

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM
B.A., LL.B. (HONS.) FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED COURSE
ACADEMIC SESSION: 2013-14

REPEAT EXAMINATION (10-02-2014)

5.1 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -II (FIFTH SEMESTER)

MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED)

TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY
100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 Define the concept of "The State" as provided under the Constitution of India.
- 1.2 Write two distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles under the Constitution of India.
- 1.3 Whether the Right to Property is a fundamental right under the Constitution of India? Discuss the present position of the Right to Property under the Constitution of India.
- 1.4 Discuss in brief the procedure for amendment of the Constitution under the Constitution of India.

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY
TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - I

- 2.1 Explain the Doctrine of Judicial Review as provided in Article 13 of the Constitution of India. Mention the different doctrines applied by the Supreme Court of India as part of the exercise of its power of judicial review.
- 2.2 Elucidate the two provisions relating to Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth under Article 15 of the Constitution of India. Mention the three exceptions to this

general rule of Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

2.3 Discuss the Rule relating to Protection against Double Jeopardy under the Constitution of India.

MODULE- II

2.4 Discuss the six Directive Principles of State Policy under Part IV of the Constitution of India to be followed by the State for securing economic justice.

2.5 Which constitutional amendment has inserted a Fundamental Right to Education as well as a Fundamental Duty to provide Education? Discuss in brief the Fundamental Right and the Fundamental Duty in this regard. Mention the two landmark judgments connected with the Right to Education and Capitation Fees.

2.6 "Protection and improvement of forests and wild life is a Directive Principle as well as a Fundamental Duty under the Constitution of India." Specifically mention which Fundamental Right and Fundamental Duty are described to be in the said statement.

MODULE-III

2.7 What is the power of *Eminent Domain*. Mention the three limitations on the power of *Eminent Domain*. Which provision of the Constitution of India embodies the power of eminent domain?

2.8 Discuss the composition, appointment, term of office and procedure of removal of the members of the Union Public Service Commission under the Constitution of India.

2.9 Discuss the Doctrine of Pleasure under the Constitution of India? Mention the constitutional safeguards for dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State under the Constitution of India.

MODULE- IV

2.10 Discuss the constitution, composition and functions of the Election Commission of India envisaged under the Indian Constitution.

2.11 Whether the constitutional amendments are 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(3) of the Constitution of India? Illustrate your answer with the help of relevant case laws in this matter.

2.12 Analyse the effect of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 to preclude judicial review of constitutional amendments through the difficulties created by the Supreme Court's decision in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, AIR 1973 SC 1461 and *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*, AIR 1975 SC 2299.

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.

3.1 "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment." Explain the statement with the help of the constitutional provisions in this matter. Illustrate your answer with the help of suitable Supreme Court judgments.

3.2 Write a note on the Code of Eleven Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India.

3.3 "Under the Constitution of India, the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunals is kept out of the judicial review of the High Courts". Explain the statement with the help of the ratio established by the Supreme Court in *S.P. Sampat Kumar v. Union of India*, (1987)1 SCC 124 and in *L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India*, AIR 1997 SC 1125.

3.4 Write short notes on the concept of Judicial activism and Judicial Restraint in the development of the Doctrine of Basic Structure. Illustrate your answer with the help of the case laws decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this matter.

2x14=28 MARKS

MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED) TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 Write a short note on the concept of 'Separate Property'.
- 1.2 What do you understand by the term Inter-Country Adoption?
- 1.3 Briefly discuss the Doctrine of *Aul*.
- 1.4 Write a short note on the forms of Will.

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - I

- 2.1 Succinctly describe the concept and nature of Hindu Joint Family and Coparcenary.
- 2.2 What do you understand by the concept of 'Gift Due to Love and Affection'? Can *Karta* make alienation of the coparcenary property due to love and affection? Elucidate your answer on the basis of the decided cases.
- 2.3 Bhaskar is a member of a Hindu Joint Family, he went abroad for higher studies. After he came back to India he got a plump job in a reputed organization. The members of his joint family are of the opinion that all his income should come to the joint family income pool on the argument that his education was sponsored from the

joint family income. Bhaskar does not intend to comply with the wish of his joint family members.
Imagine that you are the counsel of Bhaskar, how will you advise him? Support advice with relevant Hindu laws on the subject matter.

