



ARKA JAIN
University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program **BBA LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name

Arbitration & Conciliation

Semester

VII

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

Time: 3 Hour

Max. Marks : 70

• 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.**

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. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	In cases involving complex disputes, how many arbitrators might parties typically agree to appoint? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4	01	CO2	K2
ii	What is the primary method of appointing an arbitrator when the parties have not agreed on a procedure for appointment in their arbitration agreement? a) By random selection b) By court appointment c) By the arbitration institution's rules d) By mutual agreement of the parties	01	CO3	K1
iii	In a situation where the parties have specified a method for appointing an arbitrator but cannot agree on a candidate, which of the following is typically true? a) The arbitration process is automatically terminated. b) The appointed arbitrator will continue regardless of party disagreement. c) The designated appointing authority or institution may intervene to appoint an arbitrator. d) The parties must resolve their disagreement	01	CO1	K3

	through litigation.				
iv	Which of the following statements is true regarding the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals? a) Arbitral tribunals have unlimited jurisdiction over all disputes, regardless of the parties' consent. b) The jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals is determined solely by the law of the seat of arbitration. c) Arbitral tribunals can only hear disputes that the parties have explicitly agreed to submit to arbitration. d) Arbitral tribunals can hear any dispute, including those related to family law matters.	01	CO1	K1	
v	Under which of the following circumstances can a court interfere with arbitration proceedings? a) When the parties voluntarily agree to submit to arbitration. b) When the arbitration agreement is deemed invalid or unenforceable. c) When the arbitration award is favourable to one party. d) When the arbitrator's decision is based on personal beliefs.	01	CO2	K2	
vi	Which of the following actions can a court take regarding arbitration proceedings? a) Order the arbitrator to change their ruling. b) Review the merits of the dispute presented to the arbitrator. c) Vacate an arbitration award if it was obtained through fraud. d) Directly resolve the dispute instead of allowing arbitration.	01	CO1	K1	
vii	Under which of the following circumstances can conciliation proceedings be terminated without reaching a settlement? a) If one party refuses to participate further in the conciliation. b) If both parties agree to terminate the proceedings. c) If the conciliator determines that further efforts are unlikely to result in a settlement. d) All of the above.	01	CO1	K2	

viii	What is the primary reason a party might resort to judicial proceedings during an ongoing arbitration? a) To obtain a faster resolution than arbitration b) To challenge the arbitrator's impartiality or decision-making c) To gather evidence for their case d) To negotiate a settlement outside of arbitration	01	CO1	K1	
ix	Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for the termination of conciliation proceedings under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? a) The parties have settled their dispute. b) One party fails to attend the conciliation meeting. c) The conciliator resigns or is unable to act. d) The conciliator decides to impose a decision without the agreement of the parties.	01	CO2	K3	
x	According to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, when can conciliation proceedings be Terminated? a) Only when a formal settlement agreement is signed. b) When the parties agree to terminate the proceedings. c) After one session of conciliation, regardless of the outcome. d) When the conciliator believes the parties will not reach a settlement.	01	CO1	K2	
xi	According to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, the court may refer parties to mediation at which stage of the proceedings? a) At any time before the final award is made b) Only after a preliminary hearing c) Only after the arbitration has been completed d) At the discretion of the parties involved	01	CO1	K1	
xii	Which of the following is a primary function of the Mediation Council of India as per the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? a) To appoint arbitrators for disputes b) To promote and facilitate the practice of mediation c) To enforce arbitration awards d) To provide legal representation to parties in mediation.	01	CO2	K3	

CO- Course Outcomes,

KL- Knowledge Level,

PO – Program Outcome

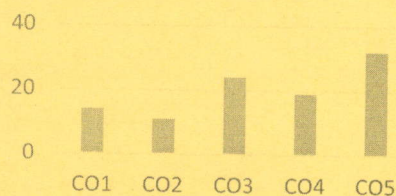
Course Outcomes	CO1	To provide information regarding alternate methods to resolve negotiation dis
	CO2	Have an acquaintance with arbitration proceedings.
	CO3	Have a clear understanding of appointment of arbitrator, jurisdiction of Arbitrators, powers of arbitrators.
	CO4	Have an insight of setting aside of arbitration award.
	CO5	Have a clear insight of enforcement of foreign award.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



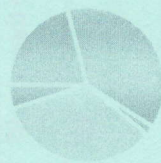
Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



