

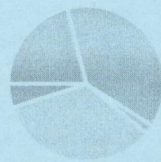
Yashwanth

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

CO1	Demonstrate proficiency in fundamental human resources concepts and how they apply to real world situations
CO2	Formulate human resources policies and practices that help promote the organization's strategic goals
CO3	Develop an understanding of the challenges of human resources management and successfully manage and resolve conflicts
CO4	Understand various employment acts that will be useful in maintaining workplace harmony
CO5	Understand the importance of human resource and ways to retain themselves in organization.

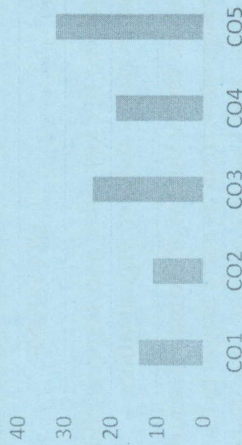
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



			END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
			Program BBA LLB (Hons.)	Semester III
Subject Name Human Resource Management	Year Nov/Dec 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				

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Which of the following best describes the historical development of HRM a) It has always focused on strategic alignment. b) It evolved from a focus on personnel administration to a more strategic role. c) It was established during the Industrial Revolution with no significant changes. d) It primarily focuses on legal compliance.	01	CO1
ii	Human Resource Development (HRD) focuses on: a) Ensuring legal compliance b) Enhancing employee skills and knowledge c) Managing payroll and benefits d) Conducting performance reviews	01	CO1
iii	Which of the following best describes the role of HR analytics? a) Ensuring compliance with employment laws b) Using data to inform HR decisions and strategies c) Conducting employee performance reviews d) Designing employee training programs	01	CQ2

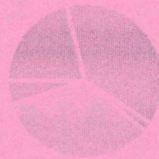
iv	How can the effectiveness of a training program be evaluated? a) Through employee satisfaction surveys only b) By measuring improvements in performance and productivity c) By assessing attendance rates d) By comparing training costs only	01	CO2	K5
v	What is the purpose of the induction process? a) To evaluate employee performance b) To familiarize new employees with the organization and their roles c) To conduct training needs assessments d) To manage payroll and benefits	01	CO3	K6
vi	Which of the following is a method of performance appraisal? a) 360-degree feedback b) Job evaluation c) Wage fixation d) Time rate system	01	CO3	K5
vii	Which principle is most commonly used in wage fixation? a) Seniority-based pay b) Ability-to-pay principle c) Time-based pay d) Job complexity principle	01	CO4	K3
viii	Which method is commonly used in job evaluation? a) Grading method b) Grouping method c) Point method d) Skill matrix method	01	CO4	K5
ix	What is one of the major socio-economic factors affecting industrial relations? a) Technological changes b) Wage policies c) Work culture d) Global trade policies	01	CO3	K2
x	What is the primary goal of collective bargaining? a) Improve managerial efficiency b) Settle disputes through mutual agreement c) Increase product sales d) Avoid government intervention in labor disputes	01	CO5	K2

xi	Arbitration in industrial disputes refers to: a) A formal court hearing b) A process where a neutral third party makes a binding decision c) Negotiation between workers and management d) The enforcement of labor laws by government officials	01	CO5	K3
xii	Which section of the Industrial Dispute Act deals with the definition of 'strike'? a) Section 2(k) b) Section 10 c) Section 22 d) Section 2(q)	01	CO5	K3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Describe the key roles and responsibilities of human resources in a modern organization.	07	CO1	K1
3	Outline the evolution of Human Resource Management from its early stages to the present day.	07	CO1	K2
4	Explain the key sources of recruitment and their significance.	07	CO2	K3
5	Define performance appraisal and explain its purpose in an organization.	07	CO2	K6
6	Explain the concept of collective bargaining as a form of workers' participation in management.	07	CO3	K4
7	How do social and cultural factors influence industrial relations?	07	CO5	K3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What type of tests used in the selection process, and what types of tests are commonly applied?	15	CO2	K3
9	Explain any two methods of job evaluation.	15	CO3	K5
10	How has globalization affected the trade union movement in India?	15	CO4	K6
11	Explain the concept of adjudication as a mechanism for dispute resolution	15	CO5	K2

