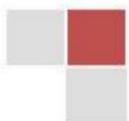


CONTRACT ACT

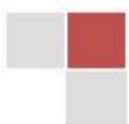
1. Aslam is a young businessman who has just graduated from University. He decides to start up a business, which organizes marriage functions within Lahore -seeing an opportunity in a local market. Aslam approaches Bank for obtaining a loan to secure office premises. Bank is impressed by his business plan, but given his inexperience, is only willing to lend him Rs.20.00 Million, if the loan is guaranteed. One evening, Aslam and a representative from Bank go to visit Aslam's mother at a village. Aslam's mother (Sakina) is seventy years old and she has been in village for nine years after a car accident in which her husband was killed. As a result of the accident she suffered a major brain hemorrhage and has lost most memories of her life and suffers from some language comprehension difficulties. She is very passive and she was heavily reliant on her husband for emotional and financial support. Aslam shows her mother the contract and tells her: "The Bank just wants to make sure that everything will be okay with my new business. They just want to make sure that someone will pay them if it goes broke, but I am sure it won't come to that. Can you just sign here?" Her signatures are obtained on the deed of guarantee. Is Aslam's mother liable under the guarantee? Explain your opinion with reasons. **(CJ 2017)**
2. Knowing that Javaid wanted to sell his car so that he could buy a new one, Farooq sent him an e-mail message saying, "I will give you Rs. 1,500,000/- for the car". Javaid replied," Interesting suggestion. Would you go to Rs. 1,800,000/-?" In response, Farooq sent a further message stating, "Yes. Consider it sold at Rs. 1,800,000/-. No need to reply. I will collect it later in the week". However, Farooq later learnt from a mutual friend that Javaid had then accepted a higher offer for the car from someone else. Consequently, he was very surprised when it turned out that Javaid's other deal had fallen through and that Javaid was now expecting Farooq to buy the car. Farooq angrily refused to do so. Discuss the rights, duties and remedies, if any, of Farooq and Javaid arising out of negotiations for the sale of Javaid's car. **(CJ 2017)**
3. "Silence, even as to known defects does not amount to an actionable misrepresentation." Discuss the validity of this statement. **(CJ 2019)**
4. The limitation imposed on the validity of contracts made by minors make it extremely difficult for young people to make their way in the modern world. Discuss the reasons why the law imposes those limitations and assess the extent to which they need to be revised. **(CJ 2019)**
5. Examine what is the legal position, as to the following:

A holding company "AZU Limited Company" executed a guarantee of worth Five Hundred Thousand Rupees on behalf of its subsidiary company "AUB Limited Company" via written contract in favor of AKL Bank promising thereby that in case of default by AUB, AZU will discharge the liability. Bank demanded the compliance of the guarantee executed and subsidiary refused to execute it therefore, Bank asked the guarantor i.e. holding company to fulfill its promise. AZU Company also declined to execute the guarantee demanded.

 - I. In your opinion, explain whether there is a valid contract of guarantee between the parties. Also explain the importance of the essential elements required for the formation of a valid contract of guarantee.
 - II. Write an opinion advising Bank on the various possible option(s) available for the enforcement of contract of guarantee along with the liability of the guarantor. **(CJ-2020)**

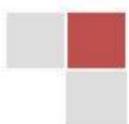


6. Discuss the obligations, duties and limitations of an agent. Also, state as to whether principal is bound by agent's act performed beyond his authority. **(CJ-2020)**
7. Define and talk about contingent contracts with reference to the relevant provisions of the Contract Act, 1872. **(CJ-2020)**
8. Define and write short notes and principles laid down to the following by the apex courts of Pakistan in various judgments:
 - a. Difference between "agreement" and "contract";
 - b. Difference between "void" and "voidable contract";
 - c. Effect of "promise" and "reciprocal promises"
 - d. Concept of "express" and "implied" authority in the arrangement of Agency;
 - e. Mistake of fact and its effect on the contract **(CJ-2022)**
9. "All agreements are contracts". Discuss all aspects and its essentials as defined in the contract Act (IX of 1872). **(CJ-2022)**
10. Explain difference between following expressions and elucidate with illustrations, other than those stated in the textbook?
 - a. Pledge and Hypothecation.
 - b. Guarantee and Indemnity.
 - c. Rescission and revocation of contract.
 - d. Trust and bailment. **(CJ-2023)**
11. A manufactures, ready to wear denim jeans at its factory premises in the vicinity of Lahore. B, resident of Michigan United States, places an order with A for supply of 1000, ready to wear, denim jeans. Agreement envisages obligation to supply jeans by the 30 of December 2020. A failed to supply jeans in the wake of lockdowns enforced due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic B alleges default on the part of A, in performance of contractual obligations, and claims monetary damages. Whether A can plead defence under the doctrine of frustration of contract If so, what requisite conditions need to be met for a claim to be successful. And briefly explain conceptual difference between the doctrine of frustration of contract and incidence of Force Majeure, and suggest that why plea of waiver of obligations under the concept of Force Majeure is not available to A. **(CJ-2023)**
12. A secures financing from B, a Bank, against pledge of stocks and personal guarantee executed by C favouring B, to secure the repayment of finance extended by B to A. Upon A's failure, notice of demand is issued by B to C for repayment of overdue claim in lieu of personal guarantee. C makes payment in terms of personal guarantee and request B to deliver possession and interest in the pledge goods to C, which request is returned with the response that pledge stocks were misappropriated by the Muqaddam, appointed by the Bank. Whether C has any remedy against A or B or against none. Discuss with reference to the relevant provisions of Contract Act 1872. **(CJ-2023)**
13. What does an 'express' and 'implied' authority of an agent means. Explain factors /circumstances where authority of the agent is said to be implied. Discuss circumstances envisaged by section 215 of the Contract Act, where principal may repudiate the transaction undertaken by the agent, dealing on his own account in the business of the agency. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
14. Define expressions 'Bailment', 'Bailor' and 'Bailee'. Illustrate respective obligations of 'Bailor' and 'Bailee' as discussed in the Contract Act. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
15. Agreements without consideration are void. What exceptions are provided in section



25 of the Contract Act 1872, discuss with illustrations. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**

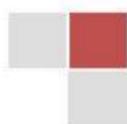
16. Explain the expressions 'Offer', 'Acceptance', 'Invitation to treat' and 'Revocation of Proposal(s) and Acceptance(s)'. Whether the bid(s) invited from potential bidders through advertisement constitutes an offer or simply an invitation to make an offer. Elucidate with illustrations. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
17. A offers sale of house to B through text message on B's WHATSAPP. B responds by sending message of acceptance of the proposal on A's WHATSAPP and indicates therein that payment of earnest money is being made through cheque. And cheque was despatched separately at the known address of A. A calls B and revokes the offer of sale. Whether any binding contract came into force or not. Discuss aforesaid scenario in context of interplay of sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Contract Act, 1872. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
18. Explain features of a contingent contract. How and when the contingent contracts become enforceable. And under which circumstances contingent contracts remain no more enforceable. Discuss in the context of provisions of the Contract Act 1872. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
19. Q.5. In cases of breach of contracts, ordinarily the damages suffered, or losses incurred are not awarded unless proved but section 74 of the Contract Act 1872 entitles the party complaining of breach of contract to claim amount to be paid in stipulation by way of penalty. If a suit is brought by the party aggrieved of the breach of contract, which claims payment of quantum of penalty stipulated, whether penalty stipulated requires re-determination through evidence or the claim of agreed pre-estimated losses (liquidated damages could be granted without any re-determination. Support answer with arguments. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
20. How contract of indemnity is different from the contract of guarantee. Explain divergent features of each of these classes of the contract(s) with illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**



LIMITATION ACT

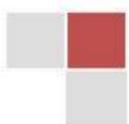
1. Write a comprehensive note on the "Doctrine of Acknowledgment" as provided in the Limitation Act 1908? **(CJ-2017)**
2. Define legal disability. What is the effect of disability on a suit for pre-emption? **(CJ-2017)**
3. Write down the limitation period prescribed in the relevant law, for the following suits/applications:
 - (i) Application for the re-hearing of an appeal heard ex-parte.
 - (ii) Application for order to set-aside a dismissal for default.
 - (iii) Application under the Arbitration Act, 1940 for the filing of award.
 - (iv) Application for the execution of decree or order of any civil court etc.
 - (v) Suit for compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.
 - (vi) Suit for an account and a share of the profit of a dissolved partnership.
 - (vii) Suit to declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.
 - (viii) Suit by a surety against a co-surety.
 - (ix) Suit for compensation for trespass upon immovable property.
 - (x) Suit against carrier for compensation for non-delivery of goods. **(CJ-2019)**
4. Explain the difference between Section 5 and 14 of the Limitation Act, 1908. **(CJ-2019)**
5. Explain the following statement in light of the relevant provisions of law and judgments laid down by the superior courts of Pakistan:

"Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application can stop it." **(CJ-2020)**
6. Write down the limitation period prescribed in the relevant law, for the following suits/appeal.
 - i) Suit for compensation of false imprisonment.
 - ii) Suit for compensation for malicious prosecution.
 - iii) Suit for compensation for infringing copyright etc.
 - iv) Suit under order .37 CPC.
 - v) Suit to declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.
 - vi) Suit to set aside a decree obtained by fraud etc.
 - vii) Suit for arrears of rent.
 - viii) Suit for specific performance of a contract.
 - ix) Suit for possession of immovable property when plaintiff has been dispossessed.
 - x) Appeal under the Arbitration Act, 1940 to set aside an award **(CJ-2020)**
7. Write down the limitation period prescribed in the relevant law for the following suits/appeals.
 1. Suit under sec.9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.
 2. Suit under summary procedure (sec. 128 (2)(f) C.P.C)
 3. Suit for rescission of a contract.
 4. Suit upon a foreign judgment.
 5. Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.
 6. Suit by a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.
 7. Appeal from a decree or order of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.



