

Examinee Name :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. _____ was originally a tradition of do's and don'ts informally applied in the legal profession .
a) Legal ethics b) Model Rules of Professional Conduct c) Rules d) Comments
2. _____ are adopted in most states for the use of paralegals or legal assistants by lawyers.
a) Guidelines b) Rules c) Comments d) Legal ethics
3. Lawyers have a mandatory duty to provide _____ representation .
a) ex parte communication b) competent c) frivolous d) legal assistant
4. _____ and _____ are not allowed to commit the unauthorized practice of law.
a) Lawyers and nonlawyer employees b) Fees and costs c) Paralegals and legal assistants
d) Lawyers and nonlawyer employees, and paralegals and legal assistants .
5. The _____ requires a lawyer to protect his or her client information .
a) conflicts of interest b) bar exam c) unauthorized practice of law d) duty of confidentiality
6. The _____ protects a lawyer from having to testify against his or her client , even when issued a subpoena .
a) confidential communication b) attorney-client privilege c) duty of confidentiality d) legal assistant
7. A _____ is a situation in which the lawyer is torn between loyalty between two or more clients or loyalty between the client and the lawyer .
a) attorney- client privilege b) confidential communication c) duty of confidentiality d) conflict of interest
8. If a client waives a conflict of interest problem, it should be done with _____.
a) confidential communication b) informed consent c) a paralegal d) legal fees
9. Lawyers are required to be reasonable in _____ taking into consideration the lawyer's experience , difficulty of the case , and the chance that the lawyer will be prevented from taking other similar cases due to the conflict of interest rules.
a) legal fees and costs b) confidential communication c) nonbillables d) soliciting
10. Lawyers who engage in _____ may not charge two different clients for the same amount of time.
a) flat fees b) contingency fees c) hourly billing d) conflicts of interest
11. A percentage of the plaintiff's awarded damages that a lawyer charges a client is called a
a) contingency fee b) flat fee c) cost d) legal fee
12. Model Rules about lawyer advertising prohibit a lawyer and his or her employees from _____ a prospective client in live contact unless the prospective client is also a lawyer , a family member , or close friend .
a) giving informed consent to b) charging hourly billing to c) confidential communication with d) soliciting
13. A client can file a written accusation against a lawyer called a _____, which is filed with that jurisdiction's _____.
a) private reprimand ,judge b) license suspension , American Bar Association
c) grievance , disciplinary commission d) public reprimand , state bar association
14. If a lawyer is found to have violated his or her jurisdiction's rules of professional conduct , a disciplinary sanction called _____ is given .
a) private reprimand b) public reprimand c) license suspension d) All of the answers are correct .
15. It is an offense of exciting or stirring unnecessary suits and quarrels
a) amicus curiae b) barratry c) forum shopping d) ambulance chasing
16. Which of the following are the 4 duties of a lawyer ?
a) To Society , To the Bar , to the Constitution , to the People b) To Society, To the Republic , to the Church , to the Client
c) To Society, To the Courts , To the Bar , to the Client d) To Society, to the Courts, to the IBP, to the Bar
17. Who among the following lawyers are not prohibited from practicing law
a) Lawyers who were appointed as Chairman and members Constitutional Commission .
18. Which among the following qualifications are not required to be possessed by applicants for the Bar Examinations?
a) Natural Born Citizen b) Possession of Good Moral Character c) Indian Residency d) Degree in Bachelor of laws
19. It is the improper practice of filing several actions or petitions in the same or different tribunals arising from the same cause and seeking Substantially identical relief's in the hope of winning one of them.
a) Litis pendencia b) Forum Shopping c) Res Judicata d) Pro se Practice
20. Which among the following choice is not a possible consequence of forum shopping ?
a) Summary dismissal of the multiple petition or complaint . b) Penalty for direct contempt of court on the party and his lawyer .
c) Disciplinary proceeding for the lawyer concerned. d) Award of damages and attorneys fees to the defendant / respondent .

