



ARKA JAIN
University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program		BBA LLB	
Subject Name		Media Law	
		Semester	VIII
		Year	April 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 	
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N1		QUESTIONS	
i	What is the year of establishment of Press council of India: a) 1978 b) 1988 c) 1977 d) 1999	Marks 01	COs CO1
ii	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act was passed in which year? a) 1992 b) 1995 c) 2000 d) 2005	01	CO3
iii	Which of the following statement is correct about press council of India: a) it is an advisory body b) safeguarding press freedom and enhancing standards c) it is an quasi-judicial body d) All of the above	01	CO3
iv	Libel refers to: a) False spoken statements that harm someone's reputation b) False written statements that harm someone's reputation c) Truthful spoken statements that harm someone's reputation d) Truthful written statements that harm someone's reputation	01	CO5

V	What is the legal doctrine that protects reporters from being compelled to reveal confidential sources? a) Prior restraint b) Fair use c) Shield law d) Copyright law	01	CO4
vi	Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression? a) Article 19 b) Article 21 c) Article 14 d) Article 32	01	CO5
vii	Which regulatory body oversees the print media in India? a) Press Council of India b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) c) Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	01	CO3
viii	Which constitutional amendment introduced reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression in India? a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 1st Amendment d) 73rd Amendment	01	CO2
ix	Which Indian case established the "actual malice" standard for proving defamation against public officials? a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India b) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala c) R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu d) New York Times Co. v. Sullivan	01	CO3
x	Who is NOT the member of the select committee for the chairman of press council of India? a) Speaker of Lok Sabha b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha c) President of India d) Member of PCI	01	CO4
xi	How many members as a press representative are required in the composition of the PCI: a) 28 members b) 20 members c) 29 members d) None of these	01	CO3

xii	Mark the incorrect abbreviation : a) PCI - Press Council of India b) NBSA -News Broadcasting Sanitization Authority c) MIB - Ministry of Information and Broadcasting d) TRAI - Telecom Regulatory Authority Of India	01	CO3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q NO.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	What rights do creators have under copyright law in India?	07	CO4
3	Write short note on Parliamentary Privileges.	07	CO1
4	Explain the importance of media law.	07	CO2
5	What actions are deemed as contempt from mass media and constitutional perspective?	07	CO5
6	How do advertising codes influence journalistic integrity and objectivity in media reporting?	07	CO3
7	Explain the impact of media upon individuals.	07	CO3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Discuss the legal framework governing defamation in India. What are the elements of defamation, and what defences are available to defendants?	15	CO3
9	What is the composition of the board and advisory panel responsible for the certification of films in India?	15	CO5
10	Explain the salient feature of PCI and TRAI.	15	CO3
11	Demonstrate through your answer the present trend of media and the problem faced. suggest solution	15	CO5

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ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB	
Subject Name	Equity and Trust	
	Semester	VIII
	Year	April 2024

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
- Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)
- Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B
- Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C
- Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			
i	Which principle forms the foundation of Equity? a) Justice b) Precedent c) Efficiency d) Custom	01	CO1
ii	What remedy prevents unjust enrichment by imposing a trust on property held by a party? a) Constructive Trusts b) Injunction c) Specific Performance d) Rescission	01	CO2
iii	In Equity, what type of court order aims to prevent irreparable harm or enforce rights? a) Mandatory injunction b) Specific performance c) Restitution d) Damages	01	CO3
iv	According to equity, what principle dictates that those seeking equitable relief must have acted in good faith and not engaged in any wrongdoing themselves? a) Doctrine of clean hand b) Doctrine of precedent. c) Doctrine of consideration d) Doctrine of promissory estoppel.	01	CO4