8. Appeal under C.P.C 1908 to the court of a District Judge.
 9. Appeal under the Arbitration Act 1940 to set aside an award.
 10. Appeal under the Cr.PC 1898 from an order of acquittal. **(CJ-2020)**
-
8. Discuss in detail the provision of sec.5 of the Limitation Act, 1908. **(CJ-2020)**
 9. Explain in detail the principle i.e. when time has begun to run no subsequent disability or inability to sue could stop it keeping in view the relevant statutory provisions of Limitation Act, 1908 and principles laid down by the apex courts of Pakistan. **(CJ-2022)**
 10. In light of the provisions of Limitation Act, 1908 please discuss whether the principle of limitation shields the transaction having no legal effect or sanctity on account of being suffered from legal infirmity or fraud? **(CJ-2022)**
 11. Law of limitation merely extinguishes the remedy and not the right Explain and discuss this statement with reference to the characteristics of the procedural and substantive law and comment that whether law of Limitation is procedural or substantive **(CJ-2023)**
 12. Whether a void order is immune from the law of limitation. What are the exceptions, explain. **(CJ-2023)**
 13. What constitutes Acknowledgment in writing in terms of section 19 of the Limitation Act and explain the effect of an undated acknowledgement in writing. Whether acknowledgement in writing has the effect of reviving the limitation, once expired. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
 14. What is the limitation provided in the Limitation Act 1908 to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged. And explain the circumstances where period of limitation would extend for an action for redemption and recovery of possession? **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
 15. Explain with illustrations the legal disabilities discussed in section 6 of the Limitation Act 1908 ('Act') and exceptions thereto provided in section 8 of the Act. And in context of the aforesaid provisions address following proposition and give reasons to support the answer.

A was dispossessed on 24th February 2010, who attains majority on 23 February 2013. Limitation otherwise available under the law for bringing action was 12 years, from the accrual of the cause of action. Whether the Suit instituted on 22 February 2024 is within limitation. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**

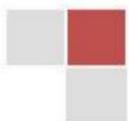


GUARDIAN & WARDS ACT

1. The marriage between Sarwar and Rashida was performed on 5.12.2006. The minor Amina, was born on 31.1.2008. The mother along with minor left the matrimonial home on 9.9.2017. The father files a petition before the Guardian Court for the custody of minor. During the pendency of the main case the father also files application for the interim custody of the minor.
Write an order on the application for interim custody of the minor. **(CJ 2017)**
2. Are the alienations valid in the following instances:
 - (i) A Muhammedan mother appointed guardian by the Court sells house belonging to her ward, with the Court's sanction. **(CJ 2019)**
 - (ii) (ii) A Muhammedan mother, the de facto guardian of her minor son, sells immovable property belonging to her ward in order to pay off a pre-existing mortgage of the property.
Give reasons for your opinion. **(CJ 2019)**
3. According to the principles of established Muslim jurisprudence and relevant law of the land, father is the natural guardian (wali) of the person and property of a minor child, whereas custody (hishanat) is not a matter of right for the parents or any other person claiming for them. The basic consideration is the welfare of the child in matters of custody i.e. to provide to the child most natural, most considerate and most compassionate atmosphere to grow up as a better member of the society. Discuss the concept of appointment of guardian and highlight the difference between the notions of "guardianship" and "custody" in light of the relevant provisions of law. **(CJ-2020)**
4. Discuss the grounds for the removal of a guardian and the cessation of the authority of a guardian. **(CJ-2020)**
16. Debate over the duties of guardian of the person and guardian of property. **(CJ-2020)**
17. Marriage between A and B was dissolved through a suit for Dissolution of Marriage filed by A against B. A retains custody of the minor daughter born out of the wedlock. After six months, A marries D. B on attaining knowledge of the said fact files a guardian petition for obtaining custody of his minor daughter. During the proceedings, B proves before the court that A has contracted marriage with a person not related to the minor. (Note: B has not contracted his second marriage).
Talk through and discuss the fate of this guardian petition of B under the relevant law. **(CJ-2020)**
5. Write a detailed note, supported with well celebrated judgments rendered by the apex courts of Pakistan, concerning the procedure prescribed under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 for appointment of guardian for the minor as well as rights and obligations of the guardian so appointed thereof. **(CJ-2022)**
6. Discuss all grounds for the removal of a guardian given in / discussed in the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. **(CJ-2022)**
7. A marries B and has two children there from. A and B acquired foreign nationality and children also acquired foreign nationality. A later divorced B. A along the children flew to Lahore to meet her parents. A is settled in Lahore after divorcing B. A approached the guardian judge and seeks custody of the minors on the premise that children are ordinarily residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the Guardian Judge. And to substantiate the factum of ordinary residency of the minors, A provided airline tickets

and pleaded entry endorsement at the Lahore Airport House of the parents of B is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Guardian Court. B objects to the jurisdiction of the Guardian Judge at Lahore, claiming that children are not residing with the jurisdiction of the Court. Give judgment qua the objections to the maintainability of petition. **(CJ 2023)**

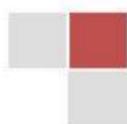
8. Whether subsequent marriage of the mother of the minor daughter would result in mother's per se disqualification to claim custody on the premise that subsequent husband, being stranger to the daughter, does not fall within the prohibited degree of relationship. Do you support or oppose the grant of custody to the mother. Support your respective opinion(s) in the context of the guidelines prescribed under section 17 of the Guardian & Wards Act 1890 and judicial pronouncements by the constitutional courts on the subject. **(CJ 2023)**
9. One wrong or unreasonable decision regarding grant of custody of the minor would cause irreversible damage to the community. Discuss requisite qualifications and disqualifications, in the context where other and father have competing claims for guardianship, for adjudging cases for grant of custody, enunciated under the provisions of Guardian & Wards Act 1890. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**.
10. What considerations must weigh with the courts while deciding the plea of interim custody under section 12 of the Guardian & Wards Act 1890 ['law on the subject'] and what safeguards need to be taken that preliminary determination shall not influence or prejudice post-trial, conclusive determinations qua custody of the minor. Explain in the context of the guidance imparted under relevant provisions of law. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**.



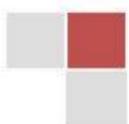
FAMILY LAW

1. Marriage between Abu Bakar and Rakhshanda solemnized in England. After few years differences arose between the spouses and resultantly they started living separately in England. Subsequently, Rakhshanda came to Lahore on 8th May, 2017 and instituted suit seeking decree for dissolution of marriage before the Family Court in Lahore. She also authorized her brother through Special Power of Attorney to pursue the case on her behalf before the Family Court. On 2nd June, 2017 Rakhshanda left for England. Abu Bakar through an application questioned the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Discuss whether the objection of Abu Bakar is valid. **(CJ-2017)**
2. (a) If a Muslim male citizen of Pakistan is already married to a non-citizen Muslim, can he marry another wife without getting consent of first wife? Explain **(CJ-2019)**

