



Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Arbitration & Conciliation	Session Odd, 2025-26
Semester	VII	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 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	What is the full form of ADR?	01	CO1	K2
ii	How many arbitrators can be appointed in an arbitral tribunal?	01	CO1	K2
iii	Who appoints the arbitrator if parties fail to agree?	01	CO2	K2
iv	Name any two common forms of ADR.	01	CO4	K1
v	What is 'Negotiation'?	01	CO4	K1
vi	What is 'Mediation'?	01	CO1	K1
vii	What is 'Conciliation'?	01	CO2	K1
viii	What is 'Arbitration'?	01	CO1	K1
ix	What is the limitation period for enforcing an arbitral award?	01	CO1	K1
x	What is an 'arbitral award'?	01	CO4	K2

xi	What is the effect of an arbitral award?	01	CO1	K1
xii	What is the role of the Chief Justice in arbitration proceedings?	01	CO1	K2

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 and objectives of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).	07	CO1	K4
3	Discuss the historical background and reasons for the growth of ADR in India.	07	CO3	K2
4	Write a note on the legislative and judicial recognition of ADR in India.	07	CO4	K2
5	Write a short note on the competence of the arbitral tribunal to rule on its own jurisdiction.	07	CO2	K5
6	Describe the principle of equal treatment of parties in arbitration proceedings.	07	CO4	K2
7	Distinguish between Negotiation, Mediation, and Conciliation as forms of ADR.	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	Discuss the importance and functioning of Lok Adalats in the Indian justice system.	15	CO3	K4
9	Describe the appointment, number, and qualifications of conciliators as per the Act.	15	CO3	K2
10	Discuss the advantages of conciliation over arbitration and court litigation.	15	CO2	K2
11	Examine the grounds and methods for termination of conciliation proceedings as per the Act.	15	CO4	K4

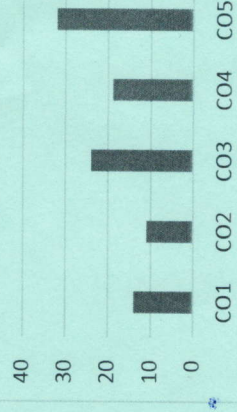
Course Outcomes	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
CO1	Explain the concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the historical context for its development.				
CO2	Recognize key aspects of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, including definitions, scope, legislative backdrop, and procedure.				
CO3	Apply legal provisions from the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to understand and carry out the enforcement of arbitral awards.				
CO4	Study strengths and limitations of various ADR methods and evaluate their applicability in different legal contexts.				
CO5	Explain the process and procedures in conciliation and apply their understanding of the role of conciliators in real-world scenarios.				



GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



 ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		 NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[01-12-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		Session	Odd, 2025-26	
Subject Name	Public International Law		Year	Nov, 2025	
Semester	VII		Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside		
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<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</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	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
1					
i	Whether International Law is a true Law?	01	CO1	K1	
ii	Explain Fictional theory	01	CO2	K2	
iii	What was the purpose of International Law Commission?	01	CO2	K1	
iv	How does the Dualist theory is justified in international law?	01	CO1	K2	
v	Analyze Ex aequo et bono.	01	CO2	K5	
vi	What do you mean by Jus-Cogens?	01	CO4	K3	
vii	Why a Reservation in Treaty is made?	01	CO3	K4	
viii	What is the role of Rule of attribution in international law?	01	CO5	K5	
ix	Why the idea of Dual Nationality is sustained?	01	CO2	K1	
x	Why Diplomatic immunity is allowed?	01	CO4	K4	

Course Outcomes	CO1	Explain the various concepts in International law
	CO2	Understanding evolution of International law
	CO3	Apply the theoretical knowledge of International law to real case studies
	CO4	To analyse various case laws related to concepts taught
	CO5	To get an understanding on theories of International law* and its present relevance

