

# TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

## L.L.B FIRST YEAR

### 1. Jurisprudence (301), 2057

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. "Law is not Right alone or Might alone, but the perfect combination of the two." Do you agree? Discuss.
2. Discuss briefly the different schools of jurisprudence, indicating your preference and the reasons for your preference.
3. Discuss the role of Animus Posited involved in the principle of Corporal Possession. With suitable illustrations.
4. Distinguish between:
  - a. Vested and contingent ownership.
  - b. Sole ownership and Co-ownership.
  - c. Legal and equitable ownership.
5. What is the legal meaning of personality? Discuss the legal status of unborn person.
6. What is custom? What attributes should a custom fulfil before it can be recognized as legal? What is the importance of custom as a source of law at the present day?
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following
  - a. Function of law
  - b. Concept of corporation
  - c. Meaning
  - d. Liability
  - e. Legal status of dead person

### Jurisprudence (301), 2058

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Give a suitable definition of law and shed light on function of law.
2. Enumerate various source of law. What are the requirements of a valid custom? Discuss.

3. What do you mean by justice? Briefly discuss about the kinds and importance of justice.
4. "Rights and duties are co-related." Examine.
5. Discuss the in canning and importance of possession. State the relation between possession and ownership in brief.
6. Define legal person. Discuss the legal status of following.
  - a. Dead person
  - b. Unborn child
  - c. Animal
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Analytical school of law
  - b. Corporate personality
  - c. Obligation
  - d. Strict liability
  - e. Corpus possession is.

### Jurisprudence (301), 2059

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Dean Roscoe pound defines law as 'a social institution to satisfy social wants'. State merits and demerits of Pound's definition of law.
2. Define Precedent and explain of law.
3. What do you mean by justice? Why if justice needed in our society? Highlight the importance of justice in the turbulent society.
4. What do you mean between by person? Differentiate natural person and legal person in brief.
5. Rights does not exist in vacuum. It has a strong nexus with duty. Explain fully.
6. Define ownership. Do you think that the Austin an concept of absolute ownership if possible in a welfare state legal system? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Social solidarity
  - b. Equity
  - c. Fiction theory
  - d. Obligation
  - e. Liability

## Jurisprudence (301), 2060

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Briefly describe the characteristics of Legal Right with examples. Distinguish between legal rights in the strict sense and legal rights in the border sense.
2. What is the legal meaning of personality? Briefly discuss the legal status of lower animals.
3. Explain the various sources of law. Indicate the role of precedent in Nepalese legal system.
4. What are the kinds of custom. Briefly explain the requirements of a valid custom.
5. What do you understand by jurisprudence? Discuss briefly its main branches.
6. Distinguish between Ownership and Possession.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following.
  - a. Codification of liability
  - b. Limited liability
  - c. Mens Rea
  - d. Importance of justice
  - e. Meaning of Liability

## Jurisprudence (301), 2061

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. "Law is the command of sovereign." Do you agree with this statement of Johan Austin? Give reasons in support of your answer.
2. What do you mean by custom? Enumerate kinds of custom in brief.
3. Make a comparison between.
  - a. Perfect and Imperfect rights
  - b. Legal and Equitable rights
  - c. Rights in rem and rights in realia
4. What are the constituent elements of possession? Shed light upon the types of possession in brief.
5. Define person and discuss theories of corporate personality.
6. Furnish a suitable meaning of obligation and discuss its kind.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.

- a. Savigny
- b. Ratio decidendi
- c. Distributive justice Trust and beneficial ownership
- d. Various Liability

### **Jurisprudence (301), 2062**

**Time : 3hrs**

**Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. "The fundamental tenet of the school of law is that we can't understand what a thing is unless we study what it does." Examine.
2. Define and differentiate between obligation and liability with reference to their actual position in Nepalese legal system.
3. How and in what way justice can be an effective source of law? Discuss its relevance in modern Nepal.
4. What do you understand by Possession? Differentiate between animus possidetis and corpus possessions.
5. What do you understand by Corporations? Explain the theories of corporate personality.
6. Define morality and explain its place as recognized in Jurisprudence and in Nepalese legal system.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following.
  - a. Equity and good conscience
  - b. Custom as a source of law
  - c. Rights in re-proprium
  - d. Trust and beneficial ownership
  - e. Critical legal movements in jurisprudence

### **Jurisprudence (301), 2063**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. How and in what way does the Scandinavian Realist school of jurisprudence differ from that of the American Realist school of Jurisprudence? Discuss.
2. To what extent do you agree with the Hopfield's theory of right duty relationship? Examine.
3. The state has been regarded by some as the greatest corporation. Do you agree? Give the meaning and nature of corporate personality.

4. Do you think that the possession could be one of the grounds for acquisition, continuation and termination of ownership? Discuss the ingredients of ownership to support your answer.
5. Define justice and explain the recognition of distributive justice in Nepalese context.
6. How does supreme legislation differ from sub-ordinate legislation?
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Saving's theory of law
  - b. Equity, justice and good conscience
  - c. Animus possidendi
  - d. Kinds of liability
  - e. Primary and sanctioning rights

### Jurisprudence (301), 2064

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. The sociological school of jurisprudence is one of the leading schools of legal theory. Do you agree? Explain and examine the social engineering theory of Dean Roscoe Pound.
2. Define precedent and discuss the role and importance of precedent in the Nepalese perspective.
3. Discuss the nature and meaning of justice and highlight its importance, in the Nepalese perspective.
4. Define possession and explain its constituent elements. How does possession differ from ownership? Discuss.
5. What do you mean by liability and what are its various kinds? Discuss.
6. What is the nature of legal personality? Do you find any difference between legal person and natural person? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a) American Realist School
  - b) Codification
  - c) Legal and equitable rights
  - d) Vested and contingent ownership
  - e) Custom as a source of law

