



‘সমানো মন্ত্র: সধিগি: সগানী’

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**  
LL.B. (3 yr.) 2nd Semester Examination, 2024

**LAW OF CRIMES-I**

**INDIAN PENAL CODE**

**PAPER CODE: CC07**

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) Explain the maxim ‘actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea’. 10  
(b) “There are many offences which however do not have intention or knowledge as a necessary ingredient under Indian Penal Code”— Mention those offences. 10
2. (a) The jurisdiction of the Indian Criminal Courts is territorial as well as extra-territorial. Explain the statement with illustrations. 10  
(b) What are the principles of joint liability enumerated under Criminal law? 10
3. (a) What is culpable homicide and murder? 10  
(b) Under what circumstances culpable homicide does not amount to murder? 10
4. (a) State the circumstances where right of private defence of the body may extend to the voluntary causing of death. 10  
(b) ‘Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence’— Is there any exception to this rule? 10
5. (a) ‘Life imprisonment is the rule, Death Sentence is an exception’— Examine the statement with the help of landmark judgement of Supreme Court of India. 5  
(b) What do you mean by ‘unnatural offences’ under section 377 of IPC? 5  
(c) Examine the constitutional validity of Section 377 with reference to the case Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India. 10
6. (a) Discuss the ‘doctrine of necessity’ with special reference to the English case R.V. Dudley and Stephens. 10  
(b) Difference between: Kidnapping and Abduction. 10
7. Short notes: (attempt any *four*): 5×4 = 20
  - (a) Difference between Section 76 and 79 of IPC
  - (b) ‘Intoxication’ — is a valid defence or not
  - (c) Common intention and Common object
  - (d) Unlawful assembly
  - (e) Theft and Extortion with special reference to robbery
  - (f) Fabricating false evidence.

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**SPECIAL CONTRACT**

**PAPER CODE: CC10**

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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

1. (a) Explain briefly the concept of sale as contract. With reference to the same what do you mean by nature and essential conditions of such contract? 10
- (b) Discuss in detail the importance of Caveat Emptor. In the light of the same mention its exceptions and its emerging changes with relevant judicial pronouncements. 10
2. (a) “Every contract of sale, unless the circumstances of the contract are, such as to show a different intention” — In the light of the statement, explain in detail the conditions and warranties in a contract of sale. 10
- (b) “Nemo dat quod non habet” — a Latin maxim. States that no one can give what they do not have — In reference to the same explain in detail the essential of transfer of title and passing of risk in a contract of sale. 10
3. (a) ‘The Partnership arises from the contract but not from the status’ — In the light of the statement explain the scope of Partnership Act. 10
- (b) Write a brief note on registration and non-registration of partnership firm with relevant case laws. 10
4. (a) Who are the parties to the contract of bailment? What are the essential features of contract of bailment? 10
- (b) Write a brief note on the classification of Bailment with relevant judicial pronouncements. 10
5. (a) What do you understand by the concept of pledge? 5
- (b) Write a brief note on the rights and duties of bailor and bailee with regard to individually and mutually. 10
- (c) Elucidate a comparative study between contract of bailment and contract of pledge with relevant references. 5

6. Write a brief note on the concept and nature of contract of indemnity. With reference to the same, explain in detail the duties and liabilities of an indemnifier. 20
7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: 5×4 = 20
- (a) Types of partners in a partnership firm
  - (b) Unpaid seller and its rights
  - (c) Advantages of a partnership firm
  - (d) Difference between agent and servant
  - (e) Rights of a Surety
  - (f) Remedies for breach of contract of sale.