MODULE- II

2.4 X dies intestate in 2004, and leaves behind his parents F and M, surviving spouse W, two sons S_1 , and S_2 , two daughters D_1 and D_2 . S_1 during the lifetime of X, had converted to Christian faith and had married a Christian girl. X left behind property worth Rs. 50 lakhs. Ascertain the shares of the aforesaid heirs in X's property.

(a) if X was a Hindu male

(b) if X was a Hindu female and the property was acquired by her.

2.5 A, a Hindu female dies intestate in 2005 and is survived by her husband, H. She also had two children S_1 and D_1 . S_1 after conversion to the Christian faith, got married to a Christian girl and died during the life time of A after begetting a son SS. D_1 got married to a Hindu male under the *Hindu Marriage Act, 1955*. A, leaves behind property worth Rs. 90 lakhs. Discuss who would inherit her property and what would be their shares.

2.6 Critically comment on the following statement:

The *Hindu Succession Act, 1956* post the 2005 Amendment has made substantial difference in determining the character of property under the Classical Hindu law.

MODULE- III

2.7 Do you think Muslim law of inheritance is an exhaustive law of inheritance? Support your answer with relevant provisions in Muslim law.

2.8 A Sunni male Muslim X dies leaving behind maternal parents M & F, a widow W and a daughter D. He leaves behind property worth Rupees 50 lakhs. Discuss who will get the property and what would be their shares?

2.9 Discuss the basic difference between the *Doctrine of Aul* and the *Doctrine of Radd*. Answer your question by giving some suitable illustrations.

MODULE- IV

2.10 Discuss the concept of Natural Guardian under the Hindu law.

2.11 Compare and contrast the concept of Guardianship under Hindu Law and Muslim Law.

2.12 Explain the rationale behind the incorporation of S.30 of the *Hindu Succession Act, 1956* whereby a Hindu is rendered capable of disposition of even ancestral property with a rider such disposition of property through 'Will' or other means of disposition shall be governed *the Indian Succession Act, 1925* or any other law applicable to Hindus .

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.

3.1 When there is conflict of interest towards disputed property, explain how the study of inheritance and succession law help in better understanding of the society,?

3.2 With the help of suitable examples, explain and elucidate the following statement - "Hindu Joint Family can exist without a Coparcenary but a Coparcenary cannot exist without a Hindu Joint Family".

3.3 How does the Sunni Law of Inheritance differ from the Shia Law of inheritance? Also, explain how the Caliphate had impacted the concept of inheritance in both the Schools?

3.4 Write an essay tracing the incorporation of concept of Will into the Hindu law.

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B.A., LL.B. (HONS.) FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED COURSE
ACADEMIC SESSION: 2013-14
REPEAT EXAMINATION (12-02-2014)
5.3 INDIAN PENAL CODE (FIFTH SEMESTER)

MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED) TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 Discuss various purposes of Criminal Law.
- 1.2 Write Briefly the General Exceptions which are provided under the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860.
- 1.3 What are the requirements of the offence of 'Homicide by Rash and Negligent Act' that have been provided under Sec 304A of the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860.
- 1.4 Define the offences of 'Wrongful Restrain' and 'Wrongful Confinement'.

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - I

- 2.1 Write analytically some of the important prerequisites of Rioting.
- 2.2 Discuss the issues relating to Joint Liability. What are the distinctions between Section 34 and Section 37 of the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860?
- 2.3 What are the various Theories of Punishments which are provided under the administration of criminal justice system.

MODULE - II

- 2.4 Discuss the difference between pleas of "Self-Defence" and the "Necessity". Justify your answer with the help of suitable illustrations.

- 2.5 'A' is an injured person and needs an immediate blood transfusion to save his life. 'B' is the only person who can be found with the same rare blood group. 'B', however, refuses to give any blood to 'A'. Can 'B' be overpowered and the blood taken without his consent. If it is so, can the defence of necessity is applied to this situation? Write analytically the legal position in this regard.
- 2.6 Discuss the origin and relevance of *Mac Naughten* Rules of Insanity in the Indian Criminal Law.
- MODULE – III**
- 2.7 Discuss the chief requirements of Section 299 and Section 300 respectively of the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860.
- 2.8 "Homicide by Rash and Negligent Act differ from Culpable Homicide" What are the important distinctions between the above two?
- 2.9 Discuss critically the Indian position with regard to Euthanasia. What are your personal views on this issue?

