



7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject

: Labour & Industrial Laws I

Course

: BBA - LLB

Full Marks

: 70

Roll No:

Time : 3 Hours.

Instructions to the Candidates:

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

- i) Industrial dispute Act was enacted
 - a) 1st April 1949
 - b) 1st March 1948
 - c) 1st May 1947
 - d) 1st April 1947
- ii) Before going on strike, a days' notice to the employer is necessary
 - a) Fourteen
 - b) Thirty
 - c) Forty-five.
 - d) No notice is necessary
- iii) According to definition provided in Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 in section 2(j) the term industry means....
 - a) Any business or trade
 - b) Any undertaking
 - c) Any manufacture
 - d) All the above.
- iv) Trade union Act was enacted on
 - a) 25th March 1926
 - b) 25th March 1925.
 - c) 25th March 1927.
 - d) 25th March 1924

- v) Which of the following Acts do not apply to the registered Trade unions?
 a) The Cooperative Societies Act, 1860
 b) The societies Registration Act, 1912
 c) The Companies Act, 1956
 d) All the Above
- vi) Failure of employment to give employment to the employees owing to shortage of power or raw materials or the breakdown of machinery is...
 a) Retrenchment
 b) Termination
 c) Lay off
 d) Dismissal
- vii) The Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are established by the ...
 a) The Central Government
 b) The State Government
 c) The Appropriate Government
 d) The President of India
- viii) A person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward is called
 a) Worker
 b) Employee
 c) Workman
 d) Labour
- ix) What is the minimum number of trade union require in registering themselves as a union?
 a) 7
 b) 10
 c) 5
 d) 15
- x) How many does notice is the employer supposed to give before closing down the establishment as per section 25FFA
 a) 90 days
 b) 60 days
 c) 30 days
 d) 120days
- xi) A cessation of work by the employees is known as
 a) Stoppage of work
 b) Strike
 c) Lay off.
 d) Lock out
- xii) The certificate of registration issued by registrar is conclusive evidence that the trade Union has been duly registered under Trade union Act 1926
 a) Correct Statement
 b) Incorrect statement
 c) Partly correct statement
 d) Partly incorrect statement

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- Define Industrial Dispute under Industrial Dispute Act 1947. When does an Individual dispute become Industrial dispute.
- What are the four new labour codes? What is the need of the new labour Codes?
- What is the difference between lockout and closure
- What are the procedures for closing down an undertaking?

6. Is educational institution an Industry? Analysis the case on University of Delhi vs. Ram Nath

7. What are the power and procedure of Conciliation Officer will settle the industrial disputes?

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- Define Strike. What are the various kinds of strikes mentioned in the industrial dispute Act, 1947.
- Explain Layoff and its provisions relating to lay off with decided cases
- Discuss the rights and liabilities of members of registered trade union under trade union Act 1926
- What are the methods for settlement of Industrial Disputes under industrial Disputes Act, 1947



ARKAJAIN
University
Jharkhand

7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject : Public Interest Lawyering, Paralegal Services & Art of Advocacy

Course : BBA - LLB

Full Marks : 70

Roll No:

Time : 3 Hours.

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

- i) Public Interest Litigation in India is to be linked with -----
 - a) Judicial Review
 - b) Judicial Activism
 - c) Judicial Intervention
 - d) Judicial Sanctity
- ii) When did The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, come into force?
 - a) 01 April 1996
 - b) 01 March 1987
 - c) 01 May 1987
 - d) 09 November, 1995
- iii) Powers of Lok Adalat or Permanent Lok Adalat, is provided in section ____ of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - a) Section 24
 - b) Section 22
 - c) Section 21
 - d) Section 23
- iv) Under which Article Public Interest Litigation is filed in the High court of India?
 - a) Article 326
 - b) Article 226
 - c) Article 216
 - d) Article 246

