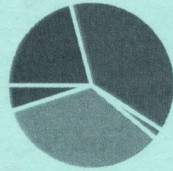


CO1	Recognize the fundamental concepts and definitions of CPC, including decrees, judgments, orders, and jurisdiction.
CO2	Assess the key legal doctrines such as Res Judicata and Jurisdiction to determine their applicability in civil cases.
CO3	Implement procedural rules for instituting a suit, including pleadings, amendments, and parties to the suit
CO4	Examine the role of interim orders and injunctions in protecting legal rights during litigation.
CO5	Create structured legal arguments for special suits and appellate procedures under CPC and the Limitation Act, 1963.

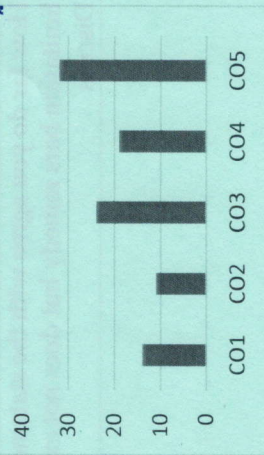
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	
Semester	V	Year
	Session	Odd, 2025-26
Time: 3 Hour	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page	
Max. Marks : 70	Backside	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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> 	
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. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	A decree, when an adjudication completely disposes of the suit is : A Preliminary Decree b. A final Decree c. Partly preliminary and partly final decree d. None of the above	01	CO1	K2
ii	An order rejecting the plaint for nonpayment of the court fee is a. Decree b. Judgment c. Not decree d. None of the above	01	CO3	K2
iii	Decree Holder means : a. Any person against whom a decree has been passed b. Any person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made c. Either (a) and (b) d. None of the above	01	CO1	K1
iv	The jurisdiction of Indian Civil Courts is based on : a. Subject matter of jurisdiction b. Territorial jurisdiction	01	CO1	K3

v	c. Pecuniary Jurisdiction d. All the above	01	CO3	K2
vi	Which of the following is pleading of the plaintiff : a. Suit b. Pleaint c. Affidavit d. Written statement	01	CO2	K2
vii	Principles of Res SubJudice is embodied underof Civil Procedure Code a. Section 9 b. Section 10 c. Section 11 d. Section 12	01	CO3	K1
viii	Which of the following orders deals with issue and service of summons a. Order V b. Order VI c. Order VII d. Order IV	01	CO1	K1
ix	The substantive part of Code of Civil Procedure is contained in a. Sections b. Rules c. Orders d. None of the above	01	CO1	K1
x	The Code of Civil Procedures ,1908 came into force a. 1st January 1908 b. 1st June 1908 c. 1st January 1909 d. 1st June 1909	01	CO5	K2
xi	Second Appeal under section 100 of CPC lies a. On question of facts b. On substantial question of Law c. On Mixed Question of Fact and :Law d. All of the above	01	CO5	K1
xii	Under section 115 of CPC the revisinal jurisdiction is with a. The High Court b. The Court of District Judge c. The Court of Small causes d. All the above	01	CO5	K1
	Inherent powers of the Court are contained in a. Section 151 of CPC b. Section 152 of CPC c. Section 153 of CPC d. Section 150 of CPC	01	CO5	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Briefly describe content of Pleaint. What are the valid grounds of rejection of Pleaint?	07	CO3	K4
3	State the difference between Review and Revision	07	CO3	K2
4	What is the criteria to grant temporary injunction by a civil court?	07	CO4	K3

5	Distinguish between Res SubJudice and Res Judicata	07	CO2	K2
6	Explain consequences of appearance and nonappearance of parties	07	CO3	K4
7	Elucidate sufficient cause and provision under the Limitation Act?	07	CO5	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define Summons? What the objects of service are of summon? What are the modes of affecting summons on defendant?	15	CO3	K5
9	Describe the grounds on which first appeal and second appeal may be preferred	15	CO5	K2
10	Explain the procedure for appointment of commission and discuss the power and duties of commissioner?	15	CO5	K4
11	How far do you agree with the statement that limitation bars remedy but does not extinguish right? Discuss	15	CO5	K5

