LL.B Semester-V Date:- 29/05/2021 F.M =30

Paper-IV	Subject- DIRECT
TAXATION	
Examinee Name :	
Univ. Roll No. :-	
Univ. Regn. :	
Examinee's Signature	Invigilator's Signature
All questions are mandatory to atte. 1. Which one of the following taxes/cess is levied by states in India?	empt with equal value
a) Tax on motor vehicles b) Tax on hotels c) Educational cess d) T	ax on wealth
Corporation tax is a direct tax. Which of the following is a correct statement regarIt is levied and appropriated by the states.It is levied by the union and collected and shared by the union and the states.	
d) It is levied by the union and belongs to it exclusively.	
c) Regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure d) Regressive 4. Which one of the following body will decide the tax rates for goods and services a) Central and State government b) Finance Commission c) NITI Aayon	e taxation combined with regressive expenditure taxation combined with progressive expenditure under GST regime? g d) GST Council
5. Which one of the following statements regarding the levying, collecting, and dist a) The union levies, collects, and distributes proceeds of customs duty between itsel	
the proceeds of customs duty to itself.	•
c) The union levies and collects the tax, but all the proceeds are distributed among the shared between the union and the states.	he states. d) Only the surcharge levied on customs duty is
6. Which of the following best describes "tax expenditure"?	
a) It is the expenditure incurred by the government during the collection of tax. b) It difficulty in collection.	t is the revenue forgone by the government on account of
c) It is the revenue forgone by the government on account of difficulty in collection. the income accrued through taxes.	d) It is the expenditure made by the government from
7. Which of the following tax is not subsumed by GST? a) Purchase tax b) Entry tax c) Octroi tax d) V	Vehicle registration tax
8. For A.Y. 2020-21 Medical Reimbursements is exempted up to Rs	reflicie registration tax
A. 10,000 B. 15,000 C. 20,000 D. 00,000 ANS: D. 00.000 2.	
9. For A.Y. 2020-21 Standard Deduction is allowed is Rs,	
A. 40,000 B. 50,000 C. 50,500 D. Not Allowed	
10. Which of the following Sections deals with the provisions relating to salary under	er the IncomeTax act 1961?
A. Section 14,15 &16 B. Section 15,16 &17 C. Section 15 to 20 D. Section 16,17,18	3,19
11. Deduction in respect of entertainment allowance is available to	
A. Government employee B. Non-Government employee C. Employee of local auth	ority D. None of the above
12. If assess desires to claim exemption for education allowances having three child	ren and out of them last two children are twins born after
year 1999 then claim exemption in respect of	
A. Two children B. Three children C. One child D. None of the above	
13. Income from let out of vacant land, it will be taxable under the head	
a) Income from House Property b) Income from Business or Profession c) Income f	from Other Sources d) Income from Capital gain.
14. If Income is from sale house property, it will be taxable under the head	
a) Income from House Property b) Income from Business or Profession c) Income	from Other Sources d) Income from Capital gain.
15. The house property is used in own business and profession income will be taxab	
a) Income from House Property b) Income from Business or Profession c) Income	
16. Mr. X has two house properties, both are self-occupied. The Gross Annual Valu	
a) One House will be Nil b) Both House will be Nil c) No House will be Nil d) Nor	
17. Unrealized rent is equal to	
a) Amount of rent payable but not paid by a tenant. b) Amount of rent payable and	paid by a tenant, c) Amount of rent payable neither payable
nor paid by tenant. d) None of the above.	range of the payable notices payable
18. If the municipal tax is due but not paid, in this case	
a) Will be allowed b) Is not allowed c) May be allowed d) May not be allowed.	
,,,,,,	

20. Tribal area allowances are exempted to extent of

19. If annual Value of the Let-out house property is negative (Loss) then deduction will be allowed u/s 24.

a) No. deductions. b) All deductions c) 30 % of G.A.V. d) Deduction only Interest on loan.

