

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

B.A, LL.B Semester-V

Date:- 8/6/2021

F.M =20

Paper-I

Subject- Pol. Sc. –II (Mjr)

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. In comparative politics, the term "state" refers to
A. the government in power in a country B. a group of people with a common identity. C. the total area of a country D. the key political institutions in a country.
2. Democratic transitions describe a process in which
A. two countries resolve a conflict through peaceful means rather than military force. B. authoritarian governments develop into more participatory and democratic regimes. C. there are elections that involve the peaceful transfer of power between administrations. D. the president of a country resigns and is replaced by the vice president.
3. For about 500 years, _____ have been the primary actions on the world stage.
A. political parties B. states C. transnational corporations D. social movements
4. Classifying countries according to their level of democracy is an example of a
A. typology B. hypothesis C. model D. variable
5. As compared to consolidated democracies and authoritarian regimes, transitional democracies are characterized by
A. fewer legal protections that in either consolidated democracies or authoritarian regimes. B. fewer legal protections for citizen rights and liberties than consolidated democracies but more than authoritarian regimes.
C. more legal protection for civil liberties than either consolidated democracies or authoritarian regimes.
D. more legal protection for economic and social rights but less for political rights.
6. The Human development Index, the Global Gender Gap, the Environmental Performance Index, and the Corruption Perceptions Index are all examples of
A. comparative measures developed by the United States B. comparative measures developed by International non-state organizations like Freedom House and Greenpeace. C. rankings and ratings of data for comparative analysis that are widely used. D. measures for the economic performance of states.
7. The term "critical juncture" refers to
A. when the leadership of a country changes. B. the border between two historically hostile countries C. an important historical moment that shapes institutions and future outcomes. D. a period of economic instability.
8. When state boundaries and national identity coincide, the resulting formation is called a
A. country. B. confederation. C. nation-state. D. nation. E. state.
9. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a state?
A. the ability to carry out actions or policies within borders independently from interference B. an organization that includes institutions and maintains a monopoly of violence over a territory C. a group of people that are bound together by a common political identity
D. a government with three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial
10. Which of the following is most likely to be a centrifugal force that negatively affects a nation-state?
A. use of symbols to create cohesiveness B. strong religious values C. strong separatist movements
D. schools that instill the society's beliefs
11. Integration is a process that allows state to gain political, economic, and social clout by pooling their
A. territory B. sovereignty C. frontiers D. core areas
12. A type of state that spreads power among many sub-units and has a weak central government is called a
A. confederal system B. unitary system C. federal system D. devolutionary system
13. The oldest Constitution in the world is:
A. Britain B. India C. USA D. None of these
14. The British Constitution is based on:
A. Written Character B. Convention –ridden C. Federal Character D. None of these
15. Britain has _____ party system:
A. Two Party System B. One Party System C. Multiparty System D. None of these

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Paper-II

Subject- CNT ACT

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

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Arrange these land laws in the chronological order

1. CNT Act 2. SPT Act 3. Wilkinson Rule 4. BLR Act

2. Chotanagpur Tenancy Act is not applicable to which of the district in Jharkhand

1. Saraikela 2. Jamtara 3. Ranchi 4. Hazaribag

3. Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act is applicable to which of the following district

1. Ranchi 2. Hazaribag 3. Palamu 4. Deoghar

4. Wilkinson's Rule is applicable to which division of Jharkhand

1. Santhal Pargana 2. Palamu 3. Kolhan 4. Chotanagpur

5. In Munda-Manki System who was the head of the village

1. Munda 2. Manjhi 3. Manki 4. None of the above

6. In Munda Manki system Priest of the village is known as

1. Munda 2. Manki 3. Pahan 4. Peer

7. Which of the among has power to repeal the CNT Act

1. State Legislative Assembly 2. Parliament 3. Chief Justice of High Court 4. Chief Minister

8. As per the provision of CNT Act transfer of land rights is possible among/between

1. Only between Schedule Tribe to Schedule Tribe members 2. Only between Schedule Caste to Schedule Caste members
3. Only between OBCs to OBCs members
4. All of the above