V	Which of the following is a discretionary aspect of equitable remedies? a) Fixed damages b) Mandatory injunctions c) Specific performance d) Punitive damages	01	CO1
vi	Aequitas Sequitur Legem means:- a) Equity acts on conscience b) Equity follows the law c) Delay defeats equity d) He who seeks equity must do equity	01	CO2
vii	In the relationship between equity and common law, which doctrine focuses on fairness and flexibility rather than rigid adherence to precedent? a) Doctrine of stare decisis b) Doctrine of estoppels c) Doctrine of clean hands d) Doctrine of equity	01	CO3
viii	Equity does not destroy the law, nor create it, but assist it. Stated by:- a) Lord Atkin b) Snell c) Maitland d) Lord Tailbot	01	CO4
ix	What is the term used to describe the individual who creates a trust? a) Trustee b) Grantor c) Beneficiary d) Executor	01	CO3
x	Which maxim suggests that equitable relief may be denied if a party has been negligent in seeking it? a) Delay defeats equity b) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy c) Equity aids the vigilant, not the indolent d) Equity follows the law	01	CO4
xi	Which of the following is NOT a common type of trust? a) Living trust b) Testamentary trust c) Real estate trust d) Spendthrift trust	01	CO2

xii	Can a trust be created orally under the Indian Trusts Act? a) Yes, for any type of trust b) Yes, but only for private trusts c) No, all trusts must be in writing d) Yes, but only for charitable trusts	01	CO1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Define Trust and Explain the essentials of trust.	07	CO4
3	Explain the historical background of the trust. Difference between trust and waqf.	07	CO1
4	Explain the maxim "Equity follows the law".	07	CO2
5	Explain the Creation of trust provided under Indian Trust Act, 1882.	07	CO4
6	Explain the maxim "Delay defeats equity".	07	CO3
7	Explain the maxim "Equality is Equity".	07	CO3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Explain the Definition, nature and scope of equity.	15	CO3
9	Explain the rights and duties of Trustees.	15	CO5
10	Explain the historical back ground of equity under Common law, Roman law and Indian law.	15	CO4
11	Explain the rights and liabilities of Beneficiaries	15	CO2


 Program
 BBA LLB

Subject Name

Legal & Constitutional History-I

 Semester
 Year

VIII

April 2024

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside

 Time: 3
 Hour Max.
 Marks : 70

- Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)
- Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B
- Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C
- Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks

Q.N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Who established Adalat system in India in 1772? a) Lord Canning b) John Hyde c) Warren Hasting d) Lord Cornwallis	01	CO1
ii	Which area is dealt under Admiralty Jurisdiction? a) Maritime cases b) Testamentary cases c) Maritime cases d) Remedies against civil jurisdiction	01	CO3
iii	The Indian Penal Code was established under the leadership of? a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Mountbatten c) Lord Macauley d) Lord Dalhousie	01	CO2
iv	The Regulating Act 1773 marked the beginning of British colonial regulation in India and established which Institution? a) Supreme court of India b) High Court of Calcutta c) Indian Council d) Company Bahadur	01	CO5
v	The "Fatawa-e-Alamgiri" is a significant legal document associated with which historical era in India? a) Mughal Empire b) Gupta Empire c) Maurya Empire d) Vijayanagara Empire	01	CO4

vi	The Constitution of India was adopted on: a) 15th August 1947 b) 26th January 1950 c) 26th November 1949 d) 2nd October 1947	01	CO2
vii	Which act is often considered as the first step towards a representative government in India? a) Charter Act of 1833 b) Charter Act of 1813 c) Government of India Act, 1858 d) Indian Councils Act of 1861	01	CO1
viii	The Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced which significant feature in Indian legislation? a) Introduction of Dyarchy b) Establishment of the Indian Civil Service c) Abolition of the Indian Council d) Formation of the Constituent Assembly	01	CO2
x	Which act laid the foundation for the federal structure of government in India and introduced bicameralism at the center? a) Government of India Act, 1935 b) Indian Independence Act, 1947 c) Indian Councils Act of 1909 d) Regulating Act of 1773	01	CO3
x	Under the Advocates Act, 1961, what is the minimum qualification required for admission as an advocate? a) Bachelor's degree in Law b) Master's degree in Law c) Doctorate in Law d) Diploma in Legal Studies	01	CO4
xi	The Advocates Act, 1961, introduced the concept of the Bar Council of India. Who is the ex officio Chairman of the Bar Council of India? a) Attorney General of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Solicitor General of India d) Minister of Law and Justice	01	CO5
xii	The Advocates Act, 1961, repealed which earlier legislation concerning advocates? a) Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 b) Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 c) Indian Legal Practitioners Act, 1933 d) Legal Practitioners (Regulation and Maintenance of Standards in Profession, Protecting the Interest of Clients and Promoting the Rule of Law) Act, 1959	01	CO1

