

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

(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

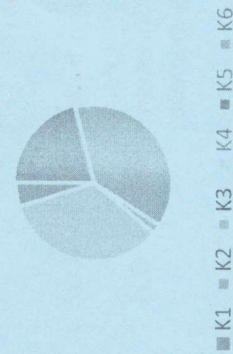
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What is the role of international financial institutions (like the IMF) in addressing balance of payments issues for countries?	15	CO2	K2
9	Compare and contrast fixed and flexible exchange rate systems. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?	15	CO3	K3
10	Discuss the significance of inter-regional trade in India. How does it contribute to the country's economy?	15	CO4	K5
11	Explain these terms a) IBRD b) IMF	15	CO5	K3

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

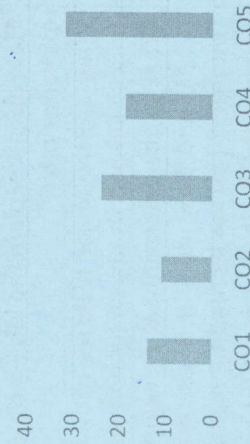
CO1	Have deep knowledge about the various theories involved in International Trade
CO2	Get an insight into the exchange rate determination
CO3	Understand the concept of balance of payment in detail
CO4	Become aware of the various international organizations
CO5	Get a clear picture of international trade relations of India with other Nations.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



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Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Semester	V
Subject Name	International Economics	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 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 Result in the Cancellation of the Papers. 		
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	Why is the study of international economics important? a) It helps in understanding local markets. b) It provides insights into global trade policies and their impacts. c) It focuses solely on domestic economic issues. d) It eliminates the need for currency exchange.	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is NOT an assumption of the Heckscher-Ohlin theory? a) Factors of production are mobile between industries. b) Technology is the same across countries. c) Preferences among consumers are identical across countries. d) There are no transportation costs.	01	CO1	K3
iii	What is a major benefit of international trade for countries like India? a) Reduced competition in local markets. b) Access to a larger market for goods and services. c) Complete economic independence. d) Increased tariffs on imports.	01	CO4	K2

iv	The Trade or Elasticity Approach to exchange rate determination emphasizes: a) The role of interest rates in determining exchange rates. b) The responsiveness of quantity demanded and supplied to price changes. c) The impact of government interventions in the foreign exchange market. d) The fixed nature of exchange rates.	01	CO2	K3
v	According to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory: a) Exchange rates should be determined by interest rates. b) The same basket of goods should cost the same in different countries when measured in a common currency. c) Currency values are only influenced by political stability. d) Exchange rates fluctuate based on supply and demand.	01	CO2	K2
vi	Which of the following statements is true regarding the modern theory of exchange rate determination? a) It focuses solely on government interventions. b) It includes various factors like interest rates, inflation, and capital flows. c) It disregards the role of international trade. d) It is primarily based on historical data alone.	01	CO3	K3
vii	The balance of payments (BOP) includes which of the following components? a) Balance of trade only b) Current account, capital account, and financial account c) Only exports and imports d) Only government expenditures	01	CO3	K5
viii	Which of the following is a common cause of a deficit in the balance of payments? a) High levels of exports b) Increased domestic consumption of imports c) Low inflation rates d) Strong currency value	01	CO3	K5
ix	The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is primarily concerned with: a) Providing grants for humanitarian projects. b) Supporting private sector development in	01	CO4	K6

x	developing countries. c) Regulating exchange rates. d) Monitoring global economic trends. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) primarily focuses on: a) Providing financial assistance to the poorest countries. b) Offering loans for infrastructure and development projects. c) Regulating international trade. d) Promoting tourism.	01	CO4	K6
xi	Which of the following is a challenge faced by India in international trade? a) High demand for Indian goods globally b) Infrastructure bottlenecks affecting logistics c) Low tariffs on imports d) Abundant foreign exchange reserves	01	CO5	K2
xii	India has a significant trade relationship with which of the following countries? a) Greenland b) Brazil c) South Africa d) United States	01	CO5	K4