(b) You are working as a Judge of a Family Court. A suit for maintenance is presented before you. On the date of the first appearance of the defendant you are required to fix interim monthly maintenance for wife and children. Please write an interim order for maintenance. (Note: In the order you can write down the facts and circumstances as you wish) **(CJ-2019)**
3. Critically discuss and analyze the concept, procedure of Talaq laid down in the relevant law and consequences of failure to give notice of Talaq to the Chairman of a Union Council, meaning thereby what would be the effect if the husband while divorcing failed to give any notice of Talaq to the Chairman in light of the rulings of the Superior courts. **(CJ 2020)**
4. Define and discuss the following provision of West Pakistan Family Courts Act, 1964:
 - (i) Sec. 9 (8)
 - (ii) Sec. 14
 - (iii) Sec. 10 and Sec. 12 PART-V
 - (iv) Sec. 17-A **(CJ 2020)**
5. Elaborate all the grounds available under the law for Dissolution of Marriage. **(CJ 2020)**
6. What factors are to be considered by the court in a suit for recovery of maintenance allowance filed by the wife and children? Also, narrate the period of past maintenance they are entitled to under the law of the land. **(CJ 2020)**
7. Write short notes on the following in view of the provisions of the Family Courts Act, 1964:
 - a. Scope and extent of jurisdiction of the Family Court to adjudicate matters;
 - b. Mechanism concerning institution of suit before the Family Court including presentation of plaint, its form, intimation of institution of suit to the defendant, filing of written statement, pre-trial proceedings, recording of evidence and conclusion of trial;
 - c. Forum and limitation of appeal against the order passed by the Family Court; **(CJ 2022)**
8. Please discuss the procedure prescribed under the Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961 for Talaq. Please opine: whether the woman while exercising delegated right of divorce, is required to send a notice to the union council of a place where she resides or to a union council where the marriage was registered as required under the relevant statutory provisions of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 read with the rules framed there under? **(CJ 2022)**

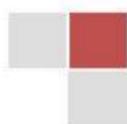


9. Whether the Family Court mandatorily requires to forthwith pass the decree of dissolution of marriage, by way of Khula, when reconciliation fails without adverting to or calling for the evidence despite cruelty was one of the grounds alleged for Khula claimed. **(CJ 2023)**
10. Whether the courts enforcing the decrees of the Family Courts are entitled and competent to entertain applications for transfer of execution proceedings and pass appropriate orders. Discuss this statement in the light of the powers conferred and available to the Courts enforcing decrees in terms of section 13 read with section 25A of the Family Courts Act 1964 and rules framed thereunder. **(CJ 2023)**
11. Agreeing to the condition in Nikah Nama that in case of divorce the husband would compensate the wife in monetary terms. Is such condition a clog on the right of divorce or mere agreement to compensate by way of alimony. Discuss this proposition in the context of Family Courts Act 1964. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
12. A perfunctory/cursory effort on the part of Family Court to facilitate reconciliation between the couples in fact encourages acrimony, affects welfare of the minor, and otherwise burdens courts with ancillary claims and counter claims. Discuss the significance and efficacy of 'pre-trial reconciliation' in terms of section 10 of the Family Courts Act 1964. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
13. Describe kinds of dower and explain with illustrations that which kind of dower would become when payable. And what is the limitation for the recovery of each kind of dower. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
14. Whether stipulation of providing/arranging a landed property to bride in column 17 of the Nikah Nama-referring to the special conditions could be decreed independent of the dower, otherwise agreed, and identified in other columns of the Nikah Nama. Discuss how claim under column 17 is different from the dower and whether courts have jurisdiction under the Family Courts Act 1964 to decree stipulations agreed as special conditions. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**.
15. Elucidate the nature of offences envisaged under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961 and identify relevant provisions of the law, which vests the Court with exclusive Jurisdiction to take cognizance of said offences. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**.



PUNJAB RENTED PREMISES

1. What are the obligations of landlord and tenant under the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009? **(CJ-2017)**
2. What is the definition of tenant? Explain in detail the grounds for eviction of tenant from the premises. **(CJ-2017)**
3. Keeping in mind Section 6 of the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009, draft a tenancy agreement regarding commercial shop. **(CJ-2019)**
4. How the following terms have been defined in the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009. Building (ii) Pagri (iii) Premises (iv) Rented land (v) Tenancy agreement (vi) Landlord (vii) Final Order (viii) Tenant (ix) Rent (x) Rent registrar **(CJ-2019)**
5. Ahmad and Bilal (resondents No.1&2) preferred an ejectment petition in terms of Section 15 of The Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009 of relevant laws seeking eviction of the petitioner(Ali) from the suit property on multiple grounds including expiry of tenancy agreement. Ali moved an application for leave to contest wherein he asserted that he paid Rs.30,00,000/- to the original landlord/owner as a "pagri" and no notice in terms of Section 30 of "The Act,2009" has been issued to him by Ahmad and Bilal.
In light of the above-mentioned facts read with relevant provisions of law and judgments laid down by superior courts, Can Ali claim the tenancy in perpetuity merely as a premium on account of alleged payment of "pagri". **(CJ-2020)**
6. Define and elaborate the following.
 1. Obligation of landlord
 2. Obligation of tenant
 3. Grounds of eviction
 4. Leave to contest **(CJ-2020)**
7. Mr. X being owner of properties Nos. 1 to 9, upon which various commercial shops/ plazas are constructed to be known as Zoom Mart situated in District Khayber, appointed Mr. Y as his special attorney vide duly registered Special Power of Attorney dated 12.03.2021 whereby he authorized, and empowered the latter to let out the said shops/ plazas on rent, after obtaining fresh rent agreements from the new or existing tenants over all the shops/ plazas. Mr. X also authorized Mr. Y, if required, to institute suit for the ejectment as well as recovery of the rents etc.
Mr. A and B hired two (2) shops on rent from Mr. Y as landlord and have executed tenancy agreements both dated 12.05.2021 respectively. In this regard, Mr. Y moved an application to the Rent Registrar, Khayber for registration/ incorporating the particulars of the tenancy agreements in the relevant register as required under the statutory provisions of Punjab Rent Premises Act, 2009. Mr. Y also requested the Rent Registrar, Khayber for the return of the original tenancy agreements, after affixing the official seal on the tenancy agreements by retaining the copies of each thereof but the Rent tribunal/ Ex.Officio Rent Registrar, Khayber turned down the request and directed Mr. Y to produce any sort of proof of ownership qua the property. **(CJ-2022)**
Keeping in view the above, please opine whether the Rent Tribunal established under the Rented Premises Act, 2009 has any jurisdiction to function as a Rent Registrar and power to require the person to submit title document before registration of the rent agreements? **(CJ-2022)**
8. Discuss all legal aspects of the following in terms of the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009.
 - a. Appearances of parties and consequences of non-appearance
 - b. Leave to contest

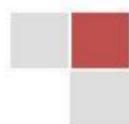


c. Appeal

d. Transfer of Ownership **(CJ-2022)**

7. A has rented its building to B. B fails to pay the rent. A has invoked jurisdiction of the Rent Tribunal, wherein application for leave to contest was filed by B. B alleges further transfer of property to C. C institutes civil suit before the Civil Court and seeks decree of specific performance, based on alleged agreement to sell with B. Whether suit for specific performance by C is maintainable or not before the Civil court. Discuss the issue of maintainability of Civil Suit in the context of limitations, if any provided under the provisions of the Punjab Rented Premises Act 2009 **(CJ-2023)**
8. Who, other than the owner of the premises, is entitled to invoke the jurisdiction of the Rent Tribunal for the purposes of seeking the eviction of the tenant or payment of rental payable. Analyse the statement in the context of definition of the 'landlord' in section 2(d) of the Punjab Rented Premises Act 2009. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
9. Respondent is entitled to defend application for eviction once leave to contest is allowed. What is the standard or benchmark for allowing leave to contest in general, and particularly in cases where oral agreement of tenancy is alleged. Do you support the proposition that in cases where oral tenancy is alleged leave to contest must be allowed as right. Give reasons for and against. **(CJ-2024 Spring)**.

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PAPPER II
CIVIL LAW II

CPC

1. Write short notes on:
 - (i) Set off.
 - (ii) Interrogatories
 - (iii) Intermeddler
 - (iv) Interpleader suit.
 - (v) Interlocutory orders. **(CJ 2017)**

2. Akram being public servant performing his function in the establishment was allotted an official residence. After six months he was transferred to field job and was served upon with a notice to vacate the house but his children had to appear in the examination to be held after two weeks. However, under the transfer policy, he was entitled to retain the house for three years. Along with plaint, application for grant of temporary injunction was also filed.
Write order of temporary injunction. **(CJ 2017)**

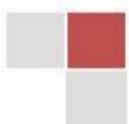
3. Ahmed supplied certain goods worth Rs.2.00 Million received by Zahid on behalf of his employer, namely, Babar. However, on account of non-payment of outstanding amount (Rs.2.00 Million) within stipulated period, Ahmed filed a recovery suit against Zahid. In written statement, Zahid controverted contents of the plaint and asserted that said amount was outstanding against Baber. He also raised preliminary objections regarding maintainability of suit, limitation, deficient court fee, non-joinder of parties, false and vexatious claim and exemplary costs. Dismissal of the suit was also prayed for.
In the light of above facts, frame the appropriate issues. **(CJ 2017)**

4. Discuss the merits and demerits of the current process for hearing cases in the civil system of justice. **(CJ 2019)**