CO1	The students will be able to compute several statistical measure and analyse any given bivariate data.
CO2	The students will be able to acquire knowledge of time series, factors or components responsible for fluctuations in a time series, and methods of measuring important components of time series.
CO3	The students will be able to deal with the work of computing probability in different situations and they will also be familiar with important sampling methods and sampling distributions.
CO4	The students will be able to apply statistical Inference techniques in Decision making.
CO5	The students will be able to draw samples from some given population and apply suitable statistical test of significance.

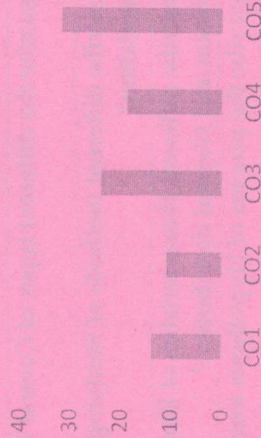
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



Program **BBA LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name **Statistics in Business Decisions**

Semester **III**

Year **Nov/Dec,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 comes under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

Time: 3 Hour Max.
Marks : 70

Knowledge Level (KL)

K1 : Remembering

K3 : Applying

K5 : Evaluating

K2 : Understanding

K4 : Analysing

K6 : Creating

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which measure of central tendency includes the magnitude of scores? a) Mean b) Mode c) Median d) Range	01	CO1	K2
ii	Mode refers to the value within a series that occurs _____ number of times. a) Maximum b) Minimum c) Zero d) Infinite	01	CO1	K2
iii	Which of the following statements is true for correlation analysis? a) It is a Bivariate analysis b) It is a Multivariate analysis c) It is an Univariate analysis d) Both a and c	01	CO2	K2
iv	An orderly set of data arranged in accordance with their time of occurrence is called : a) Arithmetic series b) Harmonic series c) Geometric series d) Time series	01	CO2	K2
v	What is the expected value of the binomial distribution where n=16 and P=0.85 a) 6 b) 7.4 c) 12.4 d) 13.6	01	CO4	K2

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Describe different characteristics of an ideal measure of central tendency?	07	CO1	K1
3	Define Correlation Analysis?	07	CO2	K1
4	Explain different components of time series? Describe in brief.	07	CO2	K1
5	Define Probability distribution?	07	CO4	K1
6	What do mean by Sampling? Describe it in short.	07	CO3	K1
7	Explain Skewness?	07	CO1	K1

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Describe the different types of Central Tendency?	15	CO1	K1
9	Describe different methods of Studying simple correlation?	15	CO2	K1
10	Describe different characteristics of Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution?	15	CO4	K1
11	Describe the process of Hypothesis testing?	15	CO5	K1

vi	Which of the following are methods under measures of dispersion? a) Standard deviation b) Mean deviation c) Range d) All of the above	01	CO1	K2
vii	Which of the following is NOT a component of a time series? a) Trend b) Seasonal Variation c) Causal Variation d) Irregular Variation	01	CO1	K2
viii	While calculating the standard deviation, the deviations are only taken from _____. a) The mode value of a series b) The median value of a series c) The quartile value of a series d) The mean value of a series	01	CO1	K2
ix	P and Q are considering to apply for a job. The probability that P applies for the job is $\frac{1}{4}$, the probability that P applies for the job given that Q applies for the job is $\frac{1}{2}$, and the probability that Q applies for the job given that P applies for the job is $\frac{1}{3}$. Then the Probability that P does not apply for the job given that Q does not apply for the job is a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{5}{6}$ c) $\frac{7}{8}$ d) More than one of the above	01	CO4	K4
x	A Hypothesis which is tested for the purpose of rejection under the assumption that it is true called: a) Null Hypothesis b) Alternative Hypothesis c) Statistics Hypothesis d) Composite Hypothesis	01	CO5	K2
xi	Hypothesis, that is alternative to null hypothesis is represented as a) H_0 b) H_1 c) H_{alt} d) $H_{#0}$	01	CO5	K2
xii	Hypothesis testing is the main concept of which type of research? a) Experimental research b) Historical research c) Survey research d) Exegetic research	01	CO5	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Describe the process of targeting and positioning in marketing. Discuss how businesses determine their target markets and the strategies they use to position their products or services effectively.	15	Co2	K3
9	Explain the stages of the product life cycle (PLC). Discuss the marketing strategies that businesses should employ at each stage of the PLC to maximize success.	15	Co3	K3
10	Explain the role of consumer psychology in shaping pricing strategies.	15	Co4	K6
11	Discuss the concept of channels of distribution, highlighting their significance in marketing. Explain the different types of marketing channels, and the factors influencing the selection of appropriate channels for a product	15	Co5	K5