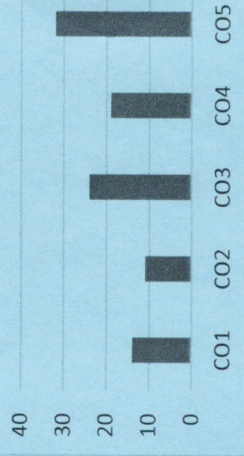
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
xi	Explain Humanitarian Law.	01	CO2	K2
xii	Describe the features of the Foreigners Act, 1946,	01	CO2	K2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
2	International law is considered as a weal law, critically evaluate in the light of the sanction that exist for its enforcement.	07	CO2	K1
3	What are the Modes of acquisition of Nationality in India? Make an evaluation.	07	CO5	K5
4	Explain the Doctrine of Double criminality	07	CO3	K2
5	Make a critical appraisal of the rights of Internally displaced persons and Refugees.	07	CO1	K\$
6	What is the mechanism that exist for the Protection of civilians during armed conflict and protection of prisoners of war? How effective they are?	07	CO5	K5
7	What do you understand by Principle of Non-refoulement?	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	Discuss the various sources of International Law as mentioned in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.	15	CO2	K1
9	Critically evaluate Origin and development of International Humanitarian Law in the light of Geneva Conventions of 1949 and additional Protocols.	15	CO2	K5
10	What do you mean by State Recognition? Discuss its various theories and make an appraisal of its present relevance in international law with suitable examples.	15	CO5	K5
11	Discuss the role of National Human rights Commission of Indian in fulfilling its obligation of protection of human rights in the light of recent instances.	15	CO5	K5

CO1	Understand the concept of Intellectual Property, nature and development
CO2	Recognise the different types of Intellectual Properties, the right of ownership and scope of protection
CO3	Analyze the concept of specific property rights like copyright and trademark
CO4	Explore the remedies available under Intellectual Property Law
CO5	Identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the remedies available to the IP owner

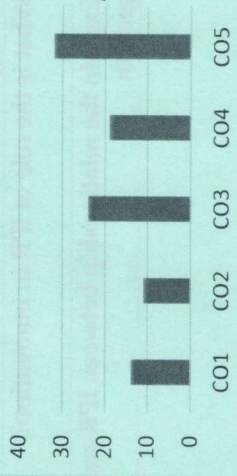
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



	ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		[28-11-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Intellectual Property Rights-I		
Semester	VII	Session	Odd, 2025-26
		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</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	Copyright means: (a) Right to copy ideas (b) Right to copy inventions (c) Exclusive right to reproduce or distribute original works (d) None of these	01	CO2	K2
ii	WIPO stands for: (a) World Industrial Property Office (b) World Intellectual Property Organization (c) World International Patent Office (d) World Invention Property Organization	01	CO1	K1
iii	Copyright protects: (a) Ideas (b) Expressions of ideas (c) Both (d) None	01	CO2	K2
iv	TRIPS Agreement is related to: (a) Agriculture (b) Trade and Intellectual Property (c) Education	01	CO4	K3

v	(d) Human Rights TRIPS stands for: (a) Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (b) Trade Related International Property System (c) Technical Rights in Patent System (d) Trade Rules in Property System	01	CO4	K5
vi	Trademark is a: (a) Sign or symbol distinguishing goods or services (b) Patent (c) Copyright (d) Design	01	CO5	K5
vii	Civil remedies for infringement include: (a) Injunction (b) Damages (c) Account of profits (d) All of these	01	CO2	K4
viii	A defences to infringement includes: (a) Honest concurrent use (b) Prior user rights (c) Non-commercial use (d) All of the above	01	CO1	K3
ix	Literary works include: (a) Novels and poems (b) Software programs (c) Legal texts (d) All of the above	01	CO2	K5
x	Which of the following is not registrable as a trademark? (a) Generic term (b) Invented word (c) Distinctive logo (d) Signature mark	01	CO2	K4
xi	Copyright in cinematograph films lasts for: (a) 60 years from publication (b) 50 years from production (c) 60 years from release (d) 70 years from production	01	CO5	K4
xii	The validity of a registered trademark is: (a) 7 years (b) 10 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years	01	CO5	K2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Define Intellectual Property Rights and its types.	07	CO2	K5
3	What is WIPO? Mention any two functions.	07	CO5	K4
4	What is the TRIPS Agreement?	07	CO3	K2

5	Define copyright.	07	CO5	K2
6	What are the exceptions to copyright protection?	07	CO3	K5
7	What is compulsory licensing?	07	CO4	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the origin and evolution of Intellectual Property Rights.	15	CO4	K2
9	What constitutes infringement of a trademark? Mention two civil remedies for trademark infringement.	15	CO5	K3
10	What is the role of IPR in innovation?	15	CO3	K2
11	Explain the relationship between IPR and economic growth.	15	CO5	K5

10	What do you mean by the term "Standing Order" as per section- 2(g) of The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946? Explain in brief the provisions related to the "Duration and Modification of Draft Standing Orders" as per section - 10 of the above said Act. Mention any three Powers of the 'Certifying Officer'. Write Short Notes on the following all four topics : (a) Lay-off, (b) Retrenchment. (c) Voluntary Arbitration (d) Labour Court	15	CO4 K5
11		15	CO2 K2