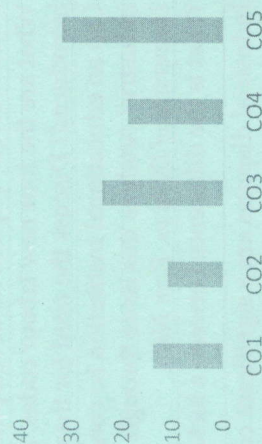
Course Outcomes	CO1	To understand the aims and objective of Labour and Industrial law
	CO2	To understand the provisions trade union Act 1926
	CO3	Application of the Industrial dispute Act 1947
	CO4	Analyzing the health & safety provision under factory Act
	CO5	Evaluation of function, powers of authority under factory Act.

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	
Subject Name	Labour and Industrial Laws	
	Semester	VII
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- 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</u>, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes 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. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	In which schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act are Public Utility Services listed? a) 1st schedule b) 2nd schedule c) 3rd schedule d) 4th schedule	01	CO2	K2
ii	What is the correct objective of the Industrial Disputes Act? a) To provide relief to workmen in matters of layoff, retrenchment, and wrongful dismissal b) To promote measures for maintaining and preserving good relations between employers and employees c) To prevent illegal strikes d) All the above	01	CO1	K1
iii	The principal objects of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were analyzed by the Supreme Court in: a) Tata Memorial Hospital Workers Union vs. Tata Memorial Centre b) Monogram Mills Ltd. vs. State of Gujarat	01	CO3	K3

	c) K. V. M Ram vs. Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation	d) Workmen of Dimakuchi Tea vs. Management of Dimakuchi			
iv	Before the Industrial Disputes Act was implemented in 1947, which act governed industrial disputes? a) Trade Dispute Act, 1929 c) Labour Management Relations Act, 1947	b) Royal Commission on Labour, 1934 d) None of the above	01	CO4	K3
v	Sections 22 and 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, relate to: a) Strikes and Lockouts c) Closure	b) Layoffs d) Retrenchment	01	CO3	K1
vi	The certificate of registration issued by the registrar is conclusive evidence that a trade union has been duly registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926. a) Correct statement c) Partly correct statement	b) Incorrect statement d) Partly incorrect statement	01	CO2	K2
vii	How many days of notice are mandatory for a workman who has been in continuous service for more than a year before retrenchment? a) 1 month c) 15 days	b) 2 months d) 45 days	01	CO2	K1
viii	Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, retrenchment does not include: a) Termination of service due to continuous ill health c) Retirement of the workman	b) Termination of service due to non-renewal of contract d) All of the above	01	CO2	K3
ix	How much compensation is a workman entitled to at the time of retrenchment? a) Equivalent to 15 days average pay c) 6 months	b) Equivalent to 30 days average pay d) None of the above	01	CO1	K1
x	If an undertaking is closed down due to unavoidable circumstances, the compensation to be paid to the workman under Clause (b) of Section 25-F shall not exceed the average pay of: a) One month c) 60 days	b) 15 days d) 3 months	01	CO1	K5

xi	According to Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the term "industry" includes: a) Any business or trade c) Any manufacture	b) Any undertaking d) All the above	01	CO2	K3
xii	When was the Industrial Disputes Act enacted? a) 1st April 1949 c) 1st May 1947	b) 1st March 1948 d) 1st April 1947	01	CO3	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS		Marks	COs	KL
2	How has the growth of the trade union movement in India evolved? Explain its development over time.		07	CO1	K4
3	What are the four new labour codes, and why were they introduced? Discuss the need for these reforms.		07	CO5	K2
4	Can an educational institution be considered an industry? Analyze this issue through the case of <i>University of Delhi vs. Ram Nath</i> .		07	CO2	K3
5	What is the difference between a lockout and a closure?		07	CO2	K1
6	Industrial disputes are a significant concern in labor law. When does an individual dispute become an industrial dispute? Provide a relevant case law discussion.		07	CO5	K3
7	Is the right to strike considered a fundamental right, or does it fall outside the realm of constitutional rights?		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	How does the International Labour Organisation (ILO) impact Indian labour law?		15	CO3	K4
9	What are the rights and liabilities of members of a registered trade union under the Trade Union Act, 1926? Discuss the key provisions.		15	CO4	K3
10	How has the definition of "industry" evolved under the Industrial Disputes Act? Explain its development and significance.		15	CO5	K2
11	Write brief notes on the following: a) National Industrial Tribunal b) The definition of "workman" under the ID Act, 1947 c) General and Political Funds of Trade Unions		15	CO5	K5

