

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

2018 - Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Judgement Debtor

Q2. Define Precepts

Q3. Who do you mean by suit of Civil nature?

Q4. What is caveat under C.P.C?

Q5. What do you mean by temporary injunction?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Discuss the importance of "Cause of action" clause in a suit

Q7. What are the basic rules of pleadings? When can the leave to amend the pleading be granted?

Q8. Who is an indigent person? How can a suit be filed by the indigent person? Discuss.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. What do you know about the principle of "Resjudicate"? Explain the necessary condition to constitute "Res Judicate".

Q10. When and what remedies are available for setting aside decree exparte against defendant? Explain full.

Q11. What provisions are made with reference to legal disability under the Limitation act?

Q12. Summarize the provisions for attachment under the civil procedure code. State exceptions if any.

Q13. State the provisions of CPC which are applied in determination of forum for filing a suit.

2017 - Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Legal Representative
- Q2. Mesne profits
- Q3. Judgement Debtor
- Q4. Foreign Judgement
- Q5. Effect of Fraud on the period of limitation

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What is the procedure in a suit to be filed against the government?
- Q7. State the rules of res subjudice
- Q8. Discuss the importance of "cause of action" clause in a suit.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What do you know about the principle of "Res judicate". Explain the necessary conditions to constitute "Res judicate"
- Q10. What do you mean by Plaint? What particulars a Plaint should contain?
- Q11. What do you understand by a written statement? Distinguish between counterclaim and set-off
- Q12. What is the difference between the Appeal, Revision and Review?
- Q13. What provisions are made with reference to legal disability under the limitation act?

2016 - Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Distinguish between order and decree
- Q2. On what grounds a plaint can be rejected?
- Q3. What is the effect of the acknowledgement of liability on the limitation?
- Q4. Who is Indigent person?
- Q5. By whom an application to set-aside the sale of immovable property be moved?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Explain "Limitation bar remedy but does not extinguish the right"
- Q7. State the procedure for institution of Suits by and against minor or persons of unsound mind.
- Q8. What is the difference between revision and review?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What do you mean by res-judicata? Explain the principles, conditions and objects of the res-judicata.
- Q10. Define pleading. What are the fundamental rules of Pleading?
- Q11. What do you mean by Summon? What are the essential elements? State in brief various modes of service of Summon on defendant.
- Q12. What do you understand by inherent powers of the court as provided in Civil Procedure Code?
- Q13. What are and what are not sufficient cause for the purpose of the extension of the period of limitation. Explain with suitable illustration.

LAW OF EVIDENCE

2018 - Law of Evidence - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Who is Hostile Witness?
- Q2. Differentiate between "fact in issue" and "relevant fact"
- Q3. What is impeaching credit of witness?
- Q4. Define "Document" as under Indian Evidence Act.
- Q5. whether a child is a competent witness?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What are the rules regarding "leading questions" under the Indian Evidence Act?
- Q7. Discuss the rules regarding "burden of proof"
- Q8. What are privileged communications? State the circumstances under which the privilege can be claimed?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What is confession? What is the difference between Admission and Confession? Explain the provisions regarding confession of co-accused.
- Q10. Discuss the essentials of a valid "dying declaration". Can a dying declaration form the sole basis of a conviction?
- Q11. What is meant by "Expert Opinion"? Under what circumstances the opinions of experts are relevant/
- Q12. Discuss with illustrations the law regarding "estoppel as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act"
- Q13. Do you agree that oral evidence must be direct? Examine with suitable illustrations and permissible exceptions, if any.

2017 - Law of Evidence - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What is hearsay evidence?
- Q2. Differentiate between direct and circumstantial evidence.
- Q3. What is meant by "Expert Opinion"?
- Q4. Who is Hostile witness?
- Q5. Define "Document" as under Indian Evidence Act.

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Discuss rules regarding "burden of proof"
- Q7. Who is a competent witness? Can an accomplice be regarded as competent witness against the accused?
- Q8. What questions are lawful in cross examination? Who can cross-examine?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Discuss with illustrations the law regarding "estoppel" as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act.
- Q10. Define an admission and distinguish it with confession. Can an admission be proved by a person who makes it?
- Q11. Discuss the important rules regarding "relevancy of facts" as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act.
- Q12. Discuss the essentials of a valid "dying declaration" can be dying declaration form the role basis of a conviction?
- Q13. When does evidence of character become relevant in civil and criminal cases? Whether evidence of previous bad character would be relevant in civil cases?

