

Paper-IV
TAXATION

Subject- DIRECT

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

Univ. Regn. :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. Which one of the following taxes/cess is levied by states in India?
a) Tax on motor vehicles b) Tax on hotels c) Educational cess d) Tax on wealth
2. Corporation tax is a direct tax. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding corporate tax?
a) It is levied and appropriated by the states. b) It is levied by the union and collected and appropriated by the states. c) It is levied by the union and shared by the union and the states.
d) It is levied by the union and belongs to it exclusively.
3. Taxation is a means to redistribute income among various classes. A redistribution of income tax can be best brought through
a) Progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure b) Progressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
c) Regressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure d) Regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
4. Which one of the following body will decide the tax rates for goods and services under GST regime?
a) Central and State government b) Finance Commission c) NITI Aayog d) GST Council
5. Which one of the following statements regarding the levying, collecting, and distribution of customs duty is correct?
a) The union levies, collects, and distributes proceeds of customs duty between itself and the states. b) The union levies, collects, and keeps all the proceeds of customs duty to itself.
c) The union levies and collects the tax, but all the proceeds are distributed among the states. d) Only the surcharge levied on customs duty is shared between the union and the states.
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 is the revenue forgone by the government on account of difficulty in collection.
c) It is the revenue forgone by the government on account of difficulty in collection. d) It is the expenditure made by the government from the income accrued through taxes.
7. Which of the following tax is not subsumed by GST?
a) Purchase tax b) Entry tax c) Octroi tax d) Vehicle registration tax
8. For A.Y. 2020-21 Medical Reimbursements is exempted up to Rs. -----
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 the IncomeTax act 1961?
A. Section 14,15 &16 B. Section 15,16 &17 C. Section 15 to 20 D. Section 16,17,18,19
11. Deduction in respect of entertainment allowance is available to
A. Government employee B. Non-Government employee C. Employee of local authority D. None of the above
12. If assess desires to claim exemption for education allowances having three children 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 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 taxable under
a) Income from House Property b) Income from Business or Profession c) Income from Other Sources d) Income from Capital gain.
16. Mr. X has two house properties, both are self-occupied. The Gross Annual Value for A.Y. 2020-21:
a) One House will be Nil b) Both House will be Nil c) No House will be Nil d) None of the above
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.
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.
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.
20. Tribal area allowances are exempted to extent of

LL.B Semester-V

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a) 200 p.m. b) 800 p.m. c) 2000 p.a. d) 600 p.a.

Paper-V

Subject- Other

Forms of IPR

Examinee Name :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. How long do patents usually last for?
a) 10 years b) 20 years c) 40 years d) 60 years
2. What protects the intellectual property created by inventors?
a) copyright b) trademarks c) patents d) registered designs
3. What protects the intellectual property created by designers?
a) copyright b) geographical indications c) patents d) registered designs
4. Hague System is related to:
a) International Registration of Industrial Design b) Registration of Industrial Design Nationally c) Registration of Trademark
d) All of these
5. _____ are intellectual property (IP) rights on confidential information which may be sold or licensed.
a) Trade secret b) Industrial Design c) Trade mark d) Trade dress
6. The term 'Intellectual Property Rights' covers
a) Copyrights b) Know-how c) Trade dress d) All of the above
7. The following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.
a) Patents b) Designs c) Trademark d) All of the above
8. The following can be patented
a) Machine b) Process c) Composition of matter d) All of the above
9. In 'quid-pro-quo', quo stands for
a) knowledge disclosed to the public
b) monopoly granted for the term of the patent
c) exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention
d) None of the above
10. Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is
a) Copyright b) Patent c) Trademark d) All of the above
11. Design does not include
a) features of shape b) composition of lines or colours c) mode or principle of construction
d) None of the above
12. Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Goods
a) Handicraft b) Foodstuff c) Manufactured d) All of the above
13. An IC has size
a) Very large b) Large c) Extremely small (d) None of the above
14. The first Agricultural University of India is
a) Punjab Agricultural University, Punjab b) G.B. Pant Agricultural University, Pantnagar
c) Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur d) Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
15. Bread wheat has which genomic constitution ?
a) ABD b) ABR 2 c) BDR d) ADR
16. Which year is known as International Rice Year
a) 2004 b) 2008 c) 2012 d) 2015
17. The seed which is known as mother seed is
a) Foundation seed b) Certified seed c) Breeder seed d) Nucleus seed
18. The fibre crop, cotton is
a) Self pollinated b) Cross pollinated c) Often cross pollinated d) None of these
19. Mass selection is always based on
a) Genotype b) Phenotype c) Progeny test d) Heritability
20. Curing practice is associated with which crop
a) Jute b) Tobacco c) Tea d) b and c

Paper- VI

Subject- MARITIME LAW

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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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
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
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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

Paper- I

Subject- BANKING E LAW

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. 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 Ban b) Dena Bank c) Federal Bank d) 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 c) 1902d) 1918
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
10. .RBI 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
19. The acronym FEDAI stands for
a) Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India b) Federal Export Dealers' Association of India
c) Fixed Earners' Draft Agreement on Interest d) None of the above

20. The term 'loro account' means

- a) our account with you b) your account with us c) their account with them d) none of the above

Paper-II

Subject-

Pvt.Intl.Law

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. Sources of Conflict of Laws are:

- a) Statutes in force in India b) Decisions of the courts c) Both a & b d) All the options are incorrect

2. Lex Fori means –

- a) The law in force in the court hearing the dispute b) the law in force where the person is domiciled
c) the law in place where the property is situate d) None of the

3. Lex rei situs means

- a) The law of the place where the party is situated b) The law of the place where the person is domiciled
c) The law of the place where the act is done d) The law of the place where the property is situated

4. _____ is a landmark case of the English Court of Probate and Divorce.