5. In a suit for breach of contract, 21st April, 2019 was fixed for evidence, which was subsequently declared a holiday. The case was called and taken up the next day when the plaintiff alone appeared. Orders were passed on 22nd April, 2019 that proceedings be taken ex-parte and case was adjourned to 27th April, 2019. On that date the plaintiff examined his witnesses and an ex-parte decree was passed in his favour. Whether the proceedings conducted by the court are valid? Discuss. Also explain the remedies which are available to the defendant against the said proceedings. **(CJ 2019)**

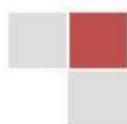
6. Enumerate all those particulars which are required to be stated in an application for the execution of a decree? **(CJ 2019)**

7. A widow namely Kiran and her son Salman filed a suit for partition of property. The property is situated at Pakpattan and Salman resides in Multan. The suit is filed in Civil Court, Multan. Kiran challenged the Jurisdiction of the court asking the court to return the plaint. The court however passes an order refusing the return and proceeds ahead to entertain the suit. Now Kiran is aggrieved, what will be her possible remedies? Discuss.
 - a. Can file a review in the same court?
 - b. Can directly appeal in the Supreme Court?
 - c. Can file a revision in the High Court?
 - d. Can prefer an appeal? **(CJ 2020)**

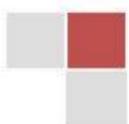


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8. Write short notes on:
 1. Production of documentary evidence.
 2. Miscellaneous proceedings
 3. Necessary and proper party
 4. Judgment on admission and parties not at issue.
 5. Procedure of Christian Family Cases in Suit for Dissolution of Marriage and for recovery of dowry articles. **(CJ 2020)**
9. Discuss all specific provisions of C.P.C for setting aside ex-parte orders, Judgements and Decrees, Dismissal of suit in presence or absence of defendant(s). **(CJ 2020)**
10. During the pendency of a suit for Declaration with consequential relief e. declaration of title of the disputed property along with permanent injunction filed by A against B, B apprehends that A is intending and trying to part with the possession of the disputed property. B in his defence given in the writter statement claims ownership of the disputed property on the basis of a registered sale deed, in this situation, discuss and explain the lawful remedy available to B. **(CJ 2020)**
11. Write short notes on:
 1. Subsequent pleadings
 2. Alternate Dispute Resolution
 3. Attachment before Judgment
 4. Issues of Law and issues of facts
 5. Grounds for rejection and return of plaint **(CJ 2020)**
12. Narrate the procedure of execution of a money decree by arrest and detention of the judgment debtor. **(CJ 2020)**
13. An appeal from a judgment, decree or final order of a High Court lies to the Supreme Court of Pakistan subject to certain conditions prescribed under section 109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 - a. For the purpose of above-mentioned provision, what is the test to determine whether an order is a final order?
 - b. Elucidate upon, in which eventuality appeal lies and in which same does not lie to the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan? **(CJ 2022)**
14. Discuss the following legal terms as defined by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:
 - a. Written statement and set off
 - b. Subsequent pleadings
 - c. Alternate Dispute Resolution
 - d. "Special circumstances" and "sufficient cause" in order XXXVII rule IV and order IX rule XIII CPC.
 - e. Temporary injunction **(CJ 2022)**
15. Explain principles of remand of case by the Appellate Court. And how remand is different from reference to court for recording of evidence. Discuss it in the context of Rules (23), (23-A) and (25) of Order XLI of Code of Civil Procedure 1908. **(CJ 2023)**
16. Additional evidence is permissible but subject to fulfillment of conditions prescribed. Discuss in the context of Order XLI Rule 27 of Code of Civil Procedure 1908. **(CJ 2023)**
17. Explain principle of Res Judicata and under what conditions the principle is applicable. Also explain the scope of constructive Res Judicata. If the principle of Res Judicata is applicable to co-defendants, notwithstanding some are unrepresented. **(CJ 2023)**
18. How and to what extent the nature and scope of the objections preferred under section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (CPC), Order XXI Rule 58 and Order XXI Rule 103 differ. Explain with illustrations. **(CJ 2023)**



19. Whether the court to which precept is sent enjoys equal powers as the court, which had passed the decree originally. If precept has been sent to Civil Court at Hyderabad by the Civil Court at Lahore, where would the application under section 12(2) of Code of Civil Procedure 1908 would lie, either before the Court at Lahore or Hyderabad. Support your answer with reasoning. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
20. Explain the term 'Guardian Ad Litem'. Whether the court, before whom lis is brought involving minor, is competent to decide the dispute regarding factum of minority of the minor. Discuss the effect of any decree passed, affecting the rights of the minor, without the appointment of guardian, in the context of Order XXXII of Civil Procedure Code 1908. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
21. Suits under Order XXXVII of the Civil Procedure Code 1908 envisages regular trial after leave to appear and defend is granted, upon finding need to adjudicate triable question(s). Whether assertion of denial of consideration by the defendant constitutes a triable question of law, and on whom the onus lies to prove absence of consideration. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
22. Explain the scope of review, revision, appeal and 'second appeal, with illustrations. Highlight the differences amongst each of the remedy mentioned above in the context of relevant provisions of Civil Procedure Code 1908. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
23. Explain the situations / circumstances when a Foreign Judgment is considered inconclusive. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
24. What material particulars shall a plaint contain. And what additional particulars are required to be stated in plaint in suit(s) pertaining to the recovery of money; and suit claiming possession of immovable property; and suit for partition. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
25. Explain separately the scope, extent, and distinctive features of review jurisdiction, revisional jurisdiction and jurisdiction with respect to second appeals in the context of provisions of Code of Civil Procedure 1908. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
26. Explain essential steps / procedures required to be taken by the Court before ordering attachment of property before the judgment. And what directions need to be passed to avoid hardships for strangers, who are not party to the suit. Give illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**.



REVENUE

1. Write short notes on:
 - (i) Tenant
 - (ii) Estate
 - (iii) Village officer.
 - (iv) Assessment circle
 - (v) Net assets. **(CJ-2017)**

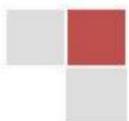
2. Who may apply to a Revenue Officer for partition of share in the land and what are the restrictions and limitations imposed upon partition of land? **(CJ-2019)**

3. Define the term "Arrears of Land Revenue" who determines the said amount and what is the procedure for recovery of the said arrears. Discuss the relevant provisions of law. **(CJ-2020)**

4. Write Short notes on:
 1. Classes of Revenue officers
 2. Record of Rights
 3. Khasra Girdawari
 4. Mutalim of Inheritance.
 5. Gift **(CJ-2020)**

5. Exclusion of Jurisdiction of Civil courts in matters within the jurisdiction of Revenue officers. Discuss. **(CJ-2020)**

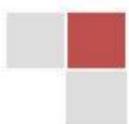
6. Write short notes on:
 1. Periodical records
 2. Assessment of Land revenue
 3. Appeal, Review and Revision
 4. Village officers
 5. Arbitration **(CJ-2020)**



7. Discuss in detail the procedure provided under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967 with respect to the partition of land in following terms:
- When and who is competent to apply to the concerned revenue officer for partition of land and what is the procedure to be adopted by the concerned Revenue Officer on the receipt of the application for partition?
 - What are the restrictions and limits in terms of partition of land imposed under the Act?
 - How an application for partition is to be disposed of when question to the title of such property as well as the mode of partition are raised?
 - What is the procedure prescribed under the Act with respect to the delivery of possession of property allotted in proceedings for partition? **(CJ-2022)**
8. Define the following terms:
- Assessment circle
 - Boundary mark
 - Encumbrance
 - Net assets
- Rates and cesses **(CJ-2022)**

Explain and discuss the procedure prescribed under the West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules, 1968 for the appointment of Headman, the essentials to be considered by the appointing authority while making the said appointment and the grounds on the basis of which Headman shall be removed/dismissed from such post. **(CJ-2022)**

9. Discuss in detail the duties of a Headman. 6A. **(CJ-2022)**
10. Is it true that deluge of litigation, relating to revenue matters is largely a consequence of non-fulfillment of requirements and procedures prescribed for the recording, attestation and sanctioning of mutation(s) under the Land Revenue Act 1967. Critically analyse the statement while elaborating significant requirements. **(CJ-2023)**
11. Whether the Office of Village Headman (Lambardar] is still effective and fulfils the objectives envisaged while creating the office or an instrumentality for gaining self-aggrandizement. Discuss this statement critically in the light of the expertise / criterion prescribed in law for the appointment of Lambardar; and suggest measures to make office of village headman objective, effective and meaningful. **(CJ-2023)**
12. What are the classes of Revenue Officers, scope of jurisdiction vested of each of them, and extent of functions to be performed by each of the class of Revenue officers under the Land Revenue Act 1967. **(CJ-2023)**
13. Discuss the procedure provided for partition of land under the provisions of Land Revenue Act 1967, and what guiding principles must be adhered to while partitioning the land. Is determination of question of title of holding amenable to the jurisdiction exercisable by the Revenue officer. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
14. Jurisdiction to demarcate the land vests with the Revenue Officer. What requisite details must be provided in the application for seeking demarcation in terms of Rule 67-A of Land Revenue Rules 1968. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
15. Which kinds of lands are not amenable to assessment of the land revenue? Cite instances appearing in the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1967. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**
16. Elucidate the instances mentioned in Punjab Land Revenue Rules 1968, where a Village Headman shall be dismissed and the instances where same may be dismissed. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**





