

**Professional Course Examination, Even 2021**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

Paper : 06

**(Jurisprudence)**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 Hours*

**Instructions:**

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
  - 1.** *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*  
*(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**  
**(b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

*The Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question*

Answer **any six** questions including **Question No.1** which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on **any four** of the following (5x4=20)
  - a) Utility of Jurisprudence
  - b) Jeremy Bentham
  - c) Doctrine of stare decisis
  - d) Volksgeist
  - e) Constitution as a source of law
2. Explain the meaning and nature of law. What are its various functions and purpose? (16)
3. Discuss the contribution of natural law school to jurisprudence. (16)
4. "Law is a rule laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him." Discuss the statement in the light of the positivist school and examine its relevance in a modern welfare state. (16)
5. Explain the various constituents of customary law that converts a usage /custom into a rule of customary law. (16)
6. Explain the theory of social engineering coined by Roscoe Pound and its significance in handling conflicting interest and certain social problems in India. (16)
7. What do you mean by legal person? Are the following legal person? Give reasons to support your answer. (2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2=16)
  - a) A dead person
  - b) An unborn person
  - c) An animal
  - d) An idol in a temple
  - e) Church
  - f) Mizoram University
  - g) A slave
8. Ownership is a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration. Discuss (16)
9. Explain the concept of jural relations as laid down by Hohfeld with suitable illustrations (16)
10. Explain any two: (8x2=16)
  - a) Corporation sole and corporation aggregate
  - b) Right in rem and right in personam
  - c) Possession



**LLB/II/07**

**Professional Course Examination, Even 2021**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

Paper : 07

**(Constitutional Law II)**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 Hours*

**Instructions:**

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  - 1.** *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*  
*(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**  
**(b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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Answer **any six** questions including **Question No.1** which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on any four of the following (5x4=20)
  - a) Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - b) A Court of Record
  - c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - d) Cabinet Minister
  - e) Advocate General
2. "Powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution is wide but not unlimited". Explain this statement. (16)
3. Describe the composition and functions of the Union Public Service Commission. Also explain the criteria for removal of its member. (16)
4. What are the emergency provisions relating to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states? (16)
5. Explain the privileges and immunities of Parliament and its members. (16)

6. 'The Supreme Court of India's decision in T.N. Seshan V. Union of India has brought out a new approach towards the functioning of Election Commission of India'. Comment (16)
7. Explain the power, appointment and removal of Governor of the state by citing suitable case laws. (16)
8. What are the power and functions of the President of India? Explain the procedure for impeachment of the President. (10+6=16)
9. Discuss in detail the law relating to Anti-defection under the Indian constitutional law. (16)
10. Explain any two: (8x2=16)
  - a) Tortious liability of the state
  - b) Doctrine of pleasure

**\*\*\*\*\*LLB/II/07/3\*\*\*\*\***

**Professional Course Examination, Even 2021**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

Paper : 08

**(Law of Contract - II)**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 Hours*

**Instructions:**

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  - 1.** *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*  
*(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**  
**(b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

*The Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question*

Answer **any six** questions including **Question No.1** which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on any four of the following: (4x5=20)
  - a) Partnership at will
  - b) Doctrine of holding out
  - c) Nemo dat quod non habet
  - d) Doctrine of caveat emptor
  - e) Recession of contract
2. Explain in detail the different kinds of Agent as provided in the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Also explain the duties of Agent as given in the said Act. (6+10=16)
3. How is bailment defined under the Indian Contract Act, 1872? Write down the important duties of 'bailor' and 'bailee'. (4+12=16)
4. Discuss the ingredients of contract of guarantee and explain the essential features supported by suitable illustrations and decided cases. (16)
5. Define 'sale'. Explain the essential ingredients to constitute a contract of sale of goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. (4+12=16)
6. Give a detailed explanation giving clear distinguishing features between Conditions and Warranties. (16)
7. Explain the following two: (8+8=16)
  - a) Kinds of goods
  - b) Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller
8. Define the 'Contract of Partnership' as mentioned under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and mention its essential features with the help of relevant case laws. (6+10=16)
9. Discuss the law relating to dissolution of a firm and explain the grounds on which a partner can approach the court for dissolution under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. (16)
10. Write notes on any two of the following: (8+8=16)
  - a) Partnership at will v/s Particular Partnership
  - b) Rights of partners in a partnership towards each other
  - c) Position of minor in a Partnership firm

**\*\*\*\*\*LLB/II/08/3\*\*\*\*\***

**Professional Course Examination, Even 2021**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

Paper : 09

**(Property Law)**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 Hours*

**Instructions:**

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
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  - 1.** *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*  
*(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**  
**(b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.



