

TIME: 1½ HOURS

RMLNLU
September, 2012
Study of Basics of Case Law
Answer *all* the questions.
Figures in the margin indicate the marks.

LLB/ SEM-I/12-13/MT/SBCL
Max. Marks: 60

(Section A)

(1 x 20)

1. Point out any five contents from the enclosed Judgment and write the importance thereof :
- a) Citation
 - b) Time period
 - c) Bench and Judges on bench
 - d) Supporting Material
 - e) Ratio and Final Order
 - f) Concurring and Minority Opinion

(Section B)

(5 x 4)

- 2. How a default judgment is different from *ex- parte*?
- 3. How far Indian High Courts are bound by the decisions given by Privy Council? Explain the legal provisions.
- 4. With the help of an example, distinguish between 'question of law' and 'question of fact.'
- 5. What are the essential conditions for a precedent for being 'directly in point' with a pending case?
- 6. Differentiate between 'Head Note' and 'Catch Words'.

(Section C)

(10 x 2)

7. Answer the correct choice, answer as the need be
- i. Give one example of summary trial.
 - ii. Supreme Court is a Court of record under Article..... of the Constitution of India.
 - iii. *UKIAT* refers to.....
 - iv. Procedure for Contempt of Court is a Civil/Criminal/Civil and Criminal/neither Civil nor Criminal.
 - v. In a citation CER No. 51/2002, what does CER No. mean?
 - vi. Name one *per-incuriam* case.
 - vii. In "W.P. No. 1933 of 2003. D-15/5/2003(F.B.)", what is '1933'?
 - viii. Write the ratio of *Rajasthan v Tarachand(1973)*.
 - ix. Dissenting opinion in the *Gopalan Case* (1950) was delivered by.....
 - x. Differentiate between decree and order.
