

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

L.L.B SECOND YEAR

1. Public International Law (304), 2057

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

1. Write an essay on the origin and importance of international law in modern times.
2. State briefly the subjects of international law.
3. Enumerate different theories regarding Recognition State the effects of recognition and non-recognition in brief.
4. Write an essay on the Meantime jurisdiction of a state.
5. What do you mean by treaties? Substantiate your answer on the basis of the verdict given by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
6. Define war-mes out line international attempts to punish war-munals.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following.
 - a. Mare labarum
 - b. Succession of state
 - c. Embargo.
 - d. Contraband
 - e. Neutrality

Public International Law (304), 2058

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

1. "International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence" Discuss in brief.
2. When two states cannot agree on amicable means of settlement of their disputes what other means of settlement do you suggest? Describe such means with reasons.
3. A treaty between two U.N. member states has been concluded, but it has not been registered in U.N. Secretariat. In a dispute between these two states which is being heard by the International Court of Justice, one of the states, presents its arguments relying on the provisions of such treaty. Can it do so according to the Articles of the UNO? Give your reasons.

4. Discuss the privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents with special reference to Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.
5. Briefly explain the main effect of outbreak of war and armed conflict.
6. Discuss the meaning, Function and types of Asylum in the International law in brief.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Extradition
 - b. Custom
 - c. Double nationality
 - d. Succession
 - e. Prisoners of war

Public International Law (304), 2059

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

1. Discuss the various sources of International law in brief. Name the source of International law which is regarded as soft law.
2. Define nationality and discuss the importance and function of it in modern times.
3. Give a suitable meaning of Extradition. Shed light on the extractable offences and procedure and on the basis of Indo-Nepal Treaty on the subject.
4. What do you mean by Treaty? Assess the obligation of Nepal under the law and practice of the treaty towards International community.
5. Define an act of aggression. Critically examine the UN provisions with regard to the collective Security.
6. State the rights and duties of a prisoner's war under the Geneva Convention of August 1, 1949 and its protocol.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Monism
 - b. De-jure recognition
 - c. Transit rights of Land-locked countries
 - d. Peace zone
 - e. Blockade

Public International Law (304), 2060

Time : 3 hrs.
Full Marks : 100

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

1. Define International Law and discuss its importance in modern time.
2. Define war and war-crimes. Outline International attempts to punish war-criminals.
3. Give the salient features of the League of Nations.
4. Give a suitable definition of recognition.
5. Enumerate the rights and obligations of state succession.
6. Why International treaties have been considered to be one of the main sources of International law? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following
 - a. Municipal law
 - b. Right to Asylum
 - c. Consular Immunities
 - d. Aggression
 - e. Neutrality

Public International Law (304), 2061

Time : 3 hrs.
Full Marks : 100

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

1. In modern International Law, Treaties have been considered as the most important source of International Law. Discuss.
2. State briefly the meaning and forms of recognition of a state. Do you think that recognition is one of the essential conditions of statehood? Give your answer with suitable examples.
3. "The modern system of International Law is a product of only the last four hundred years." Discuss with reasonable points.
4. Describe the legal grounds for extradition. An Indian citizen committed a crime in Indian Territory and entered in to the territory of Nepal. In this case what is the responsibility of Nepal? Give your legal opinion.
5. Briefly examine the laws of war, as prescribed in the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907.
6. Define Humanitarian and discuss the valid grounds for Humanitarian Intervention.

7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
- Sovereignty
 - Obligation of Asylum
 - Treatment of aliens
 - Ratification
 - Arbitration

Public International Law (304), 2062

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

- Discuss the nature and scope of International Institutions in modern International law.
- Briefly examine the law of war as prescribed by the conventions of 1899 and 1907. Discuss the legality of nuclear.
- Discuss the main contributions of Grotius in the field of law of Nations and its relevancy in the modern international law.
- Write an essay on Recognition. State the effect of recognition and non-recognition.
- Compare and contrast between League of Nations and United Nations Organization and the roles they played for maintaining international peace and security.
- Explain the meaning of Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities with special reference to Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations 1961.
- Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - Insurgency
 - Humanitarian Intervention
 - State succession
 - Pacta Sunt Servanda
 - Prisoners of war

Public International Law (304), 2063

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

- According to Holland "International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence." Give your argument with the help of the opinions of some international law scholars on it.