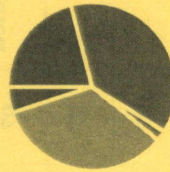
10	What are the Reasons for the growth of Administrative Law? Briefly discuss the scope of Administrative Laws in India. Is there any difference between Administrative laws and Constitutional Law?	15	CO2	K4
11	Write notes on the following topics : (i) Subordinate Legislations (ii) Central Bureau of Investigation	15	CO5	K5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Remembering key concepts in administrative law and other important concepts.
	CO2	Comprehend the significance and application of the constitutional framework
	CO3	Apply the principles to practical scenarios and identifying constitutional provisions.
	CO4	Critically examine the functioning of administrative agencies, such as tribunals, public corporations.
	CO5	Evaluate the effectiveness and limitations of mechanisms like the Central Vigilance Commission, the CBI, and anti-corruption bureaus.

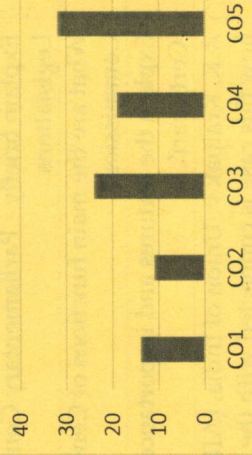
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	Session	Odd, 2025-26
Subject Name	Administrative Law	Year	Nov, 2025
Semester	V		

• 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	KL
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	K4
ii	"Writ of Certiorari can be issued to quash actions which are administrative in nature". Above principle was laid down in : a) Indian Rly. Construction Co. Ltd v. Ajay Kumar b) A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India c) Union of India v. Bashyan d) Rajesh Kumar v. C.I.T.	01	CO2	K2
iii	When the functions of the Legislature are entrusted to organs other than the legislature by the legislature itself, the legislation made up by such an organ is called ____? a)) Delegated Legislation b) Judicial Control c) Procedural Control d) Parliamentary Control	01	CO2	K2

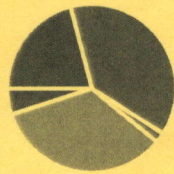
iv	The system of 'Droit-Administratif' was regularly put into practise by whom from 18 th Century: a) Napoleon Bonaparte b) Bismarck c) Charles Jar	01	CO1	K1
v	The Writ of Habeas Corpus means : a) An order by the Court commending a person/ authority to do it's duty b) You may have the body c) Prevent an inferior Court from exceeding it's jurisdiction d) None of the above	01	CO2	K2
vi	Which is the qualification of a judicial member of Lokpal ? a) A member of Parliament b) A member of State Legislature c) A retired High Court judge d) A retired Chief Justice of a High Court	01	CO1	K1
vii	Doctrine of separation of powers means : a) One organ of the government should not exercise the function of the other b) One organ of the government should not control or interfere with the exercise of its function by another organ c) Same persons should not be a part of more than one of the three organs of the government d) All of the above	01	CO4	K4
viii	The functions of an 'Ombudsman' are : a) Ombudsman acts as a Petitioner's Lawyer b) To find out the evidence against the Govt. c) Gives directions to the concerned dept. of Govt. for taking actions d) All of the above	01	CO4	K4
ix	The term "Natural Justice" expresses the close relationship between : a) Common Law and equitable principles. b) Common Law and moral principles c) Common Law and legal principles d) Roman Law and moral principles	01	CO2	K2
x	In which of the following cases, underwritten quotation is taken from? "Principles of Natural justice must be read into the provision of law". a) State of U.P. v. Vijay Kumar Tripathi b) P. Satyanarayana v. Land Reforms Tribunal	01	CO3	K3

