

2018
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Criminal Law – II)
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.

1. Write short notes on **any four** of the following: **4x5=20**
 - (a) Bailable Offence
 - (b) Cognizable Offence
 - (c) Investigation
 - (d) Warrant-case
 - (e) Difference between complain and First Information Report (FIR)
 - (f) Reference and revision

2. Give a brief history and development of criminal Procedure code, 1973. Also state the objects of the code. 16
3. State the constitution of criminal courts and also state their respective powers under the criminal Procedure Code, 1973. 16
4. Can arrest be made by a private person? If so, under what circumstances? Also state the relevant provisions of arrest under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. 16
5. What would be the procedures for the court when a witness refuses to appear before the court? 16
6. Whether maintenance of divorced wife is mandatory by the husband? Give the rules for maintenance of wife and children given under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. 16

7. State the procedures if investigation is not completed within 24 hours. 16
8. State the relevancy of confessional statements made under section 164 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. 16
9. Can a person be granted bail in a non-bailable offence? Also state the relevancy of 'framing of charge' against the accused. 6+10=16
10. What is Plea bargaining? Can a criminal case be disposed of without full trial? If so, under what circumstances? 6+10=16

*****LLB/VI/33/3*****

- (b) Explain the meaning of an indigent person as mentioned under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and how the suits and appeals of an indigent be filed? **8**
9. Describe the various classes of Civil Court in Mizoram and explain their jurisdiction as mentioned under the Mizoram Civil Courts Act, 2005. **16**
10. Explain : **8+8=16**
- (a) The consequences of Non-appearance of defendant under Order – 9, CPC.
- (b) Inherent powers of Court.

*****LLB/VI/34/4*****

**2018
(JUNE)
BACHELOR OF LAW
(Code of Civil Procedure, 1908)
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: **4x5=20**
- (a) Mesne Profits
- (b) Foreign judgment
- (c) Stay of Suit under Sec 10 CPC
- (d) Essentials of a Suit
- (e) Amendment of Pleadings
2. Explain the essential elements of a decree. How does it differ from an Order? Also explain the meaning of a decree holder and judgment debtor. **8+4+4=16**

3. Decide where to file the following suits with reasons:
4+4+4+4=16

- (a) Ram, Shyam and Prem are three brothers living in Gujarat, Delhi and Pune respectively. They have a joint property situated in Kolkata which they desired to get their shares by partition. Where can the suit be filed?
- (b) A, residing in Delhi, beats B in Calcutta. Where can B sue?
- (c) A is tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A and request A to deliver them to the East India Railway Co. 'A' delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. Where can A sue B?
- (d) K resides in Aizawl and L, his brother in Kolkata. K wants to file a suit for partition of their joint property situated in Guwahati and Delhi.

4. 'A' filed a suit against B in Delhi District Court on 1st Jan. 2014 and was decreed in A's favour. 'B' being aggrieved by the judgement of the Delhi Court filed another suit in the same matter in the District Court of U.P on 1st Jan. 2016. Is the subsequent suit filed by B valid? Decide and explain the case

giving reasons supporting your answer with legal principles and case laws.

16

5. Explain the meaning of temporary Injunction under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and discuss the principles and the rule governing it with the help of case laws. Do the Civil Court have inherent powers in cases not covered by it?

12+6=16

6. 'X' wanted to file a suit against 'AB' department under the government of Mizoram. What are the conditions he needs to comply with for filing suits against 'AB' department. Discuss.

16

- 7. (a) Explain the scope and ambit of power of review. 8
- (b) Explain revisional powers of the court and distinguish it from Appeal. 8

8. (a) Z is in Possession of a jewel box, wherein he claims no interest himself and is ready and willing to hand over to the rightful owner. The box is claimed by A & B. Decide. 8

2018
(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* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: **5x4=20**
- (a) Public document and Private document
 - (b) Right to Information in England
 - (c) Right to know
 - (d) Judicial Recognition to RTI
 - (e) State Information Commission

2. The Constitution of India under Article 19 has already provided the provisions of Right to Information even before the enactment of RTI Act, 2005. Give reasons. 16
3. Critically analyse the Right to Information under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. 16
4. Explain the general guidelines which are to be followed by the information seeker under the Right to Information Act, 2005. 16
5. Who is a Public Information Officer? Discuss the duties and responsibilities as well as the penal provisions of such a Public Information Officer for mis-conduct. 16
6. 'An advice tendered by the Ministers to the Governor of the State shall not be inquired in any court'. Comment. 16

LLB/VI/38/2

7. Discuss the significance of Art 74 and 163 of the Indian Constitution with reference to RTI Act, 2005. 16
8. What is meant by 'Prohibited Place' under the Official Secrets Act, 1923? Discuss 'Spying' and its penal provisions under the Act. 4+12=16
9. Discuss the relevant provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with reference to the RTI Act, 2005. 16
10. Can a citizen of India claim information on any matter he desires? Discuss the limitations of the RTI Act, 2005, if any. 16

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