

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LL.B. (Hons.) Second Year First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 2101; Course Title: Family Laws of Hindus and Roman Law

Credit: 3.00

Full Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	a. Classify the primary and secondary sources of Hindu law. Compare how <i>Shruti</i> and <i>Smriti</i> differ in their authority and application under Hindu personal law.	4
	b. In the event of a conflict between a written text (<i>Smriti</i>) and a well-established local custom, which should prevail and why? Illustrate with relevant case law or examples.	6
2.	a. Identify the properties which can be disposed of as gifts under the provisions of Hindu law.	5
	b. A gifts a piece of land to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back the land in case B dies before A. After some days, B dies but A is still alive. Can A take back the land? Justify your answer with relevant provisions.	5
3.	a. Outline the different kinds of 'Will' recognized under Hindu law. Discuss the essential requirements for a valid 'Will'.	5
	b. Define <i>Stridhana</i> . Enumerate the different types of property that constitute <i>Stridhana</i> under both the <i>Mitakshara</i> and <i>Dayabhaga</i> schools, and explain a Hindu wife's powers of alienation over such property.	5
4.	a. Explain the concept of 'schools' under Hindu law. Determine the principal differences between <i>Mitakshara</i> and <i>Dayabhaga</i> schools with respect to the devolution of property rights.	5
	b. A Hindu family originally governed by the <i>Mitakshara</i> school migrates and settles permanently in a region traditionally governed by the <i>Dayabhaga</i> school. Analyze whether and how their school of law changes. What are the legal consequences of such migration on their existing property rights and inheritance disputes?	5

Section B		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	a. Define the terms 'Religious Efficacy' and ' <i>Spes successionis</i> '.	4
	b. Illustrate the principles of reversion. Classify the rights of a reversioner during the lifetime of a limited owner.	6

2.	a. 'Inheritance never in abeyance' — interpret this statement with relevant provisions of Hindu law.	5
	b. Kalicharan, a separated Hindu, dies leaving a brother Nilcharan, and nephew Modhucharan, being the son of a predeceased brother Laxmicharan. On Kalicharan's death, Modhucharan claims half the estate alleging that had his father Laxmicharan been alive, he would have taken one-half and that he (Modhucharan) is entitled to that half as representing his father. Do you think his claim is justified? Apply relevant legal reasoning.	5
3.	Kuraram Bhattacharya, a Hindu male governed by the <i>Dayabhaga</i> school, dies intestate, survived by his widow, two sons, one daughter, and a grandson through a predeceased son.	5
	a. Who among the above heirs will succeed to Kuraram's property and in what order of preference under the <i>Dayabhaga</i> school? Will the daughter and grandson be entitled to any share? Explain.	
	b. Distribute Kuraram's estate among the entitled heirs showing the share of each. Would the grandson inherit by representation under the <i>Dayabhaga</i> school?	5
4.	a. Distinguish between <i>Matrimonium Justum</i> and <i>Matrimonium Non-Justum</i> .	3
	b. List the modes of acquiring citizenship under Roman law. Examine the methods by which slaves could obtain freedom.	7

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LL.B. (Hons.) Second Year First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0421 28 Law 2103; **Course Title:** Equity, Trust and Specific Relief

Credit: 3.00

Full Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	a. Discuss the origin and growth of Equity within the English common law system. Why did the need for an equitable jurisdiction arise?	6
	b. Outline the current equitable jurisdiction of Bangladeshi courts and the application of equitable principles.	4
2.	a. Analyze the maxim "Equity looks to the intent rather than the form." How does this maxim operate differently from strict common law interpretation?	5
	b. Rahim sells a piece of land to Karim with a clause stating that if Karim fails to pay the final installment by a specific date, the contract is void and previous payments are forfeit. Karim misses the deadline by one day due to a bank error. Apply the relevant maxim of equity to determine if Karim can still enforce the contract.	5
3.	Examine the relationship between law and equity and differentiate between equitable and legal estates.	10
4.	a. Explain the nature and scope of equitable remedies. Under what circumstances will a court grant an injunction rather than damages?	5
	b. A chemical factory is discharging toxic waste into a river, severely affecting the livelihood of local fishermen. Formulate an argument for granting an interlocutory injunction against the factory, discussing the principles a court will consider.	5

