Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

Online End Semester Examination, May, 2021

Course: Civil Procedure Code-II and Limitation Act, 1963

Programme: B. Tech., LL.B. (Cyber & IPR)

Course Code: CLCC3010 Time: 03 hrs.

Semester: VIII

Max. Marks: 100

S. No.	SECTION A (6 questions x 5 Marks= 30 Marks)		
	 Each Question will carry 5 Marks Instruction: Write Short notes on the following (write down each answer in 100 words only). Please follow the word limit strictly. Avoid unnecessary elaboration. 	Marks	со
1	Write a short note on Interpleader Suit. Cite the relevant provision of law.	5	CO1
2	Distinguish between Temporary Injunction and Permanent Injunction.	5	CO1
3	What do you understand by a preliminary decree and a final decree?	5	CO1
4.	Write a short note on Arrest before judgment as provided under CPC.	5	CO1
5	For what all purposes witnesses can be summoned in the court. What should be the	5	CO1
	content of the summons to be served on the witnesses?		
6	What are the guiding principles for condonation of delay under section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963?	5	CO2
	SECTION B (5 question x 10 Marks= 50 Marks)		
	1. Each question will carry 10 marks		
	2. Instruction: Write each answer in 250 words only.		
	What are the main principles, which guide the courts while dealing with an application	10	CO2
7	of temporary injunction? Explain with the help of decided cases.	.	

	"The Code allows more than one mode of execution of decrees. As a general rule, a		
	decree holder has an option to choose a particular mode for executing and enforcing a		
8	decree passed by a competent court in his favour. It is for him to decide in which mode		
	he will execute his decree. This power, however, is subject to such conditions and		
	limitations as may be prescribed by the code. It is also subject to the discretion of the	10	CO2
	court."		
	In the light of this statement, explain briefly the various modes of execution of a		
	decree.		
9	"The legislative intent is clear that it never wanted Second Appeal to become a 'Third		
	Trial on Facts' or One more dice the in gamble." Critically examine the statement in	10	CO1
	the light of relevant statutory provisions of CPC supported by judicial	10	CO4
	pronouncements.		
10	When can adjournment be granted by the court and what are the consequences of		
	failure of a party to produce evidence for which an adjournment was granted by the	10	CO2
	court? Explain with the relevant provision and case laws		
11	"Every court is constituted for the purpose of administering justice between the parties		
	and therefore must be deemed to possess, as a necessary corollary, all such powers as		
	may be necessary to do right and to undo the wrong in the course of administration of	10	CO4
	justice." In the light of the statement, critically examine the scope and limitations on		
	the inherent powers the Court.		
	Section C (20 Marks)		
	1. Question carries 20 Marks.		
	2. Instruction: Write answer in not more than 750 words.		
	Ankit filed a suit against Vishal for the specific performance of the contract in 2015.		
	The suit was decreed by the trial court in favour of Ankit. Vishal, who felt aggrieved		
	by the decree of the trial court, filed a delayed appeal in the district court along with		
12	an application for condonation of delay. Ankit, the appellant asserted that while he	20	CO3
	was coming to the court to file an appeal, on the last day when the limitation period		
	was to expire, he met with an accident and therefore he could not file the appeal within		
	the prescribed period of limitation. He prayed for the condonation of delay in filing		

the appeal. Vishal, the respondent, did not dispute the fact of the appellant meeting		
with an accident on the last day but contended that the appellant was non-diligent for		
the whole of the earlier period of limitation prescribed and could have filed the appeal		
earlier.		
Determine whether in the given circumstances the delay can be condoned by the Court		
or not? Would your answer be different if instead of an accident, appellant had failed		
to file an appeal due to the reason of some important business meeting? Give Reason		
in support of your answer.		
	with an accident on the last day but contended that the appellant was non-diligent for the whole of the earlier period of limitation prescribed and could have filed the appeal earlier.Determine whether in the given circumstances the delay can be condoned by the Court or not? Would your answer be different if instead of an accident, appellant had failed to file an appeal due to the reason of some important business meeting? Give Reason	 with an accident on the last day but contended that the appellant was non-diligent for the whole of the earlier period of limitation prescribed and could have filed the appeal earlier. Determine whether in the given circumstances the delay can be condoned by the Court or not? Would your answer be different if instead of an accident, appellant had failed to file an appeal due to the reason of some important business meeting? Give Reason