

BEAS -VI (2009 COURSE): APRIL/MAY-2012
SUBJECT: CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

Day: Wednesday
Date: 02.05.2012

Time: 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all out of which Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 10 are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Kinds of Jurisdiction
 - b) Amendment to pleadings
 - c) Receiver
 - d) Conditions for Res subjudice
 - e) Plaint
 - f) Commissions
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the principle of Res Judicata with appropriate case laws.
- Q.3** A civil court has jurisdiction to try a suit on fulfillment of some conditions. Discuss jurisdiction of civil court.
- Q.4** Define Pleadings. Elucidate the provisions relating to pleadings.
- Q.5** Review is a judicial re-examination of the case by the same court and by the same judge. Comment and distinguish it from Appeal.
- Q.6** Define Injunction. Enumerate the kinds of injunctions.
- Q.7** Define decree. Evaluate the modes of executing decrees with the help of illustrations.
- Q.8** Write notes on:
- a) Suits by or against Government
 - b) Suits by Aliens.
- Q.9** Critically enumerate the provisions relating to parties to suit.
- Q.10** Explain the nature and scope of the limitation Act, 1963.

OR

Write short notes on the following:

- a) Computation of period
- b) Exclusion of time in Legal proceedings

BEAS - VI (2009 COURSE) : APRIL/MAY 2012
SUBJECT: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE

Day: Friday
Date: 04.05.2012

Time: 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max Marks, 80

N.B.

- 1) Q. No 1 is **COMPULSORY** and carries **20** marks.
- 2) Attempt any **FIVE** questions from the remaining questions which carry **12** marks each.

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- Q.1** Write short notes (Any **FOUR**) (20)
- a) Juvenile Justice Board
 - b) Anticipatory bail
 - c) Search without warrant
 - d) Cognizance of offence
 - e) Sentence of death
 - f) Summons
- Q.2** What are the different courts exercising jurisdiction under the code? What sentences can they pass? (12)
- Q.3** What is 'Arrest'? Discuss the circumstances in which the arrest of a person becomes necessary. (12)
- Q.4** What does the 'Investigation' ordinarily consist of? Discuss the distinction between investigation, inquiry and trial. (12)
- Q.5** Explain the meaning and importance of 'charge' in a criminal trial in detail. (12)
- Q.6** Discuss the meaning and importance of the first information report (F.I.R.) and examine the procedure for recording F.I.R. (12)
- Q.7** Explain in brief the trial before court of session. (12)
- Q.8** Explain the term 'Bail' and discuss when bail can be granted in case of non bailable offences. (12)
- Q.9** Explain in detail the law relations to maintenance as per Sec 125 of Criminal Procedure Code Refer case laws. (12)
- Q.10** a) Discuss the powers and functions of probation officers (12)
b) Powers of Juvenile Justice Board

BEAS-VI (2009 COURSE) : APRIL/ MAY 2012
SUBJECT : LAW OF EVIDENCE

Day : Monday
Date : 07.05.2012

Time : 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 80.

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Question No.1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks.
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Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Public document
- b) Hostile witness
- c) Examination in chief
- d) Promissory Estoppel
- e) Dying declaration
- f) Child witness.

Q.2 Define Admission and distinguish it from Confession.

Q.3 Communication made between husband and wife during continuation of wedlock cannot be disclosed in the court of law. Discuss.

Q.4 'Accomplice is unworthy of credit unless his evidence is corroborating'. Comment.

Q.5 Hearsay evidence is a weak evidence but in exceptional cases it is allowed. Discuss.

Q.6 Define and discuss fact, fact in issue and relevant fact. Give suitable examples.

Q.7 Judges are the experts to decide the case but sometimes they do rely on some other experts. Comment.

Q.8 Define primary and secondary evidence under what circumstances the secondary evidence is admissible.

Q.9 What is presumption? Give the presumptions regarding legitimacy, marriage and death.

Q.10 What is cross-examination? Explain the golden rules of cross-examination.

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BEAS -VI (2009 COURSE):APRIL / MAY 2012
SUBJECT: OPTIONAL - VI b) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & LAW

Day: Wednesday
Date: 16.05.2012

Time: 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max.Marks: 80

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) **Q.No.1** carry **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Electronic Data Inter – change
 - b) Cyber space
 - c) Electronic Records
 - d) E – commerce
 - e) Computer and Network
 - f) Influence of I.T.
- Q.2** Discuss the impact of Information Technology on law.
- Q.3** Explain the role of International Law in Cyberspace.
- Q.4** What are the salient features of Information Technology, 2000?
- Q.5** Explain the Role of Certifying Authorities, under Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.6** What are powers and functions of Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal?
- Q.7** What are the Amendments under Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Indian Evidence Act., 1872, due to enactment of Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.8** Explain offences and penalties under the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Q.9** Discuss the changes made by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008.
- Q.10** How Electronic Record is authenticated under Information Technology Act, 2000.

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BEAS - VI (2009 COURSE) : APRIL / MAY - 2012
SUBJECT : OPTIONAL - VI : a) INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Day : Wednesday
Date : 16.05.2012

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 80

N.B. :

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.

- Q.1** Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:
- a) Statute must be read as a whole
 - b) Parliamentary history as an external aid of interpretation
 - c) Rule of last antecedent
 - d) Non-abstente clause
 - e) Legal fiction
 - f) Word of a rank
- Q. 2** The literal rule of interpretation has been called as the safest rule because the legislature's intention can be deduced only from the language through which it has expressed itself. Explain itself. Explain the literal rule of interpretation.
- Q. 3** Many a times the different parts of the statute play an important rule in helping the courts in interpreting the statute; and hence are called as internal aids to interpretation. Discuss the *internal aids* to interpretation.
- Q. 4** There is a strong presumption that a statute should not be given such an interpretation which takes away the jurisdiction of the courts unless the language of the statute unambiguously so states. Explain the principle of interpretation of statute affecting the jurisdiction of the courts.
- Q. 5** While interpreting a penal statute it must always be kept in mind that punishment could be imposed only when the conduct of the accused falls clearly within the letters of the law. Explain the rules of interpretation of related to the *penal statute*.
- Q. 6** Generally the object of the remedial statutes is to promote social welfare and hence such statutes receive liberal construction. Discuss the principles of interpretation related to the *remedial statutes*.
- Q. 7** Discuss the rules related to the commencement operation and expiry of the statutes.
- Q. 8** A consolidating statute is one which consolidates the law on a particular subject. Explain the meaning of consolidating statutes with the help of relevant examples.
- Q. 9** Explain the concept of express and implied repeal and also state the consequence of repeal
- Q. 10** Discuss the rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by the courts in India.