JHARKHAND VIDHI MAHAVIDYALAYA, JHUMRI TELAIYA, KODERMA
INTERNAL EXAMS. 2021

LL.B Semester-III

Date:- 05/06/2021

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Paper-II

Subject- Hindu Law

Examinee Name :- _____

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1. Hindu law is
(a) Lex Loci (b) Not Lex Loci (c) Both (d) None of these
2. Manu classified Dharma into:
(a) Achara (b) Vyavahara (c) Prayaschitya (d) All the above
3. A person may be a Hindu by:
(a) Birth (b) Conversion (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above
4. Hindus are categorized into:
(a) Brahmins (b) Vaishyas (c) Shudras (d) All the above
5. What are the material sources of Hindu Law?
(a) Shrutis (b) Smritis (c) Digests (d) All the above
6. _____ is called coparcenary property.
(a) Self acquired (b) Joint family (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above
7. When one of the parties to marriage is of unsound mind, the marriage is:
(a) Valid (b) Voidable (c) Void (d) None of the above
8. Bigamy is _____ under the Indian Penal Code
(a) Not punishable (b) Punishable (c) Not defined (d) Both a and c are correct
9. State true or false: 'A male Hindu cannot change his religion and accept Islam in order to marry more than one wife'
(a) True (b) False (c) Partly correct (d) None of the above
10. Divorce puts an end to the marital rights and obligations between the parties. The statement is:
(a) True (b) False (c) Partly correct (d) None of the above
11. When two persons are descended from a 'common ancestor' by the same 'wife' they are said to be related to each other by
(a) Half blood (b) Full blood (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above
12. Seeds of the institution of marriage lie in
(a) man's quest to know the maternity of children (b) man's quest to know the paternity of children
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) either (a) or (b)
13. Subject of marriage has been meticulously dealt with in
(a) sruti (b) smritis (c) customs (d) all the above
14. Under Hindu law, marriage is a
(a) sacrament (b) contract (c) both (a) & (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b).
15. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu includes
(a) Buddhist (b) Sikh (c) Jain (d) all the above.
16. Who amongst the following is not a Hindu within the meaning of section 2 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(a) Christian (b) Parsi (c) Jew (d) all the above.
17. A person shall be Hindu by religion
(a) if both of his parents are Hindus (b) if one of his parents is a Hindu & has been brought up as a Hindu
(c) either (a) or (b) (d) only (a) & not (b).
18. A deceased Hindu in the Hindu law of succession is known as
(a) Propositus (b) agnate (c) cognate (d) intestate
19. A stepmother comes into the category of
(a) class I heir (b) class II heir (c) agnate (d) cognate
20. A Hindu joint family property includes
(a) all ancestral property
(b) property acquired at the cost of ancestral property
(c) separate property of a coparcener, which is voluntarily thrown by him into the common stock to such an extent that it cannot be distinguished from joint family property
(d) All of the above

Paper-III

Subject- Property

Law

Examinee Name :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the seller is duty bound to disclose:

- A. Patent defects in the property B. Latent defects in the property C. both A and B D. neither A nor B

2. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, vested interest is _____.

- A. Defeated by the death of the transferor B. Defeated by the death of the transferee
C. either or both A and B D. neither A nor B

3. Where the mortgage is illegal for want of registration but the mortgagee continues in possession of the mortgaged property, a valid mortgage comes in existence after the expiry of:

- A. 5 years B. 10 years C. 12 years D. 20 years

4. Which of the following is the right of mortgagee to redeem as conferred by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. Right to demand that the mortgagee at his cost, should transfer the mortgaged property to any such third person as the mortgagor directs
B. Right to demand that the mortgagee at his cost, should transfer the mortgaged property to the mortgagor
C. either A or B
D. neither A nor B

5. Which of the following is not valid consideration for establishing a lease:

- A. Rent partly in money and partly in kind B. A stipulation to pay government assessment or taxes payable by the lessor
C. a personal agreement by a tenant to pay a certain sum or a certain quantity in kind to the landlord D. None of these

6. Which of the following can be transferred under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. The right to mesne profits B. A decree for mesne profits
C. A transfer of property to a prostitute for future cohabitation D. A sub-lease of a farm for the retail sale of opium

7. Which of the following contracts are implied in case of mortgages under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. That the mortgagee will pay all public charges accruing due in respect of the property
B. Where the property mortgaged is lease property, and mortgagee renews the lease, the mortgagee has the right to continue enjoying the property until the lease runs out
C. both A and B
D. neither A nor B

8. Which of the following is the definition of the term 'Exchange' as given under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only
B. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, either thing or both things being money only
C. When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, either thing or both things being money only
D. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only

9. Which of the following is the presumption made for lease under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, unless a contract or local usage states otherwise?