Section B		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	a. Define 'Trust'. Distinguish between an express trust and a constructive trust.	4
	b. Examine the requisite certainties for the valid creation of an express trust under Bangladeshi law.	6
2.	a. Discuss the primary duties of a trustee regarding the investment of trust property.	4

	b. A trustee, without authorization, invests trust funds in a highly volatile start-up company, which subsequently goes bankrupt. Analyze the liabilities of the trustee and the remedies available to the beneficiaries.	6
3.	a. Under what conditions will a court order specific performance of a contract under the Specific Relief Act?	5
	b. Evaluate the rationale behind the rule that contracts for personal service are generally not specifically enforceable.	5
4.	a. X and Y enter into a written contract for the sale of a house. Due to a mutual mistake, the contract lists the wrong property address. Determine the appropriate remedy available to the parties under the law relating to specific relief.	5
	b. Construct a hypothetical scenario where a court would be justified in ordering the cancellation of an instrument rather than its rectification.	5

KHULNA UNIVERSITY

Law Discipline

LL.B. (Hons.) Second Year First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0542 28 Stat 2151; Course Title: Introduction to Statistics

Credit: 3.00

Full Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A				
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.				
	Questions			Marks
1.	a) “Statistics can help better understand legal data.” Justify the statement.			3
	b) For a district civil court, the compensation given for different car accidents is given as (in lakh BDT): 2.5, 3.0, 2.0, 4.5, 3.5, 2.8, 3.2, 2.7, 3.1, and 18. i) Find the mean, median and mode and comment on your findings. ii) Identify the best measures of central tendency in the given situation. Give reason to support your answer.			5
	c) Calculate standard deviation for the data given in 1(b); explain its significance.			2
2.	a) Explain correlation analysis in the context of two legal phenomena and consider hypothetical values of correlation coefficient for those variables as $r=0$ or 0.75 or -0.35 and interpret.			5
	b) From 6 senior judges, a 3-member inquiry committee is to be formed. Find the total possible committees that can be formed.			2
	c) Establish the relationship between median, percentile and quartile.			3
3.	a) A forensic lab test for a drug is 95% accurate. In a given population, 2% of people actually use the drug. If a person tests positive, find the probability that they are actually a drug user. (Use Bayes’ Theorem.)			3
	b) Explain the characteristics of Poisson distribution.			3
	c) In a district court, 40% of cases are criminal cases, 30% end in conviction, and 18% are criminal cases ending in conviction. Find the probability that a case is criminal given that it ended in conviction.			4
4.	a) Explain conditional probability and joint probability with suitable examples from your field.			2
	b) Write down the steps involved in a statistical hypothesis testing by clearly defining all of its components.			5
	c) Considering the following data, use appropriate test and check whether the jury selection board is biased for ethnicity.			3
Group		Selected	Not Selected	Total
Minority		10	40	50
Majority		30	20	50