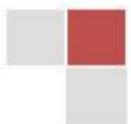
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SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

1. What kind of civil suits can be filed under the Specific Relief Act, 1877? Discuss in detail. **(CJ-2017)**
2. Whether an Ordinance promulgated by the Government can be challenged before a Civil Court through a suit under Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877? Explain your opinion with reasons. **(CJ-2017)**
3. Specific performance is a discretionary remedy in civil law. Explain the nature of this remedy and discuss the conditions under which a court might exercise its discretion and grant it for breach of contract. **(CJ-2019)**
4. Abdul Haq persuaded Shams to accept the post of Chief Accountant of his firm at monthly salary of Rs.300,000/- with a definite prospect of becoming a Chief Financial Officer of his firm at a monthly salary of Rs.900,000/-. On account of these assurances Shams agreed and joined the firm on the 4th March, 2015. While working as Chief Accountant he had to inform Abdul Haq of some irregularities committed by the Manager of the firm, with the result that the Manager became inimical to him. The Manager enlisted the support of other staff of the firm, for throwing Shams out of service, and as a result through letter dated 4th April, 2019 his services were terminated. It was mentioned in the letter that one month's salary (Rs.300,000/-) was being paid in lieu of notice. Acting on this letter Shams handed over charge but did not accept the sum of Rs.300,000/-, which was offered to him, but this amount was paid to him subsequently by means of a money order. Shams sent a registered letter to Abdul Haq saying that there was no justification for forcing him out of service but Abdul Haq did not reply to his letter.
Shams now wishes to claim that his termination was void and he continued to hold the post of Chief Accountant in the firm of Abdul Haq. Advise Shams. **(CJ-2019)**
5. Differentiate between perpetual and mandatory injunction. What are the pre-requisite conditions for the grant or refusal of the same? Discuss in detail with reference to the relevant provisions of law. **(CJ-2020)**
6. Explain in detail the categories of cases where injunction can be refused by the court. **(CJ-2020)**
7. The Specific Relief Act, 1877 provides for two (2) subtle distinctive remedies; one in form of suit for cancellation of a document, and second in form of a suit for declaration of a document by virtue of its sections 39 and 42. The apex court while rendering judgements on this aspect has numerously held that the crucial feature in terms of opting for any of these remedies essentially is to determine that whether the document in question is void or voidable.
Please discuss the meaning, object, purpose and legislative intent behind promulgating sections 39 and 42 in Specific Relief Act, 1877 along with the case laws. **(CJ-2022)**
8. Discuss all instances/grounds for refusal of injunction given in section 56 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. **(CJ-2022)**
9. Explain difference in the character of the suits instituted under sections 39 and 42 of the Specific Relief Act 1877. Whether action under section 42 of the Specific Relief Act 1877 could be brought by the vendee, based on agreement to sell, when entire

consideration amount has been paid and possession was delivered at the time of

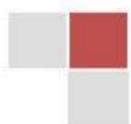
Example



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payment of consideration. Elaborate and give reasons qua the maintainability or non-maintainability of the suit, whatever the case may be. **(CJ-2023)**

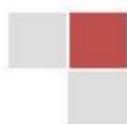
10. A standard order to deposit balance amount of sale consideration cannot be homogenously passed in every suit for specific performance of agreements to sell but some cases call for different treatment. Elaborate the instances where and when it is reasonable and equitable to depart from practise of ordering deposit of balance sale consideration contemporaneous to the institution of the suit. **(CJ-2023)**
11. What requisite conditions must exist and be pleaded for bringing suit for cancellation of written instrument. What is a difference between suit for cancellation of Instrument and recession of contract, in the context of provisions of Specific Relief Act 1877. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
12. Which of the contracts are not specifically enforceable. Discuss in the context of relevant provisions of Specific Relief Act 1877. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
13. Discretion plays an important role in determining the success of the suits for specific performance of agreements, relating to immovable properties. Kindly elaborate principles regulating exercise of discretion by the court(s) in context of section 22 of the Specific Relief Act 1877. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
14. How an action for rectification of contract differs from action seeking rescission of the contract in terms of provisions of Specific Relief Act 1877. Explain peculiar circumstances which entitle a party or the parties to the contract to seek rectification of the contract and circumstances requiring rescission of the contract. Cite illustrations to explain peculiarity of each action. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
15. What rights-cum-remedies are available to the purchaser from the vendor, with imperfect title under the provisions of Specific Relief Act 1877. Is such decree procured per se enforceable in law. Explain with illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
16. Under what circumstances you will advise a person to bring an action for cancellation of instrument under section 39 of the Specific Relief Act 1877, ('Act'), and not a suit claiming declaration under section 42 of the Act. Explain with illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**



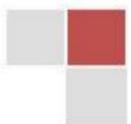
COURT FEE

1. What is law to claim refund of court fee paid on the plaint if the court below rejects the same on any of the grounds provided in the C.P.C or case remanded in appeal under Rule 23 Order XLI C.P.C? **(CJ-2017)**
2. Discuss all aspects of Sec.7(iv)(c) of The Court Fees Act, 1870. **(CJ-2020)**
3. Describe all category of uses giver. In Section 7 of the Court fee Act, 1870 along with the mode of levying court fee. **(CJ-2020)**
4. Under section 7 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, how the court fee is to be calculated for the following suits:
 - i) In suits for Money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance of annuities or of other sums payable periodically);
 - ii) In suit for Moveable Property; when the subject property has a market value and ne market value;
 - iii) In suit seeking enforcement of a right of pre-emption;
 - iv) In suit seeking specific performance of a contract of sale, mortgage, contract of lease, and of an award;
5. In suit to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue; **(CJ-2022)**
6. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. What is meant by levy of court fee in terms of Ad valorem, on cost, and on mesne profit?
 - b. Whether and when, a plaint can be rejected on account of deficiency in the payment of court fees?
 - c. Define the term "multifarious suit" and explain the procedure/mechanism prescribed under the law for levying/calculating of the court fee in a multifarious suit? **(CJ-2022)**
7. Define Ad Valorem Court Fee and explain with illustrations suits that require affixation of Ad Valorem Court Fees to avoid objections of deficiency of court fee.
8. This question has two parts and must be attempted jointly.
 - a) What is the difference between Sections 7(iv-c) and 7(iv-a) of the Court Fees Act 1870.
 - b) with regard to the Suit for declaration and suit for benami transactions how the court fee would be computed **(CJ-2023)**
9. How Court Fees is determined in respect of following suit(s):-
 - Suit for money.
 - Suit for maintenance and annuities.
 - Suit for movable property having market value
 - Suit for movable property having no market value.
 - Suitseeking declaratory decree with consequential relief **(CJ-2023- FALL)**

Explicitly, the purpose of Court Fees Act 1870 is to generate revenue for the State, but enforcement thereof resultantly curtails or limits the exercise of right to sue. Discuss the relevance and efficacy of the Statute, considering aforesaid statement and suggest changes, If any conceived. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**



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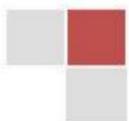


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PAPER III
CRIMINAL LAW

PPC

1. Enumerate the PUNISHMENTS to which offenders are liable under Section 53 of P.P.C. Is there any other punishment given in the statute not included in Section 53 P.P.C? **(CJ-2017)**
2. Differentiate the scope and extent of offences committed under Sections 182 & 193 P.P.C. **(CJ-2017)**
3. Saleem under intoxication drove a bus in a zig-zag manner, causing accident at three different points consecutively dashed against a moped rider causing injuries including Shajjah-i-damighaih and Ghayr-jaifah munaqqilah, dashed against auto-rickshaw causing damage to it and then hitting a grill and compound wall. Explain with reasons, what offences have been committed? **(CJ-2017)**
4. "All criminal defences amount to the same thing. It is a defence to criminal liability if the accused acts reasonably in the face of immediate crisis." Explain and evaluate this statement by reference to the following criminal defences:
 - (a) Self-defence
 - (b) Duress
 - (c) Necessity **(CJ-2019)**
5. What reasons do you assign for the departure from the ordinary rule that a breach of a contract forms the ground for a civil action only? **(CJ-2019)**
6. Arshad and Noor are colleagues who work at an art gallery. One day a valuable painting goes missing and Arshad accuses Noor of stealing it. This is untrue. Noor is outraged and picks up a bronze sculpture and hurls it at Arshad. In attempting to avoid being struck by the sculpture Arshad strikes his head on an open door, suffering a fracture of skull. Noor shouts, "you deserved that!", and storms out of the room. When Arshad is found an hour later an ambulance is called. He is taken to hospital but is not examined for several hours due to the hospital receptionist forgetting to log his arrival. By the time doctor arrives Arshad has died. If he had been examined on arrival he would have survived.
Discuss the criminal liability of Noor. How, if at all, would your answer differ if Arshad's accusation was true? **(CJ-2019)**
7. Write short notes on the following:
 - (i) Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus
 - (ii) Actus rea & mens rea
 - (iii) Accused a favourite child of law
 - (vi) Wrongful gain and wrongful loss**
 - (vii) Solitary confinement (CJ-2020)**
8. How and under which provisions of law a previously convicted accused can be punished with enhanced sentence, whether section 75 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860 is applicable in cases of control of narcotic substances Act 1997? **(CJ-2020)**
9. Discuss;
 - (i) The acts against which there is no right of private defence
 - (ii) When the right of the private defence of the body extends to causing death and any harm other than death.

