



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3201	Course Title: Penal Laws of Bangladesh		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Outline the differences between mens rea and actus rea as elements of a criminal offense. Using a suitable example, explain how both elements must be present simultaneously for criminal liability to arise.	4
	b. Karim, a construction worker, was lawfully demolishing a wall in Dhaka. His supervisor warned him to erect a safety barrier before resuming work, but Karim ignored the warning. While swinging a sledgehammer, a piece of concrete flew off and struck Rahim, a passing pedestrian, causing him grievous hurt. Can Karim claim the defense of accident under the Penal Code 1860? Apply relevant provision to the facts.	6
2.	a. Discuss the circumstances under which Culpable Homicide is not considered Murder under the exceptions to Section 300. Support your answer with relevant case laws or illustrations.	5
	b. A, knowing that B is suffering from a heart disease, intentionally frightens him. B dies due to heart failure. i. What offence, if any, has A committed under the Penal Code? ii. Give legal reasoning and refer to appropriate sections and illustrations.	5
3.	a. Compare between criminal conspiracy under s.120A of the Penal Code 1860 and a mere agreement between two persons. In your answer, demonstrate the role of the 'overt act' requirement and why it matters for liability.	4
	b. Rafi, a university lecturer, publishes an article stating: "The current government has betrayed the people and must be removed by any means necessary. Citizens should rise up and refuse to obey its laws." The government charges him with sedition under the Penal Code 1860. Rafi argues that his article is merely lawful political criticism. Has Rafi committed the crime of sedition? Develop your argument in light of relevant provisions.	6
4.	Critically evaluate whether the current definition of rape under the relevant law requires reform. If you believe reform is necessary, justify specific changes you would propose.	10

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. State the essential elements of criminal breach of trust under the Penal Code 1860 and apply them to the following problem: Alam, a cashier at a company, was entrusted with collecting payments from customers and depositing them in the company's bank account. Over six months, Alam collected Tk. 5,00,000 but deposited only Tk. 3,00,000, keeping the remainder for his personal use. Discuss his criminal liability.	5
	b. Critically examine the element of consent in the offense of theft under s. 378 of the Penal Code 1860.	5
2.	a. Can an attempt to commit an offence, be punished, if the offence is not completed? Examine with reference to relevant sections of the Penal Code.	5
	b. A threatens B with physical harm unless B signs over his property. B signs under duress. Advise on the criminal liability of A under the Penal Code, 1860.	5
3.	a. X, a clerk, dishonestly takes BDT. 10,000 from his employer's account without permission and uses it for personal purposes. Discuss the offence has been committed in the above-mentioned situation.	5
	b. Distinguish between criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property.	5
4.	a. Explain the offenses to be tried under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958.	4
	b. Summarize the trial procedure to be followed by the court of Special judge.	6



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3203	Course Title: Land Laws of Bangladesh		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. "The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 is a landmark legislation in the history of land reform in Bangladesh." Discuss.	5
	b. Explain how the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 abolished the <i>Zamindari</i> system. What were its legal and social consequences?	5
2.	a. Define pre-emption under the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act.	3
	b. Mr. A sells his land to Mr. B without informing his preemptor, Mr. C. Mr. C files a suit claiming his preemption right. Analyze the legal issues involved, the possible defenses of Mr. B, and the potential judicial outcome under current Bangladeshi law.	7
3.	a. Compare and contrast among CS, SA, RS and BS <i>khatiyans</i> .	3
	b. X has been possessing a land for 30 years, but the RS khatiyani records the land in Y's name. X claims that the entry is wrong. Discuss the evidentiary value of the khatiyani and the possible remedy for X.	3.5
	c. R purchased land in 1995 but did not mutate his name. In the latest survey, the land is recorded in the name of the previous owner. Can R claim ownership? Discuss.	3.5
4.	a. Critically examine the ceiling on land-holding provisions under the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 and assess their impact on the equitable distribution of agricultural land in Bangladesh.	5
	b. Evaluate the role and statutory powers of Revenue Officers in land administration in Bangladesh. Are the existing powers adequate for effective land governance? Justify your opinion.	5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Define "non-agricultural tenant" and "non-agricultural land" under the Non-Agricultural Tenant Act? Discuss the manner of use of non-agricultural land.	5
	b. Analyze the rights and obligations of a non-agricultural tenant. How do these rights protect tenants against arbitrary eviction?	5
2.	a. Explain the classification of non-agricultural tenants under the Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949. What are the legal consequences of such classification?	5
	b. Explain the circumstances under which a non-agricultural tenant may be ejected from his holding. Discuss with reference to relevant statutory provisions.	5
3.	Evaluate the legal protection afforded to sharecroppers (bargadars) under the Land Reform Ordinance 1984 of Bangladesh. How effectively do the provisions on non-eviction and security of tenure protect the rights of bargadars in practice? Support your answer with relevant legal provisions and examples.	10
4.	Write down short notes on: i. Vested property ii. Abandoned property iii. Khas Land	3.5+3. 5.+3