MODULE – IV

- 2.10 Discuss analytically the offence of Kidnapping mentioned under the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860 with the help of the suitable case law decided by various courts in India.
- 2.11 'A' holds 'Z' down, and takes 'Z's' money and jewels from Z's clothes without his consent. While doing so if 'A' wrongfully restrained 'Z', what offence 'A' might have committed? In the light this illustration define the offence of Theft and elucidates the pre requisites of the Theft becoming Robbery.
- 2.12 Write clearly the important contribution made by the Justice J.S. Verma Committee to the *Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013*.

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.


- 3.1 Write analytically the development of criminal law in India. Do you consider that the ancient Hindu and the Muslim practices have

effectively contributed to the development and drafting of the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860?

- 3.2 Give clear analysis of the Right of Private Defence as provided under the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860 support your answers with the suitable decided case law on the subject.
- 3.3 Discuss the distinctions between the offence of 'Culpable Homicide' and the Offence of 'Murder'. Write the exceptions to Section 300 of the *Indian Penal Code*, 1860.
- 3.4 Examine the Delhi High Court's judgement in *Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT of Delhi and Others*, *WP(C)7455/2001* in decriminalizing consensual sex between the adults of the same sex in private". Later in 2013 the Supreme Court of India set aside the Delhi High Court's decision. What is your reaction to it?

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ACADEMIC SESSION: 2013-14
REPEAT EXAMINATION (13-02-2014)
5.4 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (FIFTH SEMESTER)



MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED)

TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 Name the different types of Criminal Justice System. Explain the Criminal Justice System prevailing in India.
- 1.2 Distinguish between 'Cognizable Offences' and 'NonCognizable Offences'. Give suitable illustrations to support your answer.
- 1.3 What is an 'First Information Report'? What is the difference between a 'Complaint' and an 'FIR'?
- 1.4 Explain any four causes of Juvenile Delinquency.

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - I

- 2.1 What do you mean by a "Search Warrant"? When can a "Search Warrant" be issued? Explain it with appropriate sections of law.
- 2.2 Define the term "Charge". What are the contents of a Charge? Under what circumstances can a Court add or alter a "Charge"?
- 2.3 What do you mean by "Fair Trial". Elucidate the rights of an accused person at a trial with the help of two leading cases that you have studied.

MODULE- II

- 2.4 What is an 'Anticipatory Bail'? What are the conditions that can be imposed while granting an Anticipatory Bail? What was held in *Sri Chand P. Hinduja V. State AIR 2002 SC 401 through CBI Delhi* with respect to the procedure to be followed while granting of an Anticipatory Bail?
- 2.5 It is an established rule of law that "a person cannot be put in peril twice for the same offence". Discuss the principle with reference to Section 300 of the *Criminal Procedure Code, 1973*.
- 2.6 Explain with appropriate sections of law the procedure to be followed in a trial before a Court of Session after an accused person appears or is brought before the Court?

MODULE-III

- 2.7 What is a 'Summary Trial'? What are the offences that can be tried summarily? Name the classes of the Magistrates who can try cases summarily?
- 2.8 Elucidate with the help of the relevant sections of law the procedure to be followed by a Magistrate in the cases instituted on a Police Report.
- 2.9 What do you mean by 'Plea Bargaining'? Distinguish between 'Compoundable Offences' and 'Plea Bargaining'. Explain the concept of 'Plea Bargaining', incorporating the view as held by the Supreme Court in the *State of Uttar Pradesh V. Chandrika AIR 2000 SC 164*.

MODULE- IV

- 2.10 Distinguish between Section 360 of the *Criminal Procedure Code, 1973* and the *Probation of Offenders Act, 1958*. What is meant by "removal of disqualification attaching to conviction"?
- 2.11 Define the term "Juvenile". Explain in detail what orders may be passed against a juvenile, when the Juvenile Justice Board is satisfied that the juvenile has committed an offence after an Inquiry. What was held by the Supreme Court in *Eerati Laxman V. State of A.P.*,

2009 CrLJ 1727 (SC), with regard to the relevant date for determining the age of a juvenile who has committed an offence.