## Jurisprudence (301), 2065

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define jurisprudence and discuss its nature and scope.
2. Define custom and show its importance as a source of law in Nepalese perspective.
3. Define rights and duties and show the relationship between these two concepts in the wider sense.
4. What do you mean by obligation? Discuss the main distinctions between obligations arising from contracts and obligations arising from torts.
5. Define ownership and discuss its various types which are recognised and protected by law.
6. Explain the nature of legal person. Show the legal status of unborn persons and dead men.
7. Write notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Possession in law and possession in fact
  - b. Legislation
  - c. Distributive justice and corrective justice
  - d. Strict liability
  - e. Austin's theory of law

## Jurisprudence (321), 2066

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by Sociological School of Jurisprudence? Discuss. Briefly state and evaluate the contributions of Roscoe Pound under the Sociological School of Jurisprudence.
2. What is Feminist Jurisprudence? Discuss. Where does Feminist Jurisprudence stand in the legal scenario of Nepal? Examine.
3. Define legislation and show the role and importance of legislation as a source of law with special reference to Nepal.
4. Define Legal Rights and explain the same in a wider use of the term with special reference to the scheme contemplated by Hohfeld.

5. What are the various theories of corporate personality? Discuss them briefly.
6. Define possession and Ownership one by one and show the chief difference between the two.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Importance of the study of jurisprudence
  - b. Distributive justice
  - c. The nature of obligations
  - d. The Ratio Decedendi
  - e. Natural Person

### Jurisprudence (321), 2067

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What is the Historical School of Jurisprudence? Discuss. Explain and evaluate the contributions of Savigny and Henry Maine under this school of Jurisprudence.
2. What is post-modernism in legal theory? Discuss and show the post-modern Concept of law with special reference to Nepal.
3. What do you mean by custom and what are its various kinds? Show the role of custom as a source of law with special reference to Nepal.
4. What is the basic legal concept of property; and what are its various kinds? Discuss.
5. Define ownership and discuss its subject matters in brief.
6. What do you mean by person? Explain. How is a natural person distinct from a legal person? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Strict liability
  - b. Possessory remedies
  - c. Corrective justice
  - d. Positive and negative rights
  - e. General and particular jurisprudence

## Jurisprudence (321), 2068

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What do you mean by the Analytical School of Jurisprudence? Discuss the contributions of Austin under the Analytical School of Jurisprudence? Evaluate.
2. What is 'critical Legal Studies'? Explain. Do you think that CLS is contradictory to liberalism and formalism? Examine.
3. Define Precedent and show the importance of precedent as a source of law with special reference to Nepal.
4. Do you think that the concept of justice is complex? Give your reasons. How is corrective justice distinct from distributive justice? Explain.
5. Define Legal Rights and describe the various kinds of legal rights.
6. Clarify the meaning of Person and show the legal status of dead person and unborn person in Nepal.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Rule of law
  - b. Absolute and limited ownership
  - c. Importance of property
  - d. Criminal liability
  - e. Constituent elements of possession

## Jurisprudence (321), 2070

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define Jurisprudence and discuss its scope and importance in the study of laws.
2. What is Realist Approach to Law? Show the contributions of Holmes under this approach to law.
3. Explain the role and importance of custom as a source of law with special reference to Nepal.
4. How is the concept of justice related to Rule of Law? Differentiate between distributive justice and corrective justice. Discuss.



5. What are the basic differences between natural person and legal person? Show the legal status of unborn persons in Nepal.
6. Explain the meaning and importance of property and discuss its various kinds.
7. Write short notes on any three of the followings:
  - a. Possessory Remedies
  - b. Vested and Contingent Ownership
  - c. Criminal Liability
  - d. Rights in rem and Rights in personam
  - e. Post-modernism

### Jurisprudence (321), 2071

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The questions are of equal value.*

#### Attempt any Five questions

1. What is sociological school of Jurisprudence? How is this school different from socialist school of Jurisprudence? Discuss.
2. Explain the nature and importance of precedent as a source of law and discuss its kinds.
3. Do you agree with the notion that justice is a dynamic concept? Give your argument. How is criminal justice distinct from civil justice? Explain.
4. Explain the meaning of personality and discuss the various theories of corporate personality.
5. What do you mean by ownership? how is ownership different from possession? Discuss.
6. Explain Legal Rights. Differentiate between Perfect and Imperfect "Rights, and Positive and Negative Rights.
7. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
  - a. Feminist Jurisprudence
  - b. Importance of property
  - c. Criminal liability
  - d. Rule of law
  - e. Scope of Jurisprudence

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## 2. Constitutional Law (303), 2057

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Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by the basic features of a constitution? And how are they defined? Explain it with reference of Indian and Nepalese constitution.
2. Explain how is the Council of Minister composed compare it with the American system.
3. Give the structural and jurisdictional discipline of the present judiciary of Nepal. Do you suggest any changes? Explain.
4. How is the Attorney-General appointed? What are his functions, duties and powers? Discuss.
5. Give an Account of the constitutional position of the public Service Commission of Nepal.
6. How do you classify the constitution of Nepal with regard to the process of amendment? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Independence of judiciary
  - b. Privileges of parliament
  - c. Constitutionalism
  - d. Preamble of a Constitution
  - e. Ratification of Treaty

## Constitutional Law (303), 2058

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Explain the basic tents of constitutional Monarchy and analyses how far Article 35(2) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 applies to Constitutional Monarch before making any proclamation, e.g. Royal Proclamation in Constituting Commission for Inquiry on Royal Massacre on 1st June 2001.
2. Describe the process of the amendment of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 and give your opinion on the current debate on Constitutional amendment.
3. What do you mean by Separation of powers and check and Balance? How this doctrine has been incorporated in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990? Discuss.

