? Discuss. 16

10. Discuss the salient features of the Mizoram Civil Code Act, 2005. 16

*****VILLB/34*****

2013
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Law Relating to Right to Information)
Course No - 38
Full Marks : 100
Pass Mark : 40
Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

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

1. Answer **any four** of the following: **4x5=20**
- a) Prohibited places under Official Secrets Act, 1923
 - b) Right to Information in U.S.A.
 - c) Defect of Freedom of Information Act, 2002
 - d) Right to Know
 - e) Doctrine of Public Accountability
 - f) Professional Communication

2. Explain the Constitutional provisions of Right to Information in India supported by relevant case laws. 16
3. Do you think that citizens have the right to be informed about the candidates in the election for the Legislative Assembly? If so, explain the Voters' Right to Information by giving suitable example. 2+14=20
4. "Right to Information is not absolute". Explain the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923. 16
5. Discuss the Constitutional provisions favouring the non-disclosure of official documents. 16
6. Explain the general guidelines which is to be followed by the information seeker under the Right to Information Act, 2005. 16
7. The Right to Information is a newly origin in India. By tracing the history of this right, explain the historical background of the Right to Information in India. 16
8. The Supreme Court of India has been interpreting the Right to Information as an integral part of Fundamental Right. Cite with relevant case laws the role of Judiciary in promoting Right to Information as a Fundamental Right. 16
9. Write notes on: 8+8=16
 - a) Article 74 of the Constitution of India with case laws.
 - b) Article 163 of the Constitution of India with case laws.
10. Critically analyse the Right to Information under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. 16