Paper V Forms of IPR Forms of IPR Examinee Name Univ. Roll No.: Univ. Regn.	LL.B Semester-V a) 200 p.m. b) 800 p.m. c) 2000 p.a. d) 600	Date:- 29/05/2021) p.a.	13. 2021	F.M =30
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a) Genotype b) Phenotype c) Progeny test d) Heritability20. Curing practice is associated with which crop		ften cross pollinated d) Non	e of these	
20. Curing practice is associated with which crop		d) Hamitahilita		
		ion crop		

LL.B Semester-V Date:- 29/05/2021 F.M = 30

Paper- VI		Subject- MARITIME LAW
Examinee Name	:	<u> </u>
Univ. Roll No. :		
Univ. Regn. :		
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Invigilator's Signature

- All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value
- 1. One of the organisations that will declare a ship seaworthy after an accident is the ...
- a) Ship's Agent. b) Classification Society. c) Charterer. d) P&I Club.
- 2. The agreement between the charterer and the ship owner in respect of the chartering of a ship is called the ...
- a) Charter Register. b) Charter Party. c) Charter Agreement. d) Charter Contract.
- 3. A ship is due to load coal at Richards Bay between 3 and 8 December. This period of time is called the ...
- a) Laytime. b) Laycan. c) Demurrage. d) Dispatch.
- 4. The maritime convergence zone between the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean is called the ...
- a) Turkish Straits. b) Straits of Malacca. c) Straits of Gibraltar. d) Straits of Magellan.
- 5. The agreement between the owner of a ship in distress and the owner of a salvage tug regarding the salvage of a ship is called the ...
- a) Lloyd's Register. b) Lloyd's Open Form. c) Lloyd's Open List. d) Lloyd's Charter.
- 6. A charter whereby the ship has been chartered to move coal from Richards Bay to China for six months is called a ...
- a) Voyage Charter. b) Demise Charter. c) Bareboat Charter. d) Time Charter
- 7. The type of marine insurance that covers the costs of a ship diverting from her course to land an injured crew member is
- a) FFO. b) Hull & Machinery. c) TT Club. d) P&I Club
- 8. Which of the following is an implied warranty?
- a) Proximate cause b) Alteration c) Legality of Venture d) None of above
- 9. The subject matter of insurance is
- a) Income b) Profit c) Risk d) Wealth
- 10. An Underwriter is a

Examinee's Signature

- a) Broker b) Insurance agent c) Insured d) Insurer
- 11. A marine insurance policy can be assigned to
- a) Before the loss (b) After the loss c) Before and after the loss d) Cannot be assigned
- 12. The goods are exposed to damage or loss from numerous transportation
- a) Perils b) Hazards c) Both are correct d) Both are wrong
- 13. Marine insurance cover gives financial protection from total loss or partial damage of sea going ships and
- a) Ships b) Cargo c) Ships and Cargo d) Neither ships nor cargo
- 14. The indemnity depends on the
- a) Contract b) Agreement c) Consideration d) Offer
- 15. A marine insurance policy can be assigned to
- a) Before the loss b) After the loss c) Before and after the loss d) Cannot be assigned
- 16. The goods are exposed to damage or loss from numerous transportation
- a) Perils b) Hazards c) Both are correct d) Both are wrong
- 17. Marine insurance cover gives financial protection from total loss or partial damage of sea going ships and
- a) Ships b) Cargo c) Ships and Cargo d) Neither ships nor cargo
- 18. The indemnity depends on the
- a) Contract b) Agreement c) Consideration d) Offer
- 19. Ocean marine insurance provides protection for goods transported over
- a) Earth b) Water c) River d) None of above
- 20. Ocean marine insurance is one of the earliest forms of
- a) Life insurance b) Non-life insurance c) General insurance d) Insurance