9. As per the provision of CNT Act transfer of Land rights is possible only with the permission of

1. Chief Justice of High Court 2. Deputy Commissioner 3. BDO 4. SDO

10. As per the provision of CNT Act transfer of land is allowed from a member of Tribal community to a non Tribal community member

1. Only for Agriculture purpose 2. Only of Industrial purpose 3. Only for Residential purpose 4. Both 1 & 2

11. As per the provision of CNT Act who has the power to restore the Land against the Fraudulent purchase

1. Deputy Commissioner 2. Governor 3. High Court 4. SDO

12. As per the provision of SPT Act land can be given on lease for

1. Maximum of 3 years 2. Maximum of 5 years 3. Maximum of 6 years 4. Maximum of 1 year

13. Which of the Land reforms act abolished the Zamindari system

1. CNT Act 2. SPT Act 3. BLR Act 4. Wilkinson's Rule

14. As per the Wilkinson's rule which of the system has been legalised

1. Zamindari System 2. Manki Munda system 3. Panchayati Raj system 4. None of the above

15. SPT Act is applicable to

1. Entire Jharkhand state 2. Only in Kolhan division 3. Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana both 4. Only in Santhal Pargana

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Paper-III

Subject- IPC - I

Examinee Name :- _____
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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1) The jurisdiction to try a person for an offense depends upon, under the general principle of criminal law is...

- A) Place of commission of crime, within local area of such jurisdiction. B) A place where such person is found C) Nationality of the person D) None of the above

2) Who prepared the draft of the Indian Penal Code?

- A) Lord Channing B) Lord Chelmsford C) Lord Macaulay D) None of the above

3) The Indian penal code is divided into...

- A) XIXIII Chapters and 512 Sections B) XXIXII Chapters and 511 Sections C) XIIIXVI Chapters and 501 Sections
D) XXIII Chapters and 511 Sections

4) the Indian Penal Code 1860 came into effect/existence from...

- A) 6 October 1960 B) 5 October 1980 C) 1 May 1980 D) 6 December 1960

5) The Indian Penal Code 1860 is extended to...

- A) All union territories of India B) All the states of India C) Whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
D) None of the above

7) XYZ, the person having sufficient food but does not provide some food to a beggar who dies of hunger. XYZ is guilty of...

- A) Murder B) Attempt to murder C) Causing death by rash or negligent act D) No offense

8) For abetment by conspiracy...

- A) One person must instigate the other for the commission of an offense.
B) There must be an intentional aid by one person to another for the doing of an offense.
C) Some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of an engagement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act.
D) None of the above

9) A and B agreed to commit the murder of C by poisoning and D was to procure poison, but he did not procure it. A and B are guilty of...

- A) No offense B) Criminal conspiracy to murder C) Abatement of murder by conspiracy D) Attempt to murder with the aid of section 34 Indian Penal Code

10) X threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Y unless Y gives you money. He thus induces Y to give him money. Here X has committed the offense of...

- A) Defamation B) Mischief C) Criminal intimidation D) Extortion

11) A by putting B in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces B to sign for affix his seal in black paper, and delivers it to A. B signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed...

- A) Extortion B) Robbery C) Cheating D) Dacoity

12) Criminal conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to...

- A) To do or cause to be done an illegal act
B) Do or cause to be done an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means. C) Commit an offense D) None of the above

13. For rioting, which of the following is correct

- A) actual force or violence must be used B) mere show of force is sufficient
C) mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient D) all the above.

14. 'B' happened to be a member of unlawful assembly. A factional fight ensued during which 'B' was injured and retired to the side, later on a man was killed. Now:

- A) 'B' is guilty of murder being member of unlawful assembly
B) 'B' is not guilty of murder as he ceased to be a member of unlawful assembly at the time when the murder was committed
C) B is not guilty of murder though he happened to be a member of unlawful assembly D) none of the above.

15. The right of private defence:

- A) is not a right of defence but of retribution B) is a right of defence but not a right of retribution
C) is a right of defence as well as a right of retribution D) is neither a right of defence nor a right of retribution.