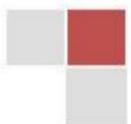


(iii) Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of: (i) body & (ii) property **(CJ-2020)**

10. Briefly discuss any five of the following:-

- a) Public servant
- b) Unlawful assembly
- c) Rioting
- d) Fornication and adultery
- e) Defamation with three of the ten exceptions
- f) Criminal intimidation

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g) Criminal trespass, house trespass and their punishments **(CJ-2022)**

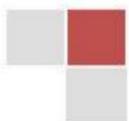
11. Distinguish between furnishing false information and giving false evidence, give illustrations. Also explain fabrication of false evidence. **(CJ-2022)**
12. Define stolen property, differentiate and briefly discuss Sections 411, 412, 413 and 414 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860. **(CJ-2022)**
13. Please give a brief note on kinds of hurt entailing punishment of arsh and what standard of evidence is required to prove such categories. Formulate your answer while referring the relevant provisions of law. . **(CJ-2023)**
14. Explain the difference between dishonestly and fraudulently; whether dishonesty is a state of mind or course of action. **(CJ-2023)**

Answer any four of the following:

- i. What are the different kinds of "Jurh-Ghayr-Gaifah".
- ii. Who would be "Wali", in case of hurt.
- iii. What are the necessary ingredients for offence of theft.
- iv. Consequences, if a criminal act is done by a child, under seven years of age.
- v. Define "Ikrah-e-tam" and "Ikrah-e-naqis".
- vi. What will be "Arsh" of organs in pair.

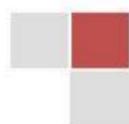
(CJ-2023- FALL)

15. Explain essential ingredients of an, unlawful assembly? When a person would become member of an unlawful assembly? And at what point of time an unlawful assembly, or any member thereof, would attract the offence of rioting. Whether section 141 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860 is attracted where a person in lawful possession of any property uses force to maintain such possession. Support answer with illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
16. How wrongful Restraint is different from wrongful confinement, explain distinguishing features with illustrations. Which is more serious an offence in the context of restraint on personal liberties. Elaborate with illustrations. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**
17. Explain with illustrations the essential ingredients of dishonest misappropriation of property; criminal breach of trust; cheating, and mischief. Quote instances with illustrations where mischief committed would have had the potential to affect a larger public. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**

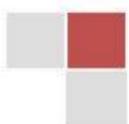


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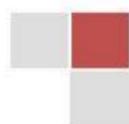
1. Discuss the procedure of trial in criminal courts. What irregularities can vitiate such trial? **(CJ-2017)**
2. On 10-08-2017 at 11:00 a.m, Aslam and Zaheer armed with DANDAS entered in the house of Kamal situated in Street No.10, Samanabad, Lahore. Zaheer outraged modesty of Kamal's wife, namely, Zahida. He inflicted DANDA blows to Kamal hitting on his head and leg. The medical officer observed the following injuries on his person.
 - i) Shajjah Khafifa
 - ii) Shajjah Ammah
 - iii) Ghair-e-Jaifa MudihahHowever, Aslam abetted the occurrence. Their names find mentioned in column No.3 of report submitted under Section 173 C.P.C. (Cr.P.C)
Frame charge(s) on the basis of above facts. **(CJ-2017)**
3. On 01-05-2017 at 3:00 a.m, a robbery was committed in the house of Mehboob, who on 10-05-2017 got recorded F.I.R under Section 392 P.P.C at Police Station Muslim Town, Lahore against un-known accused. Later on, he got recorded supplementary statement on 10-06-2017 and nominated Irhsad as accused. He (Irshad). was arrested on 11-07-2017. During investigation robbed articles including jewelry, cell phone were recovered but memo of identification was not prepared. He was not involved in any other case. He is in jail and has applied for post arrest bail.
Write order granting bail. **(CJ-2017)**
4. A driver of the wagon had been arrested for causing death of a passerby due to rash and negligent driving and the wagon had been taken into custody by the police. How long police can retain the custody of wagon at police station? Later on, owner of the wagon, who was not an accused in the case applied to the Station House Officer (S.H.O) for the release of wagon but the same was not released. How would you deal with the matter if a petition for supurdari is filed by the owner? Discuss. **(CJ-2019)**



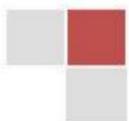
5. And can a magistrate pass a fresh order of supurdari if an earlier order regarding the same is found by him to be based upon incorrect facts or unjust in the circumstances of the case. **(CJ-2019)**
6. The rights of accused are given considerable protection under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Discuss the extent to which you consider this to be an accurate statement. **(CJ-2019)**
7. On 14th September, 2019 Aslam put in an application under Section 145 Cr.P.C. stating that there was some dispute regarding land between him and Riaz and others, who wanted to evict him forcibly, and the dispute was likely to cause the breach of peace. That very day the Magistrate passed a preliminary order under sub-section (1) of Section 145 Cr.P.C. After several adjournments, when the case was taken up on 10th October, 2019, Aslam was found to be absent, and, accordingly Magistrate dismissed his application in default.
Whether the order dismissing the application is valid? Express your opinion with reasons. Also explain the remedies which are available to Aslam against this order. **(CJ-2019)**
8. How proclamation for a person absconding is made? When and how property of person absconding is attached? How the attached property can be restored? What is the remedy provided if application for restoration of attached property is rejected? **(CJ-2020)**



9. Can a person required to execute a bond be permitted to deposit a sum of money fixed by the court, in lieu of executing such bond if yes, in which cases and under what provision of law? What procedure on forfeiture of bond is provided under the law? To whom appeal lies against the orders passed by a magistrate under section 514 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, can such order be revised? **(CJ-2020)**
10. In which cases no appeal against conviction and sentence lies under the Criminal Procedure Code 1898. Also discuss section 415 of the said code. **(CJ-2020)**
11. Who can be arrested by the police without a warrant, discuss arrest under Sections 55, 58 and 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. . **(CJ-2022)**
12. Discuss with reference to the provisions, Justice of peace for mufassil, powers and duties of Justice of the peace; Ex-officio Justice of the peace. **(CJ-2022)**
13. Discuss sentence of imprisonment of several offences at one trial, sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence and return of warrant on execution of sentences as provided in Sections 35, 397 and 400 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, respectively. Where a youthful offender sentenced shall be confined? Refer the relevant provision of the Code. **(CJ-2022)**
14. Discharge, Stay of proceedings, premature acquittal, and withdrawal from prosecution; comment on stages for such actions and requirement under the law. **(CJ-2023)**
15. After pleading not guilty to charge, no intermediary stage is available to confess the guilt by the accused except one under section 342 Cr.P.C comment upon this legal situation. Reply while referring judicial precedents. **(CJ-2023)**
16. Remand of accused u/s 167 Cr.P.C. and one u/s 344 Cr.P.C. please discuss the requirements. **(CJ-2023)**
17. What grounds a case can be adjourn sine die and if it is due to absence of witnesses then what coercive measures can be taken to procure their attendance. Reference to judicial precedents shall be appreciated. **(CJ-2023)**
18. What is summary trial; please discuss the mode of recording evidence and other processes including imposition of punishment. **(CJ-2023)**
19. Removal of public nuisance through the institution of a Magistrate or in such proceedings through appointment of jury, please discuss in detail. **(CJ-2023)**
20. Describe any four of the following: - **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
 - i. Classes of Criminal Courts and Magistrates.
 - ii. Sentences which Magistrates may pass.
 - iii. Different modes by the criminal courts, for attendance of an accused.
 - iv. Circumstances, under which Proclamation for appearance of an accused may be issued and procedure.
 - v. Arrest of an accused by private person and procedure on such arrest.
 - vi. Period during which an accused must be produced before the competent 24 60,61 court and consequences for failure.
21. Write short note on any four of the following: -
 - i. Circumstances, under which a search warrant may be issued.
 - ii. Joinder of charges
 - iii. Consequences, if an accused dies during the trial. Jor
 - iv. Procedure to record confession of an accused.
 - v. Stage of examination of an accused, under section 342 Cr.P.C.
 - vi. Recording evidence in absence of accused, **(CJ-2023- FALL)**