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question 7 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Describe the salient features of legislative and executive authorities in the Indian Council Act, 1861.	07	CO4
3	Which Act was termed as Monte-Ford Reforms and why? Describe the salient features of that act.	07	CO1
4	Write in detail about the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926.	07	CO2
5	Write in detail about the Privy Council and various kinds of appeals.	07	CO5
6	Describe in detail the conflict between Supreme Court and Governor General in Council Act of 1781.	07	CO3
7	Explain the Judicial Measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793.	07	CO3

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Discuss about the Government of India Act, 1935.	15	CO3
9	Explain in detail the features of Advocates Act, 1961.	15	CO5
10	Describe the Centralization and decentralization of British Legislature in the 19 th century.	15	CO4
11	Write in detail about the Settlement of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in chronological order when it took place.	15	CO2



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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program **BBA LLB**

Subject Name

Intellectual Property Right -II

Semester **VIII**

Year **April 2024**

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
- Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)
- Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B
- Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C
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Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 50

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q.N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a patent? a) Novelty b) Public disclosure c) Non-obviousness d) All of the above	01	CO1
ii	How long does a utility patent typically last? a) 10 years b) 15 years c) 20 years d) 25 years	01	CO3
iii	Which section of the Patents Act, 1970 deals with the grant of patents? a) Section 3 b) Section 2 c) Section 15 d) Section 25	01	CO2
iv	The purpose of protecting Geographical Indications is to: a) Promote fair competition among producers b) Prevent producers from marketing their products c) Limit consumer choice d) Facilitate counterfeiting	01	CO5

v	What does "Design" refer to in intellectual property law? a) Aesthetic appearance of a product b) Functional aspects of a product c) Marketing strategy for a product d) Manufacturing process of a product	01	CO4
vi	Which of the following is NOT a requirement for obtaining design protection? a) Novelty b) Inventive step c) Industrial applicability d) Ornamental or aesthetic value	01	CO2
vii	Which act focuses on safeguarding distinctive signs such as logos, symbols, or words used to identify and distinguish the goods or services of one party from those of others? a) Patent Act b) GI Act c) Trade Mark Act d) Copyright Act	01	CO1
viii	Which section of the Geographical Indications Act deals with the protection of registered geographical indications? a) Section 14 b) Section 16 c) Section 18 d) Section 22	01	CO2
ix	Under Section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970, how long is the term of a patent granted? a) 10 years b) 15 years c) 20 years d) 25 years	01	CO3
x	What does Section 3(d) of the Patents Act, 1970, relate to? a) Grant of patents for new inventions b) Compulsory licensing c) Exclusions from patentability d) Patent infringement	01	CO4
xi	Geographical Indications (GIs) are primarily used to protect: a) Inventions and innovations b) Agricultural products and foodstuffs c) Industrial designs and patterns d) Literary and artistic works	01	CO5

xii	What is the term for the exclusive rights granted to a patent holder? a) Patent monopoly b) Patent rights c) Patent protection d) Patent infringement	01	CO1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Explain the concept of intellectual property and its importance in fostering innovation and creativity in society.	07	CO4
3	Compare and contrast patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Provide examples of each type of intellectual property.	07	CO1
4	Analyze the impact of intellectual property infringement on innovation and creativity in various industries.	07	CO2
5	Discuss the difference between a utility patent and a design patent, providing examples of each.	07	CO5
6	Define the term "Geographical Indication (GI)" in the context of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and provide examples of products that are typically associated with GIs.	07	CO3
7	Describe the role of prior art in patent law and its significance in determining patentability.	07	CO3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Explain the significance of protecting Geographical Indications for both producers and consumers. How does GI protection contribute to preserving cultural heritage and promoting rural development?	15	CO3
9	Evaluate the challenges faced by developing countries in protecting and promoting Geographical Indications. What support mechanisms are available to help these countries establish and enforce GI protection systems?	15	CO5
10	Evaluate the challenges faced by businesses in enforcing their trademark rights, particularly in the age of online commerce and global markets.	15	CO4
11	Discuss the importance of maintaining and renewing trademark registrations. What steps must a trademark owner take to keep their trademark rights active?	15	CO2