2. Examine the purposes and principles of the United Nations Organization Economic and Social Council.
3. Define Nationality and discuss the modes of acquiring and losing Nationality.
4. In modern International law. Discuss.
5. Define the nature and meaning of Recognition. Distinguish between Defacto and de-jure Recognition.
6. Distinguish between Privileges and Immunities of diplomatic agents with special reference to then Vienna Convention of diplomatic relation, 1961.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Rebus sic Stantibus
 - b. Veto
 - c. Embargo
 - d. Collective security
 - e. Extradition

Public International Law (304), 2064

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 including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Critically examine the role of Treaty in International Law. Some writers of International Law are of the opinion that binding force of Treaty depends on good faith. Give your arguments.
2. Give the salient features of the League of Nations and the role it played in the maintenance of international peace and security.
3. Trace out the legal grounds for Extradition. An Indian citizen committed a crime in Indian Territory and he entered into the Territory of Nepal. In this case what is the responsibility of Nepal? Give your legal opinion.
4. Discuss the constitutions of the Hindus and the Romans in the development of International Law.
5. Examine the nature and scope of the concept of Peace Zone.
6. Classical International Law has always asserted that states are the only subject of International Law, but recent development has included even International Institutions and Individuals as its subjects. Give your arguments.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - (a) Mediation

- (b) Security Council
- (c) Prisoners of War
- (d) The Trusteeship Council
- (e) Monroe Doctrine

Public International Law (304), 2065

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

1. Critically analyze the achievements of United Nations General Assembly in the maintenance of International Peace and Security.
2. Briefly examine the laws of war, as prescribed by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. discuss the legality of nuclear warfare.
3. What do you mean by the concept of collective security? Explain with reference to United Nations Charter.
4. In modern International Law, treaties have been considered as the most important sources of international law. Discuss in brief.
5. Describe the legal ground for extradition. Suppose an Indian citizen committed a crime in Indian territory and he entered into the territory of Nepal. In this case what is the responsibility of Nepal? Give your legal opinion with reference to Nepal-India Extradition Treaty.
6. Define the meaning of Intervention. Discuss different grounds for intervention giving suitable examples.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Monroe Doctrine
 - b. Asylum
 - c. Diplomatic Immunities
 - d. State Sovereignty
 - e. Arbitration

Public International Law (304), 2066

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

1. Make a distinction between International Law and Municipal Law. Define the customary rules of international law in practice.
2. Write an essay on recognition. Enumerate its importance and state the effects of recognition and non-recognition.

3. Briefly examine the humanitarian intervention. Do you consider that humanitarian intervention is a good excuse on the part of intervening state?
4. What do you mean by treaty? How is a treaty concluded and terminated? Discuss with some examples.
5. Discuss the nature and scope of nationality. Explain the various modes of acquiring and losing nationality.
6. Write an essay on the meaning, function and basis of ex-tradition. Examine the Nepalese practice on the subject on the basis of its Extradition Act (2045) and treaty obligations.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Blockade
 - b. Veto
 - c. Custom
 - d. Privilege
 - e. International disputes

Public International Law (422), 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 including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define international law and discuss its various sources in brief.
2. Define nationality. State the various modes of acquiring and losing nationality.
3. What do you mean by state responsibility? Do you think that a sovereign state is free to treat aliens the way it likes to treat or there is a norm for the treatment of aliens? Examine.
4. Define Extradition. Discuss the various norms to regulate extradition.
5. Write an essay on the organs and functions of WTO in brief.
6. Make a distinction between Diplomatic and Consular Immunities in brief.
7. Define treaty. How is a treaty-ratified? Who can terminate treaty and how? Discuss.
8. Discuss the various modes of settlement of International Disputes.
9. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Mere liberum
 - b. Grotius
 - c. Recognition
 - d. MNC
 - e. Aggression

Public International Law (422), 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 including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by International Law? Discuss the importance of international law in present day context.
2. Discuss the subjects of International Law in brief.
3. What do you mean by nationality? Discuss importance and functions of nationality in brief.
4. Write an essay on New International Economic Order in brief.
5. Define treaty. How is a treaty concluded and terminated? Discuss.
6. Discuss briefly various forms of settlement of International Disputes.
7. Define war and discuss attempts for an outlawry of war as an instrument of national policy.
8. What do you mean international humanitarian law? Discuss various sources of IHL in brief.
9. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Hugo Grotius
 - b. Prize court
 - c. Extradition
 - d. Asylum
 - e. Self-defence

Public International Law (422), 2069

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 including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Give a suitable definition of International Law and shed light on the importance of the study of international law in present world scenario.
2. Shed light on the relation between International Law and Municipal Law in brief.
3. Outline the various sources of international law in brief.
4. Define nationality. Discuss the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