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL-** Knowledge Level, **PO – Program Outcome**

Course Outcomes	Develop an understanding about Marketing, its importance and various functions
CO1	Develop an understanding about Marketing, its importance and various functions
CO2	Understand different Market segments and accordingly formulate the STP for the product
CO3	Should be able to identify the marketing Mix and Understand the Product concept and should be able to analyze the Product life cycle for each
CO4	Develop an understanding of the various pricing strategies used by firms and its effect on sales
CO5	Understand the Promotional mix and develop an understanding for various distribution techniques used by Marketers.

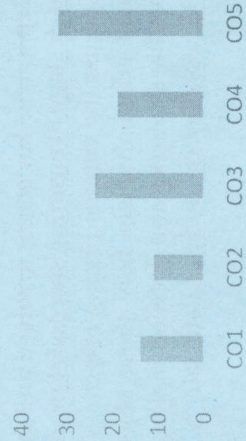
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Semester	III
Subject Name	Marketing Management	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> 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 in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 		
Max. Marks : 70			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

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

Q. No	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following best defines marketing? a) The process of selling products to customers. b) The activity of advertising goods and services. c) The process of creating, communicating, delivering, and exchanging offerings that have value for customers, clients, and society. d) The method of managing internal company resources for production.	01	Co1	K1
ii	In the context of the marketing mix, what are the traditional 4 Ps of marketing? a) Product, Price, People, and Profit b) Product, Price, Place, and Promotion c) Product, Promotion, Packaging, and Process d) Price, Process, People, and Promotion	01	Co1	K2
iii	Which of the following is a feature of a consumer market? a) Purchase decisions are primarily based on personal needs and preferences. b) Purchases are usually made for production and resale. c) It involves transactions between businesses only. d) It is primarily concerned with the trade of raw materials.	01	Co2	K1

iv	Which of the following is NOT a common basis for market segmentation? a) Demographic segmentation b) Behavioral segmentation c) Psychological segmentation d) Geographic segmentation	01	Co2	K3
v	What does the positioning process in marketing involve? a) Setting a price for the product that maximizes profit. b) Developing a distinct image and identity for the product in the minds of the target market. c) Identifying the physical location of retail stores. d) Dividing the market into smaller segments.	01	Co2	K6
vi	Which of the following statements differentiates marketing of products from marketing of services? a) Products are always tangible, while services are always intangible. b) Services are perishable and cannot be stored, while products can be inventoried. c) Marketing of products requires fewer promotional efforts than marketing of services. d) Both require similar marketing strategies and tactics.	01	Co3	K5
vii	What are the stages of the product life cycle? a) Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Decline b) Development, Growth, Maturity, Saturation c) Launch, Growth, Peak, Decline d) Concept, Development, Launch, Evaluation	01	Co3	K3
viii	How does consumer psychology influence pricing strategies? a) Consumers prefer products priced at even numbers b) Consumers tend to perceive prices that end in .99 as being significantly lower than the next whole number. c) Consumers always choose the lowest-priced option available. d) Consumer psychology does not influence pricing strategies.	01	Co4	K5
ix	Which of the following is a key step in the pricing process? a) Identifying production costs and competitors' prices b) Finalizing the advertising budget c) Conducting a SWOT analysis d) Setting a sales target	01	Co4	K3

x	What was a significant impact of Reliance Jio's entry into the Indian mobile industry? a) Increase in tariffs across all service providers b) Enhanced consumer data usage and a decrease in mobile service prices c) Decrease in the number of mobile service providers d) Introduction of new mobile service plans by existing providers without any changes in pricing.	01	Co4	K6
xi	Which of the following is NOT a type of marketing channel? a) Direct channel b) Indirect channel c) Digital channel d) Social channel	01	Co5	K2
xii	Which of the following metrics would be most useful in evaluating the effectiveness of a marketing channel? a) Employee satisfaction b) Customer feedback and sales volume c) Production time d) Advertising expenses	01	Co5	K6