Understanding the basics nuisances of the Public Interest Litigation and its differences with Private Interest Litigation

CO1	To create deeper understanding about the awareness the term advocacy as it holds a deeper meaning as it encircles apt actions taken by individuals in order to solve a problem, catering to legislative rights and interests alongside.
CO2	To break the traditional myths about the advocacy as most people, while talking about advocacy skills, conjure up an image of a legal professional, presenting the case of his/her client in the court of law. This is primarily due to the fact that people consider advocacy to be the cross-examination of a criminal or a client by an advocate.
CO3	To understand the structure and role of Legal Services Authorities under Legal Services Authorities.
CO4	To make awareness about the Para Legal Training including writing a case notes and law office management.
CO5	

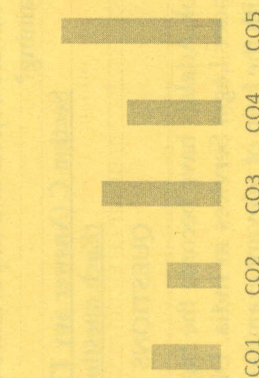
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



JGi	ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC A GRADE ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	END SEM EXAMINATION School of LAW	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		Semester	VII
Subject Name	Public Interest Lawyering, Paralegal Services & Art of Advocacy		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 comes 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
i	Legal Aid for accused is... a) Fundamental Right b) Legal Right c) DPSP d) Fundamental Duties	01	CO3	K2
ii	What is the meaning of Locus Standi? a) Right to Vote b) A pending suit c) Right to appear in court d) Mere a Fact	01	CO1	K1
iii	Which organization plays a key role in promoting legal aid in India? a) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) b) Indian Bar Association c) Supreme Court Advocates Association d) Legal Aid Council of India	01	CO4	K3
iv	Which of the following is NOT a category under which Supreme Court usually entertains PIL? a) Environmental issue b) Admission to Educational institutions c) Atrocities against SC/ST d) Minimum wages Violations	01	CO2	K4

V	The Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in which year to provide free legal aid and ensure justice for all? a) 1985 b) 1990 c) 1976 d) 2000	01	CO5	K2
vi	In which case Supreme Court held that "smoking is ban in public place"? a) Maneka Gandhi v. UOI, 1978 b) Sunil Batra V. NCT, Delhi, 1979 c) S. Murali Deora V. UOI, 2002 d) None of the above	01	CO4	K4
vii	The right to legal aid is a: a) Fundamental right b) Directive principle of state policy c) Legal provision only for the rich d) Privilege for legal practitioners	01	CO3	K5
viii	What is PIL? a) Litigation for protection of constitutional remedies b) Litigation for protection of public interest c) Laws in favour of public d) Public immunity from litigation	01	CO5	K2
ix	Permanent Lok Adalat have jurisdiction over dispute involving: a) Family matters b) Criminal matters c) Public Utility Service d) Commercial Dispute	01	CO1	K1
x	In which case Passive Euthanasia was included under right to life? a) P. Rathinam V. UOI, 1978 b) Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. UOI, 2011 c) Common Cause V. UOI, 2018 d) Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab, 1996	01	CO3	K3
xi	Every Award of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a: a) Order of DM b) Order of Income Tax Commissioner c) Decree of a Civil Court d) Both (1) & (2)	01	CO4	K5

xii	Match the Following: a) Establishment of Lok Adalat i) Section 22-B b) High Court Legal Service Committee ii) Section 8-A c) The District Legal Service Authority iii) Section 9 d) Taluka Legal Service Committee iv) Section 11A	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	Analyze the case of M.C. Mehta v. UOI, 1976 in respect to right to protection of environment.	07	CO2	K5
3	Has Legal Aid in India, achieved the aim with which it was developed and established? Discuss.	07	CO4	K2
4	"Social Justice is expanded by Public Interest Litigation." Critically evaluate this statement.	07	CO1	K1
5	Briefly discuss the constitution and function of various authorities of Legal Services in India.	07	CO5	K4
6	"How does the concept of Public Interest Litigation differ in India, the USA, and the UK in terms of locus standi, and overall impact on public policy?"	07	CO3	K3
7	What are objects and importance of para legal training?	07	CO5	K6
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Lok-Adalats have become the biggest tool for Justice under Legal Services in India. Discuss the statement with the help of relevant example.	15	CO4	K5
9	Write short note on: a) Environment Protection and Public Interest Litigation. b) Pro bono Litigation c) District Legal Services Authorities	15	CO5	K6
10	"Outline the various constitutional provisions under which legal aid becomes a right and remedy in India.	15	CO3	K2
11	Write the case analysis following cases: a) Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC 3751 b) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388 c) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, 1979	15	CO2	K4

