

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

B.A, LL.B Semester-VII

Date:- 8/6/2021

F.M =20

Paper-I

Subject- Pol.Sc.-IV( Mjr.)

Examinee Name :- \_\_\_\_\_

Class Roll No. :- \_\_\_\_\_

(Univ. Regn.) :- \_\_\_\_\_

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

- 1.The history of political philosophy has been identified with the history of the quest for .....  
(a)Justice (b)Liberty (c) power(d) Organisation
- 2.In Plato's state the government is run by :  
(a) Workers (b) Philosophers (c) Soldiers (d) Constitution
- 3.Who said, "Virtue - all virtue - is knowledge"?  
(a) Socrates (b) Xenophon (c) Plato (d) Aristotle
- 4.Aristotle found his own school which was known as  
(a)The Lyceum (b) Academy (c) Institution (d) Leader
- 5.According to Aristotle which is the bad government of the rich:  
(a) Tyranny (b) Oligarchy(c) Democracy (d) None of these
- 6.The principle of distributive justice was first propounded by  
(a)Aristotle (b)Plato (c)Kant (d) Bentham
- 7.The term, "anarchism" has been derived from the word 'anarchia' which is basically a:  
(a) Greek word (b) Latin word(c) French word(d) None of these
- 8.Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for:  
(a) Political sovereignty (b) Limited sovereignty (c) Popular sovereignty (d) Absolute sovereignty
- 9.'Social Contract' is a book written by  
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
- 10.Which one of the following theories regards the state as the result of an agreement entered into by man who originally had no governmental organisation?  
(a)Divine origin theory (b) Social Contract theory (c)Force theory (d) Matriarchal theory
11. How does matter move in Hobbes's philosophy?  
(a)Matter moves itself (b) Matter is animated by the spirit(c) Matter moves only when pushed by other matter (d) Matter is directly controlled by God
- 12.Locke laid down that state is:  
(a) An end in itself (b) Means to an end (c) Unavoidable evil (d) Legal necessity
13. The liberal democratic theory of representation is based on the principle that the people are supreme and have the right to elect and remove the government.The origin of this theory is chiefly traced to  
(a)Hegel(b) Locke(c) Rousseau (d) Bentham
- 14.'De-Regimine Principum' is written by.....  
(a)St Thomas Aquinas(b) Nicholo Machiavelli (c) Bentham (d) Hegel
15. Machiavelli followed..... method in his political philosophy.  
(a)Legal (b) historical (c) Institutional (d)Cultural

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Paper-II

Subject- Alt. Act. & Disc. Justice

Examinee Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Roll No. :- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Univ. Regn.) :- \_\_\_\_\_

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. The term 'justice' is derived from the word 'Jus' which is a word from:  
(a) Latin language (b) Greek language (c) English language (d) French language
2. Identify the stage of equality which rejects formal institutions of inequalities.  
(a) Liberal Equality (b) Natural Liberty (c) Democratic Equality (d) Economic Equality
3. Justice is essentially a:  
(a) Legal concept (b) Moral concept (c) Social concept (d) All of the above
4. Which one of the following is not the fundamental postulate of Justice?  
(a) Truth (b) Equality before the law (c) Freedom (d) Property
5. Choose the ministry that is entrusted with the welfare, social justice, and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society in India.  
(a) Ministry of welfare (b) Ministry of social justice and empowerment  
(c) Ministry of social defense (d) Ministry of Education
6. In which part of the Indian Constitution, special provisions have been made for National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Anglo Indians?  
(a) Part XVI (b) Part XI (c) Part XXI (d) Part XIII
7. Who has the right to decide that who will be included in the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes?  
(a) Parliament (b) President (c) Supreme Court (d) Governor of the state
8. Which article envisages the establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?  
(a) Article 338 (b) Article 250 (c) Article 180 (d) Article 142
9. Which committee recommended the 27% reservation of the OBCs in the government jobs in 1991?  
(a) Jogendra Nath Mandal committee (b) B.P. Mandal committee  
(c) Dilip Singh Bhuria committee (d) U.N. Debar committee
10. Outcomes of Economic Democracy growth depends on which of the following?  
(a) Size of the population of the country (b) Territory or area of the country  
(c) Global scenario (d) Co-operation among various nations
11. The basic outcome of democracy is  
(a) Political, social and economic outcome (b) Military outcome  
(c) Restricted and limited welfare policies. (d) Elimination of poverty
12. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the uneven number of non-white youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, as well as the uneven number of people of color who come into contact with police.  
(a) Cesare Beccaria (b) Disproportionate Minority Contact  
(c) Multiracial (d) Rehabilitation
13. The belief that some races of people are better than other races.  
(a) Racism (b) Drug Court (c) Celerity (d) Individual Racism
14. Constituting multiple ethnic groups.  
Specific Deterrence (b) Drug Court (c) Multiethnic (d) Racism
15. A psychological state sufficient for a person to be worthy of blame for a criminal act, such as acting intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently.  
(a) Multiracial (b) Severity (c) Incapacitation (d) Culpable Mental State

