

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

B.A, LL.B Semester-III

Date:- 8/6/2021

F.M =20

Paper-I

Subject- Pol. Sc. –III ( Mr)

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Audit of State Government is—  
(A) A state subject (B) A union subject (C) In the concurrent list (D) None of these
2. The rule of lapse means—  
(A) All appropriations voted by the legislature expire at the end of the financial year (B) All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation  
(C) The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition (D) The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days
3. What are two elements of bureaucratic management?  
(A) Command and Control (B) Hierarchy and Accountability (C) Flat Organizational Structure and Team-Building (D) Hierarchy and Rational-Legal Rule Decision-Making
4. What is not an example of a bureaucracy?  
(A) A commune. (B) General Motors (C) The United States Army (D) Environmental Protection Agency
5. Management is a creative and \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
(A) Continuous (B) Technical (C) Democratic (D) None of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is supposed to be immutable, unchanging and eternal.  
(A) Policy (B) Vision (C) Mission (D) All of the above
7. Which of the following is not true of "Function Organizations"?  
(A) Function organization are fairly effective in unstable environment, where they are part of heterogenous, global market.  
(B) There is an inherent ease of control and review in function organizations (C) It is slow to adapt to market needs  
(D) It helps develop specialization in the employees
8. Which one of the following is not a type of organization structure according to Mintzberg's five structures?  
(A) Simple (B) Complex (C) Adhocracy (D) Machine Bureaucracy
9. Which of the following structures is best suited for creative problem solving?  
(A) Machine Bureaucracy (B) Professional Bureaucracy (C) Matrix Structure (D) Adhocracy
10. Individual abilities can be expanded by enrolling for:-  
(A) Training programmes (B) Acquiring additional degree (C) Seeking new work assignments (D) All of the above
11. Participation enhances employee's ability to influence decision making with corresponding assumption of:-  
(A) Ability (B) Responsibility (C) Capability (D) None of the above
12. Information Technology reverses the effect of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Diplomacy (B) Bureaucracy (C) Autocracy (D) None of the above
13. Basic objective of Financial Management is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Maximization of profit. (B) Maximization of share holder's wealth (A) Ensuring Financial discipline in the firm. (D) .All of these.
14. The market value of the firm is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Dividend decisions. (B) Working capital decisions. (C) Capital budgeting decisions. (D) Trade-off between risk and return.
15. Cost of capital is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Lesser than the cost of debt capital. (B) Equal to the last dividend paid to the equity shareholders.  
(C) Equal to the dividend expectations of equity shareholders for the coming year. (D) None of the above.

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Paper-II

Subject- Sociology –III ( Mr)

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ theories of criminology believe that society influences a person to become a criminal.  
a. Sociological b. Learning c. Conflict d. Criminology
2. According to social conflict theory, why are inequalities of wealth important in understanding crime?  
a. Such inequalities cause class warfare, which is the root of crime.  
b. Such inequalities cause desperation in individuals, which is the root of crime.  
c. Such inequalities cause socialist tendencies, which are the root of crime.  
d. Such inequalities cause individuals to act out violently, which is the root of crime.
3. Crimes conducted over the internet or other computer network.  
a. Embezzlement b. Tort c. Commentaries on the Laws of England d. Cybercrime
4. The body of law that defines crimes and the punishments that go with them.  
a. Precedent b. Criminal Law c. Damages d. Tort
5. Crimes that are highly visible to the public; also called street crime.  
a. Ordinary Crime b. Stare Decisis c. Visible Crime d. Street Crime
6. Obtaining financial or other sensitive information from online account holders by posing as a legitimate business or organization.  
a. Case Law b. Stare Decisis c. Criminal Law d. Phishing
7. Positivism was first propounded by \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a. Augustus Comte b. Emily Durkheim c. Herbert Spencer d. None of these
8. Which of the followings are included in primary goals of a social science \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a. Experimentation b. Generalization c. Prediction d. All of these
9. Which of the following shape our ideas more than the other \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a. Hereditary traits b. Social groups interaction c. Both 'a & b' d. None of these
10. A codified law is known as a  
a. deviant act. b. statute. c. theory. d. crime.
11. According to John F. Galliher, legal definitions of criminality are arrived at through a \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
a. sociological b. psychological c. political d. mainstream
12. Ron Classen sees crime primarily as  
a. a violation of a law. b. problem behavior. c. an offense against human relationships.  
d. a form of social maladjustment.
13. The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through  
a. general agreement of members of society. b. a political process.  
c. the existence of shared norms and values. d. none of the above
14. Which of the following jobs probably would not fall within the field of criminology ?  
a. Fingerprint examiner b. Polygraph operator c. Forensics examiner d. Correctional officer
15. A police officer or probation officer is best described as a  
a. criminalist. b. criminologist. c. criminal justice professional. d. none of the above