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What is comparative advantage? How does it lead to beneficial trade between countries?	07	CO1	K1
3	Describe the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory. How does it explain the long-term equilibrium of exchange rates?	07	CO2	K4
4	What are the major features of India's foreign trade policy? Discuss its objectives and any recent changes.	07	CO2	K5
5	What is the International Development Association (IDA), and how does it assist the world's poorest countries? Discuss its funding mechanisms.	07	CO4	K2
6	Analyse the challenges faced by India in achieving a balanced balance of payments. What measures can be taken to address these challenges?	07	CO5	K4
7	Identify and explain various measures that can be taken to correct a deficit in the balance of payments?	07	CO3	K3



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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	
Subject Name	Production and Operations Management	Semester V 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 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

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

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Define production management.	01	CO1	KL1
ii	Define operations management.	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Name some examples of products, goods and services.	01	CO1	KL1
iv	List the factors affect capacity planning in operations.	01	CO1	KL1
v	Show the relationship between productivity and quality.	01	CO1	KL1
vi	List the causes of bottlenecks in production.	01	CO1	KL1
vii	Show the technological impact on operations management.	01	CO1	KL1
viii	Relate inventory management affect with overall production efficiency.	01	CO1	KL1
ix	Define Total Quality Management.	01	CO1	KL1
x	Define work sampling.	01	CO1	KL1
xi	List the Improving operations process.	01	CO1	KL1

xii	Name some E-Commerce companies.	01	CO1	KL1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the concept of just-in-time (JIT) production.	07	CO2	K2
3	Describe the role of supply chain management in operations.	07	CO2	K2
4	Suggest an inventory management technique to minimize storage costs.	07	CO3	K3
5	Construct a flowchart for a production process and apply it on an example.	07	CO3	K3
6	Analyze the pros and cons of centralized vs decentralized production.	07	CO4	K4
7	Evaluate the significance of Value chain & Supply chain management.	07	CO5	K5
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Develop Controlling operations for production with examples.	15	CO3	K3
9	Compare and contrast different inventory control systems such as the Continuous Review System (Q-system) and the Periodic Review System (P-system).	15	CO4	K4
10	Evaluate the role of Total Quality Management (TQM) in improving operations processes	15	CO5	K5
11	Criticise the role of real-time monitoring and feedback loops in controlling production operations.	15	CO5	K5

CO- Course Outcomes,	KL- Knowledge Level,	PO – Program Outcome
CO1	Acquire the necessary knowledge and experience in order to recognize the production management and planning problems	
CO2	Ability to analyze and select the most appropriate methods and tools for the solution of problems related to production planning, shop floor scheduling and inventory control.	
CO3	Explain the evolutionary course of operations management and correlate it with contextual Industry 4.0.	
CO4	Students will be able to understand and take operational decisions as and when applicable.	
CO5	Graduates will be able to implement various tools of increasing productivity	
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION		
Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution ■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6		Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5

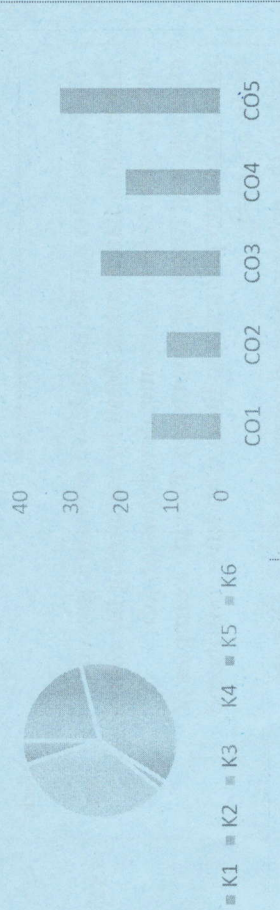
11	"A well-developed business plan is essential for the success of any entrepreneurial venture." Elaborate on this statement by explaining the importance of a business plan and how it helps entrepreneurs in attracting investors, planning resources, and mitigating risks.	15	CO5	05
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CO- Course Outcomes, **KL-** Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Acquire the necessary knowledge and experience in order to understand the problems in Entrepreneurship
	CO2	Ability to analyse and select the most appropriate methods and tools for the solution of problems related to Setting up, Organizing of finance And other resources, scheduling of their project.
	CO3	Explain the evolutionary course of Entrepreneurship development and correlate its importance in the present context.
	CO4	Students will be able to recognize opportunities and take Entrepreneurial decisions as and when opportunities arise.
	CO5	Graduates will be able to implement various tools of effective utilization of all the resources