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Paper-III

Subject- LAW OF EVIDENCE

Examinee Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Roll No. :- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Univ. Regn.) :- \_\_\_\_\_

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Generally dying declarations are admissible as evidence under-  
A. Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 B. Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
C. Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 D. Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
2. In which of the following cases the evidence given by the witness will NOT be relevant under section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?  
A. When the witness is staying abroad B. When the witness is dead C. When witness cannot be found  
D. When the witness is in coma
3. Accused wants to submit a document for consideration under section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. In which of the following cases will the document become irrelevant?  
A. It does not deal with a fact in issue B. It does not deal with a relevant fact  
C. It is not an entry made in public or other official book, register or record D. It is not an entry made by public servant
4. Definition of secondary evidence has been given under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?  
A. Section 61 B. Section 62 C. Section 63 D. Section 64
5. According to section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the secondary evidence can be admitted in \_\_\_\_\_ exceptional cases.  
A. Three B. Five C. Seven D. Nine
6. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives provisions regarding proof as to electronic signatures?  
A. Section 67 B. Section 67A C. Section 67B D. Section 67C
7. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with proof of other official documents?  
A. Section 78 B. Section 82 C. Section 71 D. Section 74
8. Which of the following section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?  
A. Section 32 B. Section 55 C. Section 119 D. Section 124
9. Which of the following questions is proper under section 148 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?  
A. If the imputation refers to matters remote in time  
B. If the imputation refers to such matters that its truth does not affect the credibility of the witness  
C. If they are of such nature that the truth of the imputations touches the credibility of the witness  
D. If there is great disproportion between the importance of the imputation and the importance of the evidence
10. During the cross examination of the witness as to previous statements made before the police almost all contradictions or omissions were brought on record, which were portions from the statements made before the police that were not deposited before the court. Which of the following statements will apply to the case?  
A. The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 148 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
B. The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
C. The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the contradictions were not as contemplated under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
D. The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the protection under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply
11. A person summoned to produce a document-  
A. Does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness B. Automatically becomes a witness in the case  
C. Automatically becomes an hostile witness in the case D. Can be cross examined without being called as a witness
12. Which of the following statements hold true for examination in chief of a witness?  
A. The leading questions can be used B. It must only relate to relevant facts  
C. It must only relate to the fact in question D. All of these
13. \_\_\_\_\_ section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was inserted by the Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013.  
A. Section 53 B. Section 53 A C. Section 119 D. Section 119A
14. An admission is NOT relevant in a civil case if it is-  
A. Relevant otherwise than as an admission B. Proceeding from a person in authority  
C. Made under circumstances from which the court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given  
D. Made by a pleader, attorney or a vakil
15. Opinions of an expert expressed in a book commonly offered for sale CANNOT be proved by the production of such book-  
A. If the author is dead B. If the author cannot be found C. If the author has become incapable of giving evidence  
D. If the author has gone abroad on vacation

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Paper-IV

Subject- CPC - I

Examinee Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Roll No. :- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Univ. Regn.) :- \_\_\_\_\_

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Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

**1. Which of the following deals with the time for inspection when notice given in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Order 16, Rule 12      B. Order 4, Rule 13      C. Order 6, Rule 10      D. Order 11, Rule 17

**2. Which of the following deals with the right to challenge non-appealable orders in appeal against decrees in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Order 43, Rule 1A      B. Order 31, Rule 9      C. Order 22, Rule 18      D. Order 9, Rule 10

**3. The words 'it appears to the Central Government' which is the consenting authority, makes it clear that:**

- A. The decision granting the consent is open to question by the court      B. The decision granting the consent is final  
C. Either (A) or (B)      D. None of these