LL.B Semester-V Date:- 29/05/2021 F.M =30

Paper- I Examinee Name : Univ. Roll No. : Univ. Regn. :
Examinee's Signature Invigilator's Signature
All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value
 In India, the first bank of limited liabilities managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was a) Hindustan Commercial Bank b) Oudh Commercial Bank c) Punjab and Sind Bank d) National Bank
2. How many banks were first nationalised? a)) 10 b) 12 c) 14 d) 16
3. When was the second phase of nationalisation done? a) 9th July, 1969 b) 10th July, 1968 c) 16th August, 1985 d) 15th April, 1980
4. Which of the following Indian Banks is not a Nationalised Bank?a) Corporation Banb) Dena Bankc) Federal Bankd) Vijaya Bank
5. Which was the first Bank corporated by the Indians?a) Imperial Bank of India b) State Bank of India c) Avadh Commercial Bank d) National Bank
6. Imperial Banks were amalgamated and changed as ? a) Reserve Bank of India b) State Bank of India c) Union Bank of India d) Corporation Bank
7. The first wholly Indian Bank was set-up in
a) 1894 b) 1896
8. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) commenced its operations on during the British Rule in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. a) 1 April 1935 b) 1 April 1936 c) 1 April 1937 d) 1 April 1938
9.RBI is headquarterd at which city? a) Mumbai b) New Delhi c) Pune d) Gurgaon
10RBI has how many regional offices? a) 22 b) 21 c) 20 d) 19
11 .The RBI was established on the recommendation of which committee? a) Hilton Young Commission Committee b) Osborne Smith committee c) George Yule committee
d) Lord Matthew committee 12 . Which entity regulates and supervises NBFCs? a) SEBI b) RBI c) Ministry of Finance d) NABARD 13. Who is entrusted with the power to lay down instructions to the banks in India for audits? a) RBI b) Finance Ministry c) State Government d) None 14 . When did the Banking Regulation Act come into effect? a) 16th March 1949 b) 10th March 1949 c) 12th March 1950 d) 6th March 1950 15 . When did the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 become applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir? a) 1949 b) 1970 c) 1956 d) 1966 16. The Banking Regulation Act was initially passed by what name? a) Banking Firms Act, 1949 b) Banking Companies Act, 1949 c) Banking Units Act, 1949 d) None 17. Under FEMA, the RBI has been authorised to make —— to carry out the provisions of the Act. a) rules b) regulations c) both rules and regulations d) notifications 18. The statutory basis for the administration of foreign exchange in India is a) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 b) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act. c) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 d) Exchange Control Manual b) Federal Export Dealers' Association of India d) None of the above

LL.B Semester-V Da	ite:- 29/05/2021		F.MI =30
20. The term 'loro account' means			
a) our account with you b) your account with	n us c) their account	with them d) none of the above
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Paper-II			Subject-
Pvt.Intl.Law			Subject-
Examinee Name :			
Univ. Roll No. :-			
Univ. Regn. :			
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Examinee's Signature			Invigilator's Signature
-	stions are mandatory to	o attempt with equa	1 value
1. Sources of Conflict of Laws are:		0.1	X 411 d
a) Statutes in force in India b) Decisions of the co	urts c) Both a	ı & b d) All the options are incorrect
2. Lex Fori means –		1) 1 1	
a) The law in force in the court hearing the dispute	1) 3.7		nere the person is domiciled
c) the law in place where the property is situate	d) None	of the	
3. Lex rei situs means		1. \ 775 1	
a) The law of the place where the party is situated			ce where the person is domiciled
c) The law of the place where the act is done	of Duckets and Discours	a) The law of the plac	ce where the property is situated
4 is a landmark case of the English Court		a) Calan Va Calan	J) I., J.J., V.
a) Hyde vs. Hydeb) Le Mesurier Vs. Le5. Which of the following options describes the Doct		c) Cohn Vs. Cohn	d) Indyka Vs.
a) It is a legal doctrine applied when court is faced w		h) It is in relation to f	oreign issues arising in succession planning.
c) It is a legal doctrine applied in cases of Internation			r criminal cases at International Criminal Court.
6. Which of the following is not a type of domicile?	iai Irauc Law. u) it is a	regar docume used for	erminar cases at international erminar court.
a) Domicile of origin b) Domicile	of choice	c) Domicile	e of race d) Domicile of Dependence
7. The theory that no court ever applies any other la			
on	w out its own, nor emoree	s uny rights or obligati	ons other than those created by its own it wis based
a)The international theory b)Statutory theory	c) Territ	orial theory	d) Local law theory
8. What is the main aspect of conflict in PIL?	0) 101110	orial alcory	a) Local law theory
a) Conflicting laws b) Clashing of laws		c) Jurisdiction	d) Conflict between parties
9. Which of these is a type of domicile?		,	P
a) Domicile of race b) Domicile of origin		c) Domicile by death	d) Domicile by adolescence
10. The term Renvoi is of origin.		,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
a) French b) Latin	c) Italiai	n	d) Dutch
11. Who was not a proponent of natural law?	,		,
a) Jeremy Bentham b) Aristotle		c) St Thomas Aquina	d) St Augustine
12. Select one of the following which is considered a	as a private law?	_	
a) administrative law b) criminal la	aw	c) contract law	d) the law relating to human rights
13. Which of the following European Union is responsi			
a) the council of the european union b) the court of) the european commission
14. Suggest the name of the following countries which	ch have not a common law	??	
a) United States of America b) France	c) Austra	alia	d) England
15. What is the statute of law?			
a) The body of laws created by Parliament in the form			e judges through the deciding of cases
c) The doctrine that seeks to mitigate the harshness of	2	_	irness and equality
d) The body of law that regulates the relationship bet	ween the State and its citiz	zens	
16. English legal system refers to			
a) the legal system of the United Kingdom			England, Wales and Scotland
c) the legal system of England and Wales		d) the legal system of	England only
17. Who is the father of international Law?		\	
a) Pufendorf b) Oppenhein	m	c) Suarez	d) Hugo Grotius
18. What is the nationalization of foreign property?			
a) a State can nationalize foreign property without co	-	_	n property with compensation
c) a State cannot nationalize foreign property	d) all of t	mese	
19. Select which of the following is the subject of int a) none of them is a subject of international law		mal organizations are s	subjects of international law
a, none of them is a subject of international law	o, puone miemalie	mai organizacions are s	aojecto of international law