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3205	Course Title: Law of Civil Procedure II		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Explain the various modes of execution of a decree under the CPC.	5
	b. Summarize the legal provisions concerning any two of the followings: i. Execution against immovable property ii. Attachment of a decree iii. Application for execution	2.5x2=5
2.	a. Analyse the powers and conditions under which a civil court may issue a warrant of arrest.	5
	b. Specify the legal grounds under which an attachment before judgment may be granted.	5
3.	Explain the statement - "The Code of Civil Procedure does not invalidate the inherent power of the civil court". Support your explanation with relevant legal provisions and case laws.	10
4.	a. Assess the concept, scope, and limitations of granting an order of injunction by a court of competent jurisdiction.	5
	b. "A contractor is performing development work on a public-private property." - Determine whether a court should grant an injunction against this contractor, justifying your legal reasoning.	5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Analyse the general powers of an appellate court as outlined in the CPC.	7
	b. Differentiate between the scope of an appeal and the scope of a review under the Code of Civil Procedure.	3
2.	a. Describe the concept of revision under the CPC.	7
	b. Compare between the revisional powers of a District Judge and the revisional powers of the High Court.	3
3.	a. Discuss the legal consequences of the death of a plaintiff or defendant during the pendency of a civil suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.	5
	b. Explain the doctrine of abatement of suits under CPC. When does abatement occur, and what are its effects?	5
4.	a. Define the term 'interpleader suit' and discuss the conditions that must be satisfied for a plaintiff to validly institute such a suit.	7
	b. "A tenant receives a legal notice from a third party claiming to be the true owner of the rented premises, demanding that the rent be paid to them instead of the current landlord." - Determine whether the tenant can file an interpleader suit against their landlord and the third party, justifying your answer with relevant legal provisions.	3



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3207	Course Title: Law of Evidence		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Explain different types of evidence recognized by law with suitable illustrations. b. Critically examine the importance and functions of the law of evidence in the administration of justice.	5 5
2.	a. Discuss the admissibility of statements made by unavailable persons and statements made under special circumstances. b. During a riot, an injured victim tells a doctor that Y set fire to the building. The victim later dies. Give your opinion about the evidentiary value of the statement.	7 3
3.	a. What do you mean by a dying declaration? b. Outline the provisions regarding statements made by persons who cannot be called as witnesses, mentioning how such statements are treated in a court of law.	2 8
4.	a. Explain the relevancy of character evidence under the Evidence Act in both civil and criminal proceedings. b. Discuss the doctrine of judicial notice with reference to the facts of which the Court must take judicial notice under the relevant provision of the law.	5 5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Evaluate different presumptions regarding the genuineness of documents, including certified copies, official records, and public documents, under the Evidence Act, 1872.	10
2.	a. Analyze how the burden of proof shifts from one party to another during judicial proceedings. b. Compare the standards of proof in civil and criminal proceedings.	7 3
3.	a. State the essential elements of estoppel mentioning relevant illustrations. b. Discuss the limitations of the doctrine of estoppel.	5 5
4.	a. Discuss the significance of digital evidence in the justice system of Bangladesh. b. In a criminal trial before a Cyber Tribunal in Bangladesh, the prosecution seeks to admit a Facebook messenger conversation screenshot and a CCTV footage clip as evidence against the accused. As the presiding judge, what conditions would you require to be satisfied before admitting these as evidence? Discuss with reference to applicable law.	5 5