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**FAMILY LAW-II**

**PAPER CODE: CC09**

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) Who is a Muslim? 5  
(b) Explain the term ‘Shariat’ along with its injunctions. 5  
(c) Discuss various kinds of sources of Muslim law. 10
2. (a) State the nature of Muslim marriage. 5  
(b) Difference: Nikah and Muta. 5  
(c) Discuss the consequences of a valid, void and irregular marriage under Muslim law. 10
3. (a) Distinguish between: Talaq and Divorce. 5  
(b) What are the various modes of talaq by which a husband may effect it? 5  
(c) Discuss the grounds available to a muslim wife under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 for obtaining a decree for the dissolution of her marriage. 10
4. (a) What do you mean by Guardianship? 5  
(b) Explain removal of guardian. 5  
(c) Discuss various kinds of guardianship. 10
5. (a) Explain: Doctrine of Mushaa. 5  
(b) Discuss the concept of revocation of gift. 5  
(c) What are the requisites of gift under Muslim law? 10
6. (a) Who are entitled to maintenance under Muslim law? 10  
(b) When does and does not the right of pre-emption arise? 10
7. Short notes on: (attempt any *four*): 5×4 = 20
  - (a) Classification of dower
  - (b) Lian
  - (c) Acknowledgment
  - (d) Difference: Hiba and Sadaqah
  - (e) Option of Puberty
  - (f) Kharche-i-pandan.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

PAPER CODE: CC08

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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

1. Critically analyse: Indian Constitution is “federal in form but unitary in spirit”. 20
2. Discuss with relevant case laws the procedure for amendment of Constitution of India. 20
3. Explain the concept of Doctrine of Pleasure. Discuss the constitutional safeguards guaranteed to civil servants in India as an exception to the doctrine. 20
4. Explain the Constitutional Provisions relating to distribution of legislative powers between Centre and State. Also state the exceptions where the Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in State List. 20
5. Write a note on procedure and effect of proclamation of National Emergency with the help of relevant provisions and landmark judgments. 20
6. (a) Explain the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India as given under the Constitution of India. 10  
(b) What are the qualifications and grounds of removal of a Judge of a High Court? 10
7. Short notes: (attempt any *four*) 5×4 = 20
  - (a) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
  - (b) Doctrine of Colourable legislation
  - (c) Election Commission of India
  - (d) State Emergency
  - (e) Co-operative Federalism
  - (f) Freedom of Trade, Commerce and intercourse.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

PAPER CODE: CC06

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

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

1. (a) Enumerate the concept of Natural Justice. 10  
(b) Analyse its applicability in India with reference to relevant constitutional provisions. 10
2. (a) “The definitions of Administrative law are too broad and include much more than necessary or they are too narrow and do not include all the necessary ingredients.” — Analyse various definitions of Administrative law in the light of the above statement. 10  
(b) “It is logically impossible to distinguish Administrative Law from constitutional law.” — Comment. 6  
(c) State the power and functions of the institution of Ombudsman. 4
3. (a) On what grounds can the Writ of Habeas Corpus be issued? 5  
(b) Distinguish between ‘Certiorari’ and ‘Prohibition’. 5  
(c) Discuss the significance of the doctrine of Rule of law and its application in India with reference to the constitutional provisions and decided cases. 10
4. (a) What is delegated legislation? 5  
(b) What are the merits of delegated legislation? 5  
(c) Discuss the judicial control of delegated legislation. 10
5. (a) Justify ‘Public Interest Litigation’ as saviour for the poor weaker sections of the society, highlighting a few significant decisions of the Supreme Court of India. 10  
(b) Write a suitable note on Public Corporation with reference to the contemporary Indian Legal System. 10
6. (a) What are the main features of Administrative Tribunals? 8  
(b) What are the reasons for the proliferation of Administrative Tribunals? 8  
(c) Distinguish between a ‘Tribunal’ and ‘a Court’. 4
7. Write short notes on any **four** of the following: 5×4 = 20
  - (a) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
  - (b) Writ of Mandamus
  - (c) Substantive ultra-vires
  - (d) Judicial Review
  - (e) Central Administrative Tribunal
  - (f) Doctrine of Separation of Power.

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