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Paper-III

Subject- Env. Law

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

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

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

Examinee's Signature

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. In which year was the first Earth Day celebrated?

a) 1968 b) 1969 c) 1970 d) 1971

2. Whose theory propagates the distinction between first and second nature?

a) Max Weber b) Arne Naess c) Karl Manhiem d) Murray Bookchin

3. When and where was the UN Conference on Human Development held?

a) 1972, Stockholm b) 1971, Geneva c) 1973, New Delhi d) 1974, Rio de Janeiro

4. What is the main objective of Polluter Pays Principle 'OECD' 1971?

a) To make the party responsible for producing pollution responsible for paying damage done to the natural environment. b) To create awareness globally about deforestation.

c) To establish international law to check water system d) All of the above

5. The surroundings, or the context within which humans, animals, plants and other exist is refers to as?

a) Nature b) Society c) Ecology d) Environment

6. The Physical world around us which is currently seen as fragile and threatened by human technology and development and not having the quality of living organism is popularly known as?

a) In-animate b) Animate c) Industrial Society d) None of the above

7. What kinds of system maintain the functioning of ecological community together as a unit with its environment?

a) Ecological system b) Biological system c) Natural system d) None of the above

8. When the National Environmental Policy Act was signed into law?

a) January 1, 1970 b) January 2, 1970 c) January 1, 1971 d) January 1, 1972

9. The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:

a) Article 5-A b) Article 21-B c) Article 27-B (h) d) Article 48-A

and Article 51-A (g)

10. The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was:

a) Water Act b) Air Act (c) Environmental Act(d) Noise Pollution Rule

11. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year:

a) 1986 b) 1974 c) 1980 d) 1972

12. The Forest (Conservation) Act extends to the whole of India except:

a) Uttar Pradesh b) Karnataka c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Haryana

13. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:

a) 1986 b) 1974 c) 1994 (d) 1975

14. The functions of Central Board are given under:

a) Section 16 b) Section 19 c) Section 25 d) Section 24

15. Power to give directions are declared under:

a) Section 16 b) Section 17 c) Section 18 d) Section 25

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Paper-IV

Subject- Pub.Intl.Law

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

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

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

- (1) Tobar Doctrine is related to  
(a) The recognition of a state  
(c) The recognition of insurgents  
(2) Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to  
(a) Diplomatic inter course and immunities  
(c) Recognition of states  
(3) Who is called 'the father of International Law'?  
(a) Hago Grotius  
(c) Suarez  
(4) Foreign warships have  
(a) The right of free passage in the territorial waters  
(c) To stay in the territorial waters  
(5) A landlocked state is  
(a) Surrounded by water from all sides  
(c) Surrounded by land from all sides  
(6) Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of  
(a) 25 miles (24 nautical mile )  
(c) 12 miles  
(7) The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in  
(a) 1872 (b) 1854 (c) 1890 (d) None of these  
(8) Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another state are  
(a) Subject to the law of Flag State  
(c) Subject to the law of both the States  
(9) Territorial Waters are  
(a) Water outside the territorial limits of a state  
(c) Waters Adjacent to the contiguous Zone  
(10) Pacta Sunt Servanda means  
(a) Treaties between states are to be respected  
(c) International Law must be honoured  
(11) Persona Non Grata means  
(a) Impracticable article of international law  
(c) A person refused for asylum  
12. How many countries are binding with the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea treaty?  
(a) 154 Countries  
(c) 154 Countries and Afro-Asian community  
13. According to the Law of the Sea Convention, a ----- including the seabed and the water column, may be established by coastal States in which such States exercise sovereign rights and jurisdiction on all resource-related activities.  
(a) 200-mile exclusive economic zone  
(c) 300-mile exclusive economic zone  
(14) Which one of the following is relatively the most important source of International Law :  
(a) Treaties ( b) Judicial Decisions  
( c) Custom  
(15) Subject of International Law are:  
(a) States (b) Individuals (c) Both
- (b) The recognition of a government  
(d) None of these  
(b) Prisoners-of-war  
(d) None of these  
(b) Oppenheim  
(d) None of these  
(b) The right of innocent passage in the territorial waters  
(d) None of these  
(b) Surrounded by enemy states from all sides  
(d) None of these  
(b) 50 miles  
(d) None of these  
(b) Subject to the law of Coastal State  
(d) None of these  
(b) Waters dividing territory of Two or more states  
(d) None of these  
(b) An unwanted person  
(d) None of these  
(b) A fugitive criminal  
(d) None of these  
(b) 154 Countries and European Community  
(d) 154 countries and Gulf community  
(b). 150-mile exclusive economic zone  
(d) None of the above  
( d) The General Principles Of Law  
(d) None of these