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3209		Course Title: Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid	

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Examine the principal structural limitations of conventional litigation in Bangladesh and analyse how Alternative Dispute Resolution responds to each of these deficiencies.	10
2.	Analyse the cultural dimensions of negotiation in Bangladesh and evaluate the extent to which cultural competence operates as a determinant of success in negotiation as an ADR technique.	10
3.	Discuss <i>Salish</i> as an indigenous form of dispute resolution in rural Bangladesh and analyse its compatibility with constitutional safeguards of due process, fair hearing, and protection against gender-based discrimination.	10
4.	a. Compare the compounding of offences under section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 with plea bargaining as practised in Anglo-American jurisdictions.	5
	b. Discuss the role of non-governmental organisations in promoting grassroots ADR in Bangladesh.	5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Mention three major barriers faced by indigent persons in obtaining legal services.	3
	b. Discuss Legal Aid as a constitutional and human rights obligation for ensuring equal access to justice.	7
2.	a. State three important functions of the National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO).	3
	b. Critically analyze the effectiveness of the Bangladesh Legal Aid Services Act, 2000 in providing justice for disadvantaged people.	7
3.	a. Suggest three outreach activities that law clinics may conduct for marginalized communities.	3
	b. Elaborate the role of Clinical Legal Education in developing professional ethics and social responsibility among law students.	7
4.	a. Define the "Means Test" applied for determining eligibility for legal aid.	3
	b. Justify the necessity of state-funded legal aid schemes for maintaining the Rule of Law and protecting fundamental rights.	7



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 0421 28 Law 3211		Course Title: Constitutional Law of UK USA and India	

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Analyse the doctrines of collective and individual ministerial responsibility, and explain how these conventions secure the accountability of the Cabinet to Parliament in the United Kingdom.	10
2.	a. What are the three key rules of parliamentary sovereignty as defined by constitutional theorist A.V. Dicey?	5
	b. According to the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Miller v. California</i> , 413 U.S. 15 (1973) what is the three-part test used to define constitutionally unprotected obscenity?	5
3.	Compare the operation of judicial review in the United Kingdom and the United States, and evaluate which model offers stronger protection of individual liberties against executive and legislative overreach.	10
4.	Discuss the constitutional mechanisms for holding the President of the United States accountable, with particular reference to impeachment, judicial review of executive orders, and congressional oversight.	10

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Analyse the constitutional mechanisms governing the distribution of legislative and executive powers between the Union and the States in India, and assess whether these provisions tilt the Indian federation towards centralization.	10
2.	Examine the constitutional status of the Directive Principles of State Policy under Part IV of the Constitution of India, and discuss how they have informed legislative and judicial decision-making despite being non-justiciable.	10
3.	Analyze how the "Basic Structure Doctrine" established by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark <i>Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461</i> case limits the Parliament's amending power.	10
4.	Evaluate the expansion of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India through judicial interpretation, with reference to <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248</i> and subsequent jurisprudence.	10



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 04213201	Course Title: Criminal Laws of Bangladesh		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Outline the differences between mens rea and actus rea as elements of a criminal offense. Using a suitable example, explain how both elements must be present simultaneously for criminal liability to arise.	4
	b. Karim, a construction worker, was lawfully demolishing a wall in Dhaka. His supervisor warned him to erect a safety barrier before resuming work, but Karim ignored the warning. While swinging a sledgehammer, a piece of concrete flew off and struck Rahim, a passing pedestrian, causing him grievous hurt. Can Karim claim the defense of accident under the Penal Code 1860? Apply relevant provision to the facts.	6
2.	a. Compare between criminal conspiracy under section 120A of the Penal Code 1860 and a mere agreement between two persons. In your answer, demonstrate the role of the 'overt act' requirement and why it matters for liability.	4
	b. Rafi, a university lecturer, publishes an article stating: " <i>The current government has betrayed the people and must be removed by any means necessary. Citizens should rise up and refuse to obey its laws.</i> " The government charges him with sedition under the Penal Code 1860. Rafi argues that his article is merely lawful political criticism. Has Rafi committed the crime of sedition? develop your argument in light of relevant provisions.	6
3.	Discuss the circumstances under which Culpable Homicide is not considered Murder under the exceptions to Section 300. Support your answer with relevant case laws and illustrations.	10
4.	a. "Every house-trespass is criminal trespass, but not every criminal trespass amounts to house-trespass." — Evaluate the correctness of this statement by distinguishing the essential ingredients of sections 441 and 442 of the Penal Code, 1860.	4
	b. Salim, a journalist, publishes a true report exposing that Dr. Alam, a retired food safety inspector, had certified adulterated oil as safe in exchange for a bribe. However, Salim's sole motive was to settle a personal grudge against Dr. Alam. Dr. Alam files a complaint under section 499 of the Penal Code, 1860. Is Salim protected under Exception 1 to section 499? Examine the facts in light of the law and decide.	6

