

2015  
(DECEMBER)  
Fifth Semester  
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* questions including *Question No.1* which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* on the following:  
5X4=20
  - a) Ut ses magis valeat quam pereat.
  - b) Mandatory provision in statutes.
  - c) Interpretation of Will.
  - d) Heydon's Rule.
  - e) Doctrine of Severability.
  - f) Bonam Parlem.
  
2. "Where there are in a statute two provisions which are in conflict with each other such that both of them cannot stand, they should, if possible be so interpreted that effect can be given to both and that a

construction which renders either of them inoperative and useless should not be adopted except in the last resort". Discuss and explain the statement supported by relevant case laws. **16**

3. "A court should bear in mind three well-known canons of interpretation of taxing statute". Discuss with reference to general principles of interpretation of taxing statute.

**16**

4. Why does a statute require interpretation? What are the objects of interpretation of statute and explain the general principles of interpretation of statutes?. **16**

5. Enumerate intrinsic and extrinsic aids to interpretation of statute with important case laws. **8+8=16**

6. a) What is General Clauses Act? Explain the effects of repeal provided under Section-6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

(c) Explain the literal rule of interpretation.

**8+8=16**

**V/LLB/30/2**

7. Explain in detail the different principles to be followed by the court while giving interpretation on Constitution of India. **16**

8. Write notes on. **8+8=16**

a) Supreme and Sub-ordinate legislation.

b) *Contemporanea enpositio est fortissima in lege.*

9. What do you mean by Golden rule of interpretation? Explain with relevant case laws and illustrations the golden rule as applied to the interpretation of statute.

**4+12=16**

10. Explain. **8+8=16**

(a) Retrospective Operation of Statutes.

(b) Interpretation of panel statute.

**\*\*\*\*\* V/LLB/30/3\*\*\*\*\***

9. (a) "Confession made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat or promise relevant". Discuss in the light of decided cases. 8
- (b) What are the differences between admission and confession. 8
10. Write short notes on *any two*: 8+8=16
- a) Evidentiary value of Hearsay Evidence.
- b) Statements given by Hostile witness.
- c) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.

\*\*\*\*\* V/LLB/27/4\*\*\*\*\*

**2015  
(DEC)  
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* on the following. 4X5=20
- a) Cross examination.
- b) Retracted confession.
- c) Judicial and Extra-judicial confession.
- d) Relevancy of opinion of third person.
- e) Sufficient cause under Sec.5 of the Limitation Act, 1963.
- f) Leading question.

2. (a) What are documentary evidences ? State the differences between oral and documentary evidences. 8
- (b) Discuss Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel. 8
3. "Limitation bars the remedy and not the right". Explain the rule and state the exceptions to this rule. 16
4. (a) Extension of the limitation period for filing suits, appeals and applications. 8
- (b) "Time commences to run the moment the right to sue accrues". Discuss. 8
5. (a) A young married women had been speaking to her parents and other relatives and also writing to them expressing danger to her life. She lost her life after three (3) months. Are such conversation dying declaration? Discuss. 8

- (b) What is burden of proof? What are the broad principles under the Indian Evidence Act relating to burden of proof. 8
6. (a) Who is an expert ? What are the subjects on which expert is competent to testify ?. 8
- (b) "Res gestae is an exception to the rule against Hearsay Evidence". Discuss. 8
7. Estoppel is a rule of equity and has gained new dimension in recent years. Discuss the principle of estoppel and its kinds. Are there any exceptions to this principle? 16
8. (a) Discuss accomplice. Also discuss when accomplice becomes a competent witness. 8
- (b) How much of information received from accused may be proved? 8

9. (a) Define grievous hurt and distinguish it from (simple) hurt. **10**
- (b) "Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune". Discuss. **6**
10. (a) Define the offence of cheating. **8**
- (b) What are offences against the State? Explain any two of them in detail. **8**

\*\*\*\*\* V/LLB/28/3\*\*\*\*\*

2015  
(DECEMBER)  
Fifth Semester  
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* on the following. **5X4=20**
- Offences relating to marriage.
  - House breaking by night.
  - Exceptions to defamation.
  - Intra and Extra – territorial operation of the IPC.
  - Sexual harassment.
  - Joint criminal liability.
2. a) What is culpable homicide ? When does it amount to murder ? **10**

- b) 'A', is a person of unsound mind. He kills 'B'.  
Discuss A's liability. **6**
3. a) Distinguish between : **5x2=10**  
i) Theft and extortion.  
ii) Rioting and Affray.
- (b) 'A' and 'B' agree to do legal act by illegal means. They are arrested by the police before any overt act is done by them for this object. Discuss their liability. **6**
4. (a) "The act does not constitute guilt without a guilty mind" Discuss. **10**
- (b) 'A' puts B in fear of instant death and compels him to kill 'C' and accordingly 'B' kills 'C'. Discuss B's liability. **6**
5. (a) Explain the right of private defence of body in detail. **10**

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- (b) 'A' makes an attempt to pick the pocket of 'Z' by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. 'A' fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. Is 'A' liable? Discuss. **6**
6. (a) Explain the offence of kidnapping and distinguish it from that of abduction. **10**
- (b) 'A' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z' intending to cause wrongful loss to 'Z'. What offence has 'A' committed? Discuss. **6**
7. Define and explain the offence of rape as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. Can a husband commit rape against his own wife ? **12+4=16**
8. (a) Explain in detail the offence of dacoity. **10**
- (b) 'A' causes 'Z' to go within a walled space, 'A' locks 'Z' in. Discuss A's liability. **6**

V/LLB/28/3