5. Write an essay on asylum.
6. What do you mean by exhaustion of local remedies rule ? Discuss.
7. Define treaty and discuss its rules of interpretation in brief.
8. Define neutrality. State rights and duties of a neutral country in brief.
9. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
 - a. Cannon shot rule
 - b. Hugo Grotius
 - c. Effect of non-recognition
 - d. War crimes
 - e. Consular immunities

Public International Law (422) 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 including Question No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define International Law and shed light on the origin and importance of international law in brief.
2. Discuss the various subjects of international law in a nutshell.
3. What do you mean by recognition ? Discuss effects of recognition and non-recognition in short.
4. Furnish a suitable definition of Extradition and examine the basis of extradition as developed by International Law vis-à-vis Nepal Extradition Ordinance, 2069.
5. Write an essay on state responsibility in brief.
6. Define Treaty. How is a treaty concluded and terminated? Discuss.
7. Define neutrality. Make a comparison between neutrality and non-alignment.
8. Discuss various methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes in brief.
9. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
 - a. Hugo Grotius
 - b. Pacta servanda
 - c. Asylum
 - d. Prize court
 - e. War

2. Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2060

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

1. What is the research proposal? Enumerate the contents of research proposal.
2. Define legal research. Discuss about the scope and importance of legal research.
3. What is Questionnaire? Clearly explain the difference between questionnaire and schedule.
4. What are the canons of historical research? Examine the role of historical research approach in the field of legal research.
5. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Literature review
 - b. Research design
 - c. Presentation of data
 - d. Style of writing
 - e. Bibliography

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2061

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

1. Define Legal research and discuss the scope of legal research.
2. Historical research approach is the way of studying present problems with the exploration of the historical. Supply your answer justifying this statement.
3. What is the questionnaire? Show differences between questionnaire and schedule.
4. What do you mean by presentation of data? Discuss the purposes and ways of presentation of data.
5. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Legal education
 - b. Pure research
 - c. Criteria of a research problem
 - d. Literature review
 - e. Interview guide

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2062

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

1. Doctrinal research is also termed as 'arm-chair' research. Prove this on the basis of method applicable for doctrinal research.
2. What is research proposal? Discuss about the contents of research proposal. 3. "One almost interprets the data as on analyses." Shed light on this statement with discussion about data analysis and interpretation.
4. What is the biography? Mention the types and rules of bibliography.
5. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Research Design
 - b. Legal Writing
 - c. Observation
 - d. Restricted Random Sampling
 - e. Presentation of Data

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2063

Time : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

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

1. Give the meaning of legal writing and discuss about the various forms of legal writing.
2. Explain the survey as a tool of research and discuss its importance.
3. What do you mean by sampling? Enumerate the various types of sampling.
4. What is research report? Discuss the format of research report with suitable examples.
5. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Research problem
 - b. Arm-chair research
 - c. Historical criticism
 - d. Interview schedule
 - e. Bibliography

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2064

Time : 1.5 hrs.
Full Marks : 50

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.
Attempt any THREE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define research and discuss various stages of research.
2. Discuss the notion, characteristics and importance of non-doctrinal research approach.
3. What is interview? Shed light on the role of interview in the field of legal research.
4. Give the meaning of research report and discuss about the format of a research report.
5. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Propositions
 - b. Library method
 - c. Avoided questions
 - d. Participant observation
 - e. Generalization

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2065

Time : 1.5 hrs.
Full Marks : 50

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The questions are of equal value.
Attempt any THREE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define research and differentiate between social and legal research.
2. Among the different approaches to legal research, which one you find most useful? Give your answers with logic.
3. Discuss questionnaire as the tool of research and mention its importance in the field of legal research.
4. What is data analysis? What are the methods of data analysis?
5. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Empirical research
 - b. Research topic
 - c. Qualities of a good questionnaire
 - d. Data processing
 - d. Bibliography and references

Methods of Legal Writing & Legal Research (404), 2066

Time : 1.5 hrs.
Full Marks : 50

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

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

1. Define legal research and show its relationship with legal writing.
2. What is research problem? What are the factors affecting problem selection? Discuss.
3. Enumerate the different methods of collecting data. Which one is the most suitable for conducting legal research?
4. Discuss the meaning and format of legal research report.
5. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - a. Applied v. pure research
 - b. Analytical research approach
 - c. Criteria of a good questionnaire

