Admit Card

Sonargaon University(SU) Faculty of Arts and Humanities Bachelor of Laws with Honours (LLB)



Name	Mst.Reshmi Akter Munni			Exam Type : Final	
ID/Regi No.	LLB2103024037			Spring-2022	
Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Date	Time Slot	Section
LLB101	Basic English Language	3	04/15/2022	10:00am-12:00pm	LAW0122-Chlorine
LLB102	Introduction to Computer	3	04/17/2022	10:00am-12:00pm	LAW0122-Chlorine
LLB202	Constitutional Law of Bangladesh-I	3	04/19/2022	10:00am-12:00pm	LAW0122-Chlorine
LLB204	English for Law	3	04/21/2022	10:00am-12:00pm	LAW0122-Chlorine

Janese .

Account Clearance

Deputy/Controller of Examinations

To Officere-in-charge Shahbay Thana Dhaka Subject: Loss of NID Cared, O.D.

Deare sire,

I, the underesigned am a student to the Sonargaon University, Dhaka. On 20.04.2622 at about 9.0 am. I went to 9hahbag to buy some law books. At the time of shapping I have lost my NID cared which I carenied in my bag. I trued to find out the NID cared but failed. In such a situation it is necessary to lodge a Greneral Diarry.

As such I would received you to put this mother into your Greneral Diarry and to keep receared of the same fore future course of legal action.

Yours sincercely Munni Student of Sonaregam University, Dhaka. The officere-in-charge
Dhanmondi Thana
Dhaka
Subject: FIR

Deart Sire,

I inderesigned Mrc. Jamal, son of Asraf, of House No.3, Road No. 6, Dhammondi, Dhakasam a body boonker of x bonk. I go to my bonk regularly. On 20-04-2022 at 9.50 AM. On my way to the bonk I saw a dead body near my office which is not seemed as natural death.

I Aherceforce, reequest yours good self to be kind enough to take necessarry steps to investigate the mother and to consider this petition as an FIF.

Yours sincercely

Mrc. Damal

Date: 20-04-2022 .

Careat Emptore: A Latin term that is applicable to the Law of sales which translates into "buyere bewares." The forem is primarily used in read property transaction. Essentially it proclaims that the buyers must person theirs due diligence when purchasing and item ore service. It is a general raule of Law that a purachaser assumes the rask of his I here purchase. The intent of the rede is to place a duty of care on the buyers in selecting on item and putting forth appropriate inquiry before complenting the sale. In this way, a seller is also protected from liability fore buyers removes .

Complaint! Generally, it is the pleading which alleged the plaintiff's causes of action.

The names and addresses of the plaintiff and defendant must be stated in the complaint. In criminal law, it reoferes to the sworen written statement charging a pereson with on offense. According to section A(h) of the Code of Criminal Procedure complaint means the allegation made orally or in uniting to a magistrate, with a view to his taking action under the Code of Criminal Procedure, that some percoon lewhethers known are unknown, has committed an offence, but it does not include the report of a police officers.

Dofarnation: A false statement either spoken are written, only published one

intended to be read by others, which can cause harm to a person's reeputation is called defamation. It a statement is published it is libel and if the statement is spoken, it is slander Section 499 of the fenal code, 1860 deals with deformation. Section 500 of the same code preovides purishment for defamation and says whoever defams another stall be priished with simple impreisoment fore a terem which may extand to two years, one with fine, one with both.

Bill of Rights: A constitutional listing of the reights of citizens which defines the scope and extent of the State's powers to interefere with the exercise of those reights to the end that "no person

LO.P.T]

shall be depreised of life, liberty, or preoperaty without due precess of law, none shall any persoon be derived the equal preofection of the laws, " among 21 other reights envinerated under Article III of the 1987 Constitution. The Bill of Rights in the United comprise the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. which were adopted on December 15, 1791. They are designed to gurarromtee of individual reights and set limitation on federcal and state governments. The Bill of Rights denive from the Magna Carda (1215), the English Bill of Rights (1689) and the colonial strauggle against the English King and Parcliament, as well as a greaduille breading concept of equality among 46- American People O. P.T]

Adultery! The term which denots voluntary sexual intercoourese of a marzined person with a man / women, others than the spouse. Adultercy is often used as a ground fore divorce. According to section 497 of Penal code a person is quilty of adultercy is a craime.