OR

- Q14. Differentiate between primary and secondary evidence. Discuss the circumstances under which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

2016 - Law of Evidence - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Define "Relevant and fact in issue"
- Q2. Who is a hostile witness?
- Q3. What is irrefutable presumptions?
- Q4. What is impeaching credit of witness?
- Q5. Who is an expert?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. When is the character of a person relevant in case?
- Q7. Whether a child is a competent witness?
- Q8. What is Hearsay Evidence? When is it relevant?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Discuss briefly the important rules regarding relevancy of facts as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act.
- Q10. Discuss the essentials of a valid "dying declaration" can a dying declaration form the sole basis of a conviction?
- Q11. Discuss with illustration the law regarding "estoppel" as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act.
- Q12. What do you mean by burden of proof and on whom does the burden of proof lie in civil and criminal cases?
- Q13. Explain "Examination in chief", cross examination and re-examination. In what circumstances a party can cross examine his own witness?

OR

- Q13. Define "may presume", "shall presume" and "conclusive proof"

DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

2018 - Drafting of Pleadings and Conveyancing - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Define plaint and give its particulars
- Q2. Write down the purpose of an affidavit
- Q3. What are the different classes of decrees
- Q4. Codicil
- Q5. Distinction between legal set-off and equitable set-off

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Draft a sale deed of Immovable property.
- Q7. What is Notice? Write a notice under Section 80 c.p.c
- Q8. What do you understand by Lease? Draft a lease deed of immovable property.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What do you mean by pleading? What are the fundamental rules of pleading? How a plaint can be amended? Explain.
- Q10. What do you understand by Conveyancing? Give an account of such deeds, which are known as Subject-matter of Conveyancing.
- Q11. What are the issues and their kinds? How and on what basis are they framed?
- Q12. Draft a plaint and written statement for the Hindu Wife in a petition of divorce against Hindu husband on the basis of the cruelty.
- Q13. Draft a petition under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution for the issue of Writ of Mandamus.

2017 - Drafting of Pleadings and Conveyancing - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Non-joinder of parties

Q2. Alternative pleas

Q3. Codicil

Q4. Foreclosure

Q5. Attestation

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Counter claim and set-off

Q7. Types of Mortgage

Q8. Importance of cause of action

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Discuss fundamental rules of pleadings

Q10. Write a plaint for specific performance of a contract.

Q11. Write a petition under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 for divorce on the ground of cruelty

Q12. Draft a general power of Attorney given by A to B and C jointly and severally.

Q13. Draft a sale deed by Suresh of ancestral property for family necessity.

2016 - Drafting of Pleadings and Conveyancing - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Inconsistent Pleadings.

Q2. Essentials of a Will

Q3. Escrow

Q4. Attestation

Q5. Rejoinder

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Write an FIR of the theft of your cycle

Q7. Difference between counter claim and set-off

Q8. Importance of "cause-of-action" in a plaint

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Give fundamental rules of pleadings

Q10. Write and written statement in a suit for specific performance.

Q11. Write a petition under section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for divorce on the ground of cruelty

Q12. Enumerate the important conditions that should be kept in mind while drafting a deed of any immovable property.

Q13. Write a gift deed in favour of loved one.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT

2018 - Code of Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

Q1. Inquiry

Q2. Acquittal

Q3. Statement of accused under Section 313 Cr. PC.

Q4. Charge

Q5. Two duties of a probation officer

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

Q6. Discuss the procedure to be followed by a magistrate in a Summary Trial

Q7. What is Joinder of Charges?

Q8. What do you mean by Summoning u/s 204 of Cr. PC.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

Q9. Discuss the constitution, functions and powers of Criminal Courts under Criminal Procedure Code.

Q10. How will an Investigation Officer proceed on receiving F.I.R in a cognizable offence?

Q11. What is the procedure for a trial of an offence by Sessions Court.

Q12. How is a "Warrant Case" instituted on Police Report tried by a Magistrate?

Q13. Critically examine the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act in the light of latest amendments.