Methods of Legal Research & Writing (424), 2067

Time : 1.5 hrs.
Full Marks : 50

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

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

1. Define legal research. What are the importance of legal research and writing in legal study? Explain.
2. What are the tools of research? Is questionnaire method most appropriate for conducting legal research? Explain.
3. What are the techniques for data analysis and interpretation in legal research? Explain.
4. What is research proposal? What are the essential factors of a perfect research proposal? Explain.
5. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - a. Comparative research approach
 - b. Formulation of research problem
 - c. Survey
 - d. Sampling
 - e. Plagiarism

Methods of Legal Research & Writing (424), 2068

Time : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

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

1. Define research and legal research. Explain the importance of legal research in legal writing.
2. Define interview. Discuss briefly interview as the important tools of data collection.
3. Define research problem. Discuss about the criteria of a research problem and the factors affecting problem selection.
4. Define doctrinal and non-doctrinal approach to legal research. Do you think doctrinal method is more used in the field of legal research? Discuss.
5. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Primary and secondary data
 - b. Research proposal
 - c. Research report
 - d. Scaling
 - e. Rules of citation

Methods of Legal Research & Writing (424), 2069

Time : 1½ hrs.

Full Marks: 50

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

The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any Three questions including Question No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by research and legal research? Explain the importance of legal research in the field of legal study.
2. What do you mean by research method? compare between doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods.
3. What is research report? What are the rules of foot-note and bibliography? Explain.
4. Explain interview as the tool of research and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
5. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
 - a. Historical research approach
 - b. Rules of citation

- c. Legal writing
- d. Replicate
- e. Stratified random sampling

Methods of Legal Research & Writing (424), 2071

Time : 1½ hrs.

Full Marks: 50

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

The questions are of equal value.

Attempt any Three questions including Question No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Discuss meaning, types and scope of legal research.
2. What is research problem? Discuss criteria and factors affecting problem selection.
3. Clearly explain the difference between collection of data through questionnaire and schedules.
4. What is data collection? Deal with analysis and interpretation of data.
5. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
 - a. Forms of legal writing
 - b. Non-doctrinal research approach
 - c. Observation
 - d. Scaling techniques
 - e. Selected bibliography

Methods of Legal Research & Writing (424), 2072

Time : 1½ hrs.

Full Marks: 50

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

Attempt any Three questions.

1. "Research is concerned with fact finding, analysis and evaluation." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.
2. Explain the meaning and significance of a research design.
3. Enumerate the different tools of collecting data. Which one do you find most suitable for conducting research? Give your answer with suitable reasons.

4. Describe the layout of a research report, covering all relevant points.
5. Write short notes on any Three of the followings:
 - a. Research hypothesis
 - b. Analytical research approach
 - c. Measurement in research
 - d. Statistics in research
 - e. Research methods and research methodology

Question Bank Nepal

3. Law of Property (403), 2057

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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. Discuss right in "repropria" How is the different from right in "realiena"? Explain briefly.
2. Is a Nepalese woman empowered to get property rights equal to the man after their father's death? State briefly with reference to Nepalese laws relating to inheritance.
3. What are the traditional land tenure systems in Nepal? Do you see any relevancy of teaching such subjects in the LLB course? Give your opinion clearly.
4. The Government plans to establish a college for the students only from downtrodden people and decides to take the land at Bhaktapur giving the owner reasonable compensation. Is it possible to the government to do so? Do you see any remedy guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal? Explain briefly.
5. Discuss about will? Do you think that the will system is more suitable to the Nepalese society than the partition system? Explain critically.
6. What is patent? How is it different from the trade-mark? Is there any remedy provided by the Nepalese law to the aggrieved party.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Guthi and trust system
 - b. Jagir land tenure system
 - c. Manachamal
 - d. Lease
 - e. Copyright

Law of Property (403), 2058

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

Attempt any five question including. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. What are the basic differences between fundamental rights and legal rights? Explain with the provisions of Nepal's too.

2. What do you mean by copy right? Whether a writer of a book is guaranty by the law to protect his right from copying his books by author. Explain.
3. Discuss about will system in Nepal. Whether the will system will appropriate for Nepal instead of partition. Discuss in the right of emerging demands on women's property rights in Nepal.
4. What is the justification of reacting the land Reform Act? 2021? Is there any importance of this Act as it does not make the guaranty of tenancy right after amendment is made? critically examine the subject.
5. Whether the property earned by the person personally with is skill and knowledge is partitioned according to Nepalese law. Explain about Shiamasadan (women's property) in this respect.
6. State the fact and decision of the case of Kancha Ratna Tuladhar ct. at vs. Maya Devi Tuladhar 2043/915 decided by the Supreme court of Nepal. And critically examine the decision.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Trademarks
 - b. Guthi
 - c. Kipat
 - d. Divorce
 - e. Jagir

Law of Property (403), 2059

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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 including Q. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. Whether a property right is a fundamental right or a legal right in Nepal. Explain with reference to Nepalese law.
2. What do you mean by partition? Is a father bound to divide the property so long as he is providing fooding and other facilities to his wife and the son and daughter? Discuss with the reference of relevant laws.
3. What are the traditional land tenure system in Nepal? Explain any two important traditional land system in brief.
4. What do you mean by intellectual property? Is there any remedy available to the party whose intellectual right has been encroached? Explain in brief.

