

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

B.A, LL.B Semester-IX

Date:- 8/6/2021

F.M =20

Paper-I

Subject- Labour & Industrial Laws

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

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to
 - 1) Maternity benefits
 - 2) Disability cover
 - 3) Old age protection(a) 2, 3 (b) 1 (c) 1, 3 (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following are schemes formulated for unorganized workers (mentioned in the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008)?
 - 1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
 - 2) Janani Suraksha Yojana
 - 3) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana(a) 1, 3 (b) 2, 3 (c) 1, 3 (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following common defences were not available to the employers in cases of compensation for accidents under the common law?
 - (a) Doctrine of Assumed Risk
 - (b) Doctrine of Contributory Negligence
 - (c) Doctrine of Common Employment and Fellow Servant's responsibility
 - (d) Doctrine of Natural Risk
4. Minimum conditions of welfare is explained by
 - (a) Dr. Aykroid's formula
 - (b) Subsistence Theory
 - (c) Both (A) and (B)
 - (d) None of the above
5. The minimum rate of subsistence allowance in case of suspension pending enquiry has been given under which of the following legislations?
 - (a) Industrial Disputes Act
 - (b) Trade Union Act
 - (c) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders)
 - (d) None of the above, Act
6. Draft standing orders are to be submitted within
 - (a) Two years from the date on which the Act is applicable in five copies.
 - (b) One year from the date on which the Act is applicable in five copies
 - (c) Six months from the date on which the Act is applicable in five copies
 - (d) Six months from the date on which the act is applicable in ten copies
7. The Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946 applies to every establishment employing
 - (a) 100 workmen
 - (b) 150 workmen
 - (c) 150 workmen on any day preceeding 12 months
 - (d) 100 workmen on any day preceeding 12 months and the government can order by application to establishments employing less than 100.
8. The appeal on the certified standing orders may be preferred within ----- days before the appellate authority
 - (a) 60 days
 - (b) 30 days
 - (c) 15 days
 - (d) 90 days
9. In which year did the act come into operation?
 - (a) 1947
 - (b) 1949
 - (c) 1953
 - (d) 1963
10. To which settlement machinery can the central government refer the disputes under rule 81 - A?
 - (a) Conciliation
 - (b) Arbitration
 - (c) Adjudicator
 - (d) Supreme Court
11. Before the industrial disputes act was implemented in the year 1947, which act took care of the industrial disputes?
 - (a) Trade Disputes Act, 1929
 - (b) Royal Commission on Labour, 1934
 - (c) Labour Management Relations Act, 1947
 - (d) None of the above
12. Which of the following is not an approach to industrial relations?
 - (a) Unitary approach
 - (b) Pluralistic approach
 - (c) Marxist approach
 - (d) Employee's approach
13. The ongoing globalization in India requires drastic changes under which of the labour legislations?
 - (a) The Factories Act
 - (b) The Employees' State Insurance Act
 - (c) The Industrial Disputes Act
 - (d) The Employees' Provident Funds Act
14. The Trade Unions Act came into operation from _____.
 - (a) 1st June, 1927
 - (b) 1st May, 1926
 - (c) 1st June, 1926
 - (d) None of the above
15. What is the minimum number of trade union members requires in registering themselves as a union?
 - (a) 7
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 15

