UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Annual Exam – 2019
Subject: Law of Civil Procedure (Old & New Course) Paper: I (Common)

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

PART - I

Q:1 Section 9 CPC confers jurisdiction on civil courts to decide all matters of civil nature excepting those in which their jurisdiction is ousted. Comment

Q:2 Can a suit be instituted against the Government or against a public officer without delivery of a notice under section 80 of civil procedure code? Explain the object of such a notice and consequences of its non-delivery before the institution of the suit

Q:3 What is the law relating to general power of amendments with special reference to amendments in pleadings, judgement, orders and decrees?

Q:4 Discuss the law relating to Appeal against decrees and orders? Explain the powers of Appellate Court in detail?

P.T.O.
**PART-I**

*(Criminal Procedure Code)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No.1</th>
<th>Define arrest and discuss the procedure for arrest of a person in Cr.P.C.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q. No.2</td>
<td>Discuss the principle of proclamation of person absconding, can the property of such person be attached, if sounder, what procedure?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q. No.3</td>
<td>Describe the various classes of Criminal Courts and their powers reference to trial and quantum of sentence under Cr.P.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q. No.4</td>
<td>What are different modes of production of an accused before a court under Cr.P.C?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q. No.5</td>
<td>State circumstances under which Court may issue search warrant? What legal requirements are essential to satisfy for making the recoveries credible?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q. No.6</td>
<td>What do you understand by illegalities and irregularities? Which of these vitiate and which of these do not vitiate proceedings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.No.7</td>
<td>What is the procedure laid down in law for prosecution against the prosecution for acts done by public officer in discharge of official duty Whether sanction for prosecution is essential, if so give detail?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.No.8</td>
<td>Discuss the relevant law in temporary order in urgent cases of nuisance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q.No.9</td>
<td>State the provisions of law relating to Tender of Pardon to accomplice.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Q.No.10 | Define the following:  
(a) Charge, (b) Complaint, (c) Judicial Proceedings, (d) Offence |
| Q.No.11 | In criminal cases, medico legal report is a substantive proof to punish an accused. Throw light on it thoroughly. |
| Q.No.12 | What points are usually noted for the purpose of identification of dead body or of fragmentary remains of dead body at the time of post-mortem examination? |
NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part 1

Q 1: What do you understand by privileged communications? Explain this concept with particular reference to communications between spouses and their impact on relevance of evidence?

Q 2: Is an accomplice a competent witness in criminal cases under the QSO? Discuss the value of his evidence in various offences?

Q 3: Discuss various kinds of confession, i.e. judicial, extra judicial and retracted, with reference to rules governing their admissibility and evidential value?

Q 4: ‘Dying declaration is valuable piece of evidence provided it is corroborated in material particulars’. Critically analyze the above statement under the relevant provision of the QSO?

Q 5: What legal guidelines have been evolved by the QSO and judicial pronouncements for relevancy and evidential value of expert opinion? Discuss with reference to medical and DNA evidence?

Q 6: What are the main principles for relevancy of oral evidence and how it is permitted to be presented in court proceedings?
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB  
L.L.B. (03 Years) Part — III Annual Exam — 2019  
Subject: Legal Drafting & Interpretation of Statutes (Old & New Course)  
Paper: IV (Common)  

Instructions:-
1- Both English and Urdu shall be the medium of examination.
2- A candidate who adopts English shall attempt at least ONE question in Urdu from Part-I & II each. A candidate who adopts Urdu shall attempt at least ONE question in English from Part-I & II.
3- Candidates are required to answer FIVE questions in all, selecting at least TWO questions from Part-I & II each and ONE question from Part-III.
4- All questions carry equal marks.

Part-I (Conveyancing)

Q.1. Draft a “General Power of Attorney”.

Q.2. Draft a “Deed of Partnership”.

Q.3. Draft a “Rent Deed” regarding a residential house.

Q.4. Draft a “Deed of Will” on behalf of the Muslim.

P.T.O.
PART-I

Q.1. Define and explain the development of Administrative Law? Please explain about the nature and scope of administrative law? Please specify how it enters into Pakistan?

Q. 2. What do you know about Judicial Review? Please explain in detail the land mark cases of judicial review? Marbury V Madison (1803) and McCulloch V Maryland (1819)? What was the impact of the decisions of these cases on judiciaries of the world?

Q.3. What is Delegated Legislation? What is judicial, legislative and procedural control of Delegated Legislation? Is there any restriction on Delegated Legislation?

Q.4. Please explain in detail the principles of Audi Alteram Partem and nemo judex in causa sua? Also, discuss Breach of these rules?

Q.5. What are the various prerogative writs and constitutional remedies available to the aggrieved person? Is there any restriction on the exercise of Writ Jurisdiction?

Q.6. Please explain in detail the office of Ombudsman at federal level? How independent is the office of federal Ombudsman? Do you think the decisions of the Ombudsman provide adequate remedy to the aggrieved person?
NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. Selecting ONE question from each Part. All questions carry equal marks.

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<th>Q. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Q. No.1</td>
<td>Who is an Arbitrator? Give a comparison of Section 8 and 9 of the Arbitration Act, 1940.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. No.2</td>
<td>Define an arbitration Agreement. Discuss competency of suit during its existence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. No.3</td>
<td>How a tenancy is created. Discuss in detail the contents of a tenancy agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. No.4</td>
<td>Write down the obligations of Landlord and Tenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. No.5</td>
<td>What are Multifarious Suits? Discuss in detail.</td>
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ARBITRATION ACT, 1940

PUNJAB RENTED PREMISES ACT, 2009

COURT FEE ACT, 1870
NOTE: Attempt SIX questions in all, selecting THREE questions from Part-I, TWO questions from Part-II and ONE question from Part-III. All questions from Part-I and II carry 16 marks each. All questions from Part-III carry 20 marks each.

Part-I (Labour Laws)

1. Discuss the law relating to establishment, composition, powers and functions of Labour Appellate Tribunal under the Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010.

2. What is Collective Bargaining Agent? Discuss the procedure of its determination in an establishment, group of establishment or the industry and also highlight its privileges.

3. Discuss the legal provisions which ensure workers’ participation in management under the provisions of Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010.

4. What do you know about individual grievance? Discuss the procedure to be adopted for the redressal of individual grievance under Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010.

5. Discuss the law relating to extent of employer’s liability to pay compensation under the Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923.

6. Analyse the legal provisions relating to eviction from residential accommodation in case of dismissal, retrenchment or death of a worker.