

**2013**  
**(DECEMBER)**  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Constitutional Law - I )**  
**Paper - 1**  
**Full Marks : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 40**  
*Time : 3 Hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***

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

1. Write short notes on ***any four*** of the following:-  
**4x5=20**
  - a) Right to Equality
  - b) Advocate General
  - c) Double jeopardy
  - d) Article 51A
  - e) Right to Freedom of Religion
  - f) Doctrine of Separation of Powers
  
2. Critically evaluate the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

3. Ram, who is a citizen of India along with his family migrated to England because of severe famine in Punjab. After staying over a decade he wanted to come back to India and live again. Does he need to apply for citizenship of India or can he just simply come back and reclaim his citizenship? Discuss. **16**

4. Article 13 of the Constitution in clause (2) says that the state shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and any law made in contravention of this clause shall to the extent of contravention be void. Explain. **16**

5. Through the strategy of Public Interest Litigation, the Supreme Court has been able to remove all Constitutional restraints on its powers. The relief to the weaker segment of the society is only the by-product. Do you agree? Discuss the evolution of public Interest Litigation in the light of the above statement. **16**

6. Critically examine the 'Independence of Judiciary' under the Indian Constitution. **16**

7. In S.P. Gupta's case, the SC laid the foundation of Public Interest litigation whereas in Bandhua Mukti Morcha, while reiterating what was said in the above case, it embarked upon enlarging the scope and width of its power under Article 32 of the Constitution. Discuss. **16**

8. Discuss the power of the Head of the Union Executive. **16**

9. A, an MP made a half truth comment against another MP B inside the Parliament. A had been charged with Defamation case. Will he be protected by the Parliamentary privileges? Discuss. **16**

10. a) Discuss the power of the head of the state Executive. **16**

**OR**

b) Who can be a member of the Vidhan Sabha? Critically evaluate their functions in a state. **16**



**2013**  
**(DECEMBER)**  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Family Law )**  
**Paper - 2**  
**Full Marks : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 40**  
*Time : 3 Hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***

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

1. Write short notes on ***any four*** of the following: **5x4=20**
  - a) 'Guardian' under the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956.
  - b) Value of inheritable property under the Muslim Law.
  - c) Penalty for giving, taking and demanding dowry under the Mizo Customary Law.
  - d) Difference between 'Fan' and 'Luhkhung' under the Mizo Customary Law.

e) Meaning of 'Rokhawn' under the Mizo District (Inheritance of Property) Act, 1956.

f) Duty of Family Court to make effects for settlement under the Family Courts Act, 1984.

2. Explain the essential elements of a valid marriage under the Muslim Law. What is the legal effect of Apostasy on marriage?  
**16**

3. Define Dower and explain the different types of Dower. Also explain the Muslim women's right to remit Dower. **4+12=16**

4. Who are the persons entitled to receive maintenance under the Muslim Law? Analyse the Muslim women's right of maintenance by comparing the Muslim personal Law and the present scenario.  
**2+14=16**

5. Critically analyse and compare the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954.  
**16**

6. Explain the different grounds for dissolution of marriage under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.  
**16**

7. What do you mean by Sapinda Relationship? Discuss the validity of the following marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(a) Marriage of brother's daughter with sister's son.

(b) 'A's marriage with 'B' who is his grand father's son's daughter.

**8+4+4=16**

8. Discuss the provisions stating the requisites of a valid adoption as laid down in the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.  
**16**

9. Explain the composition of Hindu Joint Family and discuss the differences between Joint-Family and coparcenary.  
**16**

10. Ram and Sita married according to Hindu Law decided to separate due to incompatibility of temperament. Discuss the remedy available to them and the procedures to be followed under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.  
**16**



**2013**  
**(DECEMBER)**  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Law of Contract - I )**  
**Paper - 3**  
**Full Marks : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 40**  
*Time : 3 Hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***

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

1. Write short notes on any four of the following:- **5x4=20**

- a) Express and implied contract
- b) Fraud
- c) Quantum Meruit
- d) Quasi contract

e) *Undue influence*

2. What do you mean by the term "Contract"? Explain the essentials of a valid contract with special reference to *Balfour v/s Balfour*. **4+12=16**

3. Performance of the conditions of an offer amounts to acceptance of the same. Comment in the light of *Carlill v/s Carbolic Smoke Ball & Co.* **16**