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Paper-III

Subject- Service Law

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

1. Which one of the following right of Indian Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of a country?
(a) Right against exploitation (b) Right to freedom (c) Right to equality
(d) Right to constitutional remedies
2. Which one of the following is true with respect to the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution?
(a) The sovereignty of the people (b) Equality of opportunity for all resident (c) Limited government (d) Democracy
3. Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right against exploitation"?
(a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (b) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
(c) Protection of interests of minorities (d) Equality before law
4. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?
(a) Part II (b) Part III (c) Part V (d) Part IV
5. "No discrimination to be made while recruiting men and women workers" is given under which of the following legislations?
(a) Factories Act (b) Equal Remuneration Act (c) Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act
(d) Minimum Wages Act
6. Under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 remuneration means
(a) Basic wage only (b) Basic wage and dearness allowance (c) Basic wage and emoluments what so ever payable
(d) None of the above
7. It is duty of every _____, to maintain registers and other documents in relation to the workers employed by him in the prescribed manner.
(a) Appropriate Government (b) Employee (c) Employer (d) Labour Commissioner
8. Under the act, the Government will appoint such officers, not below the rank of _____, for the purpose of hearing and deciding complaints with regard to the contravention of any provision of the Act
(a) District Magistrate (b) Conciliation Officer (c) Labour Commissioner (d) Labour Officer
9. What shall be the proportion of Women amongst the members appointed in the Advisory Committee formed under The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976?
(a) One-Half (b) One-Fourth (c) One-Third (d) 100%
10. The provisions of Equal Remuneration Act have been extended to
(a) All categories of employment (b) Only special categories of employment (c) Government employment
(d) Unskilled employment
11. Article _____ of the constitution confers on every High Court, the power of superintendence over all the subordinate courts and inferior Tribunals in the State. a) 32 b) 226 c) 299 d) 227
12. HRD will develop the
(a) Executive development (b) Strategic development (c) Planning and decision making (d) Organizational and personal skills
13. HRD deals with functions such as
(a) Career development (b) Mentoring (c) Coaching (d) All the above
14. Human resource policies are
(a) Mitigate the company's risk of liability (b) Increase the benefit (c) Reduce the labour turnover (d) None of the above
15. HR shared service includes
(a) Recruitment function (b) Customer Care Service (c) Payroll Function (d) All of the above

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Paper-IV

Subject- International Human Rights

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

- 1- The protection of Human Rights Act in India was enacted in the year
(A) 1993 (B) 1994 (C) 1995 (D) 1996
2. Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates 'Abolition of Untouchability'?
(A) Right to Religion (B) Right to Equality (C) Right to Freedom (D) Right against Exploitation
3. Helsinki Declaration, 1964 is concerned with
(A) War prevention (B) Human Experimentation (C) Gender discrimination (D) Child Abuse
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on
(A) December 1, 1948 (B) December 10, 1948 (C) December 11, 1948 (D) December 31, 1948
5. Which one of the following is not a UN Agency?
(A) UNICEF (B) UNESCO (C) WTO (D) ILO
6. Who coined the term 'Genocide'?
(A) Raphael Lemkin (B) Eleanor Roosevelt (C) P Thornberry (D) Jafferson
7. All Human Rights are inherent in all human beings because
(A) All Human Rights are provided by the state. (B) Human Rights are being provided by the United Nations.
(C) Human beings are rational beings. (D) Human rights are the product of social revolutions.
8. Which of the following is not correct?
(A) Human rights are universal. (B) Human rights are subjective. (C) Human rights are Constitutional. (D) Human rights are incontrovertible.
9. Freedom from torture is
(A) Inherent right (B) Derogable human right (C) Absolute right (D) None of the above
10. The Indian tradition of human rights during war is best exemplified in the work of
(A) Mahabharata (B) Ramayana (C) Emperor Ashoka (D) Emperor Akbar
11. Which of the following thinkers did not give the idea of natural rights?
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) J.J. Rousseau (C) John Locke (D) Jeremy Bentham
12. Which Article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares, "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person"?
(A) Article 1 (B) Article 3 (C) Article 5 (D) Article 6
13. Which one of the following is not a UN Agency?
(A) UNICEF (B) UNESCO (C) WTO (D) ILO
14. Who coined the term 'Genocide'?
(A) Raphael Lemkin (B) Eleanor Roosevelt (C) P Thornberry (D) Jafferson
15. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the Refugees?
(A) They are outside their country (B) Fear of persecution (C) Absence of National protection
(D) Poverty as reason of being outside the country

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Paper-V

Subject- Principles of Taxation Law- I

Examinee Name :- _____

Class Roll No. :- _____

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All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. The charging section of the income under the head capital gains is :

A. Section 15 B. Section 17 C. Section 10 D. Section 45 (2)

2. What are the conditions to be fulfilled for charging of income under the head capital gains:

A. There must be a capital asset. B. There must be a transfer of such capital asset. C. The transfer of such capital asset has been affected during the previous year. D. All of the above.

