



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

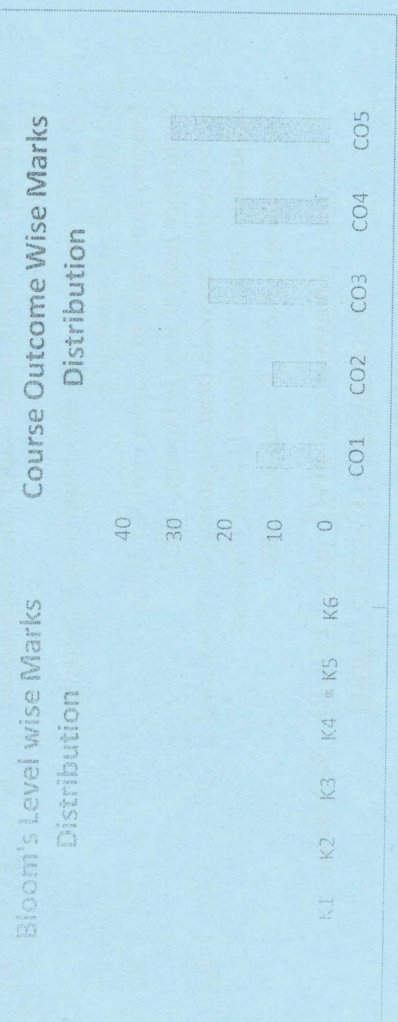
Program	BBA LLB	Semester	II
Subject Name	Environmental law	Year	June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 		

10	Will it be justified to claim that – "right to life" means Right to Healthy and Pollution free life under the mandate of Article-21 of the Constitution of India. Critically discuss in the light of case reference -Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India, (AIR 1988 SC 1531)	15	CO2	K3
11	Elaborately discuss the provisions regarding - the authorities, powers and penalties in connection with prohibition of trade or commerce of wild animals & animal articles etc. under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.	15	CO3	K4

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

CO1	Identify various tools and have basic implementation skills.
CO2	Understand of various aspect of Internet of Things (IoT)
CO3	Use real IoT protocols for communication.
CO4	Analyze the working of an IoT device with a Cloud Computing infrastructure.
CO5	Evaluate & verify the IoT data in the cloud and in between cloud providers.

GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION



Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution? a) Plants b) Animals c) Human activities d) None of these	01	CO3	K1
ii	Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant? a) PANs b) Ozone c) Carbon monoxide d) Nitrogen Dioxide	01	CO3	K1
iii	The term "Environment Pollutant" has been defined in the Act includes - a) Solid , liquid or gaseous substance present in concentration that is injurious to the environment. b) Hazardious substances that are responsible for pollution. c) Takes into account air, water, and noise pollution d) All of the above.	01	CO4	K1
iv	Kyoto Protocol is mainly associated with which of the following principle - a) Forest Principles –Agenda 21 b) U.N. Convention on Climate change c) World Summit on Sustainable Development	01	CO2	K2

v	d) Convention on Biological Diversity What was the objective of passing of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010? a) Consolidation of Environmental Laws in the Country b) In order to confirm to the standards set out by Vienna Convention. c) In order to ensure conformity to the Rio Convention d) None of the above.	01	C02	K4
vi	As per Section 2(f) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 does not include : a) River b) Groundwater c) A dry water course d) Inland water (whether natural or artificial)	01	CO3	K2
vii	Which of the following is the correct classification of forest under the Indian Forest Act 1927? a) Social Forest, Private Forest, Recorded Forest b) National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere reserves? c) Reserve Forest, Village forest, protected forest d) Tropical forest, wetlands, grasslands.	01	CO2	K2
viii	Members or community of Scheduled Tribes who primarily reside in and who depend on forests lands for bonafide livelihood needs are - a) Land dwellers b) Forest dwelling Schedule Tribes c) Benamidars d) None of the above	01	CO6	K6
ix	Which of the following is the Apex Organisation in the country in the field of Pollution control? a) Water Pollution Control Board b) State Pollution Control Board c) Central pollution Control Board d) Air Pollution Control Board	01	CO4	K1
x	First 'Earth Summit' for "Convention on Biological Diversity" was held at - a) Johannesburg (2002), South Africa, b) Rio de Janeiro (1992), Brazil, c) Dehradun (1992), India d) Newyork (2000), USA	01	CO6	K1