5. What are the procedures of divorce made by the Nepalese law? Mention the grounds for divorce by man in brief and analyses the provision critically.
6. Mention the "ratio" and the facts of the case of Shanti Devi Thapa vs Jagat Kumari ct.al (Ne.Ka.Pa. 2035/133) decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Patent
 - b. Goodwill
 - c. Jagir

Law of Property (403), 2060

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

1. What do you mean by property law? Is property right an absolute right? Discuss mentioning the provision of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047.
2. What is right in "re-alien"? How is different from right in "reporia"? Discuss.
3. What are the important modes of acquiring property in Nepal? Discuss with reference to Nepalese law.
4. What changes have been brought in the rights of landowner and the tenant by the recent amendment in the reform Act, 2001? Critically analyze the change of the said act in brief.
5. What remedies are available to a person whose land has been encroached by his neighbor? Explain and discuss the subject mentioning the provisions of the Nepalese law.
6. Mention the facts and "ratio" of the case of SIV Gautam et.al. vs. Toyenath Pandey (Ne. Ka. Pa. 2054/345) decided by the supreme court to Nepal. Analysis the decision critically.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Partition
 - b. Guthi
 - c. Kuthi
 - d. Birta
 - e. Alimony

Law of Property (403), 2061

Times : 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 including Q. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. What do you mean by property law? Is property right an absolute right? Discuss Mentioning the provision of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047.
2. What is right in "re-aliena"? How is it different from right in "repropria"? Discuss.
3. What are the important modes of acquiring property in Nepal? Discuss with reference to Nepalese law.
4. What changes have been brought in the right of land owner and the tenant by the recent amendment in the Land Reform Act, 2021? Critically analyse the changes of the said act in brief.
5. What remedies are available to a person whose land has been encroached by his neighbour? Explain and discuss the subject mentioning the provisions of the Nepalese law.
6. Mention the facts and "ratio" of the case of SIV Gautam ET. Al.vs. Toyanath Pandey (Ne. Ka. Pa. 2054/345) decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal. Analyse the decision critically.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Partition
 - b. Guthi
 - c. Kipat
 - d. Birta
 - e. Alimony

Law of Property (403), 2062

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

1. What do you mean by immovable property? Give a brief account of the various legal modes of acquisition and process of transfer of improvable property in Nepal.
2. Give a brief legal analysis of the existing land redistribution system of Nepal.
3. What do you mean by inheritance under the existing family law of Nepal? examine the right of a daughter in matter of inheritance in Nepal.

4. Examine the legal co-relationship between land survey and land revenue highlighting the propose and provisions of the relevant laws.
5. Give an introduction of intellectual property law. Identify the various kinds of intellectually being in issue in Nepal.
6. Comment on ratio enunciated by the Supreme Court on Pitamber Bhusl etc. Krishna Raj Updhaya case, by giving a short account of fact, issue and law involved in it.
7. Write short notes on any 3 of the following:
 - a. Dharma lop
 - b. Dharma putra
 - c. Dan Bakash
 - d. Dristibndhak
 - e. Divorcee's rights

Law of Property (403), 2063

Times : 1.5 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

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

Attempt any five question including Q. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. Examine the land ceiling and land redistribution provision of lands Act, 1964 in the context of Article 17 of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990.
2. Comment on the intellectual property rights that are available under the prevailing Nepalese law.
3. Examine the land tenancy provision of the existing law in the light of Sanukaji V. Tilak Bahadur case.
4. Discuss the existing legal procedures of redemption of land (Jagga Nikhanna) held by a creditor (Sahu) and a new purchaser.
5. Discuss the legal process of succession of JIUEENEE of a father who died a year ago and the mother died just three months ago. The living members of the deceased are married son, one married son, one unmarried son, one unmarried daughter and a widow daughter-in-law. All of them are separate after partition of coparcenaries (ancestral/joint family) property.
6. Show the legal differences of GUTHI (trusts) established under the GUTHI KO MAHAL of Muluki Ain and the Guthi Samsthan Act 2033.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Right in rem and right in personam
 - b. Lease and servitude.