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1	Analyze the penal offences relating to smuggling, hoarding, black-market dealings, and adulteration as provided under the Special Powers Act, 1974.	10
2.	a. Define rape. Explain the legal provisions relating to rape causing death under the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000. b. A 15-year-old girl is forcibly subject to sexual intercourse against her will. Discuss the legal consequences under the Act.	5 5
3.	Summarize the trial procedure to be followed by the court of Special judge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958. Outline the procedure of appeal, revision and transfer of cases.	10
4.	Explain the appointment procedure and jurisdiction of the special judge, including the offenses to be tried by him under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958.	10



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 04213203		Course Title: Land Laws of Bangladesh	

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. "The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 is a landmark legislation in the history of land reform in Bangladesh." Discuss.	5
	b. Explain how the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 abolished the Zamindari system. What were its legal and social consequences?	5
2.	a. "Khatian is evidence of possession, not conclusive proof of title." Explain.	5
	b. "Pre-emption is a weak but a statutory right." Discuss the statement under the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950.	5
3.	a. Compare and contrast CS, SA, RS and BS khatiyans.	3
	b. X has been possessing a land for 30 years, but the RS khatian records the land in Y's name. X claims that the entry is wrong. Discuss the evidentiary value of the khatian and the possible remedy for X.	3.5
	c. R purchased land in 1995 but did not mutate his name. In the latest survey, the land is recorded in the name of the previous owner. Can R claim ownership? Discuss.	3.5
4.	a. Examine the legal restrictions imposed on the transfer of land by Adivashi (indigenous) peoples in Bangladesh. How effective are these restrictions in safeguarding indigenous land rights?	5
	b. Propose a legislative framework that would better protect the land rights of indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and other regions of Bangladesh.	5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Define "non-agricultural tenant" and "non-agricultural land." Explain the essential elements required to establish a non-agricultural tenancy.	5
	b. Analyze the rights and obligations of a non-agricultural tenant. How do these rights protect tenants against arbitrary eviction?	5
2.	a. Explain the circumstances under which a non-agricultural tenant may be ejected from his holding. Discuss with reference to relevant statutory provisions.	5
	b. Critically analyze the remedies available to a non-agricultural tenant in case of illegal dispossession.	5
3.	a. Who can claim pre-emption under the Non-Agricultural Act? Illustrate the power of the co-sharer or the immediate landlord of the transferor to purchase.	5
	b. Who is a Sharecropper? Discuss the Sharecropper's right to purchase and cultivation. How does the Sharecropper's Contract terminate?	5
4.	Design a comprehensive reform model for the equitable distribution of khas land in Bangladesh. Your model should address the challenges of illegal occupation, administrative inefficiency, and exclusion of the landless rural poor from the distribution process.	10



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 04213205		Course Title: Law of Civil Procedure	

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Compare the scope and limitations of <i>res judicata</i> and <i>res sub judice</i> .	7
	b. Evaluate the effectiveness of Section 11 as a tool for preventing multiplicity of suits.	3
2.	a. Analyse the powers and conditions under which a civil court may issue a warrant of arrest.	5
	b. Specify the legal grounds under which an attachment before judgment may be granted.	5
3.	a. Discuss the essential contents of a plaint.	6
	b. Can a defendant raise a new ground of defense in the written statement that was not mentioned before? Explain briefly.	4
4.	Define "decree" under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908? Define "order" and explain how a decree is different from an order. Also explain the difference between a preliminary decree and a final decree with simple examples.	2+4+4