2017 - Code of Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. What is the distinction among investigation inquiry and trial?
- Q2. Define F.I.R and complaint and bring out their differences?
- Q3. What is the effect of Non-appearance or death of complaint in a trial of "Summon's case" by a magistrate?
- Q4. Can a court alter a charge?
- Q5. Give two duties of a "Probation officer"?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What are constitutional and legal rights of an arrested person?
- Q7. Which court can take cognizance of an offence for initiation of proceedings?
- Q8. How are the proceedings commenced before a Magistrate under Section 204 of code of criminal procedure. 1973?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. What are the different criminal courts established under Cr. P.C. in a district? Write about each one. Also write about their powers?
- Q10. What is a Bill? Discuss rules relating to bill in "Non-bailable" offences. When can an accused claim Bail as a matter of right under code of criminal procedure?
- Q11. Are the statements of the witnesses and the accused persons recorded by a Police officer during the course of investigation admissible in evidence? If so, how they can be used in a criminal proceedings?
- Q12. Define "Charge". Discuss the rules which govern the joinder of "Charges".
- Q13. Write about Magistrate Trial of warrant case instituted on a police report.

2016 - Code of Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Inquiry
- Q2. Investigation
- Q3. Discharge
- Q4. Acquittal
- Q5. Bailable Offence

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Difference between summons and warrant trial
- Q7. Difference between complaint and charge
- Q8. Discuss the procedure of Summary Trial

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Discuss the classes of criminal courts and their powers and mention sentences which may be passed by them.
- Q10. Discuss the procedure regarding removal of nuisance under criminal procedural code 1973
- Q11. Discuss the procedure followed by police in a cognizable offence after FIR has been lodge
- Q12. Discuss the powers of court to release certain offenders after admonition under the probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- Q13. What do you understand by "Juvenile Justice"? Why not a juvenile having completed 16 years of age be treated like a major common offender if he has committed heinous sort of offence? Give your opinion.
- Q14. Discuss the power and procedure followed by police under Section 41 and 41 (A) of Criminal Procedural Code, 1973 when a person arrested without warrant.

LAND LAWS (U.P. LAND LAW CODE, 2006)

2018 - Land Laws (U.P. Land Law Code, 2006) - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Explain the process for recovery of arrears
- Q2. Kisan Bahi
- Q3. What do you mean by Mutation in cases of succession
- Q4. What do you mean by "Board of Revenue"?
- Q5. What do you mean by Lease of holding?

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Discuss power to prevent damage, misappropriation and wrongful occupation of Gram Panchayat Property.
- Q7. Explain the revision of Village records.
- Q8. What are the other conditions regarding devolution?

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Explain the Jurisdiction, Power and Decision of the Board.
- Q10. What do you mean by classes of Tenuras U/S 74 of U.P. Revenue code 2016?
- Q11. What do you mean by Surrender and Abandonment?
- Q12. Explain full procedure of map and records.
- Q13. Explain the management of land and other properties by Gram Panchayat or other local authorities.

2017 - Land Laws (U.P. Land Law Code, 2006) - Questions

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Asami
- Q2. Exchange
- Q3. Gao Fund
- Q4. Classes of Tenures u/sec-74
- Q5. Khatauni

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. Title of state in all lands etc. u/sec 54 of Uttar Pradesh Revenue code 2006
- Q7. Who can be the heirs of a male Bhumidar?
- Q8. Eschcate

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Discuss Jurisdiction, functions and powers of Gram Sabha
- Q10. Who can get declared and who declares the land to be used for non-agriculture purposes? What is the effect of this declaration?
- Q11. Discuss the rights of Bhumidar with Transferable rights.
- Q12. Discuss the jurisdiction and procedure of revenue courts?
- Q13. Discuss the procedure for Mutation.

**2016 - Land Laws including Ceiling and other Local Laws -
Questions**

Part A: (4 marks each. Attempt all questions)

- Q1. Explain the Khudkasht and Sir Lang.
- Q2. Distinguish between "Surrender" and "Abandonment"
- Q3. Who may file Revision?
- Q4. What are the grounds of Revision?
- Q5. Write short notes on the "Penal Lawyer".

Part B: (10 marks question. Attempt any 2)

- Q6. What do you mean by Declaratory suit? Who can institute it?
- Q7. Discuss in brief the procedure to be adopted for mutation.
- Q8. State the procedure for the settlement of boundary dispute under L.R. Act.

Part C: (20 marks question. Attempt any 3)

- Q9. Describe the rights of Bhumidar with non transferable rights.
- Q10. Who are Asamis? On what grounds Asamis are ejected?
- Q11. How far the position on the mines and minerals has been changed by the U.P.Z.A and L.R. Act?
- Q12. What are the records of rights? Who are entitled to maintain them? How a change is effected in them?
- Q13. How the arrear of land revenue can be proved? Describe the procedure for collection of the arrear of land revenue.