- v) In which case reference does the 'Sexual Harassment of women at workplace' Act enshrines and encompasses almost all the guidelines given?
- Nirbhaya
 - Mathura
 - Visakha
 - Bhanwari
- vi) Which section of The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 deals with the State? Legal Aid Fund?
- Section 16
 - Section 14
 - Section 13
 - Section 18
- vii) The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in _____.
- United Kingdom
 - Canada
 - USA
 - South Africa
- viii) Can public interest litigation filed in district court?
- Yes
 - No
- c) In some Situation
- ix) Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India prohibits employment of children in factories etc.?
- 31
 - 17
 - 24
 - 21
- x) Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking of Human Being, Beggar and Forced Labour.
- 14
 - 22
 - 23
 - 24
- xi) Which section of The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 deals with the Constitution of the National Legal Services Authority?
- Section 2
 - Section 3
 - Section 4
 - Section 12
- xii) Under which Article Public Interest Litigation is filed in the supreme court of India?
- Article 32
 - Article 322
 - Article 211
 - Article 24

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- Discuss the various constitutional provisions under which legal aid becomes a right and remedy in India.
- "Social Justice is expanded by Public Interest Litigation." Critically evaluate this statement.
- Explain the PIL for the enforcement of the Rights of Accused and Prisoners.

- Discuss the constitution and function of District Legal Services Authorities.
- Explain the misuse of Public Interest Litigation with the help of cases.
- Explain the use of computer in legal work and legal research in support of PIL.

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- Discuss the enforcement of Public Interest Litigation in protection of environment.
- Has Legal Aid in India, achieved the aim with which it was developed and established? Discuss.
- Lok-Adalat have become the biggest tool for Justice under Legal Services in India. Discuss the statement with the help of relevant cases.
- Analyse the case of Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar in respect to rights of undertrial prisoners.



7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject : Arbitration & Conciliation
Course : BBA - LLB
Full Marks : 70
Roll No. :
Time : 3 Hours.

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

1. i) Which of the following model law was used by the Indian Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996?
a) Constitution of India
b) Guidelines of Supreme Court of India
c) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
d) UNCITRAL, 1985.
- ii) An arbitral award made under Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 shall be considered as a:
a) Domestic award
b) Foreign award
c) General award
d) International award.

- iii) Which among the following is the main objective of the Arbitration Act, 1996?
- To comprehensively cover international commercial arbitration
 - To minimize the supervisory role of courts in the arbitral process
 - Arbitral proceedings commence
 - On the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent
 - On the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties
 - If the award is made within a period of from the date the arbitral tribunal enters upon the reference, the arbitral tribunal shall be entitled to receive such amount of additional fees as the parties may agree:
 - six months
 - three months
 - twelve months
 - nine months
 - Correction and interpretation of award can be made _____ from the receipt of the arbitral award:
 - Within 30 days
 - Within 15 days
 - Within 60 days
 - Within 45 days
 - What is the Time limit for arbitral award?
 - Shall be made by a 2/3rd majority of its members
 - Shall be made by the chief arbitrator.
 - What is the fee payable when the sum in dispute is up to Rs. 5 Lakh?
 - Rs. 50000.
 - Rs. 40000.
 - Rs. 55000.
 - Rs. 45000.
 - The interim measures by the Court can be ordered on an application by a party:
 - During the arbitral proceedings
 - Before the arbitral proceedings
 - All the options are correct.
 - At any time before the enforcement of an award
 - A 'party' within the meaning of section 2, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 means
 - To ensure that arbitral tribunal within the limits of courts jurisdiction
 - None of the above

- Party to the contract
 - Party to the arbitration agreement
 - Party to the suit/ proceedings
 - Either a or b or c.
- xi) The definition of 'Arbitral Tribunal' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 means
- Sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators
 - Sole arbitrator only
 - Panel of arbitrators only
 - Presiding officer.
- xii) Under section 7, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an arbitration agreement
- Shall be in writing
 - May be oral
 - Either in writing or oral
 - Neither in writing nor oral.