xi	c) I.T.C. v. State of Madras d) Manjula Manjari Devi v. Director of Public Instructions. The reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation is that: a) Radical change in the philosophy of the role played by the state b) Pressure upon Parliamentary time c) Some times the subject matter is so technical that the legislator can not be expected to legislate on such matters. d) All of the matters.	01	CO5	K5
xii	According to the construction of 'Droit Administratif', the Administrative Courts administer the law as between : a) The subjects and subject b) The State and the State c) The subject and the state d) None of the above	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	Who is a 'Lokpal' ? What are the functions played by 'Lokpal' in India?	07	CO4	K4
3	State the importance of the Judgment of the case - Kasturi Lal Ralia Ram Vs State of UP (AIR 1965 SC 1039) in Indian context?	07	CO3	K3
4	Explain briefly - Parliamentary Control over Delegated Legislations	07	CO4	K4
5	What are the main functions of Central Vigilance Commission?	07	CO5	K5
6	Explain the features and importance of Writ of 'Certiorari'.	07	CO2	K2
7	A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India, (AIR 1970 SC 150) - how this case is connected with the principles of 'Natural Justice'? Discuss with short illustrations.	07	CO3	K3
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 basic three principles or rules of 'Natural Justice' ? Elaborately explain with illustrations. Give three examples where Natural Justice are not violated.	15	CO3	K3
9	Critically explain the famous theory "Rule of Law" - propounded by A.V. Dicey. Evaluate its significance in Indian Society?	15	CO4	K5

CO1	Reminiscence Production and operation management and difference among products, goods and services.
CO2	Understand Planning & designing product/ service and strategy process.
CO3	Just-in-Time (JIT), Line of Balance (LOB), and planning & scheduling techniques apply in service operations.
CO4	Analysis Total Quality Management (TQM), value analysis, and for measuring productivity and quality.
CO5	Critically evaluate value chain and supply chain strategies to improve efficiency and production control.

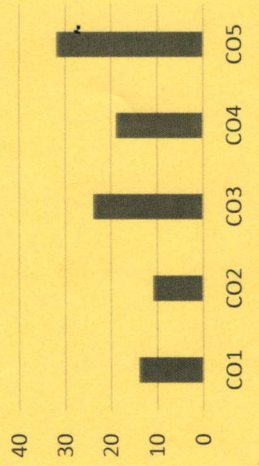
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



[29-11-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Production & Operation Management	Session
Semester	V	Year
		Odd, 2025-26
		Nov, 2025
Time: 3 Hour	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside	
Max. Marks : 70	• Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)	
	• Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B	
	• Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C	
	• Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.	
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

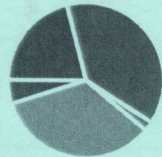
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	True or False: You can store a service in inventory.	01	CO2	K1
ii	State one advantage of AI-driven forecasting in operations	01	CO2	K3
iii	What is the difference between product and service? (one point)	01	CO1	K2
iv	List two things you would think about when choosing technology for production.	01	CO1	K1
v	Name one advantage of inventory management.	01	CO1	K1
vi	True or False: Once you choose a factory location, it's easy to change later	01	CO2	K2
vii	What is a quality circle?	01	CO1	K1
viii	What is product design in operations?	01	CO3	K3
ix	Write one importance of OPM	01	CO1	K1
x	What is Just-In-Time (JIT)?	01	CO3	K2

xi	What is operations and process management (OPM)	01	CO2	K1
xii	What is forecasting in operations?	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	Explain how a firm plans its production schedule and inventory levels.	07	CO4	K4
3	Name jobs that operations management does (e.g. scheduling, quality control).	07	CO3	K1
4	List two things a company should think about when designing a new product or service.	07	CO3	K5
5	What is the difference between a good and a service?	07	CO2	K6
6	What is the difference between work study and work measurement?	07	CO4	K3
7	Explain the components of Michael Porter's value chain	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	Explain the tools and techniques used to measure and improve quality in operations	15	CO4	K2
9	Which McKinsey framework helps decide which business units to invest in (based on strengths and industry attractiveness)?	15	CO2	K5
10	Toyota's JIT Strategy – Evaluate a) Describe how Toyota developed and implements its JIT system. b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of Toyota's JIT approach?	15	CO5	K5
11	A manufacturing company is choosing between manual technology and automated machinery for producing its goods. What are the pros and cons of each? How should the company manage the transition if it decides to adopt new technology?	15	CO3	K4