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

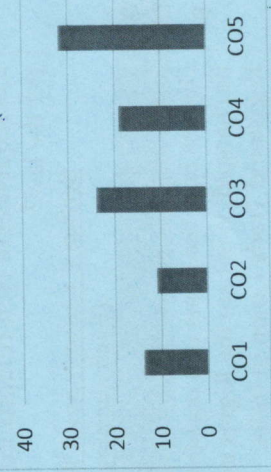
CO1	Exploring the evolution of labor laws, industrial relations, and key labor welfare principles, focusing on the pre- and post-independence periods in India.
CO2	Examining the provisions of the Industrial Relations Code 2020, strikes, lockouts, lay-offs, and retrenchment.
CO3	Studying the process and legal structures for resolving industrial disputes, including the roles of Industrial Tribunals, Works Committees, and Grievance Redressal Committees under the IR Code 2020.
CO4	Understand the concept, applicability, and certification process of Standing Orders in Industrial settings.
CO5	Analyzing the legal framework surrounding trade unions, including their registration, rights, liabilities and immunity from civil suits and criminal conspiracy.


Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution




■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



NAAC GRADE A
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[21-11-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program BBA-LLB (Hons.)	Session Odd, 2025-26
Subject Name Labour & Industrial Laws - I	Year Nov, 2025
Semester VII	

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

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

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	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	Trade Unions' sole purpose is: a) To help management to raise employee productivity. b) To resolve employer-employee conflict. c) To make protest. d) To protect and promote workers' interest.	01	CO5	K4
ii	A Lay-off is declared is case of : a) Surplus labour. b) When worker threaten to go on strike.. c) Failure of power or shortage of raw materials. d) The employer is running in heavy loss.	01	CO2	K2
iii	The employers of all the industrial establishments where the industrial employment, act 1946 become applicable will be required to submit draft standing orders to the certifying officer within : a) Three months b) Six months c) One year d) Three years	01	CO4	K3
iv	Till what period from the conclusion of adjudication proceedings a workman cannot go on strike under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? a) Six Months b) Four months	01	CO2	K2

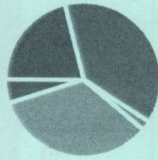
v	c) Three months If representatives of an employer and trade union meet together and discuss the terms and conditions of employment with a view to reaching an agreement, the process is called : a) Collective Bargaining. b) Joint Consultation. c) Worker's Publication and Management d) Arbitration.	01	CO5	K5
vi	The main function of an Arbitrator is: a) To conciliate all industrial disputes. b) To induce the parties to come to an amicable settlement. c) To adjudicate industrial disputes. d) None of the above.	01	CO3	K1
vii	What is the qualification required to be appointed as a presiding officer of the National Industrial Tribunal? a) A retired IAS officer b) A judge of a District Court c) A person qualified to be a judge of a High Court d) A representative of a trade union	01	CO3	K1
viii	Which of the following is not consistent with the idea of a welfare state? a) Minimum wages legislation b) Right to strike c) Laissez-faire economy d) Social security schemes for workers	01	CO1	K2
ix	Which of the following methods is not incorporated under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? a) Collective bargaining b) Conciliation c) Arbitration d) Adjudication	01	CO1	K1
x	Which Directive Principle of State Policy - provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women? a) Article 38 b) Article 39 (a) c) Article 39 (d) d) Article 42	01	CO1	K1
xi	Under The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Certifying Officer may refuse certification of Standing Orders if : a) They are longer than 10 pages b) They are inconsistent with the Model Standing Orders c) They provide better benefits to workmen d) They are signed by the employer only	01	CO4	K3

xii	What is the position of law if the strike is legal but unjustified? a) Workmen are entitled to wages b) Workmen may not be entitled to wages c) Employer must pay interest on withheld wages d) Workmen can claim bonus instead	01	CO2	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What do you mean by the term 'Strike' as per Section - 2 (g) of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? How many types of Strike are there in any industry as per the said Act? Differentiate the term 'Strike from 'Lock out' ?	07	CO2	K2
3	Analyse briefly the Role of ILO in Labour welfare and state. How Constitution of India and Labour Laws in India are inter-related to each other?	07	CO1	K4
4	Define the term - 'Collective Bargaining'. Mention briefly the importance & application of Collective Bargaining in harmonious industrial relations in India.	07	CO1	K1
5	Define the word 'Industry' as per The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? Is 'Hospital' considered as an 'Industry' ? Give your answer with the help of the case : State Of Bombay Vs Bombay Hospital Mazdoor Sabha (AIR 1960 SC 610).	07	CO3	K3
6	Explain briefly the important provisions regarding 'Amalgamation' and 'Dissolution' of Trade Unions in India as per Trade Unions Act.	07	CO5	K5
7	What are the Legal Basis of "The Industrial Relations Code, 2020?" Briefly discuss the provisions related to Commencement & Enforcement, binding nature and Consequences of Non-compliance of the said award as per the law?	07	CO3	K6
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss how the name of a registered Trade Union may be changed. What are the Rights and Liabilities of a Registered Trade Union in India.	15	CO5	K4
9	What are the different types of "Industrial Dispute Settlement Agencies" in India? Discuss the composition, power and functions of all the said agencies in India .	15	CO3	K2