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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program BBA LLB		Semester VIII	Year April 2024
Subject Name Interpretation of Statute			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 			
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70			
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	The "golden rule" is a modification of which other rule of statutory interpretation? a) Mischief Rule b) Literal Rule c) Flexible Rule d) Purposive Approach	01	CO3
ii	What is the object of the Interpretation? a) To determine intention of legislature conveyed through Act. b) To determine intention of executive for implementation. c) To ascertain correct view of Statute or Act. d) None of the Above.	01	CO1
iii	Which of the following is external aid for interpretation of statute? a) Parliamentary history b) Use of foreign decisions c) Historical Background d) All the above	01	CO2
iv	Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be interpreted that if possible may be given to both. This is known as the _____ a) Rule of harmonious construction b) Rule of ejusdem generis	01	CO5


V	c) Rule of reasonable construction d) None of the above.	01	CO4
vi	The "literal rule" is also known as the: a) Plain Meaning Rule b) Golden Rule c) Flexible Rule d) Purposive Approach	01	CO2
vii	_____ contain them an object of the Act? a) Long title b) Short Title c) Preamble d) None of the Above	01	CO6
viii	Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareatis also known as _____? a) Rule of harmonious Construction b) Rule of reasonable construction c) Rule of ejusdem generis d) All of the above	01	CO7
ix	Which rule of statutory interpretation gives judges the most discretion? a) Literal Rule b) Mischief Rule c) Golden Rule d) Flexible Rule	01	CO3
x	The "doctrine of absurdity" is associated with which rule of statutory interpretation? a) Mischief Rule b) Golden Rule c) Flexible Rule d) Purposive Approach	01	CO7
xi	The "golden rule" is applied when: a) The words in the statute have a plain meaning b) The literal interpretation leads to an absurd result c) The statute is unclear or ambiguous d) The statute is silent on a particular issue	01	CO6

xii	There is no need for presumptions? a) The intention of the legislation is clear b) The intention of legislation is not clear c) Can used in any condition d) All of the above	01	CO1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	What do you mean by the term 'Interpretation of Statutes'?	07	CO1
3	Write a note on strict interpretation of taxing statute.	07	CO4
4	What is the value of intrinsic aids of the construction of statutes? Examine.	07	CO2
5	Write a note on Harmonious Construction.	07	CO5
6	Writes a notes on the egudem genesis?	07	CO3
7	What is 'Golden Rule of Interpretation'? - Explain with case laws.	07	CO6
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Write short notes on the following: a) Noscitur a sociis b) Act us Non Facit Reaum	15	CO3
9	Bring out the distinction between Penal and Remedial Statutes and the Rules of Interpretation applicable to them. Discuss the recent judicial trend in the Interpretation of Penal Statutes.	15	CO7
10	It is a cardinal principle of interpretation that every statute is prima facie prospective unless it is expressly or by necessary implication made to have retrospective operation. - Explain the principles regarding retrospective operation of statutes.	15	CO4
11	The Soundness of Heydon's Rule lies in suppressing the mischief and advancing the remedy. What are the conditions for the application of this rule? Discuss.	15	CO2

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NAAC GRADE A
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB	Semester	VIII
Subject Name	Labour and Industrial Law - II	Year	April 2024

• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside
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Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	What do you mean by the term "Standing Order" as per section - 2(g) of The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946? Explain in brief the provisions related to the "Duration and Modification of Draft Standing Orders" as per section - 10 of the above said Act.	15	CO3
9	Explain the specific provisions of Health & Safety from Factories Act 1948.	15	CO4
10	Briefly describe the term 'Wages' as per The Minimum Wages Act with relevant case laws.	15	CO4
11	What are the provisions mentioned in Code on Social Security 2020 in connection with - (a) Employment of, or work by, women prohibited during certain period and (b) Right to payment of maternity benefit	15	CO1