c) both public and private international organizations are subjects of international law 20. What is the meaning of the jus cogens principle?

of international law d) all of these

a) a state is bound by the provisions of a forced treaty

b) a successor state is bound by the acts, of a predecessor state

c) a peremptory norm of international law

d) a doctrine of the UN enactment

LLB Semester-V Date: 29/05/2021 F.M = 30 Paper-III Comparative Const. Examine Name :		L EXAIVIS. 2021	
Comparative Const. Examine Name Iniv. Roll No. : Univ. Roll Questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value 1. Which of the following modern state could best be described as a "weak" state? 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereign; in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereign; in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 3. Which theoris believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? 4. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totallation regimes is that totallatirain regimes and rotallation regimes is that totallatirain regimes is the consoning control of the state, the economy, and civil society of the regiment of the regiment of the regiment of the process of the regiment of the re	LL.B Semester-V Date:- 29/05/2	021	F.M =30
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Examinec's Signature All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal Value 1. Which of the following established the concept of sovereign; in informational law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 2. Turkey 3. Which of the following established the concept of sovereign; in informational law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 3. Thoms Hobbes 5. David Hume 4. Thoms Hobbes 6. David Hume 5. The Treaty of Westphalia 6. The Treaty of Hume 6. The Treaty of Ghent 7. Which of the following describely arress because of necessity, natural inclination, and hubit? 6. The treaty of Hume 6. The treaty of Hume 6. The treaty of Ghent 7. Which of the following describes presentative democracy? 8. The new government's commitment to addressing inequality 6. The transfer of substantial authority to rural areas 7. Which of the following piecess of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Education, mass communication, and urbanization can lead people to mobilize, but not always in a democratic fashion. 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces of evidence undermines modernization theory? 8. Which of the following peeces on a warega, a higher degree of educution theory? 8. Which of the following peeces on a warega, a higher degree of educut			
Examinee's Signature All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value 1. Which of the following modern states could best be described as a "weak" state? 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 3. Which theorist believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? 4. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes is that totalitarian regimes is a focus on economic mather than ideological issues 5. Create charismatic leaders and urthinking followers 6. Which of the following describes representative democracy? 8. Is in at a common form of democracy in the modern again regimes is that totalitarian regimes is that control the state, the economy, and civil society 6. Steek to control the state, the economy, and civil society 7. Which of the following describes representative democracy? 8. Is in at a common form of democracy in the modern again regime is that totalitarian regimes is that totalitar			
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Which of the following modern states could best be described as a "weak" state"	Eveninee's Signeture		Invigilator's Signature
1. Which of the following modern states could be she described as a "weak" state? 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 3. Which theorist believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? 4. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes as focus on economic rather than felological sizeus c. create charismatic leaders and unthinking followers 5. Which of the following describes representative democracy: a. It is not a common form of democracy in the modern age, c. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives. 6. The transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in the modern age. 4. The transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning to the transition from military rule to democracy in the modern age to the following? 5. Education, mass communication, and urbanization can lead people to mobilize, but not always in a democratic fashion. 5. Richer countries have, on average, more democratic than poorer states. 6. Giracer citizes participation in decision-making processes occurs more often in richer countries than in poorer ones. 6. Giracer citizes participation is not existent to be a proposition of the full device policipation. 8. Which of the following is a democratic than poorer states. 8	_		