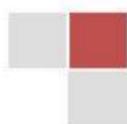


22. Differentiate any four of the following
- Cognizable offense and cognizable case.
 - Statement under section 161 and 162 Cr.P.C.
 - Physical Remand and Judicial Remand.
 - Complaint case and State case
 - Bailable offense and non-bailable offense
 - Wrongful gain and wrongful loss. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
23. Joining of charges or consolidation of offences is legally permissible. Explain circumstances where two or more different offences could be consolidated in a single trial. Which legal principles and procedures should be adopted for ensuring that no unfairness is caused to the Accused upon joining of charges Support answer with illustrations. **(CJ-2024-FALL)**
24. Explain the mode of delivering judgment. What is the judgment in alternative. What is the effect of judgment announced but not written. Is it lawful for a judge to write judgment from memory when part of the record is not available. Elaborate your answer with illustrations. **(CJ-2024-FALL)**
25. What kind of directions, akin to the nature of habeas corpus, can be issued under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898. **(CJ-2024-FALL)**
26. Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 empowers Magistrates to take cognizance of offences. Elaborate the benefits offered by the cognizance of offences by Magistrate(s) for the public and efficiency of the criminal judicial system. **(CJ-2024-FALL)**



JJSO

1. What is law regarding arrest and bail of a juvenile? **(CJ-2017)**
2. When a juvenile court can release a child on probation? **(CJ-2017)**
3. What procedure is adopted by juvenile court for declaring an accused as juvenile **(CJ-2017)**
4. Write a comprehensive note on the juvenile justice system of Pakistan. Suggest measures for the improvement of juvenile justice system of Pakistan. **(CJ-2019)**
5. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Causes of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan.
 - (b) Procedure for determining juvenility. **(CJ-2019)**
6. Discuss report of probation officer, powers of Juvenile Court to order for release of a juvenile, and the orders that cannot be passed with respect to a juvenile in the light of sections 14, 15 & 16 of The Juvenile Justice System Act 2018. **(CJ-2020)**
7. Define the following terms as provided in the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018
 - (a) "Guardian" (b) "heinous offence" (c) "Major offence"
 - (d) "Minor offence" (e) "Juvenile" (f) "Observation Home"
 - (g) "Best interest of the child" (h) "Suitable person"
 - (i) "Juvenile Justice Committee" (j) "Juvenile rehabilitation Centre" **(CJ-2020)**
8. Define juvenile offender. What does the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 say about the arrest of a juvenile, his release on bail, investigation in juvenile cases and determination of age? **(CJ-2022)**
9. Explain any four of the following
 - i. Procedure for determination of age, of an accused who claims himself to be juvenile.
 - ii. Trial of juvenile accused with adult person.
 - iii. Criminal Justice Co-ordination Committee.
 - iv. Penalty for misconduct by a police officer.
 - v. Diet of accused person..
 - vi. Death of an accused in police custody. **(CJ-2023- FALL)**
10. Juvenile justice system is primarily reformatory and reiterates principles of restorative justice. Explain relevant provisions of the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 which assist in achieving the objectives envisaged. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**

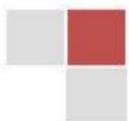


POLICE ORDER

1. What are the responsibilities of police with regard to unclaimed property as discussed in Chapter XV of the Police Order, 2002? **(CJ-2022)**
2. Everyday increase in incidents of public abuse, highhandedness, and arbitrary treatment at the hands of Police force manifest poor enforcement of Police Order 2002. What checks are provided in the Order 2002 and needed to be enforced for the purposes of improving behavioural attitude of Police, enhancing efficiency, encouraging transparency, promoting community engagement, respecting cultural sensitivity and adoption of conflict resolution approach. Cite relevant provisions of Order where necessary. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**

POLICE RULES

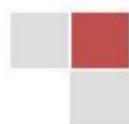
1. Write short notes on any two of the following:-
 - a) Books/registers to be maintained at each police station, mention any ten.
 - b) Action per Chapter XXIV of the Police Rules, 1934 to be taken at police station when
 - i) a non-cognizable offence is reported
 - ii) a report is doubtful
 - d) Arrest of women and arrest of sick or wounded person as provided in Chapter XXVI of the Police Rules, 1934. **(CJ-2022)**
2. On what grounds police recommends cancellation of an FIR, please cite the relevant provisions of Police Rules and before passing any order on such report, whether magistrate is bound to give notice to the complainant as per section 173 Cr. P.C. **(CJ-2023)**
3. Write a note on followings;
 - i. A class, B class & C class cancellation Report
 - ii. Untraced report
 - iii. Whether interim police report & incomplete police report are the same.
 - iv. Recusant complainant or witnesses **(CJ-2023)**
4. Provide details of the books which must be maintained at each Police Station in accordance with the mandate of Rule 22.45 of Chapter XXII of the Police Rules 1934. **(CJ-2024- Spring)**



PAPER IV
GENERAL LAW

QSO

1. When the genuineness of a letter is in dispute, what are the various kinds of evidence that may be laid before the Court to prove the hand writing? **(CJ-2017)**
2. State at least five principal classes of facts which have been declared to be relevant by the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984. **(CJ-2017)**
3. "Identification evidence is often quite dangerous to rely on." Discuss this statement in the light of Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984. **(CJ-2017)**
4. When facts not otherwise relevant, become relevant? What facts are relevant-
 - (a) In suits for damages
 - (b) When the question is whether a particular act was done? **(CJ-2019)**
5. On whom does the burden of proof lie in the following cases? Give your reasons.
 - (a) Akbar accused of murder alleges that by reason of unsoundness of mind he did not know the nature of the act.
 - (b) Arshad is charged with travelling on a Railway without a ticket. **(CJ-2019)**
6. "Primary evidence is required as a rule, but this is subject to seven important exceptions". Explain. **(CJ-2019)**
7. Define hostile witness. What happens if someone is declared a hostile witness? Also, describe modes of impeaching one's own witness. **(CJ-2020)**
8. The usage of technology in judicial proceedings can yield better results. Discuss, with reference to provision of Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, if any. **(CJ-2020)**
9. Is it a valid excuse for a witness to make, when refusing to answer a question that such answer will criminate him? Is there any exception to this rule, if yes, then how that protection is to be claimed? **(CJ-2020)**
10. Write short notes on the following:
 - I. Communications During marriage
 - II. Professional communications
 - III. Confidential Communications with legal advisorsOfficial communications **(CJ-2022)**
11. Discuss the object of Articles 144,145,146, 148 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984. **(CJ-2022)**
12. "The court of law should not leave themselves to the mercy of the parties, the witnesses or the counsel but are required to actively participate in the proceedings to determine the truth and the powers under Article 161 of Qanun- e-shahadat. 1984 does not only empower the courts to adopt such a course of action but in fact oblige them to do the same". Do you agree? **(CJ-2022)**
13. Eight clauses of Article 46 of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 provide an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence. Discuss the evidentiary value of such piece of evidence; and explains that who bears the burden to prove the circumstances to bring matter within the exceptions. **(CJ-2023)**
14. Test of admissibility of a confession is its voluntariness and not its truth'. Explain the statement in the context of the categories of confession(s) discussed and dealt with under the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984. **(CJ-2023)**
15. Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 recognizes certain classes / kinds of presumptions,



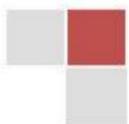
explain the followings with illustrations.

a) Presumptions of law

b) Presumptions of fact c) Mixed presumptions. d) Absolute and conditional presumptions

e) Difference between fiction of law' and 'irrebuttable presumptions of law'. **(CJ-2023)**

Example Pen



| Prepared By : Anam Naeem (Advocate High Court)

16. Article 95 of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 extends presumption to the powers-of- attorney. What requirements must be met to render the execution, authenticity, and admissibility of powers-of-attorney lawful for the purposes of supporting the presumption. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
17. Explain with illustrations the expressions "evidence" "proved" 'disproved', 'not proved' and 'judicial notice" in terms of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
18. Explain constituents of 'admission' and 'confession' and highlight distinction between them in the context of provisions of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
19. Explain the difference between relevancy and admissibility Comment on the statement; "Which is logically probative is not always legally receivable and quote relevant articles of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 to explain statement. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**
20. Cite instance where secondary evidence can be given of the existence, condition or contents of the documents, and what requisite pre-conditions are required to be met before producing secondary evidence (Context is Article 76 and 77 of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984] **(CJ-2024-Spring)**
21. Courts may take judicial notice of certain facts, Ast down the facts stated in Article 112 of Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984; and cite what requirements to be met before the Court is called upon to take judicial notice of any fact by any person. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**
22. Explain all the modes, discussed in Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984, for proving the execution of a document. What requisite conditions must be satisfied for proving an electronic document. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**

