



‘সমানো মন্ত্র: সগিরি: সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A./BBA/B.Com. LL.B. Honours 8th Semester Examination, 2024

BANKING LAW

PAPER CODE: EC06

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any four questions from the rest

1. Explain the structure and functions of the State Bank of India? 20
2. Write a detailed note on the controls exercised by Reserve Bank of India upon Commercial Banks in India under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Substantiate your answer with the help of case laws. 20
3. (a) Define Monetary Policy and its main objectives. 5
(b) Explain the tools and instruments used in monetary policy. 8
(c) Discuss the role of Central bank in formulating and implementing monetary policy. 7
4. (a) Define Money Market. 2
(b) Enumerate the key instruments in Money Market. 12
(c) Discuss the main Participants in the Indian Money Market. 6
5. (a) What is foreign exchange? 5
(b) Analyse the role of foreign exchange markets in the global economy. 15
6. (a) Discuss the historical evolution and development of banking business in India. 15
(b) Discuss the relationship of banker with customer. 5
7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Banking Ombudsman Scheme
 - (b) Internet Banking
 - (c) Dishonour of Cheques
 - (d) NABARD
 - (e) Types of Bank Account
 - (f) Anticipated income theory.

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LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM

PAPER CODE: CC25/CC27

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any four questions from the rest

1. (a) Elucidate the objectives and significance of land reforms. 5
(b) Explain the features of the Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793. 5
(c) Discuss the various land reforms measures or land reform policies of Government of India. 10
2. Discuss the provisions relating to Pre-emption. Discuss elaborately with the help of decided cases. 20
3. Define Raiyat as defined by the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. With respect to the Rights of a Raiyat, answer the following: 4+8+8
(a) Can a Raiyat plant and grow trees on any land held by him within the ceiling area if such land is cultivated by the Bargadars?
(b) What are the various rights which a Raiyat can enjoy in respect of land? Is there any limitation to such rights?
4. (a) What is ceiling area and how it is determined? 4+8+8
(b) Is there any exemption to the rule and what will happen if land is in excess of ceiling area? Discuss with relevant case laws.
(c) What is the duty of a Raiyat owing land in excess of the ceiling area?
5. (a) What is Land Acquisition? 5+5+10
(b) What is the purpose of land acquisition?
(c) State the rehabilitation and resettlement award for affected families made by collector under The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
6. (a) Explain the mutual rights and obligation of Landlord and Tenant. 8
(b) ‘X’ is a tenant and ‘Y’ is a landlord. ‘Y’ instituted a suit of eviction against ‘X’ on the ground of default of Payment of rent for 3 months within the period of 12 Consecutive months. 4+8
(i) Decide whether Y is entitled to institute suit of eviction against ‘X’ on the abovementioned ground. (Give answer with reason)
(ii) Is there any provision under West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997 for protection of ‘X’ against such eviction? — Discuss the relevant Provision.

7. Short notes: (Any *four*)

5×4 = 20

- (a) Public Purpose
- (b) Affected family
- (c) Operation Barga
- (d) Principles of distribution of land
- (e) Provision of Appeal, Revision and Review under West Bengal Premises Tenancy Act, 1997
- (f) Deposit of Rent with Controller.

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INSURANCE LAW

PAPER CODE: CC24 / CC26

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any four questions from the rest

1. Write a detailed note on development of Insurance Laws in India? 20
2. (a) Define Marine Insurance? 10+10
(b) Critically examine the chief characteristics of Marine Insurance.
3. (a) Insurable interest is considered to be one of the essentials of the insurance contract. In the light of this statement briefly discuss the principle of insurable interest in the insurance contract and its importance. 10
(b) Explain the principle of ‘Causa Proxima’ (Proximate Cause) as a significant aspect of all insurance contracts. 10
4. (a) What do you understand by Fire Insurance? Explain in detail the nature and scope of Fire Insurance Policy. 10
(b) Write short notes on the following: 5×2 = 10
(i) Endowment Life Insurance Policy
(ii) Anticipatory whole life Insurance policy.
5. Principles of Uberrimae fide is a very basic and primary principle of insurance — justify your answer referring decided case laws on this principle applicable to life and general insurance. 20
6. (a) What do you mean by compulsory insurance? 4+8+8
(b) Why the owner of vehicle would be bound to go for compulsory insurance?
(c) Define a third party insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in the light of relevant sections.
7. Write short notes on: (any four) 5×4 = 20
(a) Function of LIC
(b) Function of IRDA
(c) Insurable Interest
(d) Indemnity
(e) Principle of utmost faith
(f) Double insurance and reinsurance.

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B.A./BBA/B.Com. LL.B. Honours 8th Semester Examination, 2024

HUMAN RIGHTS

PAPER CODE: CC23 / CC25

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No.7 and any *four* from the rest

1. Discuss the relationship between the rights enshrined under International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and rights enumerated in Part-III of the Constitution of India. Mention suitable judicial pronouncements to support your answer. 20
2. “Children are the most vulnerable section of our Society, they are exploited in various ways. Their rights should be protected physically, mentally and socially.”— In the light of this statement discuss in detail the National and International frameworks and provisions enacted to protect the rights of children. 20
3. Critically analyse the functions of National Human Rights Commission of India under the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, with the help of some illustrative cases. 20
4. Critically examine the provisions relating to protection and promotion of rights of prisoners in India. 20
5. Discuss about the general notion of Human Rights and also discuss its classifications. 20
6. What do you understand by the term ‘minorities’ in India? State various provisions regarding protection and promotion of rights of minorities in India. 20
7. Write short notes on any *four* of the following: 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Right to clean Environment
 - (b) Rights of Disabled Persons in India
 - (c) CEDAW
 - (d) Right to Privacy
 - (e) General Assembly
 - (f) Rights of older Person.

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LAW OF EVIDENCE

PAPER CODE: CC22/CC24

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer Question No. 7 and any four questions from the rest

1. (a) What do you mean by Dying Declaration? 8
(b) Discuss the essentials of a valid Dying Declaration with illustrations and case laws. 12
2. (a) Elaborately discuss the principles of Res-gestae with the help of proper case laws. 14
(b) Point out the importance of test identification parade under the evidence law. 6
3. (a) Explain how far character of a person is relevant in civil cases and criminal cases? 13
(b) Write a short note on admission? 7
4. Critically analyze and discuss the concepts of primary evidence and secondary evidence as enumerated under the Indian Evidence Act? 20
5. (a) Explain the term “Competent to testify”. State whether a lunatic is a competent witness to testify and if so, when? 15
(b) Explain whether a person who is dumb can be competent witness? 5
6. (a) Discuss the principles of “Burden of Proof”. 15
(b) ‘Birth during continuance of a valid marriage is not a conclusive proof of legitimacy’ — Explain with the help of landmark judgment in this context. 5
7. Short notes: (attempt any *four*) 5×4 = 20
 - (a) Admission and Confession
 - (b) Fact-in-issue and Relevant Fact
 - (c) May Presume, Shall Presume and conclusive proof
 - (d) Electronic Evidence: Admissibility
 - (e) Alibi
 - (f) Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus.

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