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution **Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



JGI	ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Entrepreneurship Development		
	Semester	V	
	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	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is not a characteristic of an entrepreneur? a) Risk-taking ability b) Initiative c) Reluctance to change d) Innovation	01	CO1	KL3
ii	The process of creating and managing a new business to achieve desired objectives is called: a) Entrepreneurship b) Management c) Partnership d) Leadership	01	CO2	KL2
iii	What is the primary objective of entrepreneurship? a) Profit maximization b) Job creation c) Wealth creation d) Risk minimization	01	CO3	KL3
iv	Which of the following is a key barrier to entrepreneurship in India? a) High level of innovation b) Lack of access to finance c) Abundant skilled labour d) Supportive government policies	01	CO1	KL2
v	A person who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business enterprise is called a(n): a) Investor b) Manager c) Entrepreneur d) Employee	01	CO2	KL2

	contribute to the creation of wealth, employment, and innovation in the country.				
3	Differentiate between the following forms of business ownership: Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, and Private Limited Company. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each from the perspective of an entrepreneur.	07	CO3	KL4	
4	Discuss the various challenges faced by entrepreneurs in India. How can these challenges be addressed through government policies and institutional support?	07	CO3	KL4	
5	What is the importance of business planning in entrepreneurship? Outline the key components of a business plan and explain how it helps an entrepreneur in achieving business success.	07	CO2	KL3	
6	Define the term social entrepreneurship. Discuss its significance in addressing social issues in India. Provide examples of successful social enterprises in the country.	07	CO5	KL4	
7	Analyse the role of venture capital and angel investors in supporting start-ups. How do these sources of funding contribute to entrepreneurial growth, and what are the risks involved for both investors and entrepreneurs?	07	CO2	KL4	
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs		KL
8	"Entrepreneurs are the catalysts of economic growth." Discuss this statement in detail by explaining the role of entrepreneurship in economic development, job creation, and fostering innovation. Provide examples of successful entrepreneurs in India who have contributed to the economy.	15	CO5	KL4	
9	Explain the entrepreneurial process in detail. Discuss each step involved, from identifying a business opportunity to launching and managing the business successfully. Illustrate the process with relevant examples of how entrepreneurs transform ideas into profitable ventures.	15	CO2	KL6	
10	What are the various sources of finance available to entrepreneurs in India? Discuss traditional sources like bank loans and modern alternatives like crowd-funding, venture capital, and angel investors. Highlight the advantages and limitations of each source, and explain how the choice of finance can impact the growth of a start-up	15	CO5	KL4	