- b. Right of divorce.....ex-husband's property
- d. Land survey
- e. Rights of patentee.

Law of Property (403), 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. Give the meaning of the term property. And also explain the importance of the intellectual property rights in the context of Nepal.
2. What do you mean by legal rights? Differentiate between legal rights and constitutional rights in the context of property rights.
3. Trace out the facts of the case of the TIRTHAMNA SAKYA vs. JAMUNA DEVI DAKYA (NKP, 2044) and analyses the ratio of the case decided by the Supreme Court of Nepal.
4. What do you mean by communal land ownership (Kipat)? Do you think such system is relevant in the present context of Nepal?
5. What is a patent? How a person can acquire the rights over such patent Explain with Nepalese laws and theory in brief.
6. What are the features of the Land Act, 2021? Explain and analyses some important change brought out by the recent amendments in the Act.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. JAGIR System
 - b. GUTHI
 - c. SERVITUDE
 - d. COPYRIGHT
 - e. UKHADA

Law of Property (403), 2065

Times : 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 including Q. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. What is an intellectual property? How intellectual property rights are acquired and terminated? Explain in brief.
2. What do you mean by partition system? What are the major changes brought out in this system by the Nepalese Law? Explain.

3. Highlight the ratio of the case of Pitambar Bhusal v. Krishnaraj Uppadhyaya (N.K.P. 2038) and analysis the fact of the case in brief.
4. What is Birta system? Discuss the merits and demerits of this system in brief.
5. What are the significance of the Land Measurement Act, 2019 of Nepal? What would be the difficulties faced by the owner of the land in the absence of such law? Explain.
6. What are the traditional land tenure system of Nepal? Explain in brief.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. RAIKAR System
 - b. JAGIR System
 - c. TRADEMARKS
 - d. RIGHT IN REALIENA
 - e. GUTHI System

Law of Property (403), 2066

Times : 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 including Q. No. 1 which is Compulsory.

1. What do you mean by property? Explain various kinds of property in brief.
2. How does a person acquire property? Explain. Discuss various modes of transfer of property.
3. Do you think the property rights are protected and guaranteed by the Constitution of Nepal? Explain with the decisions of the Supreme Court of Nepal especially in the light of SANUKAJI V. TILAK BAHADUR case.
4. What is difference between APUTALI (Inheritance) and AMSA BANDA (Partition)? Explain with the decision of the Supreme Court of Nepal.
5. What are the procedures to divide the property between landowner and a tenant? How far the system has been successful in resolving the disputes between them?
6. What do you mean by UKHADA? Do you think any relevancy to have such law in the present context?
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Right in repropia
 - b. Divorce

- c. JIUNI
- d. Patent
- e. Goodwill

Law of Property (423), 2067

Times : 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 do you mean by 'Intellectual Property Right'? How is this right distinct from other rights? Explain.
2. What are the different modes of transfer of property under the Nepali Property Law? Discuss.
3. Discuss in brief the chief characteristics of Nepal Trust Act, 2064.
4. What are the legal provisions against land encroachment under the Chapter 'JAGGA MICHNEKO' of the National Code (Muluki Ain)? Discuss.
5. What is the Ratio decidendi of the case, Narendra Bikram Thapa v. Guthi Corporation Head Office? Discuss with the facts of the case.
6. Explain the term property and differentiate it with the concept of ownership.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Women's Right to Partition
 - b. Legal provisions on Charity and Gift (Dan Bakashko)
 - c. Inheritance
 - d. Chief characteristics of Land Acquisition Act
 - e. Guthi

Law of Property (423), 2068

Times : 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. Explain the meaning and concept of 'property' and discuss its various kinds.
2. What are the different modes of acquiring property in Nepal? Discuss.

3. What is intellectual property? What are its different kinds? Discuss.
4. What are the legal provisions relating to the construction of a house under the chapter 'GHAR BAMAUNeko' of the National Code (Muluki Ain)? Explain.
5. Discuss the main objectives of the existing Land Measurement Act. If a person fails to register her/his property in time of survey what is the remedy available to her/him under the existing law of Nepal? Discuss.
6. What is the Ratio decidendi of the case, Mithilesh Kumar Singh v. Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister et.al? Discuss it by highlighting the facts of the case.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Ownership
 - b. Legal provisions on Adoption
 - c. Divorce
 - d. Constitutional provisions on Right to Property
 - e. Birta system