2.12 Write short notes on:

- (i) Juvenile Justice Board or Child Welfare Committee.
 (ii) Any two "Institutions" or "Homes" provided for under the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000*.

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.

- 3.1 "For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately". Explain the statement. State the exceptions to this principle of law.
- 3.2 Write short notes on any 2.
 i) Rights of an Arrested Person. Name two leading cases.
 ii) Various modes of execution of sentences under the *Criminal Procedure Code, 1973*.
 iii) Fair Trial.
- 3.3 What is meant by 'Probation'? Explain the circumstances under which the Court can release offenders on probation as provided for under the *Probation of Offenders Act, 1958*. Discuss with the help of a leading case.
- 3.4 Explain the procedure to be followed in the case of a juvenile who is arrested or detained or produced before the Juvenile Justice Board. What are the circumstances under which a juvenile may not be released on bail.

2x14=28 MARKS

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ACADEMIC SESSION: 2013-14
REPEAT EXAMINATION (14-02-2014)
5.5 CORPORATE LAW (FIFTH SEMESTER)



MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED) TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 Explain the term 'Corporate Personality'.
- 1.2 Explain briefly the term 'Statement in Lieu of Prospectus'.
- 1.3 What do you understand by the term 'Dividend'?
- 1.4 What is 'Compulsory Winding-up'?

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - I

- 2.1 Write a note on 'Articles of Association'.
- 2.2 Who is a "Promoter"? Discuss the status of a promoter in the formation of company.
- 2.3 Write the difference between 'Company' and 'Hindu undivided family'.

MODULE - II

- 2.4 What do you understand from the expression 'Transfer of Shares'? Whether directors have power to refuse to register a transfer of shares?
- 2.5 Write a brief note on 'Alteration of Share Capital'.

2.6 Who can be a member of the company? Discuss the various mode of acquiring membership.

MODULE – III

2.7 What is an 'Extraordinary General Meeting'? Who can call an Extraordinary General Meeting?

2.8 "A company is a legal person, however it is not a living person. To attain the objectives prescribed in Memorandum of Association of the company, company depends on Board of Directors (collectively) and directors (individually). Directors of a Company are its eye, ears, brain, hands and other essential limbs." Who can be a Director? Discuss the qualifications of a Director.

2.9 What is 'Voting'? Discuss the various types of voting.

MODULE – IV

2.10 Write a note on 'Reconstruction of a Company'.

2.11 Discuss the different types of punishments prescribed under the *Companies Act, 1956*. Briefly explain the expression 'Officer in Default'

2.12 Discuss the position of a liquidator while conducting the proceedings of winding up.

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.

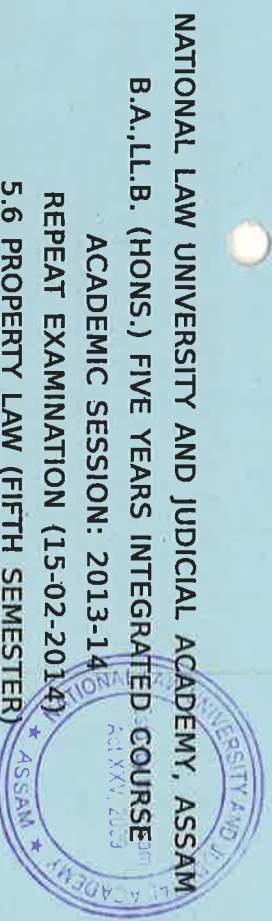
3.1 Discuss the 'Doctrine of *Ultra Vires*'. What are the effects of *ultra vires* transactions?

3.2 What is a 'Share'? Discuss the different kinds of shares. What are the rights of the shareholders?

3.3 What do you understand by the term 'Board of Directors'? Discuss the powers of Board of Directors.

3.4 "Winding up of a company is the stage, where the company takes its last breath. It is a process by which business of the company is wound up, and the company ceased to exist anymore." Explain the statement. What do you understand by 'Voluntary Winding up'? Discuss the circumstances in which company may be wound up voluntarily.

2x14 = 28 MARKS



- 3.3 Explain the Doctrine of Part-performance with reference to the position of the doctrine in India before 1929 and under the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*. Mention the three conditions for the application of the Doctrine of Part-performance under the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*.
- 3.4 Mention the documents of which registration is compulsory and the documents of which registration is optional under the *Registration Act, 1908*.