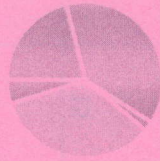
vi	Which of the following is an example of a social enterprise? a) A tech start-up developing mobile applications b) A company manufacturing sports equipment c) An organization providing clean drinking water in rural areas d) A retail business selling clothing	01	CO1	KL2	
vii	The ability to foresee future market trends and identify opportunities is referred to as: a) Risk management b) Market research c) Visionary leadership d) Strategic planning	01	CO1	KL2	
viii	Which of the following organizations provides funding and support for start-ups in India? a) Indian Venture Capital Association b) Reserve Bank of India c) Ministry of External Affairs d) Securities and Exchange Board of India	01	CO1	KL2	
ix	The Government of India launched the 'Start-up India' initiative to: a) Promote foreign trade b) Encourage large-scale industries c) Support entrepreneurship and innovation d) Increase taxation revenue	01	CO2	KL3	
x	Which of the following is not an internal factor that influences entrepreneurship? a) Access to technology b) Family background c) Attitude towards risk d) Government policies	01	CO1	KL1	
xi	Entrepreneurs often raise capital through which of the following methods? a) Stock market investment b) Bank loans c) Employment benefits d) Fixed deposits	01	CO4	KL3	
xii	Which type of entrepreneur creates a business with the intention of bringing about social change rather than just making a profit? a) Business entrepreneur b) Corporate entrepreneur c) Social entrepreneur d) Industrial entrepreneur	01	CO3	KL4	
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs		KL
2	Explain the role of entrepreneurship in the economic development of India. Highlight how entrepreneurs	07	CO3	KL4	

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

CO1	To understand the aims and objectives of the criminal procedure code
CO2	To know the meaning of technical terms of procedure law
CO3	To know the classification of criminal courts and their powers
CO4	To analyse the provisions of arrest and rights of arrested person
CO5	Application the provisions of trial under the criminal procedure code

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

Program	BBA LLB	Semester	V
Subject Name	Criminal Procedure Code	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 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</u> in the <u>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	Which of the following is not a bailable offence under CrPC/BNSS? a) Theft b) Murder c) Cheating d) Public nuisance	01	CO1	K2
ii	The objectives of investigation: a) To protect the victim. b) To punish the accused. c) To collect the evidence. d) All of these	01	CO2	K3
iii	The Case of D.K.Basu v. State of Bengal, 1997 is related to? a) Investigation b) First Information Report c) Right of arrested person d) None of the above.	01	CO4	K4
iv	Who is authorized to issue a search warrant under CrPC/ BNSS? a) Police b) Magistrate c) APP/APO d) District magistrate	01	CO5	K5
v	Who is empowered to commit a case to the Court of Sessions under CrPC/BNSS? a) Police b) Magistrate c) Public Prosecutor d) District Magistrate	01	CO3	K6

vi	The Case of Sakiri Vasu v. State of U.P. 2008 is related to? a) Bail b) First Information Report c) The ambit of power of the Magistrate U/Sec 156 d) None of the above.	01	CO5	K4
vii	In which section Non-cognizable offence is defined under BNSS, 2023? a) Section 2(1) b c) Section 2(1) m	01	CO1	K1
viii	In which section bail is defined under BNSS, 2023? a) Section 2(1) b c) Section 2(1) m	01	CO1	K1
ix	Who can claim maintenance under Cr.P.C. / BNSS? a) Wife c) Children d) All of the above	01	CO5	K3
x	Who can appoint Public Prosecutor under BNSS? a) State Govt. c) District Court d) Both a)& b)	01	CO4	K2
xi	The concept of Plea Bargaining originated from..... a) USA c) Russia	01	CO5	K4
xii	Inherent power can be by High Court for the following purpose: a) Prevent the abuse of process of any Court b) To secure the ends of justice. c) Both a)& b) d) None of above	01	CO3	K5
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What are the various classes of Criminal Courts in India? What are their Constitution and Powers?	07	CO2	K1
3	How is the appearance of an accused ensured in a criminal trial?	07	CO1	K4
4	Write a note on FIR.	07	CO4	K2
5	Explain the procedure for trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate in cases which are instituted based on a police report.	07	CO3	K6
6	State the inherent powers of the High Courts.	07	CO5	K3