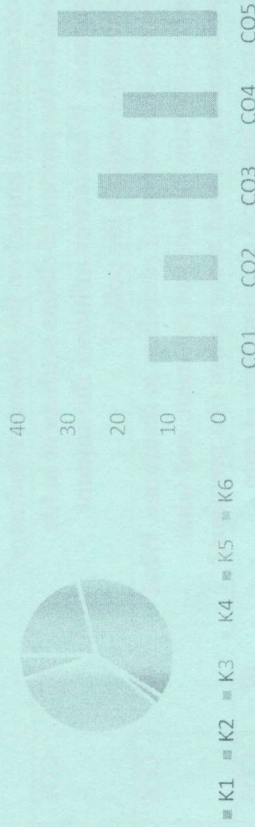
11	What are the different types of life insurance products available in India? Discuss their features and benefits to policyholders.	15	CO4	K5
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CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	The course of Banking Law is designed to know the history of banking in India and its evolution till date.
	CO2	Primarily acquaint the students with operational parameters of banking law
	CO3	To teach the general principles of banking law.
	CO4	To develop appreciative faculties of the students in statutory as well as well as case laws in this area.
	CO5	Further the course of Insurance Law is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

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



ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	'M' – 2/12 END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Semester	VII
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	Insurance Law • 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 <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u> .	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing
		K5 : Evaluating
		K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks				
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	The Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999 was enacted to: a) Liquidate insurance companies b) Establish consumer protection mechanisms c) Increase government control over insurance d) Limit foreign investment in insurance	01	CO1	K1
ii	What does insurable interest refer to in an insurance contract? a) The amount paid as premium b) The legal right to insure a subject matter c) The duration of the policy d) The risk covered by the policy	01	CO1	K1
iii	In insurance terminology, what is meant by "Causa Proxima"? a) The immediate cause of loss b) The insurer's liability limit c) The period of coverage d) The policyholder's obligation	01	CO2	K1
iv	What happens to a premium if the insured does not disclose relevant information? a) It is automatically refunded b) The policy may be voided c) It remains unchanged d) It is increased	01	CO2	K2

v	Under the Life Insurance Act, 1956, what is a key factor in settling claims? a) The age of the insured b) The nature of the policy c) The amount of premium paid d) The event insured against	01	CO3	K1
vi	Which section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deals with compensation claims? a) Section 140 b) Section 176 c) Section 150 d) Section 200	01	CO1	K3
vii	What is a major challenge associated with crop insurance in India? a) Excessive premiums b) Lack of awareness c) Inadequate coverage d) Complicated claims process	01	CO1	K1
viii	Which of the following is a type of marine insurance policy? a) Whole life policy b) Cargo policy c) Comprehensive policy d) Fire policy	01	CO2	K2
ix	Under the Marine Insurance Act, 1963, what does "insurable interest" require? a) Legal ownership of the insured item b) A paid-up premium c) A signed contract d) A claim history	01	CO1	K1
x	Which entity oversees the implementation of insurance regulations in India? a) Ministry of Finance b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) c) Reserve Bank of India d) Securities and Exchange Board of India	01	CO1	K2
xi	What is the consequence of misrepresentation in an insurance application? a) Increase in premiums b) Automatic renewal of policy c) Denial of claims d) Extension of coverage	01	CO1	K1