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

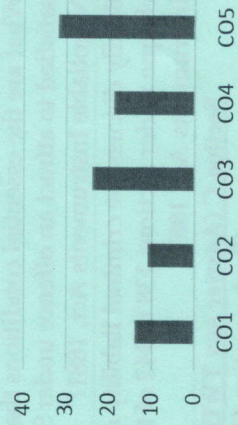
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



[22-11-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

Program **BBA-LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name **Banking Law**

Session **Odd, 2025-26**

Semester **V**

Year **Nov, 2025**

• 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	KL
1				
i	Which Act governs the regulation of banks in India? a) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949 c) Insurance Act, 1948 d) Companies Act, 2013	01	CO1	K1
ii	Who is regarded as a special customer of a bank? a) Joint Hindu Family b) Partnership firm c) Minor and lunatic d) All of the above	01	CO1	K2
iii	Which section of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, primarily deals with the criminal liability for the dishonour of a cheque? a) Section 124 b) Section 25 c) Section 138 d) Section 420	01	CO3	K1
iv	A 'Pardanashin Woman' is considered a special customer of the bank. What is the primary duty of a banker towards her? a) To obtain her husband's consent for all transactions. b) To ensure she is literate. c) To ensure she has fully understood the nature and effect of the transaction. d) To restrict her account operations.	01	CO2	K2

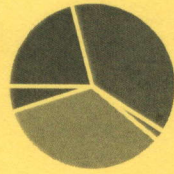
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Trace the origin and development of banking laws in India, focusing on major legislative milestones.	07	CO1	K3
3	Explain the salient features of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.	07	CO1	K2
4	Who is considered a 'Customer' of a bank? Discuss the legal relationship between a banker and a customer.	07	CO2	K2
5	Describe the organizational structure and key functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).	07	CO4	K1
6	What are the essential conditions that must be satisfied to attract an offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?	07	CO3	K3
7	Briefly discuss the criminal liability on dishonour of cheque under sections 138 to 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	07	CO3	K4
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Critically evaluate the role and effectiveness of Reserve Bank of India in regulating and supervising the banking sector in the present scenario.	15	CO4	K5
9	Discuss the rights available to a banker. Explain the 'Rule in Clayton's Case' and its significance in the banker-customer relationship.	15	CO5	K4
10	What is a 'Letter of Credit'? Explain its mechanism and different types. How does it facilitate trade?	15	CO5	K3
11	Elaborate on the concept and legal framework of Negotiable Instruments under Indian law. Discuss types, essential elements, and contemporary issues related to dishonour of cheques.	15	CO3	K3

v	The 'Rule in Clayton's Case' is primarily concerned with: a) The rights of a paying banker. b) The appropriation of payments in a running account. c) The liability of a collecting banker. d) The crossing of a cheque.	01	CO5	K2
vi	Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? a) Issuer of currency. b) Banker to the government. c) Underwriting of corporate shares. d) Monetary authority.	01	CO4	K1
vii	Endorsement in Negotiable Instruments refers to: a) Issuance of currency b) Transfer of document c) Recovery of dues d) Opening of account	01	CO3	K1
viii	RBI controls banking entities through: a) Primary and secondary functions b) Controlling functions c) Lending only d) Tax regulations	01	CO4	K1
ix	"Payee" under Negotiable Instruments Act refers to: a) Person who draws instrument b) Person who receives payment c) Bank officer d) Insurer	01	CO3	K1
x	The principal role of banking sector in India is: a) Mobilizing savings b) Facilitating payments c) Providing credit d) All of the above	01	CO1	K1
xi	A 'Bill of Exchange' requires: a) A conditional order to pay. b) To always be payable on demand. c) An unconditional order to pay a certain sum of money. d) To always involve three distinct parties.	01	CO3	K2
xii	A bank's right to retain possession of goods and securities belonging to the customer until the debt is repaid is known as: a) Lien b) Banker's General Lien c) Pledge d) Mortgage	01	CO5	K1

CO1	Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), its applicability, scope, and legal definitions.
CO2	Examine and apply legal provisions related to Arrest, Search, Seizure, Bail, Investigation, and Trial processes in various Judicial scenarios.
CO3	Engage in legal research, interpret case laws, evaluate forensic evidence, and apply scientific reasoning in legal proceedings.
CO4	Appraise the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts, hierarchical structure, sentencing powers, and procedural aspects of criminal trials before magistrates and sessions courts.
CO5	Develop problem solving skill in Criminal Law Cases, ensuring reasoning in legal decision making and practice.