7	Explain "taking cognizance of an offence by a Magistrate". When and how a magistrate takes cognizance of offence?	07	CO5	K5
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	As a matter of general policy, bail should be granted as far as possible instead of being rejected". Explain under what circumstances-granting of Bail is mandatory?	15	CO1	K1
9	Write a short note on any two of following : a) Plea bargaining b) Appeal c) Review and Revision	15	CO2	K5
10	Explain the provisions relating to Complaint to Magistrate and Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate under Criminal Procedure Code.	15	CO4	K3
11	Answer any two of the following : a) Joinder of Charge. b) Summon and Warrant. c) Inquiry and Investigation.	15	CO5	K4

CO1	To aware the students with the fundamentals of administrative law
CO2	To understand the students the basic functions and advantages of Administrative law
CO3	To let them examine the scope of administrative law
CO4	To let them evaluate the applications of fundamental principles into governmental functionaries
CO5	To let them analyze the workings of administrative authorities and law

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

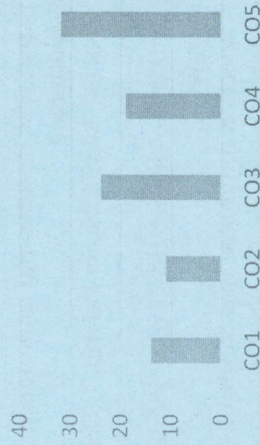
Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution

■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution

■ CO1 ■ CO2 ■ CO3 ■ CO4 ■ CO5



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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program **BBA LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name **Administrative law**

Semester **V**

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

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

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	One of the reason for growth of The Administrative Tribunal is : a) It strictly follows the procedural Laws and Evidence b) It is formalistic and complex in nature c) It is inexpensive and can give speedy disposal of the case. d) None of the above functions	01	CO4	K5
ii	Three main organs of the Government are : a) Legislative, Executive and Administrative b) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary c) Executive, Administrative and Judiciary d) Legislative, Administrative and Judiciary	01	CO1	K1
iii	Dacey misunderstood or ignored in his theory : a) the pre-dominance of Legal spirit b) the real nature of 'Droit-Administratif' c) only Equality before the law d) None of the above options	01	CO2	K2
iv	'Droit- administratif' is the Legal system of – a) Germany b) France, c) Great Britain, d) Netherlands.	01	CO5	K1
v	The reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation is that : a) Radical change in the philosophy of the role played by the state	01	CO3	K2

vi	<p>b) Pressure upon Parliamentary time</p> <p>c) Sometimes the subject matter is so technical that the legislator cannot be expected to legislate on such matters.</p> <p>d) All of the matters.</p> <p>Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using code given below :</p> <p><u>Assertion (A)</u> : Natural justice is justice of the nature where the lion devours the lamb and the tiger feeds upon the antelope.</p> <p><u>Reason (R)</u> : Above statement is taken from Union of India V. Tulsiram Patel.</p> <p><u>Code</u> :</p> <p>a) Both (A) and (R) are correct</p> <p>b) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect</p> <p>c) (R) is correct, but (A) is incorrect</p> <p>d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.</p>	01	CO3	K4
vii	<p>A Court of Law is :</p> <p>a) bound by all the rules of Contract</p> <p>b) Not bound by all the rules of Evidence</p> <p>c) Bound by all the rules of Evidence and procedural Law</p> <p>d) None of the above said options.</p>	01	CO1	K1
viii	<p>“Writ of Certiorari can be issued to quash actions which are administrative in nature”. Above principle was laid down in :</p> <p>a) Indian Rly. Construction Co. Ltd v. Ajay Kumar</p> <p>b) A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India</p> <p>c) Union of India v. Bhashyan</p> <p>d) Rajesh Kumar v. C.I.T.</p>	01	CO4	K3
ix	<p>Which is the qualification of a judicial member of Lokpal?</p> <p>a) A member of Parliament</p> <p>b) A member of State Legislature</p> <p>c) A retired High Court judge</p> <p>d) A retired Chief Justice of a High Court.</p>	01	CO5	K1
x	<p>The Writ of Habeas Corpus means :</p> <p>a) An order by the Court commending a person/ authority to do its duty</p> <p>b) You may have the body</p> <p>c) Prevent an inferior Court from exceeding its jurisdiction</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	01	CO4	K1