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- Discuss scope and object of 'Arbitration' and Conciliation Act, 1996; also discuss its salient features.
- What is the ground to challenge the appointment of Arbitrator? Discuss Procedure also.
- Distinguish between 'arbitration' and 'conciliation' under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.
- When will a foreign award be binding under the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? What evidence, should a party produce for enforcement of foreign award?
- What is meant by 'Arbitral Award'? State the ingredients of an arbitral award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- What is arbitration agreement? Bring out the differences between an arbitration agreement and an arbitration clause

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- When a written communication is deemed to have been received? When Arbitration agreement is deemed to have been waived? and to what extent a Court can intervene in an arbitration agreement?
- "In arbitral proceedings the parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given full opportunity to present his case." - Explain.
- Examine the powers of an arbitrator to make an interim award. Can the award be challenged in a court of law? Discuss.
- What is the scope of Conciliation? When the Conciliation proceedings can be commenced?



7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject : Public International Law
Course : BBA - LLB
Full Marks : 70
Roll No:
Time : 3 Hours.

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

1. i) Diplomatic relation is established by:

- a) Mutual agreement
- b) Unilateral action
- c) Decision of neighboring States
- d) None of the above

ii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:

- a) 1966
- b) 1968
- c) 1948
- d) None of these

iii) Territorial asylum is:

- a) An exercise of territorial sovereignty
- b) An impingement of territorial Sovereignty
- c) Granted by mutual consent
- d) None of these

iv) Who is called 'the father of International Law'?

- a) Grotius
- b) Oppenheim
- c) Suarez
- d) None of these

- v) Which of the following is not a source of international law?
- Treaties and conventions
 - Custom
 - Judicial decisions and teachings
 - None of these
- vi) International law is not a true law but a positive international morality:
- Brierly
 - Oppenheim
 - John Austin
 - None of these
- vii) The oldest principle of international law is the doctrine of:
- Pacta sunt servanda
 - Foreign dignitaries
 - Religious freedom
 - None of these
- viii) Extradition is normally granted:
- In all cases
 - In criminal cases only
 - In civil cases only
 - None of these
- ix) Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in
- 1969
 - 1945
 - 1927
 - None of these
- x) How many sources of international law have been listed in Article 38(1) of the statute of International court of Justice?
- Four
 - Five
 - Six
 - Three
- xi) The chief exponents of dualistic theory are
- Triepel and Anzilloit
 - Starke
 - Wright
 - Westlake
- xii) To get asylum in a foreign state by an individual
- Is his basic right
 - Is not his right
 - Depend on circumstances
 - None of these

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- What is Sanction? Discuss sanctions as a mode for enforcement of international law.
- Why treaty is an important source of International law? Explain.
- Discuss the differences between International Humanitarian Law and International human rights.
- According to Austin, laws "properly so-called" are the commands of a sovereign, and "International Law is no law, it is only positive morality". In the light of the above statement, discuss the true nature of international law while taking into account the development that have taken place after the Second World War.
- Define nationality. What are the various modes of acquisition and lose of Nationality?

7. What is the meaning of Recognition under International Law? Discuss the theories and the legal effects of Recognition.

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- Explain the theories regarding the relationship between international law and municipal law.
- "State, individual and international organization are the subjects of International law." Elucidate.
- Define international law. Discuss the nature and scope of International law.
- Who are Diplomatic Agents? Explain the privileges and immunities of Diplomatic Agents under international law.



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7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject : Intellectual Property Right- I
Course : BBA - LLB
Full Marks : 70

Roll No:

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

- i) A copyright will be issued for the work related to:
a) Movie
b) Literature
c) Music
d) All of the above
- ii) Trade mark is defined under which section of Trade Marks Act 1999
a) 2 (zc)
b) 2(c)
c) 2(zb)
d) 2(b)
- iii) If the term of assignment is not mentioned, it is considered for ___ years under copyright act
a) 5 years
b) 7 years
c) 60 years
d) 25 years
- iv) Copyright is valid for
a) 50 years
b) 60 years
c) 25 years
d) 20 years
- v) Symbol of Air India is:
a) Patented
b) GI
c) Copyright
d) Trade mark