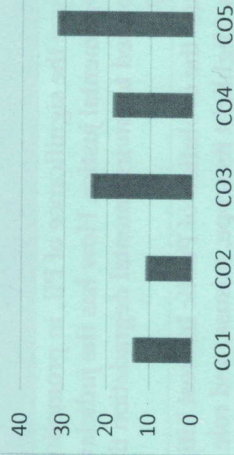
CO1	Understanding the basics nuisances of the Public Interest Litigation and its differences with Private Interest Litigation
CO2	Study the role of PIL in enforcing environmental laws and protecting the rights of marginalized groups, including women, children, and bonded laborers.
CO3	Observe the constitutional provisions, legislative framework, and procedural aspects of legal aid, along with drafting PIL petitions and legal aid applications.
CO4	Evaluate the structure, functions, and significance of the National, State, and District Legal Services Authorities, including Lok Adalats and pre-litigation settlements.
CO5	Utilize practical legal skills, including case comment writing, legal office management, and technology-assisted research, to support public interest litigation cases

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

		ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[24-11-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)			Session	Odd, 2025-26		
Subject Name	Public Interest Lawyering, Para Legal Services & Art Of Advocacy			Year	Nov, 2025		
Semester	VII			• 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.			
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	The liberalization of the locus standi principle in PIL allows: a) Only victims to file petitions b) Only government officials to file PILs c) Any public-spirited person or group to approach the court d) Only NGOs to file petitions	01	CO2	K5
ii	A pollution-free environment is considered a part of which fundamental right? a) Article 15 c) Article 21 b) Article 14 d) Article 25	01	CO4	K2
iii	Which of the following is a traditional feature of PIL? a) It supports individual financial gain b) It focuses only on corporate issues c) It is used for protecting collective rights and interests d) It requires direct injury to the petitioner	01	CO3	K1
iv	The Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in which year? a) 1984 b) 1987	01	CO1	K6

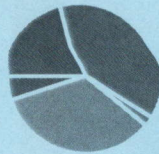
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	How has PIL contributed to the enforcement of environmental rights in India?	07	CO1	K3	
3	Explain the role of Legal Aid under the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita.	07	CO4	K2	
4	Differentiate between traditional and liberal approaches to locus standi.	07	CO3	K6	
5	What are the key features and benefits of Lok Adalats in the Indian legal system?	07	CO2	K4	
6	What are the key functions of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)?	07	CO1	K2	
7	Write in detail about M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 2002 (2) SCALE 654 in brief.	07	CO5	K1	
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
8	Analyze the significance of PIL in promoting environmental justice. How has the judiciary responded to environmental degradation through PILs?	15	CO4	K2	
9	Discuss the evolution of Public Interest Litigation in India. Highlight its scope, misuse, and role in upholding Fundamental Rights with suitable examples.	15	CO2	K3	
10	Write any 2 cases in detail: a) S.P. Gupta V. President of India and ors. AIR 1982 SC 149 b) Hanuman Laxman Aroskar v. Union of India, (2019) 15 SCC 401 c) Th. Marja Singh v. Indian Oil Corporation (1998).	15	CO1	K6	
11	What is para-legal training and why is it important? Discuss its role in supporting the legal aid movement and PIL in India.	15	CO5	K2	