xi	<p>The system of ‘Droit-Administratif’ was regularly put into practise by whom from 18th Century:</p> <p>a) Bismarck b) Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>c) Charles d) Jar</p>	01	CO1	K1
xii	<p>The doctrine of “Separation of Power” was propounded or founded by :</p> <p>a) Dicey b) Montesquieu</p> <p>c) Wade d) K.C. Davis.</p>	01	CO1	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write a note on “Droit Administratif”	07	CO5	K4
3	Explain the features and importance of Writ of ‘Mandamus’.	07	CO4	K5
4	What is “ Audi Alteram Partem. “. Discuss with an illustration.	07	CO3	K2
5	Explain the characteristics of a “Public corporation” in India.	07	CO5	K2
6	A selection committee was constituted by the central government for promotions to higher posts to be selected from a list of senior officers. One of them who was also a member of the selection committee was promoted. An unsuccessful candidate challenges this. Will he succeed?	07	CO3	K3
7	What are the main criticisms of the doctrine ‘Rule of Law’ founded by A.V. Dicey?	07	CO1	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Who is an ‘Ombudsman’? Elaborately discuss the Jurisdiction, power and functions of the ‘Ombudsman’?	15	CO5	K4
9	Mention the reasons or factors for the growth of ‘Administrative Tribunal’. Is the decision of ‘Tribunal’ subject to ‘Judicial Review’?	15	CO4	K5
10	Define ‘Delegated Legislation’ and state the reasons for its growth. What is Conditional Legislation?	15	CO3	K2
11	Explain the doctrine of ‘Separation of power’. What is the criticism of this doctrine? How far the doctrine of ‘Separation of Power’ is applicable in India.	15	CO1	K2



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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW.

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Banking Law	
	Semester	V
	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 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

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks		QOs	Marks	KL
QUESTIONS				
Q. N1 i	Which section of The Banking Regulation Act 1949 deals with Use of the words "bank", "banker", "banking" or "banking company"? a) Section 7 b) Section 4 c) Section 5 d) Section 9	CO3	01	K1
ii	Contracts by lunatics in India are _____? a) Always void b) Always Valid c) Always Voidable d) At times voidable	CO4	01	K4
iii	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is an Act to define and amend the law relating to a) Cheques b) Bill of Exchange c) Promissory Note d) All of the above	CO5	01	K2
iv	Copies of balance-sheets and accounts to be sent to _____. a) RBI b) Government of India c) India Registrar d) Auditor	CO1	01	K3
v	Which one of the following is the most important relationship between banker and customer? a) Debtor and Creditor b) Bailee and Bailor c) Agency and Principal d) Trustee and Beneficiary	CO5	01	K4
vi	Which among the following is a negotiable instrument: a) Banker's Demand Draft b) Currency Note c) Letter of Credit d) Letter of guarantee	CO2	01	K6

vii	The banker has a statutory obligation to..... a) Honour customers' cheque b) Exercise lien c) Maintain secrecy of his customers' accounts d) Honour customers' bill	01	CO3	K5
viii	When did the Banking Regulation Act come into effect? a) 16th March 1949 b) 10th March 1949 c) 12th March 1950 d) 6th March 1950	01	CO1	K2
ix	One rupee note are issued by a) Ministry of Finance b) RBI of the Government of India c) SBI d) None of the Above	01	CO5	K4
x	Which of the following is not function of RBI? a) Monopoly over issuance of currency b) Acting as a govt. bank c) Acting as custodian of Foreign Currency Reserve d) None of the Above	01	CO3	K5
xi	The interim- compensation shall be paid within..... from the date of the order or within such further period not exceeding thirty days as may be directed by the Court on sufficient cause being shown by the drawer of the cheque: a) 60 days b) 90 days c) 40 days d) 50 days	01	CO5	K6
xii	The primary relationship between a banker and customer starts from the time: a) When customer visits that bank b) When customer opens account c) When customer visits that bank to made queries d) All of the above	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	Discuss the evolution and development of Banking Law in India.	07	CO2	K2
3	Who is customer? Explain the special types of customer.	07	CO2	K1
4	Explain the duties of a Banker.	07	CO2	K3
5	What precautions should a banker take while opening an account of illiterate person?	07	CO2	K4

