



LHO – 2516

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – IX) Examination, October 2016
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any eight** questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.
2) Question No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

(8×8=64)

1. State the essential conditions for stay of a suit under civil procedure code.
 2. Define foreign judgement. When can a foreign judgement becomes conclusive ?
 3. When a temporary injunction is granted ?
 4. Explain the procedure relating to suit by indigent person.
 5. Define and classify injunctions. In what cases a perpetual injunction cannot be granted ?
 6. Explain the procedure relating to suit by or against minor.
 7. What is a counter claim ? What is the distinction between a counter claim and a set-off ?
 8. Executing court cannot go behind the decree. Explain and state the exceptions, if any.
 9. Discuss the rules relating to pleadings.
 10. State the bases of jurisdiction of Civil Court.
 11. What is summons ? How is it served to witness ?
 12. Explain the grounds to setting aside ex parte decree.
 13. Write explanatory note on **any two** : (2×3=6)
 - a) Pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - b) Amendment of pleadings.
 - c) Cost.
 14. Answer **any two** of the following : (2×2½=5)
 - a) Interests.
 - b) Suit against state.
 - c) Counter claim.
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LHO – 2616

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – IX) Examination, October 2016
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any eight** from Q. No. 1 to 12. (8×8=64)
2) Answer to Q. No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**. (6+5=11)

1. Explain the procedure for trial of warrant cases by Magistrate in cases instituted otherwise than on police report.
2. Explain basic rule regarding territorial jurisdiction and provisions relating to alternative avenues.
3. Explain briefly the powers of a court of revision and the general principles to be followed while exercising these powers.
4. Explain the meaning and importance of charge in a criminal trial. Discuss the rules as to the contents of a charge and explain how alterations can be made to a charge.
5. Explain the meaning of Bail and discuss the circumstances in which release on bail is mandatory.
6. Discuss the meaning and importance of the First Information Report (FIR) and examine the procedure for recording the FIR.
7. Explain meaning and purpose of Arrest. Discuss the rights of arrested person under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure.
8. Explain the provisions relating to maintenance of wife and children under Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. What are periods of limitation prescribed by the Code for taking cognizance of offences ? When does the period of limitation commence ? Can any period be excluded while computing the period of limitation ?
10. Explain the provisions relating to Security for peace and good behaviour as provided in Criminal Procedure Code. What is the procedure to be followed in taking such proceedings against any person ?



11. Explain the classification of Criminal Courts under the Code and explain their powers.
12. Discuss the provisions relating to conditional pardon to an accomplice under Code of Criminal Procedure.
13. Answer **any two** of the following : (2×3=6)
 - a) Plea Bargaining
 - b) Bailable and Non-bailable offence
 - c) Cognizable and Non-cognizable offence.
14. Answer **any two** of the following : (2×2.5=5)

Instruction : Refer to appropriate statutory provisions and judicial decisions. Emphasis must be on reasoning.

- a) Roshan lodges a complaint that his wife Madhavi had been defamed by the imputation of Unchastity. Can Madhavi lawfully compound the offence without the consent or against the wishes of Roshan ?
- b) A with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant while discharging his duty. Can A be separately charged and convicted for the offences in the same trial ?
- c) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him, of theft of property from the person of B. Can A subsequently be charged with, and tried for robbery on the same facts by Judicial Magistrate First Class.