Law of Property (423), 2069

Times : 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 are the various 'theories of property'? Discuss.
2. How is the 'right to property' distinct from other legal rights? How is it safeguarded by the constitutional provisions? Discuss.
3. What is Partition? Do you think that the Property Right to Partition is equally guaranteed to the women and men in Nepal? Explain it with reference to the existing provisions of the relevant Nepali law.
4. Discuss the Rights and Obligations of a person relating to 'intellectual property' in Nepal.
5. What are the legal provisions relating to land cultivation under the chapter 'JAGGA AWAD GARNEKO' of the National Code (Muluki Ain) of Nepal? Discuss.
6. What is the Ratio decidendi of the case, Padm Bahadur Bhandari et al v. Nepal Govt. et al? Discuss it by highlighting the facts of the case.
7. Write short notes on any Three of the following:
 - a. Patent
 - b. Jagir

- c. Kalyandhan
- d. Goodwill
- e. Rakam

Law of Property (423), 2071

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

Attempt any Five questions.

1. What do you mean by property? How is the concept of property different from the concept of ownership? Discuss.
2. What is the constitutional position of the right of property in Nepal? Discuss.
3. What are the legal provisions relating to partition under chapter 'Partition' Act of the National Code (Muluki Ain)? Discuss. Also mention the amendments that have taken place in the recent years.
4. What are the legal grounds for Adoption? Discuss with special reference to changes contemplated by Gender Equality Act, 2063.
5. What do you mean by Birta System? Discuss the chief characteristics of Birta Eradication Act, 2016.
6. Highlight the ratio of the case Loknatha Upadhyaya v. Devimaya et. al NKP 2062. Analyze the facts of the case in brief.
7. Write short notes on three of the followings:
 - a. Guthi system
 - b. Patent
 - c. Divorce
 - d. Charity and Gift
 - e. Women's property

Property Law (423), 2072

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

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

Attempt any Five questions.

1. What is the meaning of property in your opinion? Discuss the significance of right to property under the framework of constitutional guaranteed right.

2. Define the term 'partition' and discuss the recent major changes relating to it brought by the Nepalese law.
3. What are the different modes of acquisition and transfer of property in Nepal? Explain.
4. What do you mean by Adoption? Discuss the procedure of adoption of a Nepalese child by a foreign national under the chapter of Adoption of 'Muluki Ain'.
5. Define 'Striansa Dhan' (Women's property). What are its various kinds? Discuss the changes brought under the chapter 'Striansa Dhan ko' of Muluki Ain.
6. Explain the facts and ratio of the case Padma Bahadur Bhandari v. Nepal Govt. et al (NKP 2063).
7. Write short notes on any Three of the following:
 - a. Dan Bakash
 - b. Divorce
 - c. Trademark
 - d. Dristi bandhak
 - e. Encroachment of land

4. Criminal Law (401), 2060

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. Define Crime. Explain and illustrate Actus Reus as an element of crime.
2. Define the liability of aiders and abettors of the crime. Classify the various abettors relevant in criminal laws.
3. State the conditions in which liabilities arise in homicide by provocation. How does it differ from self defense?
4. Explain with illustration the liability of persons dealing with stolen property.
5. Define the offence of rape. State the various liabilities relating to rape.
6. Write facts and judgment given in *Bhuvane Basnet Chettri vs. HMG.* also comment the judgment.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Ignorance of law is no excuse
 - b. Conspiracy
 - c. Necessity
 - d. Forgery of documents
 - e. Crime of strict liability

Criminal Law (401), 2061

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, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.

1. Define Crime. Explain, and illustrate Actus Reus as an element of crime.
2. Define the liability of aiders and abettors of the crime. Classify the various abettors relevant in criminal law.
3. State the conditions in which liabilities arise in homicide by provocation, How does it differ from self defence?
4. Explain with illustration the liability of persons dealing with stolen property.

5. Define the offence of rape. State the various liabilities relating to rape.
6. Write facts and judgment given in *Bhuvane Basnet Chettri vs. HMG*. Also comment on the judgment.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Ignorance of law is no excuse
 - b. Conspiracy
 - c. Necessity
 - d. Forgery of documents
 - e. Crime of strict liability