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Paper-IV

Subject- Cr.P.C -I

Examinee Name :- _____

Class Roll No. :- _____

(Univ. Regn.) :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of –
A. Accused B. Witnesses C. Police officer D. Magistrate
2. The protection under section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is –
A. Available in Civil Proceedings B. Available for proceedings under Article 32 and/or 226 of the Constitution
C. Not Available in rape cases D. Only available in Criminal enquiry or trial in respect of the offence under investigation
3. Under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, confessions-
A. Can only be made to the authorised persons B. Only the Magistrate enjoys the power of recording confessions
C. Made to the Police Officer are valid D. Made by the accuse while in police custody to a police officer is valid
4. Which of the following statements does NOT hold true for the confessions made to the Magistrate under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
A. It is the duty of the Magistrate to exclude the presence of the police officer from the place where the confession is recorded
B. It is obligatory for the Magistrate to warn the accused, before recording his confession that he is not bound to make it and that if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him
C. The accused should be sent back to police custody as soon as the confession is recorded
D. It is necessary for the confession to be signed by the accused
5. Which of the following confessions is admissible under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
A. Magistrate while recording a confession did not specifically tell the accused that he was a Magistrate
B. Magistrate recorded the confession of the accused but did not get it signed by the accused
C. Investigating officer took the accused from the jail to the Magistrate, set with him while the confession was being made and brought the accused back to the jail
D. The Magistrate recorded the confession of the accused, but forgot to certify that the confession was taken voluntarily
6. Which of the following is true of Section 31 Cr. P.C.?
A. it relates to the quantum of the punishment that the Court has jurisdiction to pass where the accused is convicted of two or more offences at one trial B. it is rule of the procedural law C. either (A) or (B) D. both (A) and (B)
7. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the charge sheet made under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
A. In case of offence of a rape of a child the charge sheet must be submitted within three months of the FIR
B. After submission of the charge sheet there cannot be any further investigation into the case by police
C. The right to be released on bail is lost once the charge-sheet is filed
D. Charge sheet against absconding accused can be filed even if the accused is not arrested
8. The term "taking cognizance" under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means-
A. Starting a trial B. Completing preliminary requirements for starting a Criminal trial
C. Taking notice of the matter judicially D. An administrative action to decide if criminal trial is required
9. In which of the following cases will the provisions of section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 apply?
A. A Magistrate writing a letter to the District Judge that an advocate is "rowdy", "a big gambler", "a mischievous element".
B. Block Development Officer lodging a FIR against the Sarpanch and Secretary of a Gram Panchayat under section 409 and 34 of the IPC
C. A complaint against the personnel at the BSF alleging that illegal gratification of Rs 10,000 was demanded from the complainant and, on his refusal to pay, his shop was ransacked and goods taken away
D. A Judge charged with using defamatory language to a witness during a trial of a suit
10. Which of the following requirements need NOT be followed under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
A. The complainant must be examined B. Examination of the complainant must be under oath
C. The accused must be given an opportunity to be heard D. The examination of the complainant must be reduced to writing
11. Which of the following statements hold true for plea of guilty under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
A. The plea of "not guilty" is not recognised by CrPC B. Pleader can make plea of guilty on behalf of the accused
C. The admission made by the accused is binding on him D. Plea of Guilty to a capital charge is inadmissible
12. Under section 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-
A. A magistrate cannot issue summons to the complainant for being examined as a witness of the accused
B. The Court cannot ask the accuse to deposit expenses which might be incurred by the witness
C. At the instance of the accused the complainant can be re-summoned D. All of the above
13. The Magistrate at his discretion can allow the complainant to withdraw the complaint and acquit the accused in case of –
A. Warrant case B. Summons case C. both A and B D. neither A nor B
14. Who amongst the following is not competent under section 92 of Cr PC to order the postal or telegraph authority to deliver the document(s)/thing:
A. District Magistrate B. Judicial Magistrate C. Metropolitan Magistrate D. none of the above.
15. A search warrant can be issued in respect of a place:
A. used for deposit & sale of stolen property B. used for deposit, sale & production of counterfeit coin, currency notes & stamps
C. used for deposit, sale & production of forged documents & false seals D. all the above.