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Briefly explain the evolution of marketing from the production era to the relationship era.	07	Co1	K1
3	Explain the concept of market segmentation. Discuss its importance in marketing strategy, and provide examples of different market segments based on various segmentation bases.	07	Co2	K2
4	Define a product and a service. Discuss the key differences between products and services, and explain how these differences influence marketing strategies.	07	Co3	K2
5	Discuss the new product development (NPD) process. Explain the key stages involved and the importance of each stage in ensuring successful product launches.	07	Co3	K6
6	Discuss the various pricing objectives that businesses may adopt. Explain how these objectives influence pricing strategies and decision-making processes.	07	Co4	K5
7	Discuss the case study of Patanjali.	07	Co5	K4

Prepare a fund flow statement from the Balance sheet of John Trading Co. For the year 2024-25.
John Trading Co. Balance sheet for the year 2024-25

Particulars	2024	2025
Share capital	RS 5,00,000	RS 6,50,000
Share premium	50,000	-
P & A/c		25,000
Debentures	2,00,000	
Bank Overdraft	80,000	1,00,000
creditors	60,000	75,000
Proposed dividend	10,000	15,000
Provision of Tax	20,000	25,000
Total	9,20,000	8,90,000

The following information is also given:

- Adjustment: Net profit before tax and dividend is 63,000, provision of tax during the year is 23,000, actual tax paid is 18,000 and provision of dividend is 15,000
- Depreciation charged: 80,000

Bonus shares of 50,000 out of share premium

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
	Understanding the concept of law, Legal Principles and various aspect of law and their existence in society, court, politics, economics and nature.	Understanding the development of various opinion on law, concepts of law, justice and administration of justice from historical to modern.	Analyze law, justice in legislation, society and in court and the relationship between various laws i.e. social economic, political and law developed by courts.	Evaluating the concept of law and Justice and their present aspects, structure and spirit in present scenario.	Understanding the concept and theories of jurisprudence.

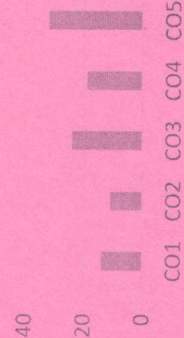
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN
University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Managerial Accounting	Semester III Year Nov/Dec 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 <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> 	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

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

Q. No	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	The accounting data are analysis and evaluated with the help of _____ a) Tools and techniques c) Statutory forms	01	CO1	KL4
ii	What are the decisions that are for a long term period called? a) Working capital decision c) Capital budgeting analysis b) Future decision d) Profit volume decisions	01	CO2	KL2
iii	What is the basic function of managerial accounting? a) To serve public b) To manage the performance of the financial function c) To serve government d) All of the above	01	CO1	KL2
iv	Which type of information can be recorded in management accounting? a) Quantitative c) Both a and b	01	CO1	KL2
v	The difference between actual cost and standard cost is known as: a) Profit c) Standard cost b) Loss d) Variance	01	CO4	KL2