6	Discuss the organizational structure of Reserve Bank of India.	07	CO2	K6
7	What precautions should a banker take in opening a new account in the name of drunkard and insolvent?	07	CO2	K5

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

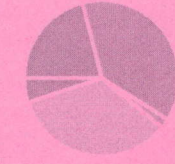
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Write an essay on Nationalisation of Banks in India.	15	CO4	K5
9	Explain the Rights of Bank and role of bank as a guarantor.	15	CO4	K2
10	Discuss the role of Reserve Bank of India in controlling Commercial Banks.	15	CO4	K4
11	Explain the following term:- a) Drawer b) Drawee c) Payee d) Promissory Note e) Bill of Exchange	15	CO4	K1

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Understand the legal regime of the Indian banking sector	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Understand the essential elements of the Insurance Act, 1948 & their practical applicability to Insurers	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Apply the various provisions of banking regulation Act, 1949 & Insurance Act, 1948	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Analyze the role of Reserve Bank of India in banking sector	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Evaluate the rights & duties of banks in present scenario	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5

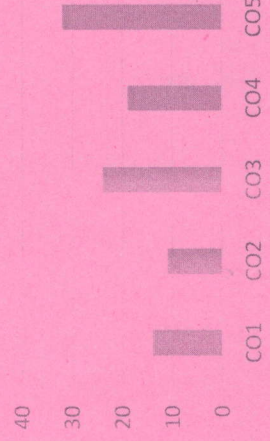
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



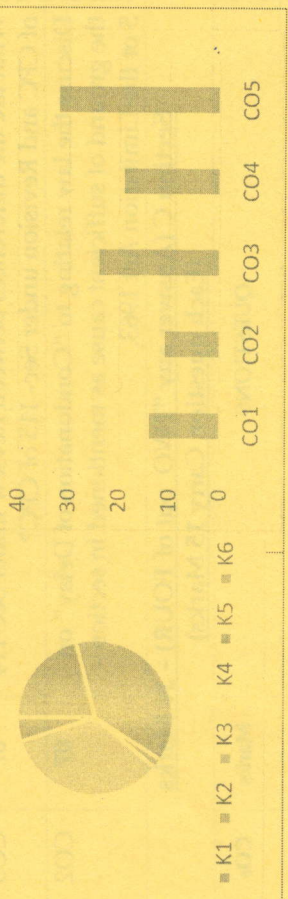
10	What is Temporary Injunction under order - XXXIX of CPC? Describe the conditions to be fulfilled before granting the relief of Temporary Injunction? Give at least three differences between a Temporary Injunction and Perpetual Injunction?	15	CO1	K2
11	Define the term 'Pleading'? Explain the fundamental rules of pleadings. When the amendment of pleadings is permissible?	15	CO5	K1

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

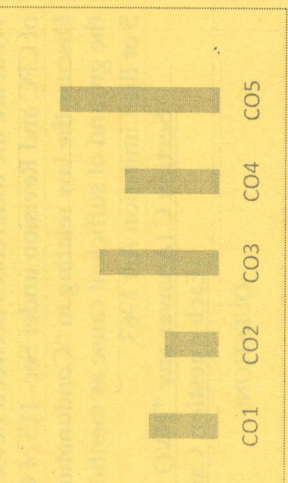
Course Outcomes	
CO1	To let them aware with the procedure of civil courts
CO2	To make aware the students with the basic principles of Civil Procedural law
CO3	To aware the students with the deference between substantive and Procedural Law.
CO4	To aware the students with the procedural terms of civil courts
CO5	To let them aware with the essential rules of drafting, pleading

