

# **Law of Evidence (VBUL-125)**

**Answer any three questions.**

Candidates are to follow the instructions (*See Notice Board/Visit [www.lawcollegedhanbad.ac.in](http://www.lawcollegedhanbad.ac.in)*) while preparing the written assignments failing which the same shall not be accepted and Internal Marks shall not be awarded.

- Q1** What do you mean by ‘admissions and confessions’? Explain the exceptions to sections 25 and 26, Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- Q2** Distinguish between relevancy and admissibility.
- Q3** State with reasons citing case laws whether the statement of a six year old girl to her mother about the rape she was subjected to, though made shortly after the incident, was held to be part of the transaction of the offence.
- Q4** Whether evidence obtained by undesirable methods is admissible?
- Q5** Dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against hearsay. Substantiate the statement citing relevant provisions under the law of evidence and case laws.
- Q6** State the facts which the parties are prohibited from proving.
- Q7** Under what circumstances is the secondary evidence of a document admissible? Discuss.
- Q8** Discuss various kinds of presumptions under Indian Law.
- Q9** When is a witness said to have turned hostile? Whether the evidence given by such a witness considered relevant and admissible?
- Q10** Whether a dumb person can be considered a competent witness?

# **Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing (VBUL-126)**

**Answer any three questions.**

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- Q1. Explain the general principles of Drafting.**
- Q2. What are pleadings? Draft an affidavit on behalf of the plaintiff in support of a plaint in a Civil Court.**
- Q3. Draft a plaint for suit of specific performance of the contract to be filed by him.**
- Q4. Draft a Inter-Locutory Application and written statements.**
- Q5. What do you mean by complaint petitions? Draft a complaint petition u/s. 323, 341 and 379 I.P.C.**
- Q6. Discuss the bail. Draft a bail petition u/s. 436 Cr. P. C.**
- Q7. Draft a regular bail petition filed before the judicial commissioner at Ranchi if accused is committed an offence u/s. 307 and 325 I.P.C.**
- Q8. Draft a Anticipatory bail petition u/s. 406 and 420 I.P.C.**
- Q9. Draft a petition u/s. 125 Cr. P. C. for maintenance on behalf of the wife.**
- Q10. Draft a sale deed.**

# Civil Procedure Code (VBUL-124)

**Answer any three questions.**

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- Q1.** What is meant by decree? Distinguish between preliminary decree and final decree.
- Q2.** Write short notes on any three.
- (a) Judgement, (b) Orders, (c) Mesne profits  
(d) Legal representative (e) Foreign Judgement (f) Cause of action
- Q3.** What do you mean by suit of a civil nature?  
Are the following suits of a civil nature?
- (a) Right to take out religious procession.  
(b) Right to a pardanashin lady to observe parda.  
(c) Right to franchise.
- Q4.** Distinguish between Res judicata and Res sub-judice.
- Q5.** Explain Constructive Res judicata.
- Q6.** Who is indigent person? What is the mode of instituting suit by such person?
- Q7.** What are the different modes of execution? Explain then specifically.
- Q8.** Describe the grounds on which the first and second appeal may be preferred. Explain the term 'Substantial Question of Law' mention in section 100 of C.P.C.
- Q9.** Write notes on-
- (a) Reference (b) Review and (c) Revision
- Q10.** What are the privileges given by the Limitation Act in favour of person under disability?
- Q11.** Discuss Complaint and its ingredients. Under what circumstances a complaint can be rejected?

## **Law of Crime-II (Criminal Procedure Code) (VBUL-123)**

**Answer any three questions.**

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- Q1. Discuss the procedure of trial of warrant case instituted on Police Report.**
- Q2. Write down the provisions of Bail in case of non-bailable offence.**
- Q3. Can a person pray for grant of bail on apprehension of arrest? If yes, in type of case. Also write down its provision for bail.**
- Q4. Does an appeal lie from acquittal and to what court?**
- Q5. Write Short notes on any three-**
- (a) Police Report                      (b) Anticipatory Bail  
(c) Charge                                (d) F.I.R.                                (e) Cognizance
- Q6. Distinguish between any two-**
- (a) Cognizable and Non-cognizable offence.  
(b) Discharge and acquittal.  
(c) Bailable and Non-Bailable Offence.  
(d) Summon Case and Warrant Case.
- Q7. What do you mean by Arrest? Discuss on the rights of arrested person.**
- Q8. What are the various classes of Criminal Courts in India? Answer their power in brief.**
- Q9. Define Charge. Has the court power to alter or amend the charge at any time before judgement is pronounced?**
- Q10. What do you understand by term cognizance? Discuss the procedure of taking cognizance by court in particular reference to complaint case.**
- Q11. Discuss the procedure when any person is arrested and detained in custody and appears that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of 24 hours fixed by section 57 of Cr.P.C.**
- Q12. The Law of procedure is extend to provide a mechanism for the enforcement of Criminal Law? Discuss.**

# **Constitutional Law-II (VBUL-121)**

**Answer any three questions.**

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- Q1. Discuss the scope of fundamental Rights. Who can claim fundamental Rights; against whom fundamental rights are available? Define the concept of state and the Principle of Judicial Review.**
- Q2. Clearly examine the concept of Right to Equality as one of the fundamental Rights.**
- Q3. Article 21 of the Constitution is the basis of the development of a person. Analyze the validity of all statement.**
- Q4. “Where there is right, there meant is a remedy” Discuss by articulating one of the remedies under Article 32 of the Constitution.**
- Q5. Discuss the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy. Examine their relation with the fundamental rights.**
- Q6. Evaluate the importance of Fundamental Duties and its effectuation.**
- Q7. Highlight the position and composition of the Supreme Court of India. Examine the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.**
- Q8. Explore the amendment of the Constitution. Can the basis structure of the Constitution be amended?**

# Special Contract (VBUL-122)

Answer any three questions from Group-A & B.

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## Group-A

- Q1. What is contract of Indemnity? Life assurance is a contract of indemnity, do you agree with? And, what is contract of Guarantee? Does the liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor? And when will be surety discharge from his liability?
- Q2. 'Bailment' implies short relationship in which the personal property of one person temporarily goes into the possession of another, is it true? if yes, discuss with cases and examples.
- Q3. Define pledge. A pledge is only a special kind of bailment, do you agree with.
- Q4. Distinguish them-
- (a) Indemnity and guarantee
  - (b) Bailment and pledge
- Q5. Write only five short notes-
- (a) Ratification
  - (b) Constructive delivery of possession
  - (c) Right of Lien
  - (d) Continuing guarantee
  - (e) Right of finder of goods
  - (f) Joint debtor and suretyship
  - (g) Right of subrogation
  - (h) Agency by holding out or estoppel
  - (i) Sub-agent and substituted agent.

## Group-B

- Q1. Define and explain Agent and Principal. Explain the duties of agent towards principal during his agency.
- Q2. Describe the methods of termination of Agency.
- Q3. What is an Agency? Distinguish between a sub-agent and substituted agent.
- Q4. Discuss various modes of creation of agency.
- Q5. Who is a sub-agent? Under what circumstances can a sub-agent be appointed.