

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 5101; **Course Title:** Research Methodology

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. Analyse the ethical considerations in research methodology and elaborate their relevance to personal interview techniques.	12.5
2. Examine the commonly used methods of data collection in scientific research and evaluate which is most effective in the present context.	12.5
3. Discuss the process of formulating a hypothesis in legal research and analyse how it facilitates the research process.	12.5

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. What do you understand by 'Socio-Legal Research'? Discuss its significance in understanding the gap between 'law in books' and 'law in action.' Provide two examples of how social factors can influence legal outcomes.	12.5
2. Suppose you are tasked to study the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 in a specific rural area. Which one between Doctrinal or Socio-Legal approach would you choose to conduct this study? Justify your choice of approach, and outline the data collection tools you would employ.	12.5
3. Imagine you are a legal consultant for the Law Commission of Bangladesh. Prepare a framework for evaluating a proposed amendment to cyber security laws. In preparing the framework, discuss how you would use 'doctrinal analysis' to determine its constitutionality, and 'socio-legal research' to predict its practical impact on freedom of speech.	12.5

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Law Discipline

LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 5103; **Course Title:** Criminology

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. Explain Id, Ego, and Super-Ego. Assess how these elements of mind can influence a person in the commission and non-commission of any crime. Explain how Pain and Pleasure theory of Classical School differs from Freud's concepts of Id, Ego and Super-Ego in understanding criminal responsibility.	12.5
2. a. "Criminals are made not born." - Discuss this statement by contrasting Biological and Sociological theories of crime.	8
b. Assess the social and economic impact of crime in developing countries.	4.5
3. Critically evaluate the major theories of punishment. "No single theory of punishment is sufficient to explain the objectives of criminal justice"- Formulate your argument on the above-mentioned statement.	12.5

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a. Critically analyse the causes and characteristics of organised crime.	6
b. Assess the social consequences of drug-based crime in contemporary society.	6.5
2. Do you find the prisons of Bangladesh as a center for correction? Give your opinion. Discuss how the prisons system of Bangladesh should be reformed.	12.5
3. a. Critically assess the impact of counter terrorism measures on human rights.	6
b. Analyse the challenges of balancing collective national security and individual liberty in contemporary states.	6.5

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LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 5109; Course Title: Private International Law

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a. Describe the origin and development of Private International Law. Discuss its defining characteristics, theoretical basis, and the three principal questions it seeks to resolve.	7.5
b. Explain the English theory of domicile and distinguish between 'domicile' and 'nationality' as connecting factors in Private International Law.	5
2. a. Analyse the rules governing the formal and essential validity of marriage in Private International Law. How do English courts approach the recognition of polygamous marriages contracted in jurisdictions where such marriages are lawful?	7.5
b. A man domiciled in Bangladesh contracts a polygamous marriage in Saudi Arabia, valid under Saudi law. His first wife, also domiciled in Bangladesh, asserts her matrimonial rights before a court in England. Advise on the applicable Private International Law principles.	5
3. a. Critically evaluate the Foreign Court Theory of 'Renvoi'.	5
b. Can the Foreign Court Theory solve the problems of Renvoi? Justify your answer with reference to decided cases.	7.5

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a. Outline the differences between action <i>in rem</i> and action <i>in personam</i> considering the principles of jurisdiction under Private International Law.	4
b. Apply the principles of common law and equity to determine the extent of jurisdiction of the English courts to foreign immovable properties with relevant case examples.	8.5
2. a. Critically examine the approach of English courts to the problem of classification. Cite case law.	6
b. Discover how far the doctrine of ' <i>lex fori</i> ' meets the problem.	6.5
3. a. Examine the conflict of laws rules governing the validity of a 'bill of exchange' in Private International Law.	5
b. Critically analyse the theories of classification, with particular reference to the problem of incidental questions and the approach of courts in resolving classificatory conflicts.	7.5

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LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 5113; Course Title: International Humanitarian Law

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a) Define International Humanitarian Law.	3
b) Discuss the classification of armed conflicts.	4
c) How does the law distinguish between international and non-international armed conflicts?	5.5
2. a) Evaluate the principles of <i>hors de combat</i> .	5
b) Elucidate the permitted methods and means of warfare, and explain the legal restrictions imposed on weapons and the conduct of hostilities.	7.5
3. a) Define the term Prisoners of War (PoW).	2.5
b) Analyze the protections afforded to PoW under the Third Geneva Convention.	5
c) Examine the challenges in the enforcement of the protection of PoW in non-international armed conflicts.	5