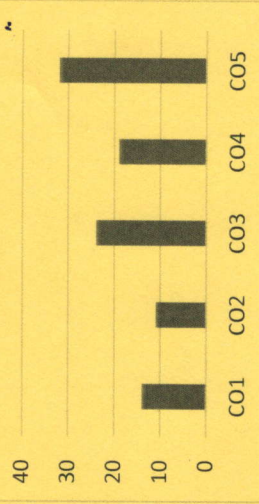
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



[25-11-2025]

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Bharatiya Nagrik Surksha Sanhita	Session Odd, 2025-26
Semester	V	Year Nov, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 	
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. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	The Case of D.K.Basu v. State of Bengal, 1997 is related to? a. First Information Report b. Investigation c. Right of arrested person d. None of the above	01	CO2	KL2
ii	Who can claim maintenance under BNSS? a. Wife b. Parents c. Children d. All of the above	01	CO4	KL4
iii	Which of the following is not a bailable offence under BNSS? a. Theft b. Murder c. Cheating d. Public nuisance	01	CO3	KL5
iv	The objectives of investigation: a. To protect the victim. b. To punish the accused c. To collect the evidence. d. All of these	01	CO1	KL6
v	In which section cognizable offence is defined? a. Section 2(1) b b. Section 2(1) c c. Section 2(1) f d. Section 2(1) h	01	CO5	KL1
vi	Who is authorized to issue a search warrant under BNSS? a. Police b. Magistrate c. APP/APO d. District magistrate	01	CO5	KL3

vii	According to Section 178 of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sahita, 2023(BNSS), what action may a magistrate take upon receiving a report? a. The Magistrate may dismiss the case immediately. b. The Magistrate may direct an investigation. c. The Magistrate may hold a preliminary inquiry himself. d. All of these	01	CO3	KL1
viii	Who is empowered to commit a case to the Court of Sessions under BNSS? a. Police b. Magistrate c. Public Prosecutor d. District Magistrate	01	CO1	KL2
ix	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	CO4	KL3
x	Inherent powers of the court are contained in: a. Section 528 b. Section 530 c. Section 410 d. Section 421	01	CO5	KL5
xi	Plea bargaining is introduced under: a. Sections 289-300 b. Sections 301-310 c. Sections 315-320 d. Sections 330-340	01	CO2	KL4
xii	The commencement of proceedings before a magistrate begins after: a. Filing of charge-sheet b. Police investigation c. Cognizance of offence d. Arrest of accused	01	CO4	KL6
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	State the inherent powers of the High Courts.	07	CO3	KL6
3	Write a note on FIR.	07	CO2	KL5
4	Discuss the procedure for framing and alteration of charges.	07	CO2	KL5
5	What powers do magistrates have in taking cognizance of offences?	07	CO4	KL6
6	Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of criminal courts under BNSS.	07	CO5	KL3
7	Write a short note on any two of following : a. Plea bargaining	07	CO3	KL4

b. Appeal
c. Review and Revision

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the procedure for filing a complaint before a magistrate.	15	CO4	KL2
9	Answer any two of the following : a. Joinder of Charge. b. Summon and Warrant. c) Inquiry and Investigation.	15	CO1	KL1
10	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	CO2	KL3
11	Discuss the provision for appeal under BNSS.	15	CO3	KL4

CO1	Understand the fundamental concepts of entrepreneurship, its role in economic development, and the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs.
CO2	Analyze different types of business opportunities and develop skills to create and start a venture.
CO3	Evaluate financial support systems available for entrepreneurs and its adoption.
CO4	Apply and implement institutional support for Entrepreneurship Development
CO5	Develop entrepreneurial competencies to facilitate choosing Entrepreneurship as a career option including Managing and Growing a venture.