**4. The word 'resides' used in s. 19 of the Code of Civil Procedure means:**

- A. Natural persons      B. Companies      C. Tort      D. None of these

**5. A sues B for a declaration of title to land and obtains a decree. A then sues C for possession. C contends that B is owner and that he is in possession as B's tenant.**

- A. The defence is not barred      B. The defence is barred  
C. Either (A) or (B)      D. None of these

**6. Which of the following deals with the transfer of decree in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 41      B. Section 36      C. Section 39      D. Section 52

**7. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure has been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1952 (48 of 1952)?**

- A. Section 145      B. Section 154      C. Section 148      D. Section 153

**8. Which of the following deals with where the subject- matter of the suit is immovable property in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Order 5, Rule 30      B. Order 9, Rule 12      C. Order 7, Rule 3      D. Order 10, Rule 22

**9. Which of the following deals with the power of Supreme Court to transfer suits, etc. in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 18      B. Section 20      C. Section 25      D. Section 28

**10. Which of the deals with enforcement of decree against legal representative in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 46      B. Section 52      C. Section 45      D. Section 49

**11. The object of discovery is:**

- A. To elicit admissions      B. To obviate the necessity to produce lengthy evidence      C. To expedite disposal      D. All of these

**12. Decree-holder is:**

- A. Any person in whose favour a decree has been passed      B. An order capable of execution has been made  
C. Either (A) or (B)      D. None of these

**13. Which of the following deals with the institution of suits in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 18      B. Section 20      C. Section 22      D. Section 26

**14. Which of the following deals with the liability of ancestral property in the Code of Civil Procedure?**

- A. Section 46      B. Section 50      C. Section 53      D. Section 49

**15. Plea of res-judicata:**

- (a) has to be specifically raised      (b) need not be specifically raised      (c) is for the court to see of its own  
(d) neither (a) nor (b) but only (c)

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Paper- V

Subject- RTI & MEDIA LAW

Examinee Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Roll No. :- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Univ. Regn.) :- \_\_\_\_\_

Examinee's Signature

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Right to Information act Came in to force in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 12th October 2005 (B) 22nd October 2005 (C) 12 Jun 2006 (D) 22nd October 2006
2. Under RTI Act, Information means  
(A) Documents (B) Advices (C) Contracts (D) All of these
3. Time limit for providing information under RTI Act concerning the life and liberty of a person is  
(A) 24 hours (B) 48 hours (C) 30 days (D) 7 days
4. Supreme court of India came into being in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 28th Jan 1950 (B) 26th Jan 1950 (C) 28th Feb 1950 (D) 26th Feb 1950 )
5. Press Council Act was enacted in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 1965 (B) 1978 (C) 1968 (D) 1969
6. Official Secrets Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 1923 (B) 1953 (C) 1933 (D) 1963
7. Defamatory (false and injurious) written statements or materials, including movies or photographs is called  
(A) Libel (B) Slander (C) Lien (D) None of these
8. The freedom of expression is guaranteed under \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution  
(A) Article 19(1)(a), (B) Article 19 (2), (C) Article 19 (1)(b), (D) None of these
9. A primary function of an independent press in a free and democratic society is to:  
(A) provide news that is fair, balanced, and accessible to all people.  
(B) maintain social order by publishing stories that promote democratic values.  
(C) manage the way in which information is disseminated and presented to the public.  
(D) entertain audiences while supplying them with timely information on their communities.
10. Which of the following statements describes a major concern associated with the increasing concentration of mass media ownership?  
(A) The overall quality of broadcast media may decline.  
(B) Burdensome regulation of media industries may win support.  
(C) Incentives for media companies to innovate may be weakened.  
(D) The range of voices available to media consumers may be limited.
11. What is yellow journalism?  
(A) Exploitative sensational (B) Classified telephone directory (c) low priced novel (d) None of these
12. What is editorial?  
(A) Piece of interview (B) A point of view of the newspaper (c) One-sided approach of the Government (d) None of these
13. Agenda setting is the main objective:  
(A) Is the subject of mass communication (B) Of media person (c) Media has no concern one (d) None of these
14. PID?  
(A) Press Information Department (B) Public Intelligent Department (c) Pakistan Institution Development (d) None of these
15. Present Chairman of Press Council of India?  
(A) Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad (B) Justice Markandey Katju (C) Justice P B Sawant (D) None of them