Section B																			
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.																			
	Questions	Marks																	
1.	a) Discuss the fundamental differences between t-test and z-test.	2																	
	b) The following data represent the number of months taken to reach a final settlement in 9 similar commercial cases using three different legal pathways. Use a One-Way ANOVA to determine if there is a significant difference in the efficiency of these methods. Given that, $F_{0.05,2,6} = 5.14$ <table><tr><td>Mediation</td><td>Arbitration</td><td>Litigation</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>11</td></tr></table>	Mediation	Arbitration	Litigation	5	7	9	6	8	10	5	7	11	5					
	Mediation	Arbitration	Litigation																
5	7	9																	
6	8	10																	
5	7	11																	
c) Discuss the major advantages, disadvantages and usage of meta-analysis in the legal field.	3																		
2.	a) Define odds ratio (OR). Explain how it differs from relative risk, and discuss its significance in legal research with an example.	4																	
	b) A legal researcher studies whether having a prior criminal record is associated with the likelihood of being denied bail in court. Interpret his findings i) case I: OR= 1, ii) case II: OR=3.5, and iii) case III: OR=0.4	3																	
	c) A legal researcher examines 10 compensation cases with sample mean = 5.8 lakh, standard deviation = 1 lakh. But the govt. documents claim mean compensation is 5 lakh takas. Test government's claim at 5% level of significance (Given that, $t_{9, 0.05} = 1.833$)	3																	
3.	a) A legal researcher fitted the regression model $\hat{y} = 5 + 2x_1 - 0.5x_2$, where Y= prison sentence (months), x_1 = number of prior convictions, and x_2 =years of legal experience of the defense lawyer. Interpret the regression coefficients. Find the average prison sentence for a person having 2 prior convictions and 5 years experienced lawyer.	6																	
	b) Discuss principles of ordinary least square method with their assumptions. Outline the steps of hypothesis testing in regression analysis for a given model, $y = a + bx + e$.	4																	
4.	a) What is the Mantel-Haenszel method?	2																	
	b) Mention its importance in legal policy analysis.	2																	
	c) The following data examine whether legal aid reduces conviction rates after controlling for income level: Stratum-1 (Low Income) <table><tr><td></td><td>Convicted</td><td>Not Convicted</td></tr><tr><td>Legal Aid</td><td>20</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>No Aid</td><td>40</td><td>60</td></tr></table> Stratum-2 (High Income) <table><tr><td></td><td>Convicted</td><td>Not Convicted</td></tr><tr><td>Legal Aid</td><td>10</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>No Aid</td><td>20</td><td>80</td></tr></table> Compute the Mantel-Haenszel pooled odds ratio and interpret the result.		Convicted	Not Convicted	Legal Aid	20	80	No Aid	40	60		Convicted	Not Convicted	Legal Aid	10	90	No Aid	20	80
	Convicted	Not Convicted																	
Legal Aid	20	80																	
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	Convicted	Not Convicted																	
Legal Aid	10	90																	
No Aid	20	80																	

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Law Discipline

LL.B. (Hons.) Second Year First Term Final Examination 2026

Course No: 0312 28 DS 2153; **Course Title:** Principles of Political Science

Credit: 3.00

Full Marks: 60

Duration: 3 Hours

Section A		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	A developing nation is experiencing civil unrest due to weak governance and widespread violence. The government is considering two approaches: (a) implementing strict authoritarian controls to establish order, or (b) establishing democratic institutions with constitutional protections. Using Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau's social contract theories, analyze which theorist would support each approach and explain why. What are the limitations of each approach in addressing the nation's crisis?	10
2.	Suppose Khulna University proposes to make all academic decisions (curriculum, hiring of faculty, budget allocation) through direct democratic voting by all students. Using Plato's critiques of democracy, construct both an argument against this proposal and a counterargument defending democratic decision-making.	10
3.	Regarding same-sex marriage, trace how liberal and conservative ideologies would approach this issue differently, considering their respective emphases on individual rights, tradition, state role, and social change.	10
4.	Compare three countries representing different state capacities: (a) a failed state with no monopoly on violence, (b) a weak state with limited administrative capacity, and (c) an effective state with strong institutions. For each, analyze: What services can/cannot it provide? How does this affect citizen welfare? What would be required to move each state to the next level of capacity? Use concrete examples.	10

Section B		
There are 4 questions in this section. Answer any 3 questions.		
	Questions	Marks
1.	Critically evaluate the transition of the Bangladesh party system from a "Bipolar" system (1991–2008) to a "Dominant Party" system (2008–2024). What are its implications for legislative debate and political stability?	10
2.	a. Bangladesh has historically seen high female voter turnout. Analyze the factors (e.g., NGO participation, social empowerment) that drive women to the polls differently from men.	5
	b. To what extent do religious identity and pro-liberation vs. anti-liberation sentiments continue to serve as the primary psychological anchors for voters in Bangladesh?	5

3.	a. Describe the traditional roles and composition of the courts, bench, and bar within a judicial system.	6
	b. How can a state ensure judicial independence while preventing the courts from overstepping?	4
4.	A police officer encounters a teenager with a small amount of marijuana. Legal policy allows arrest or citation. The officer must exercise discretion: arrest (enforcing strict law), cite (moderate approach), or release with warning (lenient approach). Analyze: (a) What factors might influence this decision, (b) What problems arise from such discretion, (c) How does this affect equality before the law, and (d) What mechanisms could constrain discretion while preserving flexibility?	10