4. Highlight the significance of the 'Directive Principle' and analysis the Yogi Narahari Nath's decision rendered by the SC of Nepal.
5. What are the basic features of Fundamental Rights? How far the article 6 on "Language of Nation's is related to article 18 on 'culture and Educational Rights'? Discuss this with reference to Lal Bd. Thapa vs HMG Ministry of local Development and others case decided by SC of Nepal.
6. Should political parties pay tax to government? Discuss this in the lights of Nepalese Constitutional provisions and experiences of other countries.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Constitutionalism
  - b. "Recognized Principle of Justice" under the article 84 of the 1990 Constitution
  - c. Kind can do no wrong
  - d. Privileged Communication
  - e. Rule of law

### **Constitutional Law (303), 2059**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Point out of meaning. Scope and source of constitutional law.
2. What do you mean by constitutionalism? Spell out the salient features of Nepalese Constitutionalism.
3. What do you mean by separation of powers? Explain the concept with reference to the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047.
4. Explain the basic features of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047
5. What is the nature of Executive of Nepal? Compare it with the British and American Executives.
6. How is our parliament composed? Enumerate the function of the Nepalese Parliament as envisaged by the constitution.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Constitutional enactment
  - b. The writ of certiorari
  - c. Doctrine of double jeopardy
  - d. Political organization
  - e. Supreme Court of Nepal

## Constitutional Law (303), 2060

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. When both House of the Parliament pass a bill and produce before His Majesty for his assent and His Majesty asks the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of such Bill (e.g. of the Citizenship Bill) and the SC opines on unconstitutionality of the Bill in such a case, how His Majesty after 30 days from the date of presentation of Bill under article 71 of the 1990 Constitution? Discuss.
2. Describe the process of the amendment of the constitution of Kingdom of Nepal 1990 and give your opinion on the current debate on constitutional amendment.
3. Explain the basic tenets of constitutional monarchy and analyze how far Article 35(2) of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 applies to constitutional monarchy before making any proclamation, e.g. Royal Proclamation in Constituting Commission for Inquiry on Royal Massacre on 1st June 2001.
4. Describe the interrelationship between fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the light of recent decision of the SC on Nepal.
5. Should a Prime Minister give resignation when he is implicated with a charge of corruption? Answer this case in reference to the Lauda Air case.
6. What do you understand by public interest litigation? How the SC of Nepal has contributed in advancing the cause of public interest through PIL? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Independence of Judiciary
  - b. Privileged Communication
  - c. Sovereignty
  - d. Freedom of speech
  - e. Constitutionalism

## Constitutional Law (303), 2061

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Explain the constitutional development of civil liberties in Nepal and point out the new and emerging liberties developed by Supreme Court of Nepal.

2. What do you understand by Parliamentary Democracy? Do you find similarity between British and Nepalese Parliamentary System of government?
3. Explain the basic tenets of Constitutional Monarchy. How far the enforcement of article 127 of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 has secured to maintain democratic stability in Nepalese society?
4. What are the basic requirements of an independent Judiciary? Trace the development of the concept of independent judiciary in Nepal.
5. What are differences between fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of state policy? Analyse the Yogi Narahari Nath's decision Rendered by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
6. Discuss the role of political parties and their functioning in Nepal.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Judicial Council
  - b. Amendment of the Constitution
  - c. Constitutional Assembly
  - d. Rule of law
  - e. King can do no wrong

### Constitutional Law (303), 2062

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by constitutionalism? Discuss the salient features of Nepalese constitutionalism.
2. Highlights the significance of the "Directive principle" of state policy. What is the rationale to incorporate this policy in the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990? Discuss.
3. Explain the basic tenets of Constitutional Monarchy. Explain how far Article 35(2) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 is applicable in Nepal. Explain.
4. Briefly state the constitutional development in Nepal. Highlight the political development occurred aftermath of the Royal Massacre of First June 2001 in Nepal.
5. How citizenship is acquired in Nepal?
6. Discuss the role of political parties in the parliament and then-functioning under the present constitution.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Judicial Activism

- b. Rule of law
- c. King can do no wrong
- d. Constitutional council
- e. Constitutional Assembly

### Constitutional Law (303), 2063

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Examine the constitutional and legal right of property of a woman citizen of Nepal,
2. Discuss the various forms of marriage both classical and modern. What forms of marriages are legally recognized by Nepalese law? Explain.
3. What are the various grounds of divorce under Nepalese law? Discuss the legal procedure laid down for divorce.
4. Comment on Babu Lal Teli vs. Suga Teli etc all case.
5. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Family court
  - b. Rights of adopt son
  - c. Punishment against JAR
  - d. Maintenance and MANO CHURRINU
  - e. Scope of family law

### Constitutional Law (303), 2063

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by Basic Structure of the Constitution? Give your opinion on the current debate on Constitutional amendment.
2. What are the basic features of Fundamental Rights? What are the constitutional provisions Fundamental Rights in Nepal? What are the limitations imposed on it by the Constitution?
3. What do you mean by Separation of Powers and Checks and Balance? How has this doctrine been incorporated in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990? Discuss.
4. Finance Minister of Nepal has allotted some financial grant and facilities to the Nepalese political parties in the recent budget. Discuss this in light of Nepalese constitutional provisions and experiences of other countries.