- a) Hyde vs. Hyde b) Le Mesurier Vs. Le Mesurier c) Cohn Vs. Cohn d) Indyka Vs.

5. Which of the following options describes the Doctrine of Renvoi the best?

- a) It is a legal doctrine applied when court is faced with conflict of law. b) It is in relation to foreign issues arising in succession planning.
c) It is a legal doctrine applied in cases of International Trade Law. d) It is a legal doctrine used for criminal cases at International Criminal Court.

6. Which of the following is not a type of domicile?

- a) Domicile of origin b) Domicile of choice c) Domicile of race d) Domicile of Dependence

7. The theory that no court ever applies any other law but its own, nor enforces any rights or obligations other than those created by its own law is based on

- a)The international theory b)Statutory theory c) Territorial theory d) Local law theory

8. What is the main aspect of conflict in PIL?

- a) Conflicting laws b) Clashing of laws c) Jurisdiction d) Conflict between parties

9. Which of these is a type of domicile?

- 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) Italian d) Dutch

11. Who was not a proponent of natural law?

- a) Jeremy Bentham b) Aristotle c) St Thomas Aquinas d) St Augustine

12. Select one of the following which is considered as a private law?

- a) administrative law b) criminal law c) contract law d) the law relating to human rights

13. Which of the following European Union is responsible for initiating legislation?

- a) the council of the european union b) the court of justice of the EU c) the european parliament d) the european commission

14. Suggest the name of the following countries which have not a common law?

- a) United States of America b) France c) Australia d) England

15. What is the statute of law?

- a) The body of laws created by Parliament in the form of legislation b) Laws created by the judges through the deciding of cases
c) The doctrine that seeks to mitigate the harshness of the common law by deciding cases based on fairness and equality
d) The body of law that regulates the relationship between the State and its citizens

16. English legal system refers to.....

- a) the legal system of the United Kingdom b) the legal system of 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) Oppenheim c) Suarez d) Hugo Grotius

18. What is the nationalization of foreign property?

- a) a State can nationalize foreign property without compensation b) a State can nationalize foreign property with compensation
c) a State cannot nationalize foreign property d) all of these

19. Select which of the following is the subject of international law?

- a) none of them is a subject of international law b) public international organizations are subjects of international law
c) both public and private international organizations are subjects of international law d) all of these

20. What is the meaning of the jus cogens principle?

- 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

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

LL.B Semester-V

Date:- 29/05/2021

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Paper-III

Subject-

Comparative Const.

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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Examinee's Signature

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. Which of the following modern states could best be described as a "weak" state?
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 nation-state system?
a. The Magna Carta b. The Treaty of Westphalia c. The Treaty of Paris d. The Treaty of Ghent
3. Which theorist believed that society arises because of necessity, natural inclination, and habit?
a. Thomas Hobbes b. David Hume c. Karl Marx d. Max Weber
4. One difference between authoritarian regimes and totalitarian regimes is that totalitarian regimes
a. focus on economic rather than ideological issues b. practice radical socialist political agendas
c. 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 only found in rich and industrialized states.
c. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives. d. It was the most prevalent form of democracy in the Colonial era.
6. 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 elite
c. The transfer of substantial authority to rural areas d. The end of the federal system in Brazil
7. Which of the following pieces of evidence undermines modernization theory?
a. Education, mass communication, and urbanization can lead people to mobilize, but not always in a democratic fashion.
b. Richer countries tend to be, on average, more democratic than poorer states.
c. Greater citizen participation in decision-making processes occurs more often in richer countries than in poorer ones.
d. Citizens of richer countries have, on average, a higher degree of education.
8. Which of the following countries has a parliamentary system of government headed by a prime minister?
a. Israel b. Brazil c. Kenya d. Nigeria
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 typically are more efficient than unicameral legislatures in their ability to divide up legislation.
d. 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
12. "Parliamentary Government" is also known as...
a. Cabinet Government b. Responsible Government c. Westminster forms of government d. All of the above
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
14. 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
15. 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 above
16. 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.
17. Which of the following characteristics is not related to the Presidential System?
a. Governance of the Prime Minister b. Single Executive c. Single Membership d. Dissolution of lower house is banned
18. Which of the following characteristics is not related to the federal government?
a. Written Constitution b. Flexible Constitution c. Supremacy of the Constitution (D) Independent Judiciary
19. The Federal System in India is based on the model of which country?
a. Canada b. UK c. America d. Japan
20. Which of the following statements is wrong?
a. Lok Sabha represents the people of India. b. The Rajya Sabha represents the states.
c. There are only 98 topics in the center list at this time.
d. Rajya Sabha protects the state with unnecessary interference from the Center

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