*The Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question*

Answer **any six** questions including **Question No.1** which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on any four of the following: (5x4=20)
  - a) Requisites of a valid attestation
  - b) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
  - c) S.P.K.N Subramanian v. M.Chidambaram
  - d) Doctrine of estoppel
  - e) Revocation of easement
  - f) Easement of necessity
2. Explain the distinguishing features between movable and immovable property with illustrations and relevant case laws. (16)
3. Define 'transfer of property' as given in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Also discuss in detail the kinds of properties that cannot be transferred. (4+12=16)
4. The general economic principle is that wealth should be in free circulation so as to get the greatest benefit from it. Elaborate on the given statement explaining the condition restraining alienation of property. (16)
5. Give a clear distinction between vested interest and contingent interest with illustrations giving special reference to the law laid down in Rajes Kanta Roy v. Smt. Shanti Debi (AIR 1957 SC 225). (16)
6. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of lis pendens as expressed in the maxim ut lite pendent nihil innovetur which means nothing new should be introduced in a pending litigation. (16)
7. Define mortgage. Explain the different types of mortgage as contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 with illustrations. (4+12=16)
8. Write short notes on any two of the following: (8+8=16)
  - a) Requisites of a valid gift
  - b) Doctrine of Part Performance
  - c) Differences between lease and licence
9. Explain the term 'easement'. Also mention the types of easement as illustrated in the Indian Easement Act, 1882 with appropriate examples for each. (4+12=16)
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: (8+8=16)
  - a) Suspension and revival of easement
  - b) Dominant and servient tenement
  - c) Easement by prescription

**\*\*\*\*\*LLB/II/09/3\*\*\*\*\***

**Professional Course Examination, Even 2021**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

**BACHELOR OF LAW**

Paper : 10

**(Labour and Industrial Law)**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 Hours*

**Instructions:**

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
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3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
  - 1.** *Name the state capital of Mizoram.*  
*(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai*Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1:**  
**(b) Aizawl** [Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

The Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question

LLB/II/10/2

Answer **any six** questions including **Question No.1** which is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: (4x5=20)
  - a) Lay-off
  - b) 'Workman' in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
  - c) Strike
  - d) Retrenchment
  - e) Settlement
2. What is the method for settling disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? Discuss the powers and duties of various authorities for the settlement of disputes. (16)
3. What is a Trade Union? Explain the method for the registration and cancellation of a Trade Union. (6+10=16)
4. In light of the test laid down by the Supreme Court in *Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa* for considering and determining the scope of industry and on the basis of a number of decided cases that follow, discuss whether the following is an industry or not. Support your answer with relevant cases. (8+8=16)
  - a) Is hospital an industry?
  - b) Is educational institution an industry?
5. Define industrial dispute. Discuss the method for reference of an industrial dispute. 6+10=16
6. Write notes on: (8x2=16)
  - a) Who is a Conciliation Officer? Discuss the power and duties of a Conciliation Officer.
  - b) What is lock-out? Discuss the provision for the prohibition of lock-outs and penalties for illegal lock-outs.
7. What is a trade dispute? Explain the rights and liabilities of a registered trade union. (4+10=16)
8. Write notes on *any two* the following: (8x2=16)
  - a) Define and discuss the essential requirement of a factory under the Factories Act, 1948.
  - b) Who is a worker? Support your answer with the help of judicial pronouncements.
  - c) Explain the procedure relating to the approval, licensing and registration of factories under the Factories Act, 1948.
9. Explain concept of 'Wages' as defined under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. How is an employer liable to pay compensation? (8+8=16)
10. Explain the following: (8x2=16)
  - a) Minimum Wages and fair wages.
  - b) The constitutional validity of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

**\*\*\*\*LLB/II/10/3\*\*\*\***