Essentials of Adulterry: The presecution must preove the following things fore convincing an accused on a charge of adulterry-

- (a) That the accused had sexual interacouse with the women in question; (b) That the was the lauful married wife of another man;
 - (c) That the sexual intercourse so had did not amount to reape.

[0. P.T]

Where there is a right there is romedy:

An ancient Roman legal maxim states: ubi ivs, ibi reemedium i.e., where there is a right, there is a remedy. It means that no writing should go unders undressed if it is capable of being remedied by courts Generally, the law will not countenance a situation where a percoon how a logal right but no meanise of enfuncing it, the law will preovided a means . Ore , in the English common - law treadition, where the law does not provide a means of enforceing a right, equity will.

[0. P.T]

The preinciple that where one's reight is invaded one destroyed, the law gives a reemedy to preotect it are damages for its loss, turethere, where one's reight is denied the law afforces the reemedy of an action fore its enforcement. This right to a remedy thereforce includes more than is usually meant in English law by the terem "reemedy", as it includes a reight of action. Whereever, therefore, a right exists there is also a remody.

Forz example: In the case of Ashby v.

White (1703) 19 St Trz 695.92 ER 126, a

Qualified voterz was not allowed to vote
and who therefore sved the resturning

officers, it was held that if the law

gives a man a right.

[O.P.T]

he must have "a means to vindicate and maintain it, and a remedy, if he is injurced in the exercise of and enjoyment of it. It is inced, a voidn thing to imagine a right without a remedy fore want of reight and want of reemedy are reciprocal" It was arraved that the can didate fore whom the plaintiff wanted to vote was dected and that there was no precedent fore such an actions and if it was allowed, that would lead to multiplicity of proceedings but the same were rejected and Lored Holf observed that "if man will multiply injuries, actions must be multiplied too, for every man that is injuried ought to have his recomponse". Lastly we can say that, where there is a memedy, and is a night, there is a memedy, and only where a memedy is provided - a logal right

No one is bound to arciminate himself:
Arcticle 35.
The privilege against self incrimination is a fundamental canon of Common law eniminal jurisprendence. The Characteristics features of this provisions aree-

- 1. That the accused is prossumed to be imposent,
- 2. That it is fore the preosecution to establish hig bis guilt, and
 - 3. That the accused need not make any statement against his will.

No one is bound to cruminate himself. Hence although an accord make a voluntury statement from him is troquired to caution him that he is not obliged to say anything and that what he does say may be given in evidence

[O.P.T]

against himself. Hence also arise the reule that evidence of a confession by the accused is not admissible unless it is preoved that such confession was free and voluntury.

The privilege against self-inerumination thus enables the mountenance of human privacy in the inforcement of Orciminal justice. It also goes with the maxim Nemo Teneture Seipsum Accusance i.e. "No man. Not even the accused himself can be compelled to answere any question, which may tend to preove him guilty of a crime. Le has been accused of . 14 the confersion from the accused is derrived from any physical on moreal a empulsion (be it under hypomtic stade of mind) [O.P.T]

it should stand to be reejected by the count. In the CrePC. the logislature how guarded a citizen's right against self-incrimination S.161 (2) of the code of criminal Presondence states that "every person is bound to answere Hruthfully all questions, put to him by [a police] officer. other than question the answers to which would have a tendoncy to expose that porson to a craiminal charge, penalty one functeiture. Some of the aspects itelating to night to

1. The Universal Dodaraction of Human
Rights, 1948. Arct. 11:1
"Everyone charged with a penal offence
has the night to be presumed inmocent
until proved guilty according to law in a
public traid at which he has had
all the guaranteed necessary for his
defense.

To.P.T.

2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 to which Bangladesh is party states in Ant. 14(2) "Not to be compelled to testify against himself in to confers guilt." 3. The European Convention for the Predection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms states iA Arct. 6 (1) Theat every person charged has a night to a fair tried and Ant. 6 (2) thereof states: Everyone charaged with a eniminal offence shall be presumed innovent until preoved builty according to kew. so it can be said that the privilege is based on the policy of encouraging person to come Goreword with evidences in count of justice (2.P.T)