xi	Who appoints the Chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board? (a) Central Government (b) State Government (c) Governor of the State (d) president of India	01	CO4	K2
xii	Section 2(e) of Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, defines : (a) Environmental Pollutant (b) Air Pollution (c) Water Pollution (d) Hazardous Substance	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	When Kyoto Protocol was first adopted? What are the primary agenda of the Kyoto protocol?	07	CO1	K1
3	What are the functions of Central Pollution Control Board in connection with The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?	07	CO4	K4
4	Evaluate the role of Public Interest Litigation in connection with protection of environment of India.	07	CO5	K5
5	Define the following terms under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : (a) Environment (b) Environmental Pollutant (c) Hazardous substance	07	CO2	K1
6	Discuss four main principles evolved at the conference held at Rio de Janeiro, 1992?	07	CO1	K2
7	State the provisions in brief regarding the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	07	CO2	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 basic principles evolved in the U.N. Stockholm Declaration, 1972? Mention the main contribution of the Stockholm Conference?	15	CO6	K2
9	"Water is important natural source." Critically discuss about the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding powers and functions of the State Pollution Control Board in this connection.	15	CO3	K4

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GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Mar

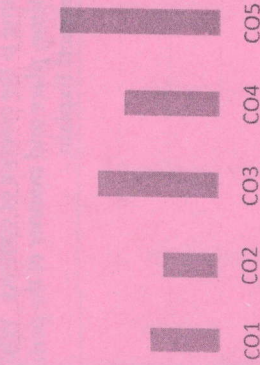
Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks

Distribution






ARKA JAIN University
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END SEM EXAMINATION
SCHOOL OF LAW

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Contract - I	Semester II Year June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers. 	

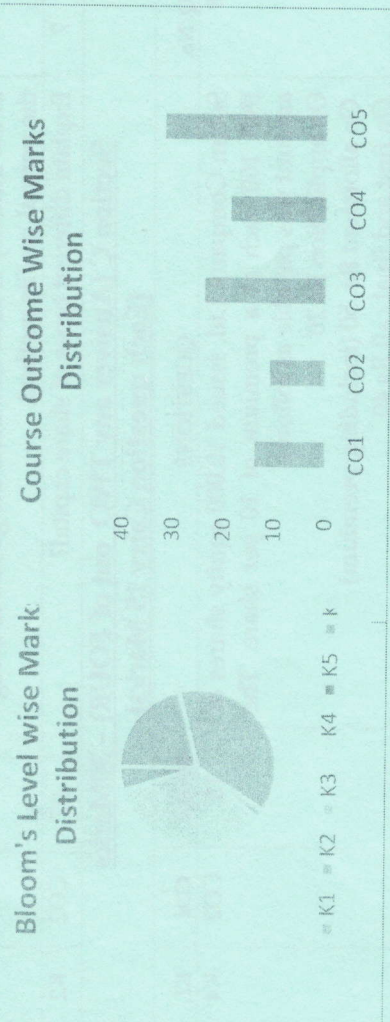
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	A Contract entered in to under coercion is: a) Valid b) Voidable c) Void d) Unenforceable	01	CO1	K2
ii	When can offer be revoked? a) any time before acceptance b) After acceptance c) Within 24 hours of offer d) None of the above	01	CO2	K1
iii	What is the minimum age requirement for a person to enter in to contract? a) 16 b) 18 c) 21 d) 25	01	CO5	K3
iv	In a contract ,silence can be considered as a) Acceptance b) Rejection c) Consideration d) Revocation	01	CO2	K3
v	An agreement by way of wager under section 30 is a) void b) Voidable c) Valid d) Unenforceable	01	CO3	K2
vi.	Competency to contract relates to: a) Age of the parties	01	CO4	K4

						END SEM EXAMINATION SCHOOL OF LAW	
Program BBA LLB (Hons.)		Subject Business Accounting-II		Semester II		Year June 2024	
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 					