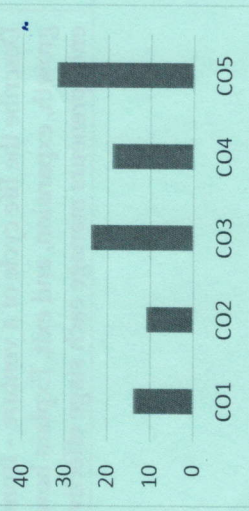
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



[27-11-2025]

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program **BBA-LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name **Entrepreneurship Development**

Semester **V**

Session **Odd, 2025-26**

Year **Nov, 2025**

• 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 come under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers.**

Knowledge Level (KL)

K1 : Remembering

K5 : Evaluating

K2 : Understanding

K3 : Applying

K6 : Creating

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

Q.N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Entrepreneurship is primarily concerned with: a) Managing employees b) Starting and managing a new business venture c) Buying shares in a company d) Government regulations	01	CO1	KL1
ii	The process of identifying and developing business opportunities is known as: a) Market segmentation b) Entrepreneurship c) Diversification d) Integration	01	CO2	KL3
iii	Which of the following is not a characteristic of an entrepreneur? a) Risk-taking ability b) Innovation c) Dependency d) Goal orientation	01	CO2	KL3
iv	The first step in starting a new venture is: a) Identifying a business idea b) Market survey c) Registering the company d) Hiring employees	01	CO4	KL3
v	A business plan should primarily include: a) Only marketing plan b) Only financial plan c) Marketing, financial, and organizational plans d) None of these	01	CO1	KL3

vi	Angel investors typically invest in: a) Public sector enterprises b) Early-stage start-ups c) Large established firms d) Government projects	01	CO2	KL3
vii	Venture capital is best described as: a) Short-term loan b) Risk capital invested in innovative start-ups c) Deposit-based funding d) Government subsidy	01	CO4	KL3
viii	The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) is located in: a) Mumbai b) Noida c) Hyderabad d) Ahmedabad	01	CO1	KL2
ix	Which of the following organizations provides financial and technical support to small industries? a) NSIC b) RBI c) IRDA d) TRAI	01	CO2	KL3
x	The process of "going public" refers to: a) Closing down a business b) Selling the business to another firm c) Issuing shares to the public through an IPO d) Getting government approval	01	CO4	KL3
xi	Sickness in small industries can be caused by: a) Efficient management b) Lack of working capital and poor marketing c) Adequate demand d) Technological innovation	01	CO2	KL4
xii	Entrepreneurs are often called "job providers" because: a) They work under others b) They create employment for others c) They apply for government jobs d) They depend on large corporations	01	CO3	KL3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the importance of studying entrepreneurship in today's business environment.	07	CO3	KL4
3	Discuss the characteristics and mindset of a successful entrepreneur with suitable examples.	07	CO4	KL4
4	What are the key elements of a business plan? Explain briefly each component.	07	CO3	KL5
5	Describe the different sources of financing a new venture and highlight the role of angel investors.	07	CO4	KL3

6	Explain the role of DICs and NSIC in promoting entrepreneurship in India.	07	CO2	KL3
7	What are the major reasons for sickness in small industries? Suggest possible remedies.	07	CO3	KL4
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the nature, scope, and importance of entrepreneurship in economic development.	15	CO3	KL4
9	Explain in detail the process of identifying, evaluating, and selecting a business opportunity. Support your answer with a practical example of a start-up idea.	15	CO5	KL4
10	Elaborate on the role of Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDIs) such as NIESBUD, NSIC, and DICs in nurturing entrepreneurship in India.	15	CO3	KL2
11	Describe the life cycle of a venture - from launch to growth, expansion, and exit. Explain how entrepreneurs manage each stage effectively.	15	CO4	KL4