xii	What is the typical duration of a term life insurance policy? a) 1 year b) 10 years c) 20 years d) 30 years	01	CO2	K3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Evaluate the principles of good faith, non-disclosure, and misrepresentation in insurance contracts. How do these principles protect both the insurer and the insured?	07	CO4	K4
3	Discuss the basic principles of fire insurance and the rights and duties of the parties involved. How do these aspects affect the claims process?	07	CO4	K4
4	Analyse the primary objectives of the Insurance Act of 1938. Which sections do you believe have had the most significant impact on the insurance industry?	07	CO2	K4
5	Evaluate the process of claims settlement in life insurance. What factors influence the amount recoverable under a life policy?	07	CO1	K4
6	Describe the concept of premium in insurance. What are the common methods of payment, and what conditions might lead to the return of a premium?	07	CO4	K5
7	Examine the historical development of crop insurance in India. What are the major challenges faced by farmers in accessing crop insurance?	07	CO5	K5
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Describe the significance of premium in insurance contracts, including the methods of payment and the circumstances under which a premium may be forfeited or returned.	15	CO5	K3
9	Discuss the key provisions of the Marine Insurance Act of 1963. How does this legislation address the challenges faced in marine insurance claims?	15	CO3	K3
10	Examine the role and functions of the Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999. How has this act influenced the insurance sector in terms of consumer protection and market stability?	15	CO4	K5



ARKA JAIN
University
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END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Intellectual Property Rights-1	Semester	VII
		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 comes 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

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

Q.N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the full form of IPR	01	CO1	K2
ii	The term "TRIPs" stands for-	01	CO1	K2
iii	The term "WIPO" stands for-	01	CO2	K2
iv	Under which Section of the Trade Marks Act 1999 can an application for Registration be made	01	CO4	K1
v	A Trade Mark can be removed from the Register for non-use within how many years of Registration?	01	CO4	K1
vi	On which year Paris Convention was signed?	01	CO1	K1
vii	On which year Berne Convention was made?	01	CO2	K1
viii	How many member countries are in WIPO in the year of 2023?	01	CO1	K1
ix	Write down types of IPR.	01	CO1	K1
x	What is Convention?	CO1	CO4	K1
xi	What do you mean by Treaty?	CO1	CO1	K1
xii	What is infringement?	CO1	CO5	K1

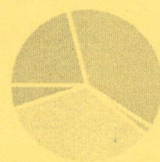
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write down the deceptive similarity in trademark with case laws.	07	CO5	K4
3	Discuss the concept and principles Copyright and Neighbouring Rights under Copyright Act 1957	07	CO3	K2
4	What is Berne Convention? Why is it important for Copyright Law?	07	CO3	K2
5	Write down a note on evolution of Copyright Law.	07	CO2	K5
6	What is the difference between copyright and trademark?	07	CO4	K2
7	Discuss about the Stockholm Conventions.	07	CO1	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What are the powers and functions of Copyright Board?	15	CO3	K4
9	Write down briefly on types of Intellectual Property Rights.	15	CO1	K2
10	Discuss about the licence of copyright and its types.	15	CO3	K2
11	What is well-known marks? Is it protected by Trademark Laws? Write down your answer mention relevant case laws.	15	CO4	K4

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

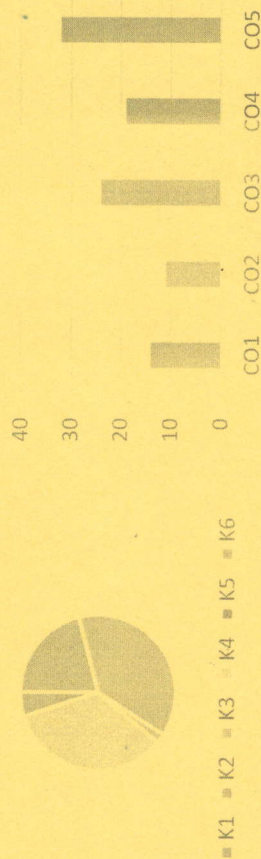
Course Outcomes	CO1	To understand the concept of Intellectual Property, nature and development
	CO2	To know the different types of Intellectual Properties, the right of ownership and scope of protection
	CO3	To analyze the concept of copyright, trademark, patent, etc.
	CO4	To explore the remedies available under Intellectual Property Law.
	CO5	To identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the remedies Available to the IP owner.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