5. Why is independence of judiciary considered as a prerequisite for rule of law and Justice? Do you think that Nepalese Courts are fully independent? Discuss.
6. What is the significance of Article 127 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Constitutional Monarchy
  - b. Constitutional Assembly
  - c. Election Commission in the present context
  - d. Constitution as the fundamental law of the land
  - e. King can do no wrong

### **Constitutional Law (303), 2064**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Distinguish between constitution and constitutionalism. Examine how constitution and constitutionalism have evolved in Nepal.
2. Do you consider "Constitutional Monarchy" or "Ceremonial Monarchy" is important in Nepal?
3. How citizenship is required and cost in Nepal? Discuss.
4. "Equity means equal treatment among equals." Examine this statement in the light of such a situation which is prevailing in Nepal.
5. "Fundamental Rights cannot be ignored," Discuss.
6. What were the basic features of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990?
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - a) Constitution Assembly
  - b) Independence of Judiciary
  - c) "8 point agreement on June 16 between the SPA (Seven Parties Alliance) and Maoists"
  - d) "Nepal Army's commitment to democracy"
  - e) Interim Constitution for Nepal

## Constitutional Law (303), 2065

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define constitution and describe in detail the principal sources of constitutional law.
2. Explain the constitutional provisions regarding separation of powers and checks and balance provided in the Constitution of Nepal 2047.
3. Describe the provisions relating to the fundamental rights provided in the constitution of Nepal 2047.
4. Discuss the existing structure of judiciary in Nepal and explain the role of the Supreme Court in protecting fundamental rights of the citizens.
5. What do you mean by constitutionalism? What are its essential elements (features)? Discuss.
6. Discuss the role of political parties in the context of Nepalese multi-party democracy.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Ceremonial Monarchy
  - b. Rule of Law
  - c. Unitary and Federal Constitution
  - d. Restructuring of the state
  - e. Constituent Assembly

## Constitutional Law (323), 2066

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define constitution. Explain in brief the sources of constitutional law.
2. Give the concept of constitutionalism. Discuss the essential ingredients of constitutionalism in Nepal.
3. What is unitary system? How is power distributed under this system?
4. What do you mean by Fundamental Rights? Explain the present constitutional provisions regarding Right to Freedom.
5. What is Ministerial responsibility? Explain the functions of the Council of Ministers.



6. Explain in brief the theories of constitutional interpretation. Do you think the court should stay apart in case of a political question?
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. The Rule of Law
  - b. Committees system in Parliament
  - c. Contempt of Court
  - d. Restructuring of the State
  - e. Amendment of the Constitution

### **Constitutional Law (323), 2067**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Do you find any distinction between constitution and constitutional law? Discuss and highlight the various sources of the constitutional Law.
2. What are the basic principles of Rule of Law? Discuss and show the significance of Rule of Law in the existing constitutional scenario of Nepal.
3. What do you mean by Federalism? How is a federal system distinct from unitary system? Discuss.
4. Explain the concept of Independence of Judiciary and show the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063.
5. What is Right to Freedom guaranteed under the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the present constitution? Is this right absolute? Discuss.
6. How is the Council of Minister constituted in Nepal? Do you think that the existing provisions for the formation of the Council of Minister are satisfactory? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Right of Information
  - b. Habeas corpus
  - c. Doctrine of colourable legislation
  - d. Contempt of court
  - e. Amendment of the constitution

## Constitutional Law (323), 2068

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. "Replacement of constitutions rather than amendment of the constitutions so far can be found in the constitutional history of Nepal." In the light of this statement discuss the constitutional development of Nepal.
2. What do you mean by separation of powers? Is the total separation of powers possible? How is this principle maintained in the parliamentary constitution?
3. Explain the constitutional status of the Directive Principles of the state policy. Is there any mechanism to enforce the Directive Principles of state policy?
4. What are the functions of the legislature parliament under the present Interim Constitution of Nepal? How the parliament controls over the executive?
5. What do you mean by the privileges of parliament? Show the relationship between the privileges of parliament and the contempt of court.
6. State the existing structure of the court in Nepal. Explain the role of the judiciary in protecting the rights of the citizens.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Emergency power
  - b. Right to privacy
  - c. Presidential system in Nepal
  - d. Constitutionalism
  - e. Right to Equality

## Constitutional Law (323), 2070

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define Constitutional Law and shed light on classification of constitution in brief.

2. Trace the evolution of Constitutional History of Nepal in brief.
3. What do you mean by 'Separation of Powers'? How has this principle been incorporated in the Constitutional and legal system of Nepal? Discuss critically.
4. Define Federalism. Discuss its merits and demerits in brief.
5. What do you mean by fundamental rights ? can a state impose restrictions with regard to use of fundamental rights ? If so enumerate the conditions for restrictions.
6. Shed light on the constitutional role of the Head of the State in brief.
7. Write short notes on any three of the followings:
  - a. Convention
  - b. Rule of law
  - c. Unitary system
  - d. Dissolution of legislature-parliament
  - e. Doctrine of severability