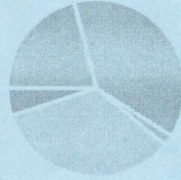
vi	Fund flow statement is prepared on the basis of a) Profit and loss account of the current year b) The balance sheet of the previous and current year c) Both A and B d) None of the above	01	CO4	KL2
vii	Standard cost is the planned cost for a unit of produce or service a) Demanded b) Produced c) Supplied d) None of the above	01	CO4	KL2
viii	A company sold 20% of the goods on cash basis and balance on credit basis. Debtors are allowed 1½ month credit and their balance as on 31 st March 2024 is rs. 1,25,000. Assume that the sale is uniform throughout the year. Credit sales would be a) Rs. 8,50,000 b) RS. 1,25,000 c) Rs. 12,50,000 d) More than one of the above	01	CO1	KL5
ix	The balance between the loss and profit account is transmitted to ----- a) Cash flow statement b) Trail balance c) Trading account d) Balance sheet	01	CO1	KL2
x	A person sells the car to another person at loss of 10%. If the second person sells the car for Rs.54000 and receives a 20% gain, what is the actual price of the car? a) Rs.60000 b) Rs.25000 c) Rs 75000 d) Rs.50000	01	CO1	KL5
xi	Long term budget are prepared for : a) Capital Expenditure b) Research and development c) Long term finances d) All of the above	01	CO4	KL2
xii	Budgetary control helps in implementation: a) Standard costing b) Marginal Costing c) Ratio analysis d) Technical Analysis	01	CO4	KL2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Define Ratio Analysis?	07	CO4	KL1
3	Explain Fund flow statement?	07	CO4	KL1
4	Define Standard costing?	07	CO4	KL1

5	Explain Variance Analysis?	07	CO4	KL1																																																																							
6	What do you mean by Variance Analysis? Explain it.	07	CO4	KL1																																																																							
7	Define Budgetary control?	07	CO4	KL1																																																																							
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)																																																																											
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL																																																																							
8	Describe different types of ratio Analysis?	15	CO2	KL1																																																																							
9	Describe the difference between Fund flow statement and Cash flow statement?	15	CO4	KL1																																																																							
10	Prepare a common size balance sheet and comment on the financial position of G Ltd and L Ltd. The Balance sheet of G Ltd and L Ltd as at 31.03.2024 are given below:	15	CO1	KL5																																																																							
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particulars</th> <th rowspan="2">Note No.</th> <th colspan="2">G Ltd</th> <th colspan="2">L Ltd</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Rs</th> <th colspan="2">Rs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(1)Shareholder's Funds (2)Non-current Liabilities</td> <td></td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3)Current Liabilities</td> <td></td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">II ASSETS:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(1)Non-current Assets</td> <td></td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>7,50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tangible Assests</td> <td></td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intangible Assests</td> <td></td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Current Assests</td> <td></td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>3,50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>7,50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	G Ltd		L Ltd		Rs		Rs		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:						(1)Shareholder's Funds (2)Non-current Liabilities		3,00,000	4,00,000			(3)Current Liabilities		2,00,000	3,00,000			TOTAL		1,00,000	50,000			II ASSETS:						(1)Non-current Assets		6,00,000	7,50,000			Tangible Assests		2,50,000	3,00,000			Intangible Assests		1,50,000	1,00,000			(2) Current Assests		2,00,000	3,50,000			TOTAL		6,00,000	7,50,000						
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CO1	Defining and understanding the concept of special contracts and their Essentials.
CO2	Explaining the laws related to Special Contract in India.
CO3	Analyzing the practical approach & applicability of contract laws in Various arenas
CO4	Assessing the problems and loopholes in contractual laws in theory & Practice.
CO5	Comparing the prevailing Indian laws and laws of the other nations.

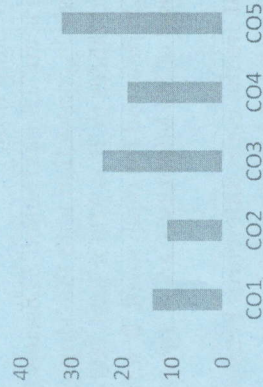
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program **BBA LLB (Hons)**

Subject Name Contract II(Special Contracts Partnership Act-1932 and sales of Goods Act)

Semester **III**

Year **Nov/Dec 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

Knowledge Level (KL)