- A. The lease of immovable property for agriculture will be assumed to be for a period of three years
B. The lease of immovable property for purpose other than agriculture and manufacturing will be deemed to be for a period of one month
C. both A and B
D. neither A nor B

10. Which of the following is valid gift under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. A gift of interest in a house to a donee by a donor, allowing him to stay in it as long as he pays maintenance charges of Rs.30,000 per month to the donor. The rental value of the property is Rs.26,000
B. A gift of land by donor to a donee, in return of a stone necklace worth Rs.3,000. The value of land being Rs.33,000
C. A gift of single rose valued at Rs.3 to a donee, in return of the donee being a considerate person
D. All of these

11. Which of the following properties can be transferred under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- A. Salary of a public officer B. Right to sue
C. both A and B D. neither A nor B

12. Which of the following section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deal with the appointment of a receiver?

- A. Section 68 B. Section 68A C. Section 69 D. Section 69A

13. Charge can be created by:

- A. Act of parties B. Operation of Law C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B

14. In case a lease is made for a certain period mentioning that it is terminable before its expiration, without mentioning at whose option _____.

- A. Only lessee will have the option of termination B. Only lessor will have the option of termination
C. The lease will be terminable only in case of mutual agreement D. Both lessor and lessee will have option of terminating the lease

15. In case a lease is made for a certain period mentioning that it is terminable before its expiration, without mentioning at whose option _____.

- A. Only lessee will have the option of termination B. Only lessor will have the option of termination
C. The lease will be terminable only in case of mutual agreement D. Both lessor and lessee will have option of terminating the lease

16. In English law, a minor cannot hold a legal estate in land, in India, a lease by a minor is _____.

- A. Valid B. Void C. Voidable D. Depends on the facts of the case

17. In which of the following cases will the puisne mortgagee has no right to redeem a prior mortgage?

- A. Puisne mortgage is invalid B. Puisne mortgage is time-barred
C. Puisne mortgagee has lost all remedies of foreclosure D. All of these

18. Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882:

- A. Applies to property sold in auction sale B. Does not apply to property sold in auction sale
C. Applies to compromise of doubtful rights D. Does not apply to compromises of doubtful rights

19. The basic ingredients of the doctrine of lis pendens are:

- A. The suit should be collusive B. Property should have been transferred or otherwise dealt with
C. A litigation should be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction D. The suit must not be related to a specific immovable property

20. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, vested interest is _____.

- A. Defeated by the death of the transferor B. Defeated by the death of the transferee
C. Either or both A and B D. Neither A nor B

Paper-IV

Subject-

Admin.Law

Examinee Name :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

- Q1 'Administrative law is a law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action'. This definition is given by
A Ivor Jennings B K C Davis C H WR Wade D Cessare Becarria.
- Q2 Which of the following is FALSE statement?
A the primary function of administrative law is to restrict the governmental powers
B the administrative law seeks to protect private interest and rights from encroachment of State
C Administrative law governs relation between Government and citizens
D Administrative law is the law concerning organisation and functions of government at rest.
- Q3 Which of the following is not the meaning of 'Rule of law' according to
A V Dicey A Supremacy of law B Equality before law
C Pre-dominance of legal spirit D Wide discretionary powers Dr S D Panchal, Asst Prof , DCLL 2
- Q4 A V Dicey criticized which legal system?
A English legal system B French legal system
C Australian legal system D American legal system
- Q5 Which one of the following is NOT the drawback concept of Rule of Law as given by
A V Dicey A Failure to distinguish between arbitrary power discretionary power
B Misunderstood the real nature of droit administratif
C Did not recognise the existence of Administrative law in England
D did not support supremacy of law.
- Q6 is considered to be the doctrinal barrier for development of Administrative law in USA
A Rule Of Law B Separation Of Powers C Doctrine Of Pleasure D Henry VIII clause
- Q7 The doctrine of Separation Of Power was systematically propounded by
A Montesquieu in his book The Spirit of Laws B Plato in his book The Social Contract
C Aristotle in his book The Spirit of Laws D Montesquieu in his book The Constitution. Dr S D Panchal, Asst Prof , DCLL 3
- Q8 Doctrine of separation of powers means
A one organ of the government should not exercise the function of the other
B one organ of the government should not control or interfere with the exercise of its functions by another organ
C same persons should not form part of more than one of the three organs of the government
D all of the above
- Q9 The functions of the executive can be classified as
A Delegated legislation B Quasi judicial function C Discretionary functions D All of the above
- Q10 'Delegatus non protest delgare' means
A The delegate not protest against the authority B The delegate does not have potential for making laws
C The delegate cannot further delegate D The delegate can further delegate
- Q11 Which of the functions may not be delegated
A Commencement B Inclusion and exclusion
C Application of existing laws D Essential legislative functions Dr S D Panchal, Asst Prof , DCLL 5
- Q12 Which of the following functions are permissible delegations
A Future Acts B Imposition of tax C Supplying of details D Ouster of jurisdiction of Court
- Q13 Which of the following is/are the requisite conditions for a contract made in the exercise of executive power of the centre?
A The contract must be expressed to be made by the president
B The contract is to be executed in such manner and by such person as the President may direct
C The contract must be entered on behalf of the President
D All of the above
- Q14 Which of the following is write definition of the phrase Nemo judex in causa sua
A no man is capable of rendering judgement on himself B no man shall be a judge in his own cause
C no man can punish himself D proper justice can be done if the judge is related to the party
- Q15 Which of the following is not a control on delegated legislation
A Judicial B Legislative C Doctrine of ultra vires D Doctrine of lifting of veil
- Q16 Which of the following is not the ground of procedural ultra vires
A Non Publication of rules B No consultation C Sub delegation D None of the above
- Q17 Acting under dictation, non-application of mind, imposing fetters on discretion, sub delegation are examples of which of the following
A Excess or abuse of discretion Dr S D Panchal, Asst Prof , DCLL 9 B Failure to exercise discretion
C Order based on mixed consideration D None of the above
- Q18 excess or abuse of discretion can be through which of the following grounds
A Living out relevant consideration B Arbitrary action C Exceeding jurisdiction D All of the above
- Q19 Which of the following is NOT an essential to issue writ of mandamus
A Legal duty of authority B Refusal to do the duty C Legal right of the petitioner D It lies against private individual
- Q20 the institution of ombudsman originated in 1809 at
A France B Sweden C Germany D Australia