### Constitutional Law (323), 2071

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define constitutional law and discuss its various sources in brief.
2. What do you mean by
3. Give a suitable definition of 'unitary system'. Differentiate it from federal system which form of system you like most and why? Elaborate.
4. Shed light on Directive Principles of the state policy and make a brief comparison of Directive Principles with that of Fundamental Rights.
5. Discuss the privileges and functions of legislative parliament in brief.
6. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
  - a. Political parties
  - b. Emergency power
  - c. Right against preventive detention
  - d. Contempt of Court
  - e. Removal of the Chief justice and the judges of the Supreme Court of Nepal

### 3. Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2057

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. "The purpose of courts is to dispense justice?" Do you agree? Examine the above statement in the light of court's functioning in Nepal.
2. State the basic relation between procedural law and substantive law and show the main challengers faced by present procedural law in Nepal.
3. Define drafting and explain the various types of drafting in Nepal.
4. Define and compare between facts in issue and relevant facts with examples.
5. What do you mean by onus of proof? Discuss the various legal provisions regarding the onus of proof in Nepal.
6. Discuss the different steps of examination of a witness and explain the evidentiary value of a witness.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. State decisis
  - b. Professional ethics
  - c. Judicial notice
  - d. Dying declaration
  - e. Estoppels

### Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2058

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Define drafting and explain the General Principles of drafting in reference to Nepalese context.
2. "Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution." Do you agree? Explain the jurisdiction of Nepalese SC in this light.
3. In what respect procedural law in reference to existing procedural laws of Nepal.
4. Explain the natural of law of evidence & its historical development in Nepal.
5. What do you mean by facts, facts in issue and relevant facts? Discuss them with reference to related provisions of the law of evidence of Nepal.

6. Define & compare admission and confession with examples.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Rules of advocacy
  - b. Locus-standi
  - c. Reo functions of quasi-judicial bodies
  - d. Estoppels
  - e. Dying declaration

### Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2059

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. The present laws of Nepal have created three tier court systems as against the four tire court system of the past. How far you are satisfied with the present court system in the effective & speedy dispensation of justice? Explain with reasons.
2. Discuss briefly the basic principles of litigation of examine the position of statre decisis in Nepal.
3. Define drafting & explain the general principles of drafting.
4. Explain the historical development of law of evidence in Nepal & briefly show the main problems problems of the present Evidence Act of Nepal.
5. Define admission Compare if with confession.
6. What are the differences of written & oral evidence? Explain with examples the evidentiary value of written and oral evidence.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Hearty evidence
  - b. Presumption
  - c. Functions of Quasi-judicial bodies
  - d. Locus standi
  - e. Review

### Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2060

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. What major differences do you find on the role played the Supreme Court of Nepal in the administrative of justice before and after the introduction of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990? Explain.

2. Discuss the main principle of litigation with reference to existing laws of Nepal.
3. Define Arbitration. How the arbitration has played role in the disputes resolution in Nepal? Discuss.
4. "The law of evidence is taking its own course in its development and the SC of Nepal is also playing vital role in this task." Do you agree? Examine the above statement in the light of present development in the law of evidence.
5. Define 'expert opinion' and explain the legal provisions related to expert opinion in Nepal.
6. State the differences between the facts in issue and relevant facts and their legal provisions in Nepal.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
  - a. Estopples
  - b. Presumption
  - c. Legislative drafting
  - d. Privileges of witness
  - e. Amicus curie

### **Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2061**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Define advocacy and explain the main principles of advocacy in reference to Nepalese context.
2. "The procedural law is a law of remedy." Do you agree? Discuss the interrelations between procedural law and substantive law.
3. Explain the various forms of extra-ordinary jurisdiction of Nepalese SC Further explain how this jurisdiction has controlled over the quasi-judicial bodies.
4. What do you understand by facts which need not be proved? Explain.
5. Discuss the significance of hearsay evidence and its exceptions as provided under the law of evidence of "Nepal.
6. Define onus of proof and its principles as recognized by Nepalese laws of evidence.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Examination of witnesses
  - b. Fact in issue
  - c. Drafting
  - d. Review jurisdiction
  - e. State decisis

## Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2062

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Define procedural law. Shed light on the importance and scope of procedural law in brief.
2. How is a disputes settled in Nepal? Discuss the procedural laws of Nepal the settle disputes both within and outside the court system.
3. What do you mean by original jurisdiction? Make a comparison between revisional jurisdiction and review jurisdiction in brief
4. Critically examine the legal provisions of professional ethics of legal profession in Nepal.
5. Discuss the meaning, kinds and nature of law of evidence in brief.
6. What do you mean by facts? Explain the terms Fact in issue"
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Hierarchy of courts in Nepal
  - b. Limitation
  - c. Drafting related to the incorporation of company
  - d. Judicial notice
  - e. Burden proof

## Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (302), 2063

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions including Q.No.1 which is compulsory.

1. Write an essay on the hierarchy of court in Nepal and review and revision jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of Nepal.
2. Suppose Somebody seeks your advice to file a case in the District Court of Nepal for the recovery of his debt. As a lawyer what would be your queries and strategies to move the case? Explain.
3. Discuss general principles of drafting in brief.
4. Shed light on the meaning and nature of evidence. Trace briefly the genesis of law of evidence in Nepal.
5. Define oral and documentary evidence. Where does the burden of proff lie in a civil case? Explain.
6. What are the facts which need not be proved? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Statement on the spot

- b. Estoppels
- c. Rules of advocacy
- d. Examination of witnesses
- e. Meaning of justice

### **Procedural Law & Law of Evidence (302), 2064**

**Time : 3hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by procedural Law? Show relation between procedural and substantive law in brief.
2. Define justice. How far the court system in Nepal has been successful towards rendering justice to the people. Are you acquainted with the new pilot project of the court system of Nepal? Discuss.
3. Write an essay on theory and practice of various types of jurisdiction in a nutshell.
4. What do you mean by Evidence? Trace the evolution of the law of Evidence in Nepal. Would you suggest some measures to make the law of evidence more effective and result-oriented? Discuss.
5. Furnish a suitable meaning of admission. Make a comparison between admission and confession on the basis of decided cases.
6. Shed light on the law relating to examination of witness. What are the privileges bestowed upon witness under the law of Nepal? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a) Dying declaration
  - b) Locus standi
  - c) Amicus curie
  - d) Legislative drafting
  - e) Oral evidence

### **Procedural Law & Law of Evidence (Old Course), 2064**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define procedural Law. Make a distinction between substantive and procedural law in brief.