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Date:- 8/6/2021

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Paper- V

Subject- Alt. Disp. Redressal

Examinee Name :- _____

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Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1)ADR stands for ---

A)Alternate dispute response B)Alternative dissolve response C)Alternative dispute resolution D)Alternative discovery resolution

2)What are need of ADR

A)Amicable and economical settlement of disputes B)Time saving management C)Speedy disposal of dispute D)All of the above

3)Which of the following are essential ingredients of a valid arbitration agreement-

A) It must be in orally B)There must be an agreement between the parties C)There is no need of agreement between the parties D)None of the above

4) --- of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals.

A)Chapter VI B)Chapter V C)Chapter IV D)Chapter III

5)Which of the following is not a type of conciliation-

A)Voluntary B)Contractual C)Compulsory D)All of the above

6)What are the duties of the conciliator-

A)Administrative assistance B)Disclosure of information C)Settlement agreement D)All of the above

7)Stages of negotiations-

A)Preparation B)Opening C)Bargaining D)All of the above

8)Authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act,1947-

A)Boards of conciliation B)Conciliation officer C)Both A & B D)None of the above

9)Stages of mediation-

A)Communication B)Opening Session C)The Negotiation D) All of the above

10)Lok adalat introduced in-

A)1982 B)1984 C)1986 D)None of the above

11)Award of lok adalat -

A)Final B)Not binding on the parties C)Final and binding on the parties D)All of the above

12) The Legal Services Authorities Act, came into force on_____?

A) 10 October 1996 B) 19 November 1987 C) 19 November 1995. D) 1 January 1999.

13) The term "arbitral tribunal" is defined under____?

A. Section 2 (f). B. Section 2 (b). C. Section 2 (c). D. Section 2 (d).

14) when did the arbitration and conciliation act 1996 came into force on_____

A) 10 May 1994 B) 12 August 1996 C)19 November 1995. D) 1 January 1999.

15) Which section of the arbitration and conciliation act 1996 deal with the Arbitration agreement?

A. Section 5 B. Section 14 C. Section 7 D. Section 12

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Paper- VI

Subject- Intp. of Statutes

Examinee Name :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. There is no need for presumptions?
A. The intention of the legislation is clear B. The intention of the legislation is not clear
C. Can be used in any condition D. All of the above
2. According-----rule of interpretation meaning of word should be known from its accompanying or associating words?
A. Mischief rule B. Golden rule C. Noscitur a sociis D. Primary rule
3. ----- means that contemporaneous exposition is the best and strongest in law?
A. Ejusdem generis B. Contemporaneous Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissima in Lege
C. Noscitur a sociis D. None of above
4. Interpretation of statute should not be given a meaning which would make other _ provisions?
A. In effective B. Redundant C. Dormant D. None of the above
5. Rule of ejusdem generic is applicable when ?
A. Specific word follow general words B. General word follows specific words
C. Either (a) or (b) D. Both (a) and (b)
6. If you were looking for the meaning of provision, the first place you would look is ?
A. A dictionary B. The interne C. The definition section D. Any of the above
7. sets out in general terms, the purpose of the Act and it often precedes the preamble?
A. Long title B. Short title C. Preamble D. None of above
8. Which of the following is an external aid for interpretation of statute?
A. Parliamentary history B. Use of foreign decisions C. Historical background D. All of above
9. When statute do not profess to make any alteration in the existing law, but merely declare or explain what it is, then such law is known as ?
A. Codifying statute B. Remedial statute
C. Declaratory statute D. Consolidating statute
10. Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?
A. Long title B. Marginal notes
C. Interpretation clauses D. All of above
11. Ut Res Magis Valeat QuamPareat is also known as ?
A. Rule of harmonious construction B. Rule of reasonable construction
C. Rule of ejusdem generis D. All of above
12. Heydons case, in 1584, was resolved by the?
A. Supreme court of India B. Bombay high court
C. Barons of the Exchequer D. House of lords
13. In the interpretation of statue, an important role is played by
A. Schedule B. Preamble C. Heading D. All of above
14. The rules ----- means the express mention of one thing is the exclusion of other?
A. Rule of harmonious construction B. Primary rule
C. Ejusdem generis D. Expression unis est exclusion alterius
15. Internal aid in interpretation of statute includes?
A. Title B. Preamble C. Marginal notes D. All of above