

NOTICE

Students of LL.B. (Hons.), Semester-II (Session: 2016-19) under CBCS shall submit the Written Assignment for each subject to respective teachers on or before 24th day of August, 2017.

Cover Page Format:

Written Assignment
on
(name of the subject)
<u>Submitted by:-</u>
(Candidate's name)
LL.B. (Hons.), Sem.-II (2016-19)
Class Roll No. :
University Roll No. :
Law College Dhanbad

Instructions

- (1) Written Assignment shall be neatly typed on A4 size paper on one side with margins.
- (2) Index shall be displayed on a separate page before the body of the Assignment.
- (3) Last page of the work shall bear the candidate's signature.
- (4) The standard rule of footnote, end notes and bibliography in their work shall be followed.
- (5) Candidates shall cite the work of other people when using or discussing in their work.
- (6) All the pages shall bear a header containing University Roll No.
- (7) Written assignment shall have spiral binding.

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

(Dr. S. S. Chattopadhyay)
Principal

Law of Evidence (VBUL-125)

Answer any three questions.

Candidates are to follow the instructions (*See Notice Board/Visit 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 is meant by Res-Gestae? Explain with the help of illustration.

Q2. Define Admission? who can make admission? When are admissions relevant in civil cases? Explain.

OR

Q2(A). What do you mean by confession? What are the circumstances under which the confession of an accused is relevant? Distinguish between Admission and Confession.

Q3. What is dying declaration? Is dying declaration made before a doctor is admissible in evidence? Discuss.

Q4. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant? Illustrate your answer with examples.

Q5. Define Estoppel? What are the various kinds of estoppel? Explain promissory estoppel.

Q6. Who is an expert? When the opinion of a third person will be relevance? Explain.

OR

Q6(A). When does evidence of character become relevant in Civil and Criminal cases and when not? Discuss.

Q7. What do you mean by Burden of proof? When does burden of proof lies in Civil and Criminal cases?

Q8. What is meant by Privileged Communication? Explain the Law.

OR

Q8(A). Who is competent to testify is a witness? Can a spouse be a competence witness for and against the other? Discuss also define leading question.

Q9. Who is an accomplice? Discuss the law relating to admissibility of the testimony of an accomplice.

Q10. Short notes:-

proved

conclusive prove

not proved

may presume

disproved

shall presume

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing (VBUL-126)

Answer any three questions.

Candidates are to follow the instructions (*See Notice Board/Visit 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. Define Pleading and Drafting. What is the difference between Pleading and Drafting?
- Q2. What particular a plaint should contain?
- Q3. What is a written statement? Describe its component part.
- Q4. Draft an appeal which is to be filed in the court of the District Judge. Can a new ground be taken for the first time in appeal.
- Q5. Draft an application for execution of decree.
- Q6. Draft a bail application under bailable section.
- Q7. When the officer-in-charge of a Police Station refuse to accept the case of a person can he file a complaint petition in the court? Draft a complaint petition.
- Q8. Draft an anticipatory bail petition.
- Q9. Draft a revision petition under section 397 of the code of criminal procedure.
- Q10. Draft a Criminal Miscellaneous Petition.

Civil Procedure Code (VBUL-124)

Answer any three questions.

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

Answer any three questions.

- 1. Define Judgement, Decree and Order. Also distinguish between Decree and Order.**
- 2. What do you mean by a suit of civil nature?**
- 3. Write down the principles to determine jurisdiction to institute a civil suit.**
- 4. Describe the manner in which a suit against minor can be instituted?**
- 5. What is plaint? Describe its essential contents. Discuss in detail the grounds on which a plaint can be rejected.**
- 6. What is doctrine of Res-judicata? Distinguish between Res-judicata and Res – subjudice.**
- 7. Executing court cannot go behind the decree. Explain.**
- 8. Define indigent person. Write down the procedure in detail by which an indigent person can institute a suit. In what ground application to file suit as indigent person can be rejected?**
- 9. In what grounds first and second appeal lies? Differentiate between appeal and revision**
- 10. The court is closed on the last date of limitation period. ‘Z’ seeks extension of limitation period on that ground. Will he succeed?**

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

Answer any three questions.

Candidates are to follow the instructions (*See Notice Board/Visit 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 are the objects and functions of the Law of Criminal procedure?**
- Q2. Do you think the co-operation between the prosecutor and the police would improve criminal justice administration? Give reason for your answer?**
- Q3. Explain the procedure for effecting an arrest and discuss the nature and quantum of force that can be used in making an arrest?**
- Q4. After receiving the F.I.R. has the SHO any discretion to proceed or not to proceed for making an investigation? Under what circumstances can he decide not to investigate? What is the remedy available to any person aggrieved by such a decision of the SHO.**
- Q5. Explain the basic general rule regarding the place of enquiry or trial in respect of any offence and critically discuss the rationale of this rule?**
- Q6. What is a complaint? What procedure is to be followed by a magistrate on receiving a complaint?**
- Q7. Explain the meaning of bail and discuss the basic philosophy underlying the Law relating to bail?**
- Q8. Who is a court-witness? Under what circumstances is he examined and cross-examined? By whom is he so examined?**
- Q9. Explain broadly the distinction between:-**
(a) a trial before a sessions court.
(b) a trial in a warrant case by a magistrate.
- Q10. Ordinarily, if the court finds the accused guilty, it shall proceed to pass sentence upon him according to Law. What are the exceptions if any to the above rule?**

Constitutional Law-II (VBUL-121)

Answer any three questions.

Candidates are to follow the instructions (*See Notice Board/Visit 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. 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?**
- Q9. Explain the safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention as has been explained in the constitution.**
- Q10. Explain the right to freedom of Religion and its understanding and respect for different religion.**

Special Contract (VBUL-122)

Answer any three questions from Group-A & B.

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

Group-A

- Q1. Define and explain Agent and Principal.
- Q2. Define contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee with relevant provisions.
- Q3. Describe the methods of termination of Agency.
- Q4. What is contract of Bailment? What are the differences between Bailment and Pledge?
- Q5. What is an Agency? Distinguish between sub-agent and substituted agent.
- Q6. Short notes on:-
- (a) Pledge
 - (b) Bailment
 - (c) Indemnity
 - (d) Joint debtor and suretyship.
 - (e) Continuing guarantee
 - (f) Right of subrogation
 - (g) Bailor
 - (h) Delivery
 - (i) Lien
 - (j) Consideration
- Q7. Discuss various modes of creation of agency.
- Q8. Discuss the modes through which the liability of a surety may be discharged.
- Q9. Who is a sub-agent? Under what circumstances can a sub-agent be appointed.
- Q10. What are the differences between:-
- (a) Guarantee and Indemnity.
 - (b) Bailment and Pledge.
 - (c) Sale and Bailment.
 - (d) Life Insurance and Indemnity Contract.