2. Draw a Hierarchical order of courts system in Nepal and discuss their jurisdictions in brief.
3. Outline the major principles of drafting of legislative documents. How is a Memorandum of Association different from an Article of Association of a public company under the prevailing law of Nepal? Discuss critically.
4. Discuss nature and scope of the law of Evidence in Nepal.
5. State the facts and principle laid down in the case of Prabha Shree Agrawala Vs. Surajman Sharma et.al. NE.KA.PA 2043 p. 1081.
6. Explain and make a distinction between Fact, Fact in Issue and Relevant Fact in brief.
7. Discuss the facts that need not be proved under law of Evidence.
8. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a) Principle of Res-Judicata
  - b) Amicus curie
  - c) Extra ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
  - d) Burden of proof
  - e) Oral Evidence

### **Procedural Law & Law of Evidence (302), 2065**

**Time : 3hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by the principles of Natural Justice? To what extent has Muluki Ain incorporated the principles of natural justice. Discuss.
2. "The right of appeal is not a natural of inherent right, like the right of a suit but is a statutory right, and therefore, there is no right of appeal unless it is given clearly and in express terms by a statute." Do you agree? Explain the Appellate jurisdiction of Nepalese Supreme Court.
3. "The procedural law is a law of remedy." Do you agree? Discuss the interrelations between procedural law and substantive law.
4. Describe in brief the drafting of a Memorandum and Article of Association of a company.
5. What are the qualifications of a witness? Discuss the various steps of examination of witness.
6. Defined and compare facts, facts in issue and relevant facts with examples.

7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
- Alternative remedy
  - Professional ethics
  - Expert's opinion
  - Estoppels
  - Stay order

### **Procedural Law & Law of Evidence (322), 2066**

**Time : 3hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What do you mean by limitation? Do you think the present laws on limitation are scientific? Explain.
2. Extra-ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nepal is an effective and speedy remedy when the fundamental rights are violated. Explain.
3. Explain and state the facts and ratio of the case, Kalu Tharu v. Appellate Court Dipayal Doti and Others, (NKP. 2060), No 3, 4 P. 317, decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
4. Explain the jurisdiction of court of appeal. How is it different from the Jurisdiction of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nepal? Explain in brief.
5. What do you mean by writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nepal? Explain.
6. What are the procedures of the Arbitration Tribunal? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Stave decisis
  - b. Amicus curiae
  - c. Res Judicata
  - d. Laches
  - e. Mediation

## Procedural Law & Law of Evidence (322), 2067

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Describe the procedure of writ jurisdiction. And also discuss about Show Cause Notice and written statements.
2. What do you mean by alternative remedy? Why is writ jurisdiction not available to the parties when there exists alternate remedy? Explain.
3. State and explain the facts and ratio of the case, Ratan Lal Agrawal v. Father James Pressman Chairman of Swiss Agency. (NKP 2044, No. 2. P. 148) decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
4. What is principles of Natural Justice? Explain the main elements of natural justice in the light of Nepalese laws.
5. Execution of judgement is important to provide actual justice to the people. Do you think Nepalese laws on execution of judgments is able to provide such justice? Explain.
6. Explain General, Summary and Special procedures on the basis of Nepalese existing laws, in brief.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Locus Standi
  - b. ADR
  - c. Amicus Curie
  - d. Review
  - e. Stay Order

## Procedural Law (322), 2068

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Describe the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nepal. Also explain the grounds for issuing the writ of certiorari in brief.
2. Why various kinds of procedures are mentioned by law authorising the courts to use such procedures under Nepali laws? Give your argument on your own.

3. Explain and state the facts and ratio of the case. Advocate Radhe Shyam Adhikari v. HMG, Council of Ministers, Secretariate and others (NKP, 2048, No. 12 P.810).
4. What is a judgement? Explain the importance of judicial Judgment in brief comparing it with administrative decision.
5. Most of the litigant parties are facing injustice because of the none execution of judgement properly. Put your arguments and grounds about the ways of proper execution of judgement in Nepal, on the basis of Nepalese law.
6. Describe the various stages of criminal proceedings followed by the courts of Nepal in brief.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Interlocutory order
  - b. Show cause notice
  - c. Laches
  - d. Mediation
  - e. Court fee

### Procedural Law (322), 2070

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What is the importance of procedural law? Describe its relationship with substantive law in brief.
2. Writ jurisdiction is not evoked when alternative remedy is available to the parties by law. Explain.
3. Explain and state the facts and ratio of the case, Tulsiram Uppadhvaya Timilsina v. Ram Dhoj Karki (NKP 2028, No. 1 P.1)
4. What is an Appeal? Explain the situation for canceling the judgement of lower court through an appeal judgement.
5. What are the differences between revision and review of the cases? Explain revision and review of the cases on the basis of the decisions of the Supreme Court.
6. Explain execution of judgement in brief. And also give your argument as to why execution of judgement has not been made as expected by the parties in brief.
7. Write short notes on any three of the followings:
  - a. Amicus curie

- b. Stare decisis
- c. Limitation
- d. Show-cause
- d. Interim order

### Procedural Law (322), 2071

Time : 3hrs.