2x14=28 MARKS

MARKS: 100 (ONE HUNDRED) TIME: 3 (THREE) HOURS

SECTION ONE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- 1.1 What is meant by a 'Movable Property'? Give two examples of movable property.
- 1.2 What is meant by an 'Actionable Claim'? Give two examples of an Actionable Claim. Whether a Muslim woman's claim for her unpaid dowry is an Actionable claim?
- 1.3 Discuss in brief the law relating to transfer by ostensible owner as provided in Section 41 of the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*.
- 1.4 Discuss in brief the territorial application of the *Indian Easements Act, 1882*.

4x4=16 MARKS

SECTION TWO

PLEASE ANSWER EIGHT FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 250 WORDS. IT IS COMPULSORY TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH MODULE.

MODULE - 1

- 2.1 Explain the law relating to transfer of property to a *Spes-Successionis* under the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*.
- 2.2 A transfers his properties to B for his life and thereafter to *U.B.* for life. B is a living person at the date of transfer. *U.B.* is not in existence at the date of transfer. Whether the transfer in favour of B and *U.B.* is valid or not? Justify your answer. Under what conditions are the

property transferred to an unborn person under the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*?

2.3 Explain the historical perspective of the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882* with reference to *Hindu Law and Muslim Law*.

MODULE- II

2.4 Define a 'Charge' as provided in the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*. Write five distinctions between Charge and Mortgage.

2.5 A gives a field to B, reserving to himself with B's assent, the right to take back the field in case B and his descendants die before A. B dies without descendants in A's lifetime. Whether A can take back the field from B or not? When a gift may be suspended or revoked?

2.6 A makes a gift of his property to B and directs that B was to take possession of a portion of the property only after the death of A and A's wife. Whether B has a Vested Interest or a Contingent Interest in the gift? Distinguish between a Vested Interest and a Contingent Interest.

MODULE-III

2.7 In a suit between A and B respecting the title of a house if B transfers the house to C during pendency and the judgment is subsequently passed in favour of B then whether C would be entitled to the house or not? What would be your answer if the judgment is not passed in favour of B? Justify your answer with reasons with the help of the Doctrine of *Lis Pendens*. When are the essential conditions for the application of the Doctrine of *Lis Pendens*?

2.8 K was debtor and M was creditor. In December 1900, the creditor M sued the judgment-debtor K for recovery of his debts. During pendency of the suit, in January 1901, M presented a petition before the court for attaching properties of the debtor by way of security. In February 1901, K, the debtor gave an affidavit that he did not intend to transfer any of his properties whereupon the petition for attachment was dismissed. But despite his affidavit K (debtor) sold

his properties to H, who was another creditor of K. Whether the transfer made by K to H is valid or not? Solve this problem with the help of the Doctrine of Fraudulent Transfers. What are the two exceptions when a fraudulent transfer cannot be avoided by the creditors?

2.9 Distinguish between 'Public Trusts' and 'Private Trusts'.

MODULE- IV

2.10 A claims the right to collect graze his cattles on B's land. Whether such a claim by A over B's land is *profits a prendre* or an easementary right? What is a *profits a prendre*? Mention three distinctions between the scope of the English Law of Easements and the scope of the Indian Law of Easements.

2.11 A delivers the possession of his land to B to hold an public exhibition for a period of two months. Whether B can use A's property as a licence or an easement? Justify your answer with reasons. Mention four distinctions between a licence and an easement.

2.12 Discuss the examination and impounding of instruments not duly stamped under the *Indian Stamp Act, 1899*.

8x7=56 MARKS

SECTION THREE

PLEASE ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANALYTICALLY IN APPROXIMATELY 1000-1200 WORDS.

3.1 Explain the concept of 'transfers of property' under section 5 of the *Transfer of Property Act, 1882*. A publishes defamatory statements against B. Under the law of tort B has a right to claim damages from A. B thinks that he must sue A claiming Rs. 50,000/- as damages. But instead of filing the suit himself B assigns this right to C. C sues A claiming Rs. 50,000/- from A for the defamation of B. Answer whether the transfer of the right to sue by B to C is valid or void? Justify your answer with reasons.

3.2 Discuss the impact of regulations and planning of the Government on the supply and demand for urban land.