Criminal Law (401), 2062

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. Sketch briefly the historical development of criminal law in Nepal. Discuss the role of the Supreme Court in the evolution of Nepalese criminal law.
2. Define Mens Rea. How does intention differ with motive? Explain.
3. What do you mean by Parties to the crime? Differentiate principal offender with secondary offender. How does Nepalese criminal law classify the parties to the crime? Explain.
4. What essential elements constitute the offence of theft? 'A' sees a golden ring belonging to 'B' lying on a table in 'B' house. He does not take the ring immediately for fear of being caught but hides it under a mattress with an intention of taking it later. Has 'A' committed the offence of theft? Explain with reasons.
5. Define intentional homicide? Differentiate between intentional homicide and provocation homicide.
6. What do you mean by Forgery of documents? How do you differ forgery of documents with fraud (Jalsaji)? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the followings:
 - a. Vicarious liability
 - b. Omission
 - c. Insanity
 - d. Crime dies with the criminal
 - e. Suicide-pact

Criminal Law (401), 2063

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 jurisdiction of criminal law? Distinguish between territorial jurisdiction and extra-territorial jurisdiction. Discuss the main principle laid down By the Supreme Court in the case of HMG vs. Rameswor Rawat Bari and others.
2. Define Actus Reus. "No Actus Reus no crime." Do you agree with it? Discuss.
3. 'A' intending to kill his wife 'W', gave her a poisoned apple which she left on the table and she went to receive a telephone call. Meanwhile, their son 'C' came in, picked up, and ate the apple. 'A' who was standing nearby, got quite upset by the sudden turn of events but kept quite due to fear of being exposed of his evil designs to kill 'W'. 'C' died of poisoning and 'A' is being tried for C's killing. How will you argue the case for prosecution? Discuss.
4. Define Theft. How does Nepalese law classify the offence of theft? Discuss.
5. Write briefly the facts and principle laid down by the Supreme Court of Nepali in HMG vs. Bal Manjari Acharya and other case.
6. What do you mean by prevocational homicide? How do you differ prevocational homicide from intentional homicide? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Strict liability
 - b. Extradition
 - c. Principle of double jeopardy
 - d. Corruption
 - e. Necessity

Criminal Law (401), 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.

1. What do you mean by Jurisdiction of Criminal Law? Distinguish between territorial jurisdiction and extra-territorial jurisdiction.

2. Define Actus Reus. Explain and illustrate Actus Reus as an element of crime.
3. State the condition in which liabilities arise in homicide by provocation. How does it differ from accidental homicide?
4. Explain with illustration the liability of person dealing with stolen property.
5. Define the offence of rape. Distinguish the offence of rape with incest.
6. Write facts and judgment given in HMG vs. Bal Manjan Acharya and other also comment the judgment.
7. Write notes on any THREE of the following:
 - a. Principle of double jeopardy
 - b. Trafficking of human being
 - c. Necessity
 - d. Forgery of documents
 - e. Corruption
 - f. Recklessness

Criminal Law (401), 2065

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 Criminal Law? Discuss briefly the nature of modern criminal law.
2. Define criminal conspiracy. How does criminal conspiracy differ from attempt of a crime? Explain clearly.
3. State the different stages of crime and explain each stage of crime with suitable illustration.
4. Write briefly the facts and principle laid down by the supreme court of Nepal in the case of Government of Nepal (HMG) vs. Bal Manjari Bhandari.
5. What do you mean by theft? How many kinds of theft do you know? "A" took from goldsmith a golden ring for showing it to his wife but failed to return it and retained it with himself. Has "A" committed any offence? Explain with reasons.
6. What essential elements constitute the offence of rape? Differentiate between general rape and marital rape.
7. Write short notes on any THREE:
 - a. Relative liability

- b. Omission
- c. Provocational homicide
- d. Abortion
- e. Self-defence
- f. Trafficking of human being
- g. Transferred Malice

Criminal Law (401), 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. Write briefly the historical development of criminal law in Nepal. Discuss the role played by the Muluki Ain, 2020 in evolution of Modern Nepalese Criminal Law.
2. What do you mean by Actus Rens? What essential elements constitute Actus Rens? Explain the basic features of "Act" and "Omission".
3. How does constitute the offence of provocational homicide in Nepal? Differentiate provocational homicide with intentional homicide in accordance with Nepalese law.
4. What essential elements constitute of offence of theft? 'A' sees a golden ring belonging to 'B' laying on a table in 'B' s house. He does not take the ring immediately for fear of being caught but hides it under a pillow with the intention of taking it later. Has 'A' committed the offence of theft? Explain with reasons.
5. What do you mean by Parties to a crime? Explain liability of principal offender in Nepalese criminal laws.
6. What do you mean by forgery of documents? How you differentiate forgery with fraud (Jalsaji)? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any THREE.
 - a. Vicarious liability
 - b. State of affairs
 - c. Infancy
 - d. Corruption
 - e. Crime does with the criminal
 - f. Suicide-pact