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.)	
Subject Name	Semester	V
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024

Civil procedure code & limitation act

- 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	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			
i	Which of the following deals with the copy of plaint annexed to summons in the Code of Civil Procedure? a) Order 5, Rule 2 b) Order 2, Rule 2 c) Order 6, Rule 10 d) Order 4, Rule 8	01	CO5
ii	Plea Res-judicata: a) Has to be specifically raised b) Need not be specifically raised c) Is for the court to see of its own d) Neither (a) nor (b) but only (c).	01	CO1
iii	Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under section 13 of CPC: a) In a civil court only b) In a criminal court only c) In both civil and criminal court d) Neither in civil nor in criminal court.	01	CO4
iv	According to section 27 of CPC summons to the defendant to be served on such date not beyond: a) 30 days from the date of institution of suits b) 60 days from the date of institution of suits c) 45 days from the date of institution of suits d) 90 days from the date of institution of suits	01	CO4

v	Which of the following deals with the written Statement in the Code of Civil Procedure? a) Order 8, Rule 1 b) Order 4, Rule 13 c) Order 6, Rule 10 d) Order 10, Rule 22	01	CO5	K1
vi	A decree is an operative part of a _____ in civil suits for appeals a) Order b) Judgment c) Suit d) None of these.	01	CO1	K1
vii	_____ conclusively determines rights of the parties. a) Judgment b) Decree c) Order d) None of these.	01	CO4	K1
viii	Which of the following deals with where the subject-matter of the suit is immovable property in the Code of Civil Procedure? a) Order 5, Rule 30 b) Order 9, Rule 12 c) Order 7, Rule 3 d) Order 10, Rule 22	01	CO1	K1
ix	In every plaint, under section 26 of CPC, facts should be proved by: a) oral evidence b) affidavit c) document d) oral evidence as well as document	01	CO5	K2
x	When an Executing Court go beyond a Decree? - (exception to the general rule): a) where decree is ambiguous b) where decree is nullity c) both options a and b d) none of the above	01	CO3	K2
xi	Among the following in which section the term decree is define: a) Section 2(1) b) Section 2(a) c) Section 2(2) d) Section 2(b)	01	CO1	K1
xii	_____ is to enable subordinate courts to obtain in non-appealable cases the opinion of the High	01	CO4	K2

	Court in the absence of the question of law and thereby avoid the commission of an error which could not be remedied later on. a) Review b) Reference c) Appeal d) Revision			
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	“Court has the power to issue a Commission to carry out some important functions” – justify this statement by mentioning briefly the six types of functions of a Commission under section – 75 & order – 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.	07	CO3	K2
3	Write a short note on: Interpleader suit under section – 88 of the CPC.	07	CO1	K1
4	What is “Discovery of Facts” under Order – XI of Civil Procedure Code?? How it is differ from the term “Discovery of Documents”?	07	CO4	K2
5	What circumstances a second Appeal would lie to High Court as per section 100 of CPC?	07	CO1	K1
6	What are the differences between Review under Sec-114 of CPC and Revision under Sec- 115 of CPC?	07	CO3	K2
7	Discuss the law relating to “Condonation of Delay” on the ground of sufficient cause as mentioned in section – 5 of the Limitation Act 1963.	07	CO2	K1
Section C (Answer any “TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define the term ‘Summon’. What are the mode of service of Summons under Order- V of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?	15	CO2	K2
9	Critically explain the Doctrine of 'Res-judicata' under Section -11 of the Code of Civil Procedure with relevant decided Indian case references. What is the main difference between Res-judicata and Res-Sub Judice.	15	CO4	K4