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

CO1	Students will get to know importance about business accounting II and learn how to make profit & loss a/c and balance sheet as per schedule III.	15	CO2	K3
CO2	Students will learn all the nuances of shares and learn how to solve practical problems of shares	15	CO5	K2
CO3	Students will learn about goodwill and learn how to solve practical problems of goodwill	15	CO4	K5
CO4	Students will understand the basic concept of debentures and learn how to solve numerical problem of issue of debenture and redemption of debenture.			
CO5	Students will learn how the final accounts are prepared for non-profit organizations			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating			

GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION



Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What are the primary objectives of Business Accounting II? a) To analyse financial data b) To interpret financial statements c) To facilitate decision making d) All of the above	01	CO1	K1
ii	What is one of the primary learning outcomes of studying Business Accounting II? a) Mastery of accounting software b) Ability to conduct financial analysis c) Memorization of accounting rules d) Proficiency in taxation laws	01	CO1	K2
iii	Which of the following is a capital item for an NPO? a) Donations received b) Sale of goods c) Membership fees d) Purchase of land	01	CO5	K3
iv	Which method of calculating goodwill involves taking the average of profits over a certain number of years? a) Normal profit method b) Average profit method c) Super profit method d) Capitalization method	01	CO3	K3
V	Which of the following is NOT a type of debenture? a) Convertible debenture	01	CO4	K2

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

vi	<p>b) Secured debenture</p> <p>c) Unsecured debenture</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>What does NPO stand for?</p> <p>a) Non-personal organization</p> <p>b) Non-profit organization</p> <p>c) Non-performing organization</p> <p>d) Non-political organization</p>	01	CO5	K2
vii	<p>What is a debenture?</p> <p>a) Ownership stake in a company</p> <p>b) Long-term loan instrument issued by a company</p> <p>c) Short-term borrowing from banks</p> <p>d) Equity investment in a start up</p>	01	CO4	K5
viii	<p>Which method of debenture redemption involves setting aside funds periodically to redeem debentures at maturity?</p> <p>a) Redemption by conversion</p> <p>b) Redemption out of capital</p> <p>c) Redemption by purchase in the open market</p> <p>d) Redemption by Sinking Fund</p>	01	CO4	K4
ix	<p>Which method of calculating goodwill takes into account only the average profits of the company?</p> <p>a) Normal profits method</p> <p>b) Average profits method</p> <p>c) Super profits method</p> <p>d) Capitalization method</p>	01	CO3	K6
x	<p>Which method of calculating goodwill involves multiplying the average annual profits by a certain number of years and then subtracting the total value of net assets?</p> <p>a) Normal profits method</p> <p>b) Average profits method</p> <p>c) Super profits method</p> <p>d) Capitalization method</p>	01	CO3	K6
xi	<p>Which of the following is NOT a type of share?</p> <p>a) Ordinary share</p> <p>b) Preference share</p> <p>c) Convertible share</p> <p>d) Redeemable share</p>	01	CO2	K2
xii	<p>What characterizes a Non-Profit Organization (NPO)?</p> <p>a) It aims to generate profits for shareholders</p> <p>b) It operates solely for the benefit of its members.</p> <p>c) It does not distribute profits to its members or</p>	01	CO5	K4

stakeholders		d) It focuses on maximizing revenue and market share.		
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Prepare the format of Balance sheet as per Schedule III.	07	CO5	K3
3	What are Debenture? Distinguish between share and Debenture.	07	CO4	K2
4	XYZ Company issued 5,000 shares at Rs. 20 each, with a par value of Rs. 15 per share. Mr. A, who holds 200 shares, fails to pay the second call of Rs. 5 per share and his shares are forfeited. Later, the company re-issues these forfeited shares at Rs.18 per share.	07	CO2	K5
5	(a) Prepare the journal entry for the forfeiture of Mr. A's shares. (b) Record the journal entry for the re-issue of the forfeited shares.	07	CO3	K6
6	XYZ Ltd. acquired the business of ABC Enterprises. The average profits of ABC Enterprises for the last