K1 : Remembering
K2 : Understanding

K3 : Applying
K4 : Analysing

K5 : Evaluating
K6 : Creating

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

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the responsibility of partners in a partnership organisation? a) Unlimited c) Limited to the capital of business b) No Liability d) Limited	01	CO2	K2
ii	When a seller can stop the goods in transit: a) When the buyer of the goods informs that he will make payment after some time. b) The seller has no right to stop the goods in transit. c) When the buyer of goods becomes insolvent and goods are in transit. d) When the buyer informs that he is now not in need of the goods.	01	CO1	K1
iii	A warranty is a stipulation _____ to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated. a) Not collateral c) Not essential b) Collateral d) Essential	01	CO3	K4
iv	The person who promises to make good the loss is called the: a) Creditor b) Indemnified	01	CO1	K2

v	c) Surety Under which of the following section, Pawnee is not to retain for debt or promise other than that for which goods pledged in the Indian Contract Act, 1872? a) Section 174 b) Section 171 c) Section 173 d) Section 178	01	CO1	K1
vi	A contract of agency comes to an end:- a) By performance of contract b) By agreement between the principal and the agent c) By renunciation of his authority by the agent d) All of the above	01	CO2	K2
vii	Section _____ of Indian Contract Act defines a contract of Indemnity. a) Section 127 b) Section 125 c) Section 124 d) Section 130	01	CO1	K1
viii	What are the right of partners after dissolution: a) To have the surplus distributed among the partners or their representatives according to their rights. b) To have business wound up after dissolution c) To have the property of the firm applied in payment of the debts and liabilities of the firm. d) All of the above	01	CO3	K4
ix	A seller of goods shall be deemed to be an "unpaid seller": a) When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has not been fulfilled by reason of the dishonour of the instrument or otherwise. b) A seller who has obtained money decree for the price of the goods is still an unpaid seller, if the decree has not been satisfied. c) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered. d) All of the above.	01	CO2	K2
x	A continuing guarantee applies to _____ a) Reasonable number of transactions b) A series of transactions c) Any number of transactions d) A specific transactions	01	CO3	K3
xi	The conditions and warranties in a sale of goods may be: a) Express or implied b) Express c) Implied d) None of the above.	01	CO2	K2

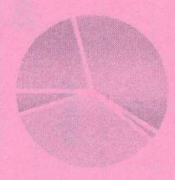
xii	A Lien can be exercised by the unpaid seller only: a) When the ownership right relating to goods have transferred to the buyer. b) When the goods are still in possession of the unpaid seller. c) When the goods have been transported through the carrier made available by the buyer. d) When the goods have delivered to the buyer.	01	CO3	K4
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write short note on "effects of non-registration" of partnership firm.	07	CO2	K2
3	Who is an "Unpaid Seller"? Discuss the term 'Stoppage in transit' in connection with the 'Unpaid Seller'.	07	CO1	K2
4	'A' advances to 'B', a Minor Rs.4,000 on the guarantee of 'C'. On demand for repayment 'B' refuses to repay on the ground of his Minority. Can 'A' recover the amount from 'C'?	07	CO4	K4
5	What are the main differences between Contract of Conditions and Warranties?	07	CO1	K1
6	Ganesh and Uday agreed to invest 2:1 to start a firm on 'Partnership bases. They earned a profit of Rs.3,00,000 in a year. How they can share the profit among themselves? Explain any two methods by which a contract of agency may be created.	07	CO3	K3
7	Explain any two methods by which a contract of agency may be created.	07	CO2	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define 'Contract of indemnity'. Briefly describe the rights of Indemnity Holder. State the distinction between Contract of indemnity and Contract of guarantee.	15	CO1	K2
9	What is 'Bailment'? Explain important requisites of Bailment with relevant examples. Discuss any six duties of 'Bailee' with suitable Indian court case reference.	15	CO3	K3
10	Explain the "modes of termination" of contract of Agency. Briefly discuss the differences between an 'Agent and a 'Servant'.	15	CO2	K1
11	Explain the different modes of dissolution of partnership firm. Define any five rights of the Partner of a Partnership firm.	15	CO2	K2

