

Subject : Law of Evidence

Day : Monday
Date : 21/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Question No.1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks.

Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Identification parade
- b) Alibi
- c) Facts admitted need not be proved
- d) Accomplice
- e) Impeaching credit of witness
- f) Presumption as to dowry death.

Q.2 Explain the relevancy of 'motive', 'preparation' and 'conduct' under Sec. 8 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Q.3 "All confessions are admissions but not vice-versa." Explain.

Q.4 What is Hearsay evidence? Give examples of the same and explain why it is admissible in some cases?

Q.5 What is Secondary Evidence? Explain the cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

Q.6 What are privileged communications? State the circumstances under which the privileged can be claimed.

Q.7 State the law relating to competence of the witness. Are the child and dumb persons competent to depose before a court?

Q.8 Explain the rules relating to 'Examination-in-chief', 'Cross-examinations' and 'Re-examination'.

Q.9 Who is an Expert? Under what circumstances is his opinion admissible in evidence?

Q.10 Elaborate the circumstances when character of the parties is relevant in civil and criminal proceedings.

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Subject : Optional - VI a) Interpretation of Statutes

Day : Monday

Date : 28/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions including **Q. No. 1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) **Q. No. 1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
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Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Every word in a statute to be given a meaning
- b) Preamble
- c) Proviso
- d) Same word same meaning
- e) Noscitur a sociis
- f) Conjunctive and disjunctive words

Q.2 According to the golden rule, the literal meaning can be modified to some extent, and hence this rule is also called as the modifying method of interpretation. Explain the golden rule of interpretation.

Q.3 Apart from the parts of the statute, there are other aids which help the courts in interpretation which are called as the external aids to interpretation. Explain the *external aids* to interpretation.

Q.4 Compliance of mandatory provision is a 'must', where as in case of directory provision, it is enough if the provisions have been substantially complied with. Discuss the mandatory and directory provisions.

Q.5 It is a well established principle of criminal liability, that the prohibited act should be coupled with the appropriate *mens rea*. Discuss the role of *mens rea* while interpreting the Indian Penal Code.

Q.6 The liberal construction must flow from the language used and the rule does not permit an unnatural interpretation of words contained in the statute. Discuss the rules of liberal interpretation of statute.

Q.7 A penalty can be imposed only when the letters of law say so unambiguously and any doubt has to be resolved in favour of the alleged offender; because the penal statutes are strictly construed. Explain the principles of interpretation related to penal statutes.

Q.8 Discuss the rules related to the express or implied repeal of statutes.

Q.9 The purpose of a codifying statute is to present an orderly and authoritative statement of the leading rules of law on a given subject. Explain the rules of interpretation related to the codifying statutes.

Q.10 The constitution cannot be construed in a narrow and pedantic sence, but in a broad and liberal spirit. Discuss the various doctrines which are useful in the interpretation of the constitution.

Subject : Optional - VI b) Information Technology & Law

Day : Monday
Date : 28/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.No.1** carry **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Internet
 - b) Conflict of laws in Cyber Space
 - c) Information Technology and relevant provisions under Indian Penal Coder, 1860
 - d) E-commerce
 - e) Influence of Information Technology
 - f) Powers of Police officer under Information Technology, Act 2000
- Q.2** Explain in detail Information Technology and role of Electronic Data Inter-change.
- Q.3** Write in brief different problems of enforcement of Cyber Law at International level with jurisdiction principles.
- Q.4** Explain in detail scope of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.5** Discuss the role of Information Technology Act, 2000 in E- Governance.
- Q.6** Discuss the role of certifying Authority under Information Technology Act.
- Q.7** Discuss the establishment, composition, power and procedure of Certifying Authority Information Technology Act,2000.
- Q.8** Write in brief amendments made under Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Bankers Books of India Act, and Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- Q.9** Discuss instrument of trust. Digital Signature Certificate under Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.10** Write a note on offences and their penalties under Information Technology, 2000.

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Subject : Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act

Day : Tuesday
Date : 15/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all out of which Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 10 are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Res sub judice
 - b) Types of Jurisdiction
 - c) Counter claim
 - d) Review
 - e) Exparte decree
 - f) Affidavits
- Q.2** 'The principle of res-judicata enacts that once a matter is finally decided by a competent court, no party can be permitted to reopen it in a subsequent litigation'. Discuss.
- Q.3** What is Jurisdiction of civil courts? Enumerate the conditions for trying a suit.
- Q.4** The pleadings should contain only facta probanda and not facta probantia. Evaluate the rules of pleadings.
- Q.5** Examine the provisions relating to appeal, revision and reference.
- Q.6** "Temporary injunction is the discretion of the court". Enumerate the ground for grant of temporary injunction.
- Q.7** Define Decree. Discuss the essential elements of decree.
- Q.8** Evaluate the provision with regards to suit by or against the Govt.
- Q.9** What is Summons? Discuss the provisions relating to service of summons with appropriate illustrations.
- Q.10** Write a critical essay on Computation period of limitation.

OR

Write short notes on the following:

- a) Bars of limitation
- b) Legal disability

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Subject : Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice

Day : Thursday
Date : 17/04/2014



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Q. No 1 is **COMPULSORY** and carries **20** marks.
- 2) Attempt any **FIVE** questions from the remaining questions which carry **12** marks each.

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- Q.1** Write short notes (Any **FOUR**) (20)
- a) Compounding of offences
 - b) Summary trial
 - c) Plea bargaining
 - d) F.I.R.
 - e) Powers of appellate court
 - f) Confession before the magistrate
- Q.2** Explain the provisions regarding bail and bonds. Elaborate on anticipatory bail. (12)
- Q.3** Describe the provisions of Sec 125 regarding maintenance to wives, parents and children. (12)
- Q.4** Explain the provisions regarding search warrants. What are the general provisions regarding searches. (12)
- Q.5** Explain the provisions regarding security for keeping peace and for good behaviour. (12)
- Q.6** Explain the trial of warrant cases by magistrates. (12)
- Q.7** Explain the hierarchy of various criminal courts and narrate their powers. (12)
- Q.8** Distinguish between inquiry, investigation and trial. Explain the process of investigation. (12)
- Q.9** When can police arrest persons without warrant? Narrate the rights of the arrested person. (12)
- Q.10**
- a) Order that may be passed regarding juveniles (12)
 - b) Power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct.

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