4. Write down the provisions under which a proposal and acceptance maybe revoked. Give illustrations. **16**

5. Discuss the doctrine of privity of contract and its exceptions with relevant case laws. **16**

6. Explain the doctrine of frustration of contract and determine how performance has become impossible. **16**

7. What remedies are available for breach of contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872? **16**

8. What do you mean by "Specific Relief"? Discuss the concept and object of the Specific Relief Act, 1963. **16**

9 Mention and explain the different kinds of relief available under the Specific Relief Act, 1963. **16**

10. Write short notes on the following: **8+8=16**  
a) Persons capable of obtaining specific performance  
b) The condition when injunction may be refused

\*\*\*\*\*I / IIb-3\*\*\*\*\*

**2013**  
**(DECEMBER)**  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Law of Torts including MV Accident and CP**  
**Act, 1986 )**  
**Paper - 4**  
**Full Marks : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 40**  
**Time : 3 Hours**

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***

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

1. Explain ***any four*** of the following: **5x4=20**
- a) Innuendo
  - b) Foreign Torts
  - c) Assault and Battery
  - d) Consumer
  - e) Appropriate Laboratory
  - f) Deficiency in Service



2. Sir Fredrick Pollock states that "The rules of immunity will limit the rules of liability". There are various conditions, which when present, will prevent an act from being wrongful which in their absence would be wrong. In the light of the above statement explain the justification or defences under the Law of Torts. **16**

3. The normal theory is that liability should be based on circumstances as man is held liable for the wrongful act of others. Explain the rule of Vicarious Liability under the Law of Torts by citing suitable case law and also mention the circumstances under which the employer is not held liable. **16**

4. The Rule of Strict Liability was confirmed by the House of Lords in *Ryland-vs-Fletcher*. By applying this rule, the Supreme Court have developed a new principle in India called 'Absolute Liability'. Write the differences between the two principles. **16**

5. Define Nuisance. Explain the nature and essential elements of nuisance by citing relevant case laws. **16**

6. It is said that when a person's reputation is damaged, then the loss far exceeds the damaged property. Hence, the law is there to protect the reputation of a person. Explain the elements which must be proved in an action for defamation and the general defences against the liability for defamation. **16**

7. Define Negligence. What are the essential elements that constitute Negligence? Is there any exception against an act of negligence? **16**

8. Explain the principle when the liability in torts can be discharged. Give relevant case law to support your answer. **16**

9. Describe the judicial and extra-judicial remedies available for an action of torts. **16**

10. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 provides for the establishment of three tier redressal agencies for the redressal of consumer disputes known as "Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies". Write the jurisdiction and power of the Agencies. **16**



**2013**  
**(DECEMBER)**  
**BACHELOR OF LAW**  
**( Public International Law )**  
**Paper - 5**  
**Full Marks : 100**  
**Pass Mark : 40**  
*Time : 4 Hours*

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions***

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

1. Write short commentary of ***any four*** of the following: **5x4=20**
- a) Definition of International Law.
  - b) Custom as a source of International Law.
  - c) State Responsibility.
  - d) Asylum.
  - e) Weaknesses of the League of Nations.
  - f) Compulsive settlement of international disputes.

2. (a) What are the source of International Law? What is the hierarchy of these sources? **6**

(b) Discuss "General Principles of Law Recognized by Civilized Nations" and "Declaration of the UN General Assembly" as sources of International Law. **10**

3. (a) State and explain the main theories explaining the relationship between International and Municipal Law. **8**

(b) Which theory is India following? Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and decided cases. **8**

4. (a) Is state only a subject of International Law? Discuss. **8**

(b) Explain "Universal Jurisdiction of States". **8**

5. (a) 'A' committed a political offence against state 'B' and 'A' is taking asylum in state 'C'. Can state 'B' seek extradition of 'A'? Discuss in the light of established principles of extradition. **8**

(b) State 'X' recognizes 'Z' newly independent state de jure. Can this recognition be withdrawn? Discuss highlighting modes of recognition and principles governing the recognition.

6. Define "Treaty". Explain the process of formation of a binding "Treaty". What is the effect of reservation on Treaty? **4+10+2=16**

7. State and explain different methods for settlement of international disputes to amicable (peaceful) ways. **1**

8. (a) Do UN charter prohibit 'war'? Discuss



- (b) Define 'armed conflict'. What are the two kinds of 'armed conflicts'? Discuss the fundamental rules of International Humanitarian Law.

**10**

9. (a) State and explain the principles and purposes of the United Nations. **8**

- (b) Does the UN Security Council fail in maintaining international peace and security in Syria? Discuss **8**

10. What are crimes within the jurisdiction in International Criminal Court? Explain in detail. **16**

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