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Every factory has to provide adequate and suitable washing facilities separately for the use of male and female workers under _____ of Factories Act, 1948. When section of the act is being talked about? a) Section - 41 c) Section - 43 ii What is an association of workers for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment called? a) Federation c) Accord iii As per Factories Act, 'Factory' means any premises in during the precincts thereof where on _____ or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried out with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on. a) 10 c) 50 iv The appeal on the certified standing orders may be preferred within _____ days before the appellate authority - a) 60 days c) 15 days	01	CO4
ii	What is an association of workers for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment called? a) Federation c) Accord iii As per Factories Act, 'Factory' means any premises in during the precincts thereof where on _____ or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried out with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on. a) 10 c) 50 iv The appeal on the certified standing orders may be preferred within _____ days before the appellate authority - a) 60 days c) 15 days	01	CO2
iii	As per Factories Act, 'Factory' means any premises in during the precincts thereof where on _____ or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried out with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on. a) 10 c) 50 iv The appeal on the certified standing orders may be preferred within _____ days before the appellate authority - a) 60 days c) 15 days	01	CO1
iv	The appeal on the certified standing orders may be preferred within _____ days before the appellate authority - a) 60 days c) 15 days	01	CO1

V	As per Factories Act _____ of a Factory means the person who has ultimate control Over the affairs of the factory ' a) Manager c) Director b) Owner d) Occupier	01	CO1
vi	Payment of maternity benefit in case of death of a woman deals in section _____ of The Code On Social Security, 2020 : a) Section 61 c) Section 65 b) Section 63 d) Section 72	01	CO1
vii	The _____ of Railway Production Units have been appointed as "Occupiers" of the respective units in terms of the provisions of the Factories Act 1948. a) General Managers c) Chief Mechanical Engineers/CWM Commissioners b) Chief Personnel Officers d) Chief Security	01	CO1
viii	As per the Act, a person who has not completed his 15 th year of age is a : a) Adolescent c) Child b) Teenager d) Adult	01	CO4
ix	A workman shall be deemed to be employed as _____ in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer; a) contract labour c) principal employer b) Contractor d) None of the above	01	CO1
x	As per The occupational safety, Health and working condition code, "controlled industry" means : a) Any industry the control of which has been transferred to the Union by any Central Act in the public interest b) Any industry the control of which has been transferred to the Union by any State Act in the public interest c) Any industry the control of which has been transferred to the Union by any Central Act in the private interest d) None of the above	01	CO5
xi	"Inter-State migrant worker" means - a person who is employed in an establishment and who - a) Has been recruited directly by the employer or indirectly through contractor in one State for employment in such establishment situated in another State;	01	CO1

xii	b) Has come on his own from one State and obtained employment in an establishment of another State c) Has subsequently changed the establishment within the destination State, under an agreement or other arrangement for such employment and drawing wages not exceeding eighteen thousand rupees per month or such higher amount as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time; d) All of the above	01	CO1
<p>"National Social Security Board" means the National Social Security Board for _____ Workers constituted under sub-section (1) of section 6; a) Unorganised c) Both b) Recognized d) None of the above</p> <p>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 7 Marks)</p>			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Describe in brief the Occupational Rights and Duties of Employer and Employees under Occupational Safety, Health and Working condition 2020	07	CO1
3	Explain the following under Payment of Wages: (The Code on Wages 2019) a) Deductions for services rendered and b) Deductions for recovery of advances.	07	CO1
4	Define the term 'Contract labour' in the light of the case law: Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union (1997, SCC)	07	CO3
5	Who is a 'Platform Worker'? Briefly describe the provisions on Social Security for Unorganized workers under Code on Social Security 2020.	07	CO1
6	Discuss in brief the responsibility of employer for maintaining health and working conditions as mentioned in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020	07	CO4
7	What are the provisions exist in connection with "Unfair Labour Practice" on the part of Employers & Trade Union of Employers.	07	CO1