3. Which of the following is not a requisite for charging income-tax on capital gains –

A. The transfer must have been effected in the relevant assessment year B. There must be a gain arising on transfer of capital asset C. Capital gains should not be exempt u/s 54 D. Capital gains should not be exempt u/s 54EC

4. The following shall not be regarded as capital asset:

A. Urban Land B. Securities held by a Foreign Institutional Investor as per SEBI Act, 1992 C. Archaeological Collections D. Motor Car

5. The following shall be regarded as capital asset:

A. Gold Jewelry held by jeweler as SIT trade. B. Securities held by FII as per SEBI Act, 1992, held as stock in trade. C. Motor car held by motor car manufacturer as SIT D. None of above

6. Rural area means any area which is outside-----Kilometers from the local limits of the jurisdiction of a municipality or a cantonment board, if the population of municipality or cantonment board is more than 10,00,000. A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

7. Capital asset excludes all except

A. Stock-in-trade B. Personal effects C. Jewellery D. Agricultural land in India

8. Income from transfer of self-generated goodwill of a profession:

A. is not chargeable to tax under the head 'capital gains' B. is chargeable to tax under the head 'capital gains' as short term capital gains C. is chargeable to tax under the head 'capital gains' as long term capital gains D. Both (b) and (c)

9. The Central Government has been empowered by entry _____ of the Union list of schedule VII of the constitution of India to levy tax on income other than agricultural income.

A. 84 B. 82 C. 81 D. 85

10. Amongst the following _____ is empowered to levy tax on agricultural income. A. Central Government B. State Government C. Commissioner D. President

11. Who amongst the following confers on the power to issue circulars and clarifications?

A. ITAT B. Central Government C. CBDT D. State Government

12. Income Tax is charged in –

A. Financial Year B. Assessment Year C. Previous Year D. Accounting Year

13. A person includes:

A. Only Individual B. Only Individual and HUF C. Individuals, HUF, Firm, Company only D. Individuals, HUF, Company, Firm, AOP or BOI, Local Authority, Every Artificial Juridical Person

14. Assessment year can be a period of :

A. only more than 12 months B. 12 months and less than 12 months C. only 12 months

D. 12 months and more than 12 months

15. The year in which the income is earned is known as A. Previous year B. Financial year C. Both (A) or (B) D. None of the above

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Paper- VI

Subject- Special Contract - II

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

1. What is the limit of members in case of a Private Company?
(a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 50
2. Provision of residential accommodation to the members at reasonable rates is the objective of
(a) Consumers cooperative (b) Credit cooperative (c) Housing cooperative (d) Producers cooperative
3. The capital of a company is divided into number of parts each one of which are called
(a) Share (b) Dividend (c) Profit (d) Interest
3. A _____ provides for the greatest degree of continuity:
(a) general partnership. (b) joint venture. (c) corporation. (d) sole proprietorship.
4. A _____ is a business with two or more owners:
(a) corporation. (b) conglomerate. (c) partnership. (d) public corporation.
5. A partner whose association with the firm is unknown to the general public is called
(a) Active partner (b) Sleeping partner (c) Nominal partner (d) Secret partner
6. The Head of the joint Hindu family business is called
(a) Manager (b) Proprietor (c) Karta (d) Director
7. A limited liability partnership is:
(a) Not a separate entity from that of its partners (b) A legal entity separate from that of its partners (c) A body corporate
(d) Only B and C are correct
8. A LLP shall be governed by the provisions of:
(a) The Companies Act, 201 (b) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (c) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (d) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
9. Whether a HUF can become partner in LLP:
(a) HUF may become partner of LLP provided the Registrar may grant permission in this behalf.
(b) No, HUF can't become partner in the LLP .
(c) Yes, HUF may become partner of LLP.
(d) None of the above.
10. The LLP shall maintain proper books of account relating to its affairs for each year of its existence on which basis:
(a) Accrual basis (b) Double entry system of accounting (c) Cash basis (d) All of the above.
11. Who shall sign the Statement of Account and Solvency prepared by the LLP:
(a) By any one partner, authorised in this behalf
(b) By at least two partners, authorised in this behalf
(c) By all the partners
(d) By the designated partners
12. In which condition a partnership firm is deemed to be dissolved?
(a) On a partner's admission (b) On retirement of a partner (c) On expiry of the period of partnership (d) On loss in partnership
13. Court can make an order to dissolve the firm when :
(a) Some partner has become fully mad (b) Partnership deed is fully followed (c) Continued future profits are expected
(d) Firm is running legal business
14. On dissolution of a firm, realisation account is debited with
(a) All assets to be realized (b) All outside liabilities of the firm (c) Cash received on sale of assets
(d) Any asset taken over by one of the partners
15. On firm's dissolution, which one of the following account should be prepared at the last?
(a) Realisation Account (b) Partner's Capital Accounts (c) Cash Account (d) Partner's Loan Account