

# LAW COLLEGE DHANBAD

Instructions to prepare Assignment for Internal Examination for the students of  
Three Year LL.B. (Hons.), Semester-III (Session: 2018-21)

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Attempt questions on a page of A4 size.
3. Mention at top of each page name, roll number, paper name and semester.
4. Answer must be in handwritten.
5. Scan your work and save it in PDF format.
6. Mail your work to the email id – [lcdprojectwork@gmail.com](mailto:lcdprojectwork@gmail.com) on or before 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2020.
7. You can also post your work through registered/speed post to the college which will must reach on or before 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2020.
8. In the subject column of mail write your name, roll number and semester.

**For any clarification contact:-**

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|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
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# LAW COLLEGE DHANBAD

Assignment for the students of Three Year LL.B. (Hons.), Semester-III (Session: 2018-21)

## Professional Ethics

1. By the charter of \_\_\_\_\_ in each Presidency town – Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and Mayor's Court was established.
  - a. 1726
  - b. 1826
  - c. 1762
  - d. 1862
2. Indian Parliament enacted the Advocates Act in:-
  - a. 1951
  - b. 1961
  - c. 1969
  - d. 1916
3. Section 35 of Advocates Act deals about:-
  - a. Duties towards client
  - b. Duties towards court
  - c. Punishment for Professionals
  - d. All of above
4. In which section criminal contempt defined in the contempt of courts Act 1971:-
  - a. 2(a)
  - b. 2(b)
  - c. 2(c)
  - d. 2(d)
5. Which of the following case is related to Professional Misconduct:-
  - a. Prahlad Sharan Gupta V/s. Bar Council of India
  - b. Menka Gandhi V/s. Union of India
  - c. State of Punjab V/s. G. S. Gill
  - d. None of them
6. Advocates are the officer of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Court
  - b. Government
  - c. Client
  - d. All

7. Which Section of Advocates Act Provides Punishment to advocates for Misconduct:-
  - a. Section-25
  - b. Section-35
  - c. Section-48
  - d. Section-50
8. Which Section defines contempt of Court in Contempt of Courts Act 1971:-
  - a. Section-2(A)
  - b. Section-3(A)
  - c. Section-4(A)
  - d. Section-5(A)
9. In Indian Constitution:-
  - a. Article 226 define about court of record.
  - b. Article 32 define about Court of record.
  - c. Article 366 define about court of record.
  - d. Not define court of record.
10. Against whom writ can not issue:-
  - a. Parliament
  - b. Executive
  - c. High Court
  - d. None of them

B. Short type Questions:-

1. What do you mean by contempt of court by the Lawyers. Write the difference between Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt.
2. Write a short notes on Legal ethics or Ethics of Legal Profession.

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## Family Law-1

1. Marriage of two Hindus can be solemnized under:-
  - a. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - b. Special Marriage Act, 1954
  - c. Either (a) or (b)
  - d. Only (a) not (b)
2. Spenda relationship includes relationship by:-
  - a. Half or uterine blood
  - b. Full blood
  - c. Adoption
  - d. All the above
3. Subject of Marriage has been meticulously dealt within:-
  - a. Sruti
  - b. Suiritis
  - c. Customs
  - d. All the above
4. Overriding effect to the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have been given by:-
  - a. Section 3 of H. M. Act 1955
  - b. Section 4 of H. M. Act 1955
  - c. Section 6 of H. M. Act 1955
  - d. Section 29 of H. M. Act 1955
5. Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - a. Purely Sacramental
  - b. Purely contract
  - c. Having semblance of a sacrament as well as semblance of a contract
  - d. Either (b) or (c)
6. Hindu Marriage Act 1955 applies to:-
  - a. Hindu domiciled in India and are living in India
  - b. Hindu domiciled in India but who are living outside India
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. Only (a) and not (b)

7. The Hindu Succession Act came into force on:-
  - a. 17<sup>th</sup> March 1956
  - b. 17<sup>th</sup> June 1956
  - c. 17<sup>th</sup> September 1956
  - d. 17<sup>th</sup> December 1956
8. Section 3(c) of Hindu Succession Act defines:-
  - a. Agnate
  - b. Cognate
  - c. Full blood
  - d. Half blood
9. The general rules of succession of a Hindu male dying intestate are contained in:-
  - a. Section 7 of Hindu Succession Act 1956
  - b. Section 8 of Hindu Succession Act 1956
  - c. Section 14 of Hindu Succession Act 1956
  - d. Section 15 of Hindu Succession Act 1956
10. The Hindu succession Act 1956 extends to:-
  - a. The whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - b. The whole of India except the North Eastern states
  - c. The whole of India including the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - d. The whole of India including the north eastern states

Write short notes on the following:-

- a. Doctrine of Factum Valet.
- b. Coparcenary property.

