



‘সমানো মন্ত্রঃ সমিতিঃ সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

LL.B. (3 yr.) 1st Semester Examination, 2025

LAW OF CONTRACT-I

PAPER CODE: CC02

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any *four* from the rest

1. (a) “All contracts are agreements, but all agreements are not contracts”— Explain the statement with special reference to section 10 of Indian Contract Act, 1872. 10
(b) Explain the essentials of a valid offer and acceptance. 10
2. (a) What do you mean by the term ‘offer’ and ‘invitation to offer’? Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. 10
(b) Discuss various modes of revocation of offer. 10
3. (a) What do you mean by ‘Consideration’? What are its types? 10
(b) ‘An agreement without consideration is void’ — Discuss the rule along with its exceptions, if any. 10
4. (a) Discuss the nature of minor’s agreement with reference to important case law. 10
(b) Discuss the provisions relating to void agreements under Indian Contract Act, 1872. 10
5. What do you mean by ‘Privity of Contract’? Are there any exceptions to this rule? 20
6. Discuss various modes of discharging of a contract. 20
7. Write short notes on: (any *four* from the rest) 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Injunction and its types
 - (b) Doctrine of frustration
 - (c) General offer
 - (d) Contingent Contract
 - (e) Time is the essence of contract
 - (f) Quasi Contract.

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LAW OF TORTS

PAPER CODE: CC03

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any *four* from the rest

1. Define Law of Torts. Explain the various elements of Torts with the help of decided case laws. 20
2. “The rule in Rylands vs. Fletcher is interpreted in the light of the Constitutional provision by the Supreme Court in M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India (1987)”. Explain the rule laid down in Rylands vs. Fletcher, keeping in mind the aforementioned statement and also elaborate the corresponding development in India with reference to the said rule. 20
3. (a) Define Defamation and explain its essential ingredients under civil and criminal law in India. 10
(b) Analyze the defences available to an accused in a case of defamation. 10
4. Explain the various general defences available to a defendant in an action for Tort. Justify your answer with relevant case laws and illustrations. 20
5. (a) Explain the concept of vicarious liability under law of Torts. 10
(b) Discuss the circumstances in which an employer can be held liable for the wrongful acts of an employee. 10
6. “The Consumer protects consumers against unfair and deceptive practices in the market place” In this context answer the following questions:
(a) What are the aims and objectives of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? 10
(b) Explain the rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. 10
7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Pigeon Hole Theory
 - (b) Malicious Prosecution
 - (c) Difference between Tort and Crime
 - (d) Trespass to land
 - (e) Objective of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - (f) Nuisance, its kinds and defences under law of Torts.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

PAPER CODE: CC04

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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Answer Question No. 7 and any *four* from the rest

1. ‘Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights are void’. In reference to the above statement explain the meaning, scope and applicability of Article 13. 20
2. Explain the freedoms available to the citizens of India along with reasonable restrictions mentioned under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. 20
3. How far do you agree with the statement that the term ‘other authorities’ in Article 12 has been given a wide interpretation by the courts? Discuss with relevant case laws. 20
4. (a) What do you mean by ‘Equality before law’ and Equal protection of the law under Indian Constitution? 10+10
(b) Article 14 permits classification but prohibits class legislation. — Discuss.
5. “A law establishing procedure for curtailing personal liberty of a person must be in consonance with the rule of natural justice, fairness and reasonableness.” Critically examine the difference between due process of law and procedure established by law with the help of landmark cases. Also explain the meaning and scope of Right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. 20
6. Discuss in detail the salient features of the Indian Constitution highlighting its sources. 20
7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Preamble of the Indian Constitution
 - (b) Double jeopardy
 - (c) Writ of mandamus
 - (d) Prohibition of discrimination in Public offices
 - (e) Fundamental duties
 - (f) Directive principles of state policy.

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JURISPRUDENCE (BASIC THEORY OF LAW)**PAPER CODE: CC01**

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.***Answer Question No. 7 and any *four* questions from the rest**

1. (a) Analyse the meaning, nature and scope of Jurisprudence. 12
(b) Evaluate the importance of jurisprudence in study of law. 8
2. Explain the basic tenets and the features of Natural Law School. Enumerate the reasons behind the decline and revival of Natural Law School.
3. (a) Discuss the relationship between Rights and Duties as explained by Prof. Hohfield. 10
(b) Explain the various theories of legal rights. 10
4. Discuss the contribution of the Historical School of Jurisprudence, particularly Savigny and Maine, to the development of modern legal systems. Analyse how customs, societal evolution, and legal institutions influence the creation and development of law. 20
5. (a) Differentiate between legal personality and natural personality. 10
(b) Discuss the legal status of corporations, idols, and unborn children under the Indian Legal System. 10
6. (a) Examine the concept of justice in legal theory. 8
(b) Discuss distributive, corrective, procedural, and social justice with reference to Aristotle, Rawls, and modern welfare states. 12
7. Write short notes on: (any *four*) 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Liability
 - (b) Doctrine of Lifting of Corporate Veil
 - (c) Modes of acquiring possession
 - (d) Social Solidarity
 - (e) Veil of ignorance
 - (f) Realism.

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FAMILY LAW-I

PAPER CODE: CC05

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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Answer Question No. 7 and any *four* from the rest

1. (a) Who are Hindus? What are the various sources of Hindu Law? 10+10
(b) Write a note on restitution of conjugal rights.
2. (a) Critically examine the concept of Divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 10+10
Discuss the statutory grounds under Section 13(1) and 13(2) that justify the dissolution of Marriage.
(b) Analyze the provision of divorce by Mutual Consent under section 13(B) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
3. Explain the various categories of Guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and examine the situation when a Guardian loses his or her Guardianship Rights. 20
4. (a) Explain the essential conditions for valid Hindu Marriage and effect of violation of such conditions on a Marriage. 10+10
(b) Explain the following terms:
(i) Half Blood and Full Blood
(ii) Uterine Blood.
5. What are the statutory and moral obligations of a Hindu to maintain dependents under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956? 20
6. (a) Describe the rules of intestate succession for Hindu Males and Females under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. 10+10
(b) Examine the changes introduced by the 2005 Amendment with special reference to Gender equality and Coparcenary Rights.
7. Answer any *four* from the following: 5×4 = 20
(a) Stridhan
(b) Void and Voidable Marriage
(c) Mitakshara School and Dayabhaga School
(d) Karta
(e) Partition
(f) Judicial separation.

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