a. Vietnam b. Peru c. Turkey d. Nigeria 2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern mation-state system? a. The Magna Carta b. The Treaty of Westphalia c. The Treaty of Paris d. The Treaty of Ghent had a society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? a. Thomas Hobbes b. David Hume c. Karl Marx d. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes is that totalitarian regimes. a. focus on economic rather than ideological issue c. create charismatic leaders and unthinking followers c. Karl Marx d. One difference between authoritarian regimes is that totalitarian regimes. b. The common form of democracy in the modern age. c. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives. d. It was the most prevalent form of democracy in the Colonial era. C. The transfer of substantial authority to rural areas d. The transfer of substantial authority to rural areas d. The major of the federal system in Brazil 2. The major of substantial authority to rural areas d. The major of the federal system in Brazil 2. The major of the federal system in Brazil 2. The major of the federal system in Brazil 2. The major provides along the provides and the federal system in poorer ones. Creater critizes participation in decision-making processes occurs was root of the federal system in poorer ones. Creater critizes participation in decision-making processes occurs was recommunication, and urbanization can lead people to mobilize, but not always in a democratic fashion. B. Richer countries tend to be, on average, a higher degree of education. B. Which of the following countries has a parliamentary system of government beaded by a prime minister? a. Israel b. Brazil c. Kenya B. Scanneral legislatures grew out of the need in European countries to represent the aristocracy as well as the rest of the population. B. Bicameral legislatures of the federal system of the federal system of the federal system			e
2. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system? 3. Which theorist believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? 4. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes as focus on economic rather than ideological issues 6. create charismatic leaders and authinking followers 7. Which of the following describes representatives democracy? 8. It is not a common form of democracy in the medern age. 8. It is not a common form of democracy in the medern age. 8. The transition from military rule to democracy? 8. It is not a common form military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning in 1985 was characterized by which of the following? 8. The new government's commitment to addressing inequality 8. The new government's commitment to addressing nequality 8. The new government's commitment to addres			1.37
a. The Magna Carta b. The Treaty of Westphalia c. The Treaty of Paris d. The Treaty of Ghent 3. Which thereis believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit? a. Thomas Hobbes b. David Hume C. Karl Mars d. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes is that totalitarian regimes a focus on economic rather than ideological issues create charismatic leaders and unthinking followers d. Seek to control the state, the economy, and civil society 5. Which of the following describes representative democracy? a. It is not a common form of democracy in the modern age. b. It is not a common form of democracy in the modern age. c. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives. d. It was the most prevalent form of democracy in the Colonial era. d. The transition from military rule to democracy in Brazil beginning in 1985 was characterized by which of the following? a. The new government's commitment to addressing inequality b. The maintenance of power by the political clife b. The transition of substantial audinority to rural areas b. Richer countries tend to be, on average, more democratic than poorer states. c. Greater citizen participation in decision—making processes occurs was communication, and urbanization can lead people to mobility, but not always in a democratic fashion. b. Richer countries that, on a werage, an higher degree of education. Which of the following countries has a parliamentary system of government headed by a prime minister? a. Israel b. Brazil b. Brazil c. Kenya s. Econya s. Econya d. Nigeria b. Nigeria b. Nigeria b. Nigeria c. Unified Kingdom d. Nigeria d. Political curies d. All of the above d. All of the a		•	
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0.9. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to bicameral legislatures? a. Bicameral legislatures grew out of the need in European countries to represent the aristocracy as well as the rest of the population. b. Bicameral legislatures grew out of the need to provide adequate representation to individual states within the federal system of the United States. c. Bicameral legislatures are generally better able than unicameral legislatures to represent a variety of interest groups and views. 10. What term describes a set of attitudes and practices that shapes people's political behavior? a. Governing party b. Political party c. Social culture d. Political culture 11. "The more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances that it will sustain democracy." Seymour Lipset, Political Man Which of the following countries could be cited in support of this proposition? a. China b. Nigeria c. United Kingdom d. Vietnam Essay Question 12. "Parliamentary Government" 13. Which of the following characteristics is not related to Parliamentary Government? a. Resolution of lower house b) Collective liability c. Leadership of the Prime Minister d. Single Executive 4. Which of the following is not the merit of the Presidential System? a. Permanent Government b) Confirmation in policies c. Limited Representation d Government by experts 5. Which of the following is a demerit of the Parliamentary System? a Compressed representation b Uncertainty of policies c. Temporary Government d All of the abov 6. Which of the following statements is not correct? a. According to the 42nd and the 44th amendment, it is compulsory for president to comply with the advice of the Council of Ministers. b Presidential System is based on double executive. c. According to the Article 74 the Council of Ministers works under the leadership of the Prime Minister. d Article 74 and 75 provides parliamentary system in the center. 7. Which of the following characteristics is not related to the Federal government? a. Governance of the Prime Minister b.			ia
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LL.B Semester-V Date:- 29/05/2021 F.M =30