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Assignment for the students of Three Year LL.B. (Hons.), Semester-III (Session: 2018-21)

## Transfer of Property Act

- 1.(i) The Transfer of Property Act was enacted in the year:-
  - a. 1880
  - b. 1881
  - c. 1882
  - d. 1884
- ii. The Transfer of Property Act, came into effect from:-
  - a. 17<sup>th</sup> February 1882
  - b. 25<sup>th</sup> February 1882
  - c. 17<sup>th</sup> March 1882
  - d. 1<sup>st</sup> July 1882
- iii. According to Transfer of Property Act-
  - a. Instrument means a non-testamentary instrument
  - b. Testamentary instrument
  - c. Both testamentary and non-testamentary instrument
  - d. None of the above
- iv. Under the Transfer of Property Act:-
  - a. The salary of a public officer can be transferred
  - b. the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
  - c. No such provisions is found in the Act
  - d. None of the above
- v. According to Sec.-5 of the Transfer of Property Act living person includes-
  - a. Company or association or body of individual
  - b. Individual human being only
  - c. Only important company or associations
  - d. None of the above
- vi. Under the Transfer of Property Act vested interest is defined in:-
  - a. Section-15
  - b. Section-19
  - c. Section-20
  - d. Section-21

- vii. Under the transfer of Property Act contingent interest is defined in:-
  - a. Section-18
  - b. Section-19
  - c. Section-20
  - d. Section-21
- viii. Lispendens is defined in:-
  - a. Section-50
  - b. Section-51
  - c. Section-52
  - d. Section-53
- ix. Under the Transfer of Property Act sale is defined in:-
  - a. Section-53
  - b. Section-54
  - c. Section-54-A
  - d. None of the above
- x. Which of the following is transferred in sale:-
  - a. Possession
  - b. Ownership
  - c. Right of enjoy
  - d. None of the above

2. Short Questions:-

- a. Define transfer of property
- b. Define vested interest

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Assignment for the students of Three Year LL.B. (Hons.), Semester-III (Session: 2018-21)

## Administrative Law

### A) Multiple Choice Questions:-

- 1) Who defines administrative law “as the law relating to the administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of Administrative authorities”?
  - a) Ivor Jennings
  - b) K. C. Davis
  - c) Garner
  - d) Dicey
  
- 2) Which one is not included in the meaning of “rule of law” defined by Dicey?
  - a) Supremacy of law
  - b) Equality before law
  - c) Predominance of legal spirit
  - d) Judicial review of administrative action
  
- 3) Delegated Legislation cannot be controlled by
  - a) Judiciary
  - b) Parliament
  - c) Executive
  - d) Press
  
- 4) Personal Bias means
  - a) When the person sits as a judge and one of the parties is his relative
  - b) When he holds the shares in the company which is one of the parties before him
  - c) When he wants some share in the property which is the subject matter of the dispute
  - d) When he wants to be elevated
  
- 5) Montesquieu propounded the theory of Separation of Power based on the model of
  - a) United Kingdom
  - b) United States of America
  - c) France
  - d) India



- 6) A.K. Kraipak vs Union Of India, is a landmark judgment in relation to
- a) Bias
  - b) Delegated legislation
  - c) Corporations
  - d) Rule of law
- 7) The basic concept of delegated legislation denotes delegation of \_\_\_\_\_power.
- a) judicial
  - b) executive
  - c) legislative
  - d) voting
- 8) The term ultra vires means
- a) beyond powers
  - b) within powers
  - c) misuse of powers
  - d) lack of jurisdiction
- 9) The theory of Natural Justice is based upon two maxims, one of them is “Nemo judex in causa sua” which means
- a) No one should be judge in his own cause
  - b) No man should be condemned unheard
  - c) king can do no wrong
  - d) interested person in subject matter can act as a judge
- 10) Maxim “Audi alteram partem” in the theory of natural justice does not mean
- a) notice
  - b) fair hearing
  - c) right to know evidence
  - d) compromise

B) **Short Notes:**

- 1) Delegated Legislation
- 2) Separation of powers

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## Environmental Law

1. The Wild Environment day is celebrated on:-
  - a. December-1
  - b. June-5
  - c. November-14
  - d. August-15
2. The provision for environmental protection in the constitution were made in:-
  - a. 1976
  - b. 1950
  - c. 1982
  - d. 1960
3. The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:-
  - a. Article-5A
  - b. Article-21B
  - c. Article-55
  - d. Article-48A and Article-51(A)(g)
4. The first of the Major Environmental Protection Act to be promulgated in India was:-
  - a. Water Act
  - b. Air Act
  - c. Environmental Act
  - d. Noise Pollution Rule
5. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:-
  - a. 1986
  - b. 1974
  - c. 1994
  - d. 1972
6. The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:-
  - a. 7 Chapters
  - b. 6 Chapters
  - c. 5 Chapters
  - d. 8 Chapters

7. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:-
  - a. 1986
  - b. 1974
  - c. 1994
  - d. 1975
8. The Functions of Central Board are given under:-
  - a. Section-16
  - b. Section-19
  - c. Section-25
  - d. Section-24
9. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:-
  - a. 1981
  - b. 1996
  - c. 2000
  - d. 1974
10. Noise Pollution has been inserted as Pollution in the Air Act in:-
  - a. 1981
  - b. 1987
  - c. 1982
  - d. 2000

**Short Answer:-**

1. Describe the Appointment of officers and their power and functions under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
2. Explain the objects of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.