

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2022

(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 1.1

(Constitutional Law - I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. 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.

Answer **any five** questions, taking **one** from each unit.

UNIT - I

Trace the historical background of the Indian Constitution and the events that led to the birth of a new Constitution after the struggle for independence against the British was over. (16)

The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest and most detailed of all the written Constitutions in the world. Elaborate this statement giving the salient features of the Indian Constitution. (16)

UNIT - II

Discuss the principles of law laid down in Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala on the issues of laws that were made in violation of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution. (16)

Write down the content of the right under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, its exceptions and scope of permissible classification citing relevant and decided case laws. (16)

UNIT - III

Explain and illustrate with suitable case laws whether it is constitutionally permissible for the State to relax qualifications for admission to institutions for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (16)

LLB 1.1/2

6. The right to freedom of speech and expression is essential for the proper functioning of a democratic process. Explain this statement giving special reference to the freedom of the press, advertisement and films. (16)

UNIT - IV

7. The Court had decided in Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India that the law must be just, fair and reasonable and not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive. Discuss this provision of law as provided in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. (16)
8. Three children are being expelled from school for refusing to sing the National Anthem during morning assembly of the school. A writ petition was filed on their behalf challenging their expulsion from school. Decide whether they are entitled to protection under Article 25 of the Constitution. (16)

UNIT - V

9. A declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless unless there are effective machinery for the enforcement of these rights. Discuss the remedies available for the enforcement of fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution. (16)
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: (8+8=16)
- (a) Fundamental Duties
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy

LLB 1.1/3

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(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 1.2

**(Law of Torts including Motor Accident and Consumer
Protection Laws)**

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. 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.

Answer **any five** questions, taking **one** from each unit.

UNIT-1

Define the term 'Tort' and discuss its essentials. Explain how torts are different from crime and contract. (16)

Under what circumstances is a wrong-doer liable for torts committed in a foreign territory? Explain fully the law on the subject, and refer to any decided cases you know bearing on the question. (16)

UNIT-2

How do you determine the Master-Servant relationship for the purpose of Vicarious Liability? (16)

Write short notes on the following: (8x2=16)

- a) Principle of contributory negligence.
- b) Personal capacity in torts

UNIT-3

Define the principle of "Remoteness of damage" with reference to decided cases. (16)

Define Nuisance. Explain the kinds of nuisance and remedies available to it by citing suitable case laws. (16)

UNIT-4

- 7. What is the difference between libel and slander? What proofs must be adduced by the plaintiff to prove his case in a suit for libel, and how may the defendant defend himself? (16)
- 8. State the differences between assault, battery and Mayhem by explaining the elements to constitute such torts. (16)

UNIT-5

- 9. State the salient features of Consumer Protection Act 2019 by highlighting the changes from the Consumer Protection Act-1986. (16)
- 10. Explain the composition, jurisdiction and power of the District and State Commission. (16)

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(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 1.3

(Law of Contract)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. 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.

UNIT - I

All contracts are agreement but all agreements are not contract. In the light of the given statement explain the essential elements of a valid contract with examples and relevant case laws. (16)

Consideration is past, present and future. Explain the importance of consideration in the formation of a contract. (16)

UNIT - II

An agreement with a minor is void ab initio. Explain the concept of minor's agreement and its effects by citing relevant case laws. (16)

Define Free Consent. Distinguish between misrepresentation and mistake with reference to their effect on the validity of a valid contract. (16)

UNIT - III

Explain the different methods by which a contract may be discharged. (16)

Explain: (8+8=16)

- a) Appropriation of payment.

LLB 1.3/2

- b) Under what circumstances a contract need not be performed.

UNIT IV

7. Explain: (8+8=16)
- a) Remoteness of damages.
- b) Special and General Damages.
8. Explain the different kinds of quasi contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (16)

UNIT V

9. Explain what kind of contract cannot be enforced specifically with the help of relevant case laws. (16)
10. Explain: (8+8=16)
- a) The circumstances in which a court will grant ratification.
- b) Difference between temporary injunction and perpetual injunction.

*******LLB 1.3/3*******

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2022

(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 1.4

(Family Law - I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. 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.

Answer **any five** Questions, taking **one** from each Unit

UNIT - I

1. "Hindu Law is considered to be the most ancient and prolific law in the world". Elaborate this statement by explaining the different sources of Hindu Law. (16)
2. Who is a Hindu? Give a brief explanation of how Hindu Law is applicable in India. (8+8=16)

UNIT - II

3. Write Short notes on **any two (2)**: (8+8=16)
 - a) Essential condition for a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
 - b) Legislative provisions relating to Dowry prohibition.
 - c) Solemnization of Christian marriage as laid down by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
4. Who is a Mizo? What are the pre-requisite conditions for a valid marriage? Discuss the causes and modes of Divorce under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014. (3+3+10=16)

UNIT - III

5. Who is Karta in a Hindu Joint Family? What are the powers of Karta with respect to the Joint Family property? (6+10=16)
6. Distinguish between: (8x2=16)
 - a) The joint Hindu family and the Mitakshara coparcenary.
 - b) Partition and Reunion under the Hindu Law.

UNIT - IV

7. Who are Class-1 heirs? Write a brief essay on how the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 regulates the allocation of property among Hindu successors. (6+10 = 16)
8. What do you mean by the term 'Stridhan'? Explain the enumeration of women's property under the Hindu law. (6+10=16)

UNIT - V

9. Write Short notes on: (8x2=16)
 - (a) Kinds of Guardians
 - (b) Duties and powers of Guardians
10. Discuss in detail the salient features of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. (16)

UNIT -V

What is Adultery? Explain the recent Supreme Court decision with regards to the constitutional validity of Adultery. (4+12=16)

0. Write notes on the following. (8+8=16)

- a) Defamation
- b) Criminal trespass & Cheating

*****LLB 1.5/4*****

LLB 1.5

Professional Course Odd Examination

November – December, 2022

(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF LAW

Paper :LLB 1.5

(Criminal Law - I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. 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.

Answer **any 5** questions taking **1** question from each unit.

UNIT -I

Discuss the arguments in favour and against death penalty. Also highlight the relevant judicial decision regarding death penalty. (16)

Answer **any two** of the following : (8+8=16)

- a) Possible parties to crime
- b) Civil and criminal wrong
- c) Intra and extra territorial jurisdictions of the Indian Penal Code

UNIT -II

"The right of private defence is a defensive right not punitive, it is not available to the aggressor". Explain the scope of the right of private defence as provided by the Indian Penal Code. (16)

Write notes on **any two** of the following. (8+8=16)

- a) Scope of criminal liability of child
- b) Abetment
- c) *"Ignorantia facti excusat, Ignorantia non excusat"*.

Explain the maxim with suitable case laws.

UNIT -III

5. "Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z.". In the light of the illustration, state whether A committed an offence towards Z. If so, what offence? Also explain the different instances in which culpable homicide does not amount to murder. (16)

6. Answer the following : (5+5+6=16)

- a) Attempt to commit suicide
- b) Assault and criminal force
- c) Voyeurism

UNIT - IV

7. What are the two kinds of kidnapping provided by the Indian Penal Code? Discuss the difference between kidnapping and abduction. (6+10=16)

8. A, finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs, he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. Is A guilty of an offence under the Indian Penal Code? If so, explain the essential ingredients of the offence committed by A. (16)