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. Examine the legal basis and jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunals established after World War II. Evaluate their contributions to the development of international criminal law. Illustrate the major challenges faced by those tribunals.	12.5
2. a) "Military necessity is not a license for unlimited destruction." -Discuss this statement with reference to the basic principles of International Humanitarian Law.	6
b) Explain the relationship between military necessity and humanity. Are these principles complementary or contradictory?	6.5
3. a) Discuss the protection of civilians with reference to attacks on civilians and direct participation in hostilities.	6
b) Explain the role of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the implementation and promotion of International Humanitarian Law, and the challenges faced by them during armed conflicts.	6.5

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 5115; **Course Title:** International Laws on Refugees, Migrants and Stateless Persons

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. "The 1951 Refugee Convention's definition under Article 1A(2) fails to adequately protect displaced persons in the modern world." Do you agree? Justify your answer by discussing:	
a. The "well-founded fear" test -is it too difficult for claimants to satisfy?	4
b. Are the five Convention grounds (race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, and political opinion) broad enough to cover modern persecution such as gender-based violence and threats from non-State actors?	5
c. Do the cessation clauses (Article 1C) risk ending protection too soon for vulnerable refugees?	3.5
2. Fatima is a 28-year-old woman from a rural province in Country X. Her husband, a local police officer, subjected her to years of severe physical violence and psychological abuse. When Fatima attempted to seek help from the local authorities, she was turned away because the officers considered it a "private family matter." Fearing for her life, she fled to a neighboring country and applied for refugee status. The host State's immigration authority rejected her application, arguing that: (i) domestic violence does not constitute "persecution" under the 1951 Convention; (ii) her suffering was caused by a private individual, not the State; and (iii) she does not belong to any identifiable "Particular Social Group."	
a. Assess whether Fatima's experience meets the persecution threshold under the 1951 Convention, referring to relevant case law and principles.	4
b. Evaluate the argument that a non-State actor (her husband) cannot be an agent of persecution. Apply the two-step analysis required under international refugee law.	4
c. Determine whether Fatima belongs to a Particular Social Group (PSG), using both the protected characteristics test and the social perception test.	4.5
3. a. Evaluate the status of the principle of non-refoulement as a rule of customary international law.	6.5
b. Compare the definitions of refugee under the 1951 Refugee Convention, the OAU Convention, and the Cartagena Declaration.	6

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions		Marks
1.	a. Compare the legal concepts of nationality and citizenship.	5
	b. Analyze the political dynamics of the refugee crisis, contrasting the geopolitical approaches of the Global North with those of the Global South.	7.5
2.	a. Evaluate the effectiveness of the 1954 Convention in protecting the rights and defining the status of stateless persons.	5
	b. Examine Bangladesh's legal and humanitarian obligations toward the refugee populations currently residing within its borders.	7.5
3.	a. Investigate the historical and current legal status of the Bihari community residing in Bangladesh.	7.5
	b. Evaluate the role and judicial reasoning of the Supreme Courts of Bangladesh and Pakistan in extending rights to the Bihari community and the impact of those decisions on resolving their statelessness.	5

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LLM First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0031 28 MCJ 5151; **Course Title:** Interpersonal and Group Communication

Credit: 4.00

Full Marks: 50

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a. Define group communication. Write down the nature of group communication with examples.	6
b. Define organizational communication. Write down the nature of organizational communication with examples.	6.5
2. Explain how the Social Penetration Theory (SPT) helps build interpersonal relationships with examples.	12.5
3. Describe conflict management. Depict the conflict resolution strategies in a romantic relationship with examples.	12.5

Section B

There are 3 questions in this section. Answer any 2 questions.

Questions	Marks
1. a. What is Self-interpersonal interaction? Write down the differences between interpersonal communication and self-interpersonal interaction.	6
b. Illustrate the aspects of self-interpersonal interaction with example.	6.5
2. a. Discuss the role of group leader in ensuring effective communication within a group.	6
b. Describe the communication network and flow in an organization.	6.5
3. Describe the role of communication in organizational behavior. Write down the types and barriers of communication in organizational behavior.	12.5