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	a. Define the term appeal. How does it differ from revision?	7
	b. Analyse the statement: "There is no appeal against consent decree."	3
2.	"The Code of Civil Procedure does not invalidate the inherent power of the civil court". Analyse the statement and support your answer with relevant legal provisions and case laws.	10
3.	Rahim files a suit against Karim. Karim does not appear in court on the date of hearing. The court passes an ex-parte decree against Karim.	5
	a. Define ex-parte decree and explain the remedies available to Karim to set aside such decree under the Code of Civil Procedure.	
	b. Analyze the legal effect of an <i>ex-parte</i> decree and the court's power to set is aside under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	5
4.	a. Analyze the circumstances under which review of a judgment may be sought.	7
	b. Define judgment and decree under the CPC. How do they differ from order?	3



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 04213207	Course Title: Law of Evidence		

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	How can a fact be relevant with evidential value? Elucidate, with suitable illustrations, the relevancy of facts showing the existence of state of mind, intention, knowledge or good faith and the circumstances under which facts not otherwise relevant become relevant under the Evidence Act, 1872.	2+8
2.	Define confession. Discuss the provisions relating to the admissibility and relevancy of confessions under the Evidence Act.	2+8
3.	Define 'expert' under the Evidence Act. Discuss the relevance of expert opinion and explain the different kinds of opinions of third persons that are admissible in evidence as per the said Act.	2+8
4.	Discuss the admissibility of statements made by unavailable persons and statements made under special circumstances. Mention relevant case references where necessary.	10

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	What is a leading question? Are leading questions generally permitted in examination-in-chief? Discuss circumstances in which leading questions may or may not be permitted.	2+3+5
2.	Discuss the methods of proving the contents of documents under the law of evidence. During litigation, the original document is lost. One party seeks to prove its contents through oral accounts given by a person who had read the document. Discuss the admissibility of such an evidence.	7+3
3.	Examine the law relating to competency and privileges of witnesses under the Evidence Act, 1872, with special reference to professional communications and privileged communications.	10
4.	State the barriers on the way to admissibility of digital evidence in Bangladesh. Provide few realistic recommendations to overcome the barriers.	5+5



Khulna University

Question of Term Final Examination

School: Law	Discipline: Law	Program: LL.B. (Hons.)	
Year: Third	Term: Second	Examination Year: 2026	Session: 2024-25
Course Code: 04213209		Course Title: Laws Relating to Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid	

Part A

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Mention three important areas where Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms are more effective than litigation. Analyze the disadvantages of traditional litigation and explain the importance of ADR as an effective substitute to the formal court system.	10
2.	Analyse the cultural dimensions of negotiation in Bangladesh and evaluate the extent to which cultural competence operates as a determinant of success in negotiation as an ADR technique.	10
3.	Discuss Salish as an indigenous form of dispute resolution in rural Bangladesh and analyse its compatibility with constitutional safeguards of due process, fair hearing, and protection against gender-based discrimination.	10
4.	a. Compare the compounding of offences under section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 with plea bargaining as practised in Anglo-American jurisdictions.	5
	b. Discuss the role of non-governmental organisations in promoting grassroots ADR in Bangladesh	5

Part B

There are 04 questions in this section. Answer any 03 questions.

Question No.	Question Description	Marks
1.	Discuss the concept of legal aid as a fundamental human right and explain its connection to the broader principle of access to justice, with reference to relevant constitutional and international instruments.	10
2.	Identify three barriers faced by legal aid institutions in Bangladesh. Assess the Bangladesh Legal Aid Services Act, 2000 and analyze the major challenges in implementing legal aid programs effectively.	10
3.	State three benefits of Clinical Legal Education for law students. Evaluate the role of Law Students and Clinical Legal Education in promoting the legal aid movement and delivering justice to disadvantaged people.	10
4.	Suggest three new devices or methods that may improve legal aid services in Bangladesh. Compare the importance of Legal Aid for indigent persons with its broader role in the administration of justice and legal reform.	10