B.A, LL.B Semester-III

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Paper- V

Subject- Const. Law - I

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. When the citizenship of a person in India cannot be terminated?  
(a) At the time of emergency in country or state. (b) At the time of war;  
(c) At election time; (d) None of above;
2. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India?  
(a) Birth (b) Acquiring property  
(c) Descent (d) Naturalization
3. Which of the following is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring citizenship of India?  
(a) Parliament (b) State Legislature (c) President (d) Home Minister of India
4. Dual citizenship is accepted by \_\_\_\_\_ country?  
(a) India (b) Russia (c) USA (d) China
5. How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one State (Union Territories not included)?  
(a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
6. Which one of the following cases propounded the concept of 'Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution'?  
(a) Keshavananda Bharti's Case (b) Shankari Prasad's Case  
(c) Rudal Shah's Case (d) Indira Sahni Case
7. Power of the Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between center and state falls under  
(a) constitutional jurisdiction (b) appellate jurisdiction  
(c) advisory jurisdiction (d) original jurisdiction
8. Which of the following writs is said to be a guarantor of personal freedom?  
(a) Mandamus (b) Habeas Corpus (c) Quo warranto (d) Certiorari
9. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office to which he is not entitled to?  
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus (c) Prohibition (d) Quo warranto
10. The power to issue writs by the Supreme Court has been envisaged under which of the following articles?  
(a) Article 226 (b) Article 32 (c) Article 31 (d) Article 25
11. Who can remove the services of a member of Union Public Service Commission?  
(a) President (b) Governor of the state (c) Parliament (d) Law Minister
12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?  
(a) The age retirement of a member of state public service commission is 65 years.  
(b) Only lower house of the Indian parliament has the right to start an all India service.  
(c) The term of a member of a public service commission is 6 yr.  
(d) The chairman of the state service commission is eligible for appointment as the chairman or member of the Union Public Service Commission.
- 13..The Emergency Provisions of Indian Constitution have been borrowed from:  
(a) Germany (b) Japan (c) USSR (d) U.S.A
14. How many types of emergencies are there in Constitution of India?  
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
15. President can proclaim a state of Financial emergency under which among the following articles?  
(a) Article 350 (b) Article 352 (c) Article 356 (d) Article 360

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Paper- VI

Subject- Family Law - I

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

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

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Manu classified Dharma into:

- (a) Achara (b) Vyavahara (c) Prayaschita (d) All the above

2. A person may be a Hindu by:

- (a) Birth (b) Conversion (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above

3. Hindus are categorized into:

- (a) Brahmins (b) Vaishyas (c) Shudras (d) All the above

4. What are the material sources of Hindu Law?

- (a) Shrutis (b) Smritis (c) Digests (d) All the above

5. Under the Mitakshara system, the right in family property is acquired by birth. The statement is:

- (a) True (b) False (c) Either a or b (d) None of the above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is called coparcenary property.

- (a) Self acquired (b) Joint family (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above

7. Degrees of prohibited relationships is applicable between two persons if they are related by

- (a) full blood (b) half or uterine blood (c) adoption (d) all the above

8. The Hindu succession Act, 1956, abolishes

- (a) the doctrine of acquisition of right by birth (b) the doctrine of the right survivorship  
(c) both [a] and [b] (d) none of these

9. Which one of the following is not a ground for divorce?

- (a) Desertion (b) Mental cruelty (c) Adultery  
(d) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage

10. A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is

- (a) Irregular (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

11. Muta marriages are allowed today by the

- (a) Sunnite Schools of Mohammedan law (b) Shiaites Schools of Mohammedan law  
(c) Ithna Ashari School of Mohammedan Law (d) all the above.

12. Islam in Arabic means

- (a) submission to the will of God (b) deliberate adoption of a new faith  
(c) adoption of the faith of Islam (d) all the above.

13. Failing the mother, the custody of a boy under the age of seven years belongs to:

- (a) Father (b) Paternal uncle  
(c) Brother's wife (d) None of these

14. Hadith is -----

- (a) are the very words of God (b) are the traditions of the Prophet – the records of his action and his sayings  
(c) are the dictates of secular reason in accordance with certain definite principles (d) all the above.

15. Marriage in Islam is

- (a) a contract (b) a sacrament (c) a contract as well as a sacrament  
(d) either a contract or a sacrament.