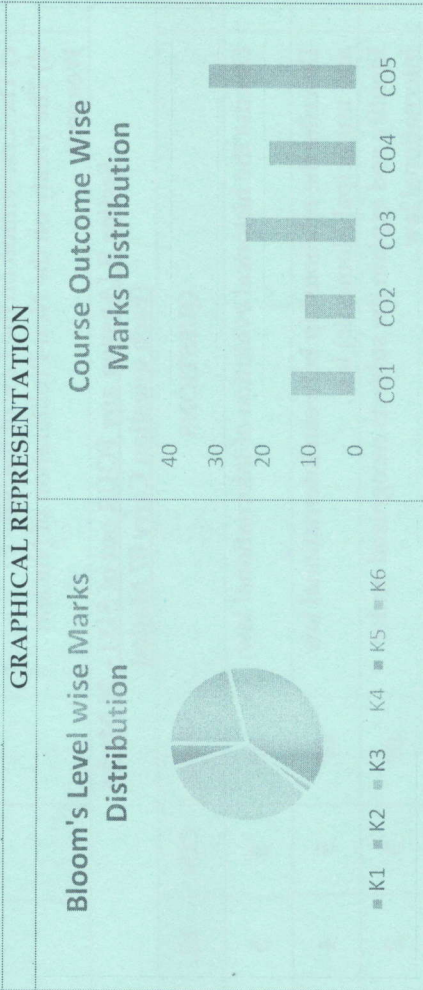
Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



CO- Course Outcomes,	KL- Knowledge Level,	PO - Program Outcome
CO1	Define International Law & to describe the evolution and growth of International law.	
CO2	Interpret and explain the various concepts in International law.	
CO3	Apply the theoretical knowledge of International law to real case studies.	
CO4	Assess actual effect of International law as applied in various cases.	
CO5	Evaluate different dimensions and aspects of International law.	



JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
	Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	Semester	VII
	Subject Name	Public International Law	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70		• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't</u> 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 Written Material, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation</u> of the <u>Papers</u> .		
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. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which organization succeeded the League of Nations? a) United Nations (UN) b) European Union (EU) c) International Court of Justice (ICJ) d) International Criminal Court (ICC)	01	2	2
ii	What term describes a state's legal accountability for its actions under international law? a) Sovereignty b) State liability c) International accountability d) State responsibility	01	1	1
iii	Which article of the ICJ Statute specifies the sources of international law? a) Article 38 b) Article 58 c) Article 30 d) None of the above	01	2	2

iv	What principle of international law prohibits interference in the internal or external affairs of other states? a) Jus ad bellum b) Non-intervention c) Sovereign equality of states d) Pacta sunt servanda	01	4	3
v	Who is known as the "Father of International Law"? a) Hugo Grotius b) Lassa Oppenheim c) Francisco Suárez d) None of the above	01	4	5
vi	Which of the following does NOT characterize the principle of <i>Ex aequo et bono</i> in international law? a) Consent of the parties b) Inflexibility c) Focus on fairness d) Rarity of use	01	5	5
vii	In which city is the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial body of the United Nations, located? a) Geneva, Switzerland b) New York, USA c) The Hague, Netherlands d) Vienna, Austria	01	2	4
viii	Which principle allows states to seek compensation for wrongful acts carried out by other states? a) Pacta sunt servanda b) Diplomatic protection c) Non-refoulement d) Act of State doctrine	01	1	3
ix	What represents the "Third Generation" of human rights? a) Civil and Political Rights b) Collective Rights c) Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights d) All of the above	01	2	5
x	The Permanent Court of International Justice was established under which organization? a) League of Nations b) United Nations c) European Union d) None of the above	01	2	4

xi	Which principle provides states immunity from the jurisdiction of other states' domestic courts? a) Diplomatic immunity b) Sovereign immunity c) Universal jurisdiction d) Extradition	01	5	4
xii	Which treaty is primarily focused on human rights? a) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties b) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights c) The Convention on the Law of the Sea d) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	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 historical evolution of international law.	07	2	5
3	Describe the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law.	07	5	4
4	Identify and explain the subjects recognized under international law.	07	3	2
5	Provide a brief overview of state responsibility and the principle of non-refoulement.	07	5	2
6	Define a treaty and list three notable treaties.	07	3	5
7	Analyze current violations of international law by states and their implications.	07	4	2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Examine the concept of sanctions in international law.	15	4	5
9	Debate the assertion that international law is a weak legal system, presenting arguments both in favour of and against this viewpoint.	15	5	5
10	What does "State Recognition" entail? Discuss the key criteria necessary for recognizing a state.	15	5	3
11	Explain the origin and development of International Humanitarian Law	15	1	4