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

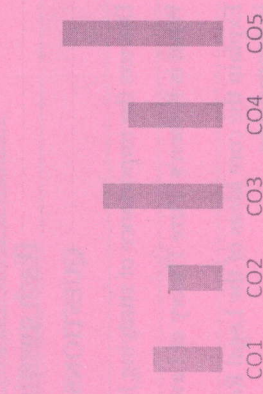
Course Outcomes	CO1	Understanding the concept of law, Legal Principles and various aspect of law and their existence in society, court, politics, economics and nature.
	CO2	Understanding the development of various opinion on law, concepts of law, justice and administration of justice from historical to modern.
	CO3	Analyze law, justice in legislation, society and in court and the relationship between various laws i.e. social economic, political and law developed by courts.
	CO4	Evaluating the concept of law and justice and their present aspects, structure and spirit in present scenario.
	CO5	Understanding the concept and theories of jurisprudence.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Semester	III
Subject Name	Jurisprudence	Year	Nov/Dec 2024

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

- 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.

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	What is the central idea of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence? a) Law is derived from the will of the sovereign. b) Law should reflect a higher moral or divine order. c) Law evolves from historical development. d) Law is simply a set of rules and commands.	01	CO2
ii	In the context of property law, why is the relationship between possession and ownership significant? a) Ownership always takes precedence over possession. b) Possession automatically leads to ownership. c) It defines the rights and duties of individuals regarding property. d) The two concepts are unrelated in property law	01	CO1
iii	When a court decides a case based on earlier judicial decisions, which source of law is being applied? a) Legislation b) Precedent (case law) c) Custom d) Administrative regulations	01	CO2

iv	What is the key concept of Analytical Positivism? a) Divine principles b) Historical development c) Commands of a sovereign d) Sociological engineering	01	CO4	KL3
v	What was John Bentham's major contribution to Analytical Jurisprudence? a) The theory of sociological engineering b) The theory of Utilitarianism c) The Pure Theory of Law d) The concept of divine law	01	CO4	KL5
vi	Which sociological jurist is credited with the concept of "sociological engineering"? a) John Austin b) Hans Kelsen c) Roscoe Pound d) John Bentham	01	CO5	KL5
vii	Who is considered the father of the Analytical School of Jurisprudence? a) Hugo Grotius b) John Austin c) Jeremy Bentham d) H.L.A. Hart	01	CO2	KL4
viii	According to Austin's theory, which elements are essential for a law to exist? a) Command b) Sovereign c) Sanction d) All of the above	01	CO1	KL3
ix	What is the fundamental distinction between possession and ownership? a) Ownership involves physical control, but possession does not. b) Possession is a legal right, while ownership is a physical act. c) Ownership includes the right to use and enjoy property, while possession does not. d) Possession is always permanent, but ownership can be temporary.	01	CO2	KL5
x	Which of the following is not considered a formal source of law but may influence legal decisions? a) Legislation b) Precedent (case law)	01	CO2	KL4

	c) Custom d) Legal scholarship and commentary			
xi	When a court relies on past cases to inform its decisions, what legal practice is it following? a) Legal Positivism b) Stare decisis c) Legal Realism d) Legal Formalism	01	5	4
xii	What is the primary focus of the Historical School of Jurisprudence? a) Investigating the moral and divine foundations of law b) Examining the historical development of legal systems c) Emphasizing the importance of legislation d) Advocating strict adherence to positive law	01	5	2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the importance of studying Jurisprudence.	07	CO2	KL5
3	What is Kelsen's "Pure Theory of Law"?	07	CO5	KL4
4	Explain the core ideas of the Legal Realism School of Jurisprudence.	07	CO3	KL2
5	Describe two major theories of the Analytical/Positive School of Jurisprudence.	07	CO5	KL2
6	Summarize the command theory as proposed by John Austin.	07	CO3	KL5
7	What is the difference between a legal right and a legal duty?	07	CO4	KL2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What is the concept of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence?	15	CO4	KL5
9	What key ideas are explored by jurists of the Historical School of Jurisprudence?	15	CO5	KL5
10	Examine the views expressed by the Sociological School of Jurisprudence.	15	CO5	KL3
11	What are the primary sources of law?	15	CO1	KL4

