

JURISPRUDENCE, INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL LAWS

Important topics & practice questions for CS-EXE students
Appearing in DEC-19 exams

SOURCES OF LAW

1. Discuss significance of Law in society. How it can be made effective.
2. Distinguish between Declaratory Precedents and Original Precedents

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1. The Constitution of India is "federal in character but with unitary features. Comment.
2. Does a law made by a State to create monopoly rights in favour of a person to carry on any business affect the freedom of trade?
3. With reference to decided cases, explain the provisions of the Constitution guaranteeing the Fundamental Right to profess and propagate the religion and limitations thereto..
4. Explain various writs
5. What will be the legal position if a law enacted to enforce a Directive Principle violates a Fundamental Right?
6. Which are the various fundamental duties of citizen of India under the Constitution of India?.
7. Explain ordinance powers of the President and the Governor.
8. How the legislative powers are distributed between Central and State Governments.
9. What is bill? Discuss type of bills and their specific features?.
10. Does a law made by a State to create monopoly rights in favour of a person to carry on any business affect the freedom of trade?
11. Explain delegated legislation. State the circumstances in which delegated legislation is possible.

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

1. Discuss the need and object for interpretation of statutes.
2. What is strict and liberal construction of statutes?
3. What are the internal and external aids which could be taken into account while interpretation.
4. Write notes on the following: (i) Marginal Notes (ii) Interpretation clause.

GENERAL CLAUSE ACT, 1897

1. Kinds of rule of construction and interpretation.
2. What are the powers and functionaries are provided under section 14 to section 19 of the general clause act,.

ADMINISTRATIVE

1. What is the source of Administrative Laws in India?
2. Enumerate the various modes of judicial control of administrative action in India.
3. Explain the rule of natural justice with its exceptions
4. The liability of the government can either be contractual or tortious. Discuss.

LAW OF TORTS

1. Define tort. What are the general conditions of liability for a tort?
2. Write note on:
 - (a) Mens rea
 - (b) Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum
 - (c) Battery and Assault
 - (d) Defamation (with Libel and slander)
3. What kinds of wrongs which are styled as injuries to the person of an individual

THE LIMITATION ACT OF 1963

1. Explain the doctrine of "sufficient cause" for the condonation of delay under the Limitation Act, 1963.
2. What are effects of Valid acknowledgement?
3. "Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application can stop it." Discuss
4. While computing Period of Limitation which day/days are to be excluded.
5. Write a short note on:-
 - (i) Effect of Payment on Account of Debt or of Interest on Legacy
 - (ii) Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE 1908

1. Distinguish between:
 - (a) Judgments, decree and order
 - (b) Doctrine of res sub judice doctrine of *res judicata*
 - (c) Set-off, counter-claim and equitable set-off
 - (d) Temporary injunctions and interlocutory orders
 - (e) Reference, review and revision
2. Write a note on
 - (a) Cause of action
 - (b) Summary procedure
 - (c) Summons and defence
3. Discuss Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
4. An appeal cannot be made against orders, but some orders are appealable, explain.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1973

1. Distinguish between:
 - (a) Offence and Mens-rea
 - (b) Bailable offence and non-bailable offence
 - (c) Cognizable offence and non-cognizable offence 4 marks
 - (d) Complaint and FIR
 - (e) Pleader and Public Prosecutor
 - (f) Summons and Warrant Cases
 - (g) Inquiry and Investigation
 - (h) Warrant, Proclamation and attachment
 - (i) Bailable and non-bailable offence.
 - (j) Summary procedure and Summary trial.
2. Limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences.
3. Which are the powers of the court to pass sentences under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

1. What are the fundamental elements of a criminal act?
2. State the cases in which Mens rea is not required in criminal law.
3. Briefly explain the term Criminal conspiracy.
4. What is difference between Cheating, Forgery and Defamation.
5. Enumerate the general exceptions for a person accused of committing any offence under the Indian Penal Code to plead his defense.
6. Explain cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property under section 420.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

1. What do you understand by privileged communications? Discuss.
2. Relevancy of facts connected with the fact to be proved
3. What are Oral, documentary and circumstantial evidence?
4. Distinguish between
 - (a) Fact in issue and Issue of fact
 - (b) Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence.
 - (c) Admissions and Confession.
 - (d) Direct evidence and circumstantial evidence.

SPECIAL COURTS, TRIBUNAL UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND OTHER LEGISLATIONS

1. What is difference between Court, Tribunal and special court.
2. Tribunals are Quasi-Judicial Authorities. Discuss
3. Discuss briefly the procedure before tribunal and appellate tribunal
4. Discuss right to legal representation before Tribunal
5. What are the provisions relating to appeal from the orders of national company law tribunal to national company law appellate tribunal?

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

1. What do you mean by Arbitration and Conciliation?
2. What is meant by alternative dispute resolution (ADR)? Which are the areas in which ADR works
3. What do you understand by an arbitration agreement?
4. Discuss the provisions regarding appointment of arbitrator under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
5. What is an 'arbitral award' and its essentials under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? Explain.
6. Discuss the provisions relating to correction and interpretation of an award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
7. What are the grounds for setting aside of an arbitral award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899

1. Write short notes on
 - (a) Conveyance, Lease
 - (b) Instrument
 - (c) Bill of Exchange
 - (d) Denoting duty
 - (e) Bill of lading
 - (f) Promissory note
 - (g) E – stamping
2. State the instruments chargeable with duty and Time of stamping of instruments.
3. Are securities dealt in depository not liable to stamp Duty, comment.
4. Which are the people liable to pay duty?
5. Discuss, Instruments not duly stamped its admission, treatment and consequences.
6. Define the expression 'Bond' under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Can Parliament impose by law stamp duty on cheques?

REGISTRATION ACT, 1908.

1. Documents whose registration is compulsory and optional.
2. State the time limit for presentation of documents for registration.
3. State the places where documents relating to immovable property may be presented for registration under the Registration Act, 1908.
4. What do you understand by registration of documents? State the effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
5. Discuss the validity of the agreements in the following cases :
 - (a) A agrees to sell certain vehicles to B, the agreement is oral.
 - (b) A agrees to sell a garden to B, orally.
 - (c) A agrees to sell, to B, a health resort by a written agreement. The agreement is not registered
6. A executes a sale deed of a garden in favour of B. The garden is situated in Pune. Can the sale deed be registered at Mumbai, which is the capital of Maharashtra.

RTI ACT, 2005

1. Define right to information.
2. The RTI Act confers on all citizens a right to information. Enumerate the salient features of the Act
3. What are time limits to reply for the request obtaining information?
4. Specify the categories of information that have been exempted from disclosure under the RTI Act,.
5. Can a person who does not receive a decision within the specified time or is aggrieved by the Decisions of the PIO file an appeal under the Act? 4 marks

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

1. State briefly the following concepts:
 - (a) Computer network
 - (b) Digital signature and electronic signature
 - (c) Electronic form and key pair,
 - (d) Private Key and Public key
2. What is the significance of electronic records under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
3. The documents or transactions to which Information Technology shall not apply

4. Discuss validity of contracts formed through electronic means.
5. State, in brief, about the Appellate Tribunal, under the Information Technology Act, 2000.



MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR EXAMS



**I Will wait for your FEED BACK/INPUTS about
this paper after the exam on Ph/[wup : 9899064260.](tel:9899064260)**

CS SANJEEV SAPRA