Full Marks : 100

*Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.*

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Define procedural law and make distinction between substantive and procedural law in brief.
2. Define jurisdiction. Discuss nature and kinds of jurisdiction in brief.
3. Write an essay on stages and techniques of civil proceedings in brief.
4. What are the basic principles of Procedural Law? Enumerate them in brief.
5. Shed light on the facts and principles laid down in the case of Tripura Devi Tha vs. Kali Devi Jha and other NKP 2058 no. 3 page 211.
6. How is a judgement executed and enforced in Nepal? Discuss procedure relating to execution of judgement in Nepal. Suggest some measures towards expeditious execution of judgement.
7. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
  - a. Amicus curie
  - b. Summary procedure
  - c. Accusatorial system
  - d. Revision
  - e. Compromise

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#### 4. Comparative Law and Nepalese Legal System (324), 2066

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Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as Practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What is meant by comparative law? Is it important? If yes, why?
2. Discuss the characteristics of Civil Law Family.
3. Compare and contrast the Common Law Family and Nepalese Legal System.
4. Summarize the historical development of Nepalese Legal System.
5. Outline the features and changes in socialist law.
6. Point out the law making process in Nepal.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. ADR system in Nepal
  - b. Legal reforms of Jayasthiti Malla
  - c. Hindu Law
  - d. Legal Profession in Nepal
  - e. Kirat period

#### Comparative Law and Nepalese Legal System (324), 2067

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as Practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What is compared in comparative law? Discuss.
2. Explain the criteria of a legal system to stand as the major legal system.
3. Compare the major legal systems of the world and discuss the major notions suitable for the reception in Nepalese legal system.
4. Compare and contrast Hindu Law and Muslim Law in brief.
5. Discuss the features of Nepalese legal system since 2047 B.S. to the present.
6. Outline the major reforms introduced by Ram Shah.

7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
- Legal profession in Nepal
  - French civil code
  - Socialist family
  - Influences of Hindu Law in Nepal
  - Prosecution system in Nepal

**Comparative Law and Nepalese  
Legal System (324), 2068**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as Practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

- What do you mean by comparative law? Explain the importance of comparative law.
- Outline the historical development and general features of common law family.
- What are the characteristics of the socialist legal system? How are the principles of socialist legal system applied in China? Discuss.
- State the Nepalese Legal System after 2047 B.S.
- Define Hindu law and explain the influences of Hindu law in the Nepalese legal system.
- How is the precedent applied in Nepal? Discuss the provisions relating to precedent in Nepal.
- Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - Napoleon code
  - Legal reforms of Ram Shah
  - Law before Lichchhavi period
  - Legal profession in Nepal
  - PTL

**Comparative Law and Nepalese  
Legal System (324), 2070**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as Practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. What is comparative law? Describe the need of studying comparative law.
2. Compare and contrast the anglo U.S. legal system and continental legal system.
3. Outline the historical development and general features of Roman Law.
4. Describe the basic concept of socialist legal system and evaluate its place before the fall of Soviet Union.
5. Nepalese legal system cannot be placed exclusively in a specific legal family. Do you agree? Give arguments.
6. Describe the judicial of Nepal established as per the interim Constitution of Nepal 2063.
7. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
  - a. Quasi-judicial bodies in Nepal
  - b. School's of Hindu law
  - c. Mediation
  - d. Supreme Court of U.K.
  - e. Legal profession in France

**Comparative Law and Nepalese  
Legal System (324), 2071**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as Practicable. The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Point out the major legal systems of the world. Explain briefly the criteria for the formation of the major legal system.
2. What do you mean by common law system? Describe briefly the salient features of common law system.
3. Explain the role of law professors in German legal system.
4. Explain the source3s of Nepalese legal system.



5. Describe the parallel court structure of USA.
6. Distinguish between the adversarial and inquisitorial processes.
7. Write short notes on any Three of the following:
  - a. Legal reforms of Ram Shah
  - b. German civil code (BGB)
  - c. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nepal
  - d. Mediation as a method of ADR
  - e. Schools of Hindu Law

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### 5. Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese Legal System (502), 2058

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**Times : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define legal system & briefly discuss the main influence of Hindu Jurisprudence of Nepalese legal system.
2. The genesis of Nepalese legal system shows that it is Undergoing a great change. Do you agree? Support your answer with reasons.
3. Examine the legal system & judicial administration of Panchayat regime.
4. Discuss the Hindu concept of justice & enumerate the lessons learnt from it in the administration of civil & criminal justice.
5. Define the concept of property right & explain the ancient methods of acquisitions & transfer of property.
6. What do you know about the ancient family law? Discuss its characteristic in reference to marriage and divorce.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Legal orders of Mallas
  - b. Hindu concept of succession
  - c. Hindu concept of dharma
  - d. Legal system from 2007 to 2017 B.S.

**Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2059**

**Times : 3 hrs.  
Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Discuss briefly the meaning of precedent and clearly indicate its role in Nepalese legal system.
2. Define property and discuss the various kinds of property with special reference to ancient concept of property.
3. Define legal rights and state its essential elements.
4. How far the Mischief and Golden rules of interpretation are helpful in finding the intention of the legislature?
5. Give an account of the legal contributions of Ram Shah.
6. State the characteristic and background of the legal structure of Panchayat regime 1972 to 2062 BS.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following.
  - a. Contract
  - b. Legal system of Lichchhavis
  - c. Dharmasastra
  - d. Ancient concept of Marriage
  - e. Muluki Ain of 1917 B.S.

**Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2060**

**Times : 3 hrs.  
Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Explain the meaning and evolution of Hindu Jurisprudence.
2. Examine the Hindu Method of interpretation.
3. What are the reasons for recognizing custom as a source of law? Discuss it with reference to Hindu Jurisprudence.
4. Assess the legal contribution of Surendra Brikram Shah.
5. Write a short essay on Hindu Administrative of justice.
6. Give the salient feature of social order of Mallas.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Prithivi Narayan Shah
  - b. Adoption
  - c. Possession
  - d. Concept of civil law
  - e. Mortgage

**Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2061**

**Times : 3 hrs.  
Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions.

1. Assess the legal reforms of King Prithivi Narayan Shah.
2. Define Property and discuss the various kinds of property. Give an account of ancient property.
3. Write an essay on the evolution of Nepalese legal system.
4. Administration of Justice of Nepal during the Mallas period and today is not same. Examine the distinctive features of present Judicial Administration of Nepal.
5. Critical discuss the role of ancient source of Hindu law of the development of Hindu social System.
6. Distinguish between ancient and modern concept of Marriage. State the Present status of Nepalese women.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Ownership
  - b. Partnership
  - c. Socio-legal reforms of Jaysthiti Malla
  - d. Concept of civil law
  - e. Possession

**Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2062**

**Times : 3 hrs.  
Full Marks : 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you understand by Hindu concept of law? Discuss its salient.
2. Explain the scope and method of interpretation under the Hindu Jurisprudence.
3. Shed light on the woman's rights of property under the Hindu Jurisprudence.
4. Define ownership and differentiae it with possession
5. Write an essay on the law before and after and Surendra Bikram shah.
6. Give the salient features of the legal system and judicial administration during 1904-2007 B.S.

7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
- Structure of Hindu society
  - Duty of the king under Hindu Jurisprudence
  - Acquisition and transfer of property
  - Money lending
  - Prithivi Narayan Shah

**Hindu Jurisprudence and Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2063**

**Times: 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks: 100**

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

- Critically examine the nature of Hindu Jurisprudence.
- If there is a conflict between custom and law, which one will prevail over another? Explain the methods of interpretation under the Hindu jurisprudence, under the Hindu Jurisprudence.
- Shed light on the characteristics of Hindu Administration of justice
- Define possession and explain its essential elements.
- Write a brief essay on the law during the period from 1772 to 1857 B.S.
- Give the salient feature of the administration of justice during Mallas.
- Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - Woman's property rights under Hindu law
  - Mortgage under Hindu law
  - Divorce
  - Legal reforms of Mallas
  - Hindu concept of law

**Hindu Jurisprudence & Nepalese  
Legal System (502), 2064**

**Times : 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. All the questions are equal value.

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

- Explain the position and duty of the king under the Hindu Jurisprudence.
- Discuss briefly the main influences of Hindu Jurisprudence in the present Nepalese Legal Systems.

3. What do you understand by Hindu concept of Justice? Explain the concept of justice in civil law and criminal law.
4. Discuss briefly the basic features of mortgage and money lending under the Hindu Jurisprudence.
5. Shed light on the legal system of the Lichchhavi period.
6. Write a brief essay on the Nepalese law during the period from 2007 to 2017 B.S.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
  - a. Muluki Ain of 1910 B.S.
  - b. Succession
  - c. Contract
  - d. Marriage
  - e. Legal contribution of Ram Shah

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### 6. Major Legal System (501), 2058

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Times : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define legal system and explain the comparative approach to legal studies.
2. What do you understand by ancient Roman law?
3. Discuss the judicial organization of France.
4. Define legal profession & explain its position in German, Japan & the USA.
5. How the common law was evolved & developed in England? Discuss its influences in other countries.
6. What are the main school of Muslim laws? Discuss briefly with reference to marriage.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
  - a. Source of civil law system
  - b. Law in terms of economic analysis
  - c. Role of case law in civil & common law
  - d. Praetors edict Structure of American law

## Major Legal System (501), 2059

Times : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What are the interrelations between Legal Systems and Major Legal Systems? Discuss.
2. Roman Law is the backbone of civil law. Do you agree? How and in what way Roman Law has influenced other countries? Explain.
3. Point out the main similarities and dissimilarities between English Law and Law of Romano-Germanic Family.
4. Define and compare that legal profession of the USA and the Japan.
5. Discuss briefly the ordinary and administrative court system under French Law.
6. The law of Religious Family has undergone a great change today. Do you agree? Discuss this in reference to Muslim Law.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. Socialist Law
  - b. Chinese Law
  - c. Equity, Statute and Precedent in Common Law
  - d. Response Prudential
  - e. German Law

## Major Legal System (501), 2060

Times : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt any FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define indigenous and received law and explain their role in the functioning of a legal system.
2. Discuss briefly the divisions of Roman Law and their relevance in present Nepal.
3. Explain the concept of socialist family of law and its future.
4. What are the main features of Anglo-American legal system? Discuss.
5. State the concept of law of Religious Family and explain the law of marriage in Islamic Law.
6. Explain the jurisdiction of courts in Japan.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
  - a. French Legal Profession
  - b. Codification