- vi) An unregistered trade mark is called ____
 - a) Common Law Mark
 - b) Registered Trade Mark
 - c) Trade Symbol
 - d) Symbol
- vii) ____ is the first owner of a Book's copyright.
 - a) Author
 - b) Publisher
 - c) Translator
 - d) Printing press owner
- viii) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of
 - a) Commercial value
 - b) Moral value
 - c) Ethical value
 - d) Social value
- ix) Registration of trademark is made for ____
 - a) 3 years
 - b) Life time
 - c) 10 years
 - d) 5 years
- x) The main essentials of trade mark is ____
 - a) Easy to pronounce
 - b) Invented word
 - c) Distinctiveness
 - d) It should be short
- xi) Which type of right is related to logo work?
 - a) Trademark
 - b) Copyright
 - c) Patent
 - d) Trade secret
- xii) Where is the World Intellectual Property Organization located?
 - a) London
 - b) Geneva
 - c) Perth
 - d) Florida

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- 2. What is the meaning of Assignment of Copyright? How is it different from Licensing?
- 3. Can animals be granted copyright? Support your answer with relevant case law.
- 4. Define Trade Mark and explain its functions.
- 5. Who is a performer according to the Copyright Law in India?
- 6. What is collective trademark, explain with relevant examples.
- 7. Explain 'Mareva Injunction' and 'Anton Pillar' as civil remedies.

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- 8. What do you mean by Originality? Critically examine the Indian practice to ascertain originality and refer to relevant provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 and case laws
- 9. What kind of marks may be registered as Trade Mark? Whether a smell may be a trade mark? What are the relative grounds for refusal of registration of trademarks under the Trade Marks Act, 1999? Discuss.
- 10. What do you understand by Anonymous, Pseudonymous and Posthumous work? Explain the term of each.
- 11. Mention in details different treaties and international organizations of Copyright.



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7th Semester End Term Examination: Dec - 2022.

Subject : Insurance Law

Roll No:

Course : BBA - LLB

Full Marks : 70

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

- i) The Person who takes an Insurance Policy is called
 - a) Insurance Agent
 - b) Policyholder
 - c) Auditor
 - d) Authority
- ii) Death Claims Amount is payable in case of:
 - a) Fever
 - b) Accident
 - c) Death
 - d) All of the above
- iii) Life Insurance deals with:
 - a) Loss of Human Life
 - b) Loss of Goods
 - c) Loss of Water
 - d) All of the above
- iv) Child Insurance Plans are meant for:
 - a) Old Men
 - b) Children
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- v) Retirement Insurance Plans are designed to help:
 - a) Post Education
 - b) Post Marriage
 - c) Post Retirement
 - d) All of the above

- vi) Insurance is a:
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a) Mortgage | b) Lease |
| c) Contract | d) None of the above |
- vii) Insurance Company deals in:
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Manufacturing | b) Production |
| c) Insurance | d) Teleservices |
- viii) Which is not a kind of Insurance:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Life Insurance | b) Fire Insurance |
| c) Air Insurance | d) Marine Insurance |
- ix) Damage of Building by Fire is covered under:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Marine Insurance | b) Life Insurance |
| c) Fire Insurance | d) Cattle Insurance |
- x) On death of Policyholder, the Insurance amount is paid to:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| a) Neighbour | b) Friend |
| c) Stranger | d) Family or Relatives |
- xi) An Insurance Company is generally called:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Policyholder | b) Insurer |
| c) Authority | d) None of the above |
- xii) Full form of SA as commonly used in Life Insurance is:
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) Stamp Act | b) Sum Assured |
| c) Stand Alone | d) All of the above |

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

2. What is Premium and its payment method?
3. Define Policyholder and explain its duty?
4. Explain Contract of Insurance and its Nature?
5. What is Marine insurance and when its works?
6. What is Life Insurance and when compensate?
7. Explain Life insurance and General insurance?

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

8. What is IRDAI? Explain the Functions of IRDAI.
9. Briefly explain the advantages of Insurance.
10. Who are the Persons entitled to payment of Insurance Amount?
11. Explain Death Claims and its work.