



Previous Year Paper

RAJASTHAN JUDICIAL SERVICE MAINS EXAM 2003-2004

LAW-I (CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE) PART A

- Q. 1. What are the essential ingredients of a decree?
- Q. 2. Describe inherent powers of Court.
- Q. 3. Define "legal representative".
- Q. 4. What are the grounds to issue a temporary injunction?
- Q. 5. What is meant by constructive res judicata?
- Q. 6. For what purposes, a commission may be issued by the Courts?
- Q. 7. Classify the 'Mehtar'?
- Q. 8. What are essential conditions for a Hindu marriage?
- Q. 9. According to Muslim Law, in how many class a 'Hibba' can be classified?
- Q. 10. Through whom a minor or insane plaintiff will file a suit and through whom such defendant will defend his case?
- Q. 11. What is meant by the principle of 'res judicata'?
- Q. 12. What do you understand by the rule of strict liability?
- Q. 13. Define 'document'?
- Q. 14. What is meaning of 'avyavaharik' debts?





Q. 15. In how many parts, jurisdiction of Courts can be classified?

Part 'B'

Q. 16. What do you understand by the suit of civil nature?

Q. 17. What is partition? Who are entitled to get share in partition of a property?

Q.18. What do you know about the rule of legitimacy?

Q.19. What are the essential conditions for a valid adoption?

Q. 20. Narrate the powers of a receiver.

Q.21. Which facts need not be proved?

Q. 22. When a quasi contract is created?

Q. 23. Which property can be transferred?

Q. 24. What kinds of reliefs are given to the consumers by the District Forums, Consumer Protection?

Q. 25. Narrate the exceptions of the Rule of Reylands vs. Flecher?

Q. 26. What is meant by amendment of pleadings? When pleadings may be amended?

Q. 27. Explain the rule of privity of contract?

Q. 28. On the death of a Hindu male, who died intestate, how his self-acquired and intestate property will be partitioned?

Q. 29. "Law of limitation prohibits the relief, but does not make an end of the right Explain this principle together with its exceptions?"

Q. 30. What is meant by 'expert'? When the opinions of experts are relevant? Whether their opinions are conclusive in nature?

Q. 31. Prepare drafts of a plaint and a written-statement in a matter relating to ejection from premises and arrears of rent, against tenant?





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Q. 32. Prepare a draft of an appeal against the judgment and decree passed against tenant directing him to pay arrears of rent and evict the disputed premises?



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Tansukh Paliwal
(Linking Sir)

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Law-II Criminal Law and Procedure Part 'A'

- Q. 1. What is difference between cognizable offence and non-cognizable offence?
- Q. 2. What is difference between substantive law and procedural law? Under which category law of evidence comes?
- Q.3. Distinguish wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement?
- Q. 4. What is presumption of dowry-death?
- Q. 5. What is "extra-judicial confession? Whether it should be corroborated independent evidence?
- Q. 6. (i) In summary trial, what procedure should be followed by the Court?
(ii) By whom summary trial procedure can be followed?
- Q. 7. Under what circumstances, causing miscarriage does not come within the ambit of an offence?
- Q. 8. When theft is robbery?
- Q. 9. By which modes, a Court may compel a person to attend the Court?
- Q. 10. After issuance of a summon against the accused person, on receiving an application or complaint, when and under what provision, his personal attendance may be dispensed with by the Magistrate?
- Q.11. Whether a major child may be entitled to get maintenance?
- Q.12. Until what time, the warrant of arrest shall remain in force?
- Q.13. When attachment of the property of a proclaimed/absconding person can be made?
- Q.14. 'A' knows 'Z' to be behind a bush. 'B' does not know it. 'A', intending to cause or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces 'B' to fire at the bush. 'B' fires and kills 'Z'. Determine the legal liabilities of 'A' and 'B'





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Q.15. 'A', who was a servant, aged 8 years, stole a new Parker pen, costing Rs. 1051-, from the drawer of the table of his master, and he ('A') sold that pen for Rs. 15/- to 'B', who was a student of B.A. (Final), aged 21 years. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A' and 'B'?

Part 'B'

- Q. 16. When culpable homicide is not murder? What is difference between culpable homicide and murder?
- Q. 17. Define criminal misappropriation. What is difference between criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
- Q. 18. What is meant by common object? How it is distinct from common intention?
- Q.19. What do you understand by "confession"? How does the Court record a confession?
- Q. 20. Under Section 498-A, Indian Penal Code, how "cruelty" has been defined? Whether this offence is compoundable?
- Q. 21. What is meant by accomplice? A conviction is not illegal merely because it has been based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. Explain.
- Q. 22. What are privileged communications? When can they be claimed as a matter of right?
- Q. 23. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, who are entitled to get maintenance allowance? When such orders may be varied or cancelled?
- Q. 24. What are provisions relating to sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial? Ans. When a person is convicted at one trial of several offences, the Court may, subject to provisions of Section 71, IPC, (i) sentence him for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; (ii) Such punishments when consisting of imprisonment to commence the one after the expiration
- Q. 25. A with intention to commit theft of ornaments, enters the house of 'B', and when after breaking making the box, he opens it, he gets no ornament in the box. What offence has been committed by A and how much sentence can be inflicted on him?





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- Q. 26. (a) When theft and extortion are robbery? What is difference between theft, extortion and robbery?
(b) 'A' puts a bait for dog in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow it. What offence, if any, has been committed by 'A'?
- Q. 27. Define "assault". What are its aggravated forms? What is difference between assault and criminal force?
- Q. 28. Define "estoppel". Whether principle of estoppel applies on minors? Whether silence may operate as estoppel?
- Q.29. What do you understand by examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re examination? What is meant by leading question and when leading questions may be asked?
- Q. 30. Describe the exceptions of defamation?
- Q. 31. Draft a judgment convicting and sentencing the accused for the offences under Section 302, Indian Penal Code and Section 25, Arms Act?
- Q. 32. (a) Prepare a draft for bail application.
(b) What is meant by "charge"? When a trial Court may add or alter the charge?

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