v	c) 1992 What does PIL stand for in Indian legal context? a) Public Investigation Litigation b) Private Interest Litigation c) Public Interest Litigation d) People's Intervention Law	01	CO2	K4
vi	PIL is most commonly associated with enforcement of which type of rights? a) Directive Principles b) Fundamental Rights c) Customary Rights d) Political Rights	01	CO4	K3
vii	PILs for enforcement of rights of children and bonded labourers fall under: a) Political interest litigation b) Private litigation c) Election-related litigation d) Social justice litigation	01	CO3	K5
viii	Which of the following is a major concern associated with PIL? a) Expensive litigation b) Misuse for personal gain or publicity c) No legal procedure involved d) PILs cannot be filed in Indian courts	01	CO1	K2
ix	PIL is commonly used to address custodial violence. Which Article of the Constitution is usually invoked? a) Article 14 b) Article 21 c) Article 19 d) Article 32	01	CO3	K6
x	Lok Adalats are known for: a) Speedy and informal dispute resolution b) Criminal trials c) Election disputes only d) High Court level judgments	01	CO2	K2
xi	Compensation for illegal detention can be claimed under: a) Election Laws b) PIL proceedings c) Only through the President d) Consumer Protection Act	01	CO1	K3
xii	Para-legal training includes all of the following except: a) Law office management b) Drafting FIRs c) Legal research in PIL d) Writing of case comments	01	CO2	K5

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 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.
CO6	The course of Banking Law is designed to know the history of banking in India and its evolution till date.

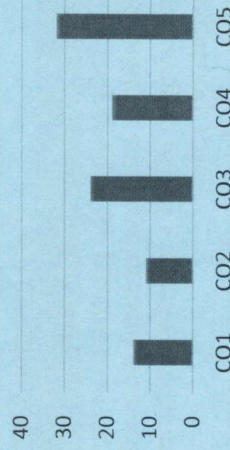
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN
University
Jharkhand



[26-11-2025]

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Insurance Law	Session
Semester	VII	Year

Odd, 2025-26

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

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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 Act, 1938 primarily regulates: A) Banking institutions B) Insurance business in India C) Stock market investments D) Cooperative societies	01	CO1	K1
ii	The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 established: A) Life Insurance Corporation B) Insurance Ombudsman C) IRDAI D) General Insurance Council	01	CO4	K2
iii	The fundamental principle of all insurance contracts is: A) Profit maximization B) Uberrimae fidei (Utmost Good Faith) C) Consideration D) Caveat Emptor	01	CO3	K2
iv	'Insurable Interest' means: A) Only moral concern for property B) A legal right to insure C) A general interest in insured property D) Arbitrary benefit	01	CO3	K3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the development of insurance business in India, highlighting the role of the Insurance Act, 1938	07	CO1	K2
3	Discuss the elements required for a valid contract of insurance.	07	CO2	K2
4	Describe the principles of good faith and insurable interest in insurance contracts.	07	CO3	K3
5	Explain the process and importance of premium payment and risk assessment in life insurance.	07	CO5	K3
6	Differentiate between life insurance, general insurance, and liability insurance.	07	CO5	K4
7	Write short notes on Crop Insurance and its challenges in India	07	CO5	K1

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Critically analyse the provisions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, focusing on IRDAI's powers, functions, and regulatory role.	15	CO4	K4
9	Discuss in detail the Marine Insurance Act, 1963, emphasizing different classes of marine policies and the principle of proximate cause.	15	CO5	K5
10	Evaluate the legal framework of Motor Vehicle Insurance in India under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.	15	CO4	K5
11	Discuss the nature, scope, and principles governing Fire Insurance highlighting the rights and duties of the insured and insurer.	15	CO5	K4

v	The term 'Causa Proxima' refers to: A) The nearest cause of the loss B) The remotest cause of the loss C) Liability D) Premium calculation	01	CO3	K2
vi	Premium payment 'Days of Grace' refers to: A) The days allowed for paying overdue premium B) Discount period for prompt payment C) Refund period of policies D) Bonus declaration	01	CO2	K1
vii	The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 led to: A) Nationalization of Life Insurance in India B) Privatization of Insurance sector C) Establishment of IRDA D) Regulation of Health Insurance	01	CO1	K1
viii	Fire Insurance contracts are based primarily on: A) Principle of indemnity B) Profit motive C) Causa remota D) Utmost faith only	01	CO5	K2
ix	The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 covers: A) Life Insurance policies B) Fire Insurance policies C) Sea-related cargo risks D) Agricultural finance	01	CO5	K1
x	Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Section 140 deals with: A) Compulsory vehicle registration B) No-fault liability compensation C) Driver licensing procedures D) Vehicle taxation	01	CO4	K3
xi	Crop Insurance in India aims to: A) Protect farmers against crop failure B) Fund new agricultural projects C) Promote agricultural exports D) Reduce fertilizer use	01	CO5	K2
xii	The principle of Subrogation means: A) Transfer of ownership to insurer after payment of claim B) Payment in advance at contract formation C) Distribution of bonus D) Contract renewal process	01	CO3	K3