CONSTITUTION

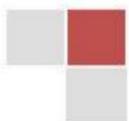
1. Explain the significance of fundamental rights in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Also describe the situation where the Constitution itself provides for suspension of certain fundamental rights. **(CJ-2017)**
2. Explain different kinds of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. **(CJ-2017)**
3. What is meant by "Judicial independence" and why is it thought to be essential to the rule of law? **(CJ-2019)**
4. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Supreme Judicial Council.
 - (b) Council of Islamic Ideology.
 - (c) Council of Common Interests.
 - (d) National Economic Council.
5. (e) National Finance Commission. **(CJ-2019)**
6. Critically evaluate the role of the head of the government under the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. **(CJ-2020)**
7. Provincial Autonomy is the long persisting demand of the smaller provinces in Pakistan. In your opinion to what extent did the Constitutional (18th Amendment) Act, 2010, satisfy the said demand. **(CJ-2020)**



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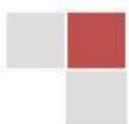
8. Explain the procedure to amend the constitution. Also, explain the importance of basic feature doctrine in amending the constitution. **(CJ-2022)**
9. Discuss, the privileges and immunities of parliament and its members. **(CJ-2022)**
10. Explain efficacy of Council of Common Interests, what is its composition, and what functions does it perform under the Constitutional framework. Is the objective of achieving provincial autonomy has been achieved by the Council. Quote one instance to support analysis. **(CJ-2023)**
11. The Parliament, being a creature of the Constitution, and not being a Constituent Assembly, cannot destroy or fundamentally change the salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan. Discuss this statement in the context of constitutive salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan with added emphasis on the feature of Independence of Judiciary. **(CJ-2023)**
12. Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees freedom of Speech. Is that right an absolute right, if not what limitations are imposed on exercise of such right(s). Give

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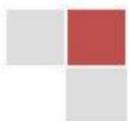
realistic analysis of extent of freedom of press in Pakistan and role of the Courts in defending such freedom. **(CJ-2023)**

13. Our Constitution provides for the proclamation of financial emergency in terms of Article 235 of the Constitution of Pakistan. Highlight circumstances which justify financial emergency. And discuss the measures prescribed therein and effect thereof in the context of constitutional principle of provincial autonomy. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
14. Describe procedure / mechanism for amending the constitution in terms of Article 239 of the Constitution of Pakistan. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
15. A conflict between two constitutional principles of parliamentary sovereignty and rule of law, if not resolved, would result in constitutional crisis. Critically analyse statement in the context of principles embodied in Article 4 of the Constitution of Pakistan. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
16. Whether failure to hold general elections within the timelines prescribed in the constitution tantamount to abrogation, subversion, and suspension of the constitution of Pakistan, if so, discuss this statement in the context of scope of Article 6 of the Constitution of Pakistan and indicate that which authority is empowered under the constitution to provide for punishment for such unconstitutional act, if it is so. **(CJ-2023-FALL).**
17. "Can we have democracy without political parties". Discuss the significance of Article 17 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 for development of vibrant, accountable, and inclusive democratic system, and comment that how marginalization of political parties led to the exclusion of citizenry from political participation. Underscore the role and responsibility of the Election Commission of Pakistan in this behalf. **(CJ-2024-Spring).**
18. Discuss the grounds and procedure for removal or impeachment of President under the Constitution of Pakistan. **(CJ-2024-Spring).**
19. Under Article 175-A of the Constitution of Pakistan, Judicial Commission of Pakistan. inter alia is empowered to appoint judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Comment that whether the senior most judge of respective High court(s) should be appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court, or such appointment be made based on fitness-cum-seniority criterion. Elaborate your answer with reasoning and indicate implications vis-à-vis the independence of judiciary. **(CJ-2024-Spring).**
20. Explain privileges extended to the Parliament and limitations imposed on Provincial Government with respect to inter-provincial trade in terms of Article 151 of the Constitution of Pakistan. **(CJ-2024-Spring).**
21. In which circumstances the repeal of laws would have had no effect. Discuss in the context of Article 264 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.



HIGH COURT RULES

1. How a petitioner will be declared insolvent by the Court? Discuss the procedure **(CJ-2017)**
2. Under what circumstances the Civil Court can appoint Receiver? Can interim Receiver also be appointed by the Civil Court? **(CJ-2017)**
3. What are those important points which a Civil Judge should bear in mind while granting succession certificate? Explain. **(CJ-2019)**
4. Write short notes on:
 - (i) Identification parade.
 - (ii) Remand to police custody. **(CJ-2019)**
5. Is a court obliged to award enhanced punishment to habitual offender, if not then describe the exception(s). What is the procedure for magistrates not competent to award enhanced punishment and when the magistrate cannot punish adequately? **(CJ-2020)**
6. Vol. II Q.No.7. Give an account of rules/regulations prescribed by chapters 7-A, 7-B vel. III-of RULES and ORDERS OF THE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE, regarding preservation of wills and keys of safes. **(CJ-2020)**
7. Can a civil court proceed against a person for contempt of court? What are the instructions to deal with a case of ignorant contemnor? **(CJ-2022)**
8. How the Court on the receipt of a plaint should examine it? **(CJ-2022)**
9. In terms of High Court Rules & Orders [Part-G, Volume-1], what procedure(s) and requirements the court(s) must follow/adopt in following circumstances:
 - a) suspicious, forged or not properly stamped documents are produced in court
 - b) where signatures and attestation of a document is sought to be produced
 - c) When documents produced are admitted and when documents are non-admitted.
 - d) Where plans are submitted, not admitted, and required to be proved.
 - e) conditions to be fulfilled before ordering production of public records **(CJ-2023)**
10. Explain the scope of instructions that could be issued to the Subordinate courts regarding Court inspections according to the High Court Rules & Orders - **(CJ-2023)**
23. Explain the procedure provided for requiring production of documents or certified copies in books of account from the Banks. What steps need to be taken when documents required are not traced - Part-D of Chapter 5 of Volume-1 of High Court Rules & Orders. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
24. Explain procedure provided for service of processes to defendant residing at a place beyond Pakistan, in the context of Part-F, Chapter-7 of Volume-IV of High Court Rules and Orders. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**



CIVIL COURT ORDINANCE

1. Discuss the judicial hierarchy of Civil Courts at original and appellate level as set up by the Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. Specific powers of different Courts be also discussed. **(CJ-2017)**
2. Which is the principal Court of Original Civil jurisdiction? And what Courts have the powers of transfer and withdrawal of suits? **(CJ-2017)**
3. What are those matters for which the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962 empowers the High Court to frame rules? **(CJ-2019)**
4. Explain the territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of Civil Courts within the scheme as contained in the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. **(CJ-2019)**
11. Enumerate classes of courts as well as their pecuniary and local jurisdiction under the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. **(CJ-2020)**
12. Which is the principal court of original jurisdiction? And which court has the prerogative for the distribution of judicial work? Discuss. **(CJ-2020)**
13. Define the following
 - I. Government
 - II. High Court
 - III. Land
 - IV. Small cause **(CJ-2022)**
14. Discuss the judicial hierarchy of civil courts at original and appellate level as set up by the Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. What are specific powers of different Courts under the Ordinance Ibid. **(CJ-2022)**
15. Unless otherwise provided, forum of appeal is determinable according to the value of the suit quantified in the plaint. If appeal is preferred before a wrong forum, then under what circumstances the Court shall grant the benefit of sections 5 and 14 of the Limitation Act 1908 to condone the delay caused. Explain instances where such benefit could be extended or denied depending on the facts of each case. **(CJ-2023)**
16. Section 18 of the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance 1962 prescribes forum to which appeal lies from the orders / judgments of the Civil Judges. How forum of appeal would be determined when two suits, wherein nature of reliefs sought and valuation for court fee purposes were different, were decided through a consolidated judgment and in terms of the valuation one of the appeals is competent before the District Judge and other before the High Court. Whether the appeals would be heard separately, or consolidation thereof is possible. Explain with illustrations. . **(CJ-2023)**
17. Is it lawful for a Civil Judge to act as District Court for the purposes of appeal(s) preferred against the decree / order passed in any original suit by any Civil Judge. Discuss in the context of provisions of Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance 1962. **(CJ-2023-FALL)**
18. Elaborate the purposes for which High Court is empowered to frame Rules for carrying into effect provisions of the Punjab Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962. **(CJ-2024-Spring)**

