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Q. Discussion about witness

Answer: There are several types of witnesses who can testify before the Court.

Fact witnesses have knowledge and testify about what happened. They can be crimes-based witnesses when they have suffered harm and testify as witnesses about what happened to them. Some of these witnesses can also hold the status of participating victims before the Court; they are called dual-status witnesses.

Insider witnesses have a direct connection with the accused.

Expert witnesses testify about matters within the field of their expertise, for example, ballistic or forensic experts.

Overview witnesses help establish facts about the context in which a conflict occurred, and can include, for example, professors or NGO representatives.

These witnesses can be called, or asked to give testimony, by the Office of the Prosecutor, the Defense, the Legal Representative of Victims, or the Judges themselves.

Q2. Control and Prevention of pollution

Answer: Pollution prevention means avoiding or minimizing the generation of wastes that produce pollutants, thereby restricting their release into the environment. Pollution control focuses on measures taken after wastes have been produced to limit the damage they may cause. It is often more difficult and expensive to control pollution after it has been released into the environment.

There are many methods for prevention of pollution. For water pollution the main priority is to improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) provision. If everyone has access to effective sanitation (latrines) and there is no open defecation, this will prevent contamination of the environment with human feces. Combined with this is the need for safe drinking water to be available for all. In addition, improving hygiene behavior and ensuring that everyone washes their hands will radically reduce the impacts on human health from biological pollutants. In practice there needs to be a coordinated approach to improving all three – water, sanitation and hygiene – which is reflected in current WASH programs.

Air pollution can be improved by reducing the reliance on biomass fuels for domestic cooking, especially for indoor fires. Legislation to remove very old vehicles from the road or a requirement for regular maintenance and certification would also help.

For pollutants derived from solid wastes, waste optimization should be adopted. This principle is based on the notion that, ideally, waste should not be produced in the first place. However, this primary target is not always possible and so, if waste is produced, there is a range of options for waste management that form a waste hierarchy from most desirable to least desirable.

Q3. Pre - proceeding stage of civil suit

Answer: The main hearing model used in civil proceedings may enhance the efficiency of civil litigation. The preparatory stage is a key ingredient in the model, enabling case management, clarification of issues and concentration of the case to the disputed questions. It may also facilitate judicial settlement efforts and early disposal of cases. In recent decades, the main hearing model has been implemented in several European countries that utilize common law, Nordic law, Germanic civil law and Romanic civil law. Moreover, international model principles of civil procedure are based on the model. The core assumptions of the preparatory proceedings are adapted to the local legal culture and tradition. Many of the former communist countries, by contrast, still have a piecemeal type of civil proceedings. The pleadings stage is followed by several short hearings where the evidence and arguments are collected. This introductory chapter introduces the reader to the assumptions and concepts behind preparatory proceedings and their role in the main hearing model. Other structures of civil proceedings are discussed briefly. The connection between promotion of amicable solutions through court-connected mediation and judicial settlement efforts and preliminary proceedings is also studied.

Q4. What is court fees?

Answer: A fee that is imposed on a litigant to contest a case in the court of law. This fee is levied by the government on the people seeking judicial remedies through a legislation. The concept of court-fee was introduced in India by the British during the colonial era. It first came into existence in Bengal through Regulation 38 of 1795. It is said that this has been brought in order to prevent vexatious litigation, which means cases brought to the court solely for the purpose of harassing the impugned party. As the number of cases kept increasing and it got more and more difficult to manage these cases in a Court of law, court-fee served as an aid to the economic burden of a court's management. A court of law is not presenting cases Infront of a judge and seeking immediate relief. It involves complex and multifold management to ensure the disposal of the huge number of pending cases. Thus, court-fees is considered as a charge for

the admiration of justice. This money is used only for the expenses incurred in carrying out the administrative work in the court.