CO1	Understanding the fundamental principles of Hindu and Hindu Law.
CO2	Understanding Hindu Law and its difference with the Muslim Law.
CO3	Distinguishing different method of marriage on the basis of their culture
CO4	Analyzing the circumstances when marriage is valid or not, voidable or not.
CO5	Analyzing the current problems in family matters and adjudication of family disputes through judicial and non-judicial ways

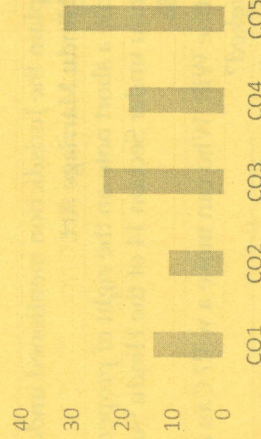
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Family Law-I(Hindu Law)	
	Semester	III
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> 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> 	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Period of imprisonment for procurement of marriage between two sapindas, under section 18 of the Act: a) 15 days b) One month c) Six months d) Three months	01	CO2	K2
ii	A person can become Hindu: a) By conversion b) By re-conversion c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b)	01	CO1	K1
iii	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies to : a) Hindus domiciled in India and are living in India b) Hindus domiciled in India but who are living outside India c) Both a) & b) d) Only a) & not b)	01	CO1	K1
iv	A marriage solemnized between any two Hindus, one of whom has a living spouse at the time of marriage, under Section 11 and 17 of the Act, shall be a) Valid b) Void c) Voidable d) Invalid	01	CO4	K2
v	Which one of the following can be a ground for disqualification under Hindu Succession Act, 1956? a) Mental infirmity b) Physical defects c) Conversion to other d) Diseases religion	01	CO3	K4

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the concept of adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. What are the legal requirements for a valid adoption, and what rights do adopted children have?	07	CO1	K3
3	Critically analyze the concept of 'Hindu Marriage' as defined under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Discuss the essential ceremonies and legal requirements that constitute a valid Hindu marriage.	07	CO1	K4
4	What is the difference between Judicial Separation and Divorce?	07	CO4	K2
5	Explain the Jurisdiction mentioned under section 19 of Hindu Marriage Act.	07	CO2	K1
6	Write a short note on the right of property of a female Hindu under Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.	07	CO5	K3
7	Define Will. Who can make a will? Can a will be revoked?	07	CO1	K1
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss in detail ancient and modern sources of Hindu Law.	15	CO1	K1
9	Evaluate the role of women in Hindu Law regarding property rights. How have recent legal reforms impacted their status and rights?	15	CO5	K5
10	Explain Maintenance. Which are the different legislations under which maintenance and be claimed and who can claim maintenance?	15	CO5	K3
11	Analyze the provisions related to marriage in Hindu Law. Discuss the significance of "Saptapadi" and the essential ceremonies that constitute a valid Hindu marriage.	15	CO4	K4

vi	Who is not a class I heir? a) Widow of an annulled voidable marriage b) Divorced wife c) Unchaste widow d) Both a) and b)	01	CO1	K1
vii	Who cannot claim for maintenance under Hindu Marriage and Adoptions Act a) Husband b) Wife c) Dependents d) Mother and father	01	CO1	K4
viii	What is the primary source of Hindu law? a) The Constitution of India b) The Manusmriti c) The Indian Penal Code d) The Contract Act	01	CO1	K1
ix	Which act governs the adoption of children by Hindus? a) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 b) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 c) The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 d) The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890	01	CO1	K1
x	What does the term 'Stridhan' refer to in Hindu law? a) Property inherited from father b) Gifts given to a woman during marriage c) Ancestral property d) Joint family property	01	CO3	K4
xi	Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which of the following is true regarding the inheritance rights of daughters? a) Daughters do not have any rights in ancestral property. b) Daughters have equal rights in ancestral property. c) Daughters have limited rights in self-acquired property. d) Daughters can only inherit property if there are no sons.	01	CO5	K3
xii	In the context of Hindu law, what does 'Karta' refer to? a) A member of the family b) The head of a joint family c) A witness to marriage d) A priest performing rituals	01	CO1	K1