Paper-V

Subject- Environmental Law

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1. Which layer of the atmosphere contains the ozone responsible for the absorption of UV (Ultra-Violet) light?
(a).Stratosphere (b) Troposphere (c) Mesosphere (d).None of these
2. Which two countries of the world constitute about 57% of the large dams?
(a) India and China (b) India and Brazil (c)China and Brazil (d).India and Japan
3. The diverse flora and fauna of the planet are under great threat mainly due to:
(a) Global Warming (b) Lack of water availability (c) Insensitivity to our environment (d) Increasing pollution
4. Which one of the following was launched in 1973?
(a) Project Tiger (b) Indian Wildlife Act (c) Wildlife Act (d) Indian Wildlife Protection Act
5. Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko Movement?
(a) More trees are planted (b) Development in Himalayan region
(c) Successfully resisted deforestation (d) Soil erosion gets declined.
6. Which of the following is responsible for reducing global CFC production by half?
(a). Copenhagen Protocol (b) Montreal Protocol (c) Pollution Prevention Act (d) Kyoto Protocol
7. The main global contributing factors to greenhouse-gas emissions are
(a) Electricity production and transportation (b) Industrial processes
(c) Agricultural processes . (d) Agriculture and transportation
8. What is the most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere?
(a) Methane (b) Nitrogen dioxide (c). Water vapor (d) Carbon dioxide
09. Which of the following biomes is comprised of trees that lose their leaves-in the winter?
(a) Tundra (b) Boreal forest (c) Temperate rain forest (d) Temperate deciduous forest
10. Soil degradation is an increasing global 'problem. Two main reasons for this are
(a) Agriculture and deforestation (b) Deforestation and industrialization
(c) Industrialization and overgrazing (d) Overgrazing and climate change
11. Which of the following is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Argon (d) Hydrogen
12. The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:
(a) Article 5-A (b) Article 21-B (c) Article 27-B (h) (d) Article 48-A and Article 51-A
13. 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
14. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year:
(a) 1986 (b) 1974 (c) 1980 (d) 1972
15. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:
(a) 1986 (b) 1974 (c) 1994 (d) 1972
16. The power to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park of central Government is Wildlife (Protection) Act is under:
(a) Section 38 (b) Section 39 (c) Section 18 (d) Section 27
17. The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:
(a) 7 Chapters (b) 6 Chapters (c) 5 Chapters (d) 8 Chapters
18. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:
(a) 1986 (b) 1974 (c) 1994 (d) 1975
19. The functions of Central Board are given under:
(a) Section 16 (b) Section 19 (c) Section 25 (d) Section 24
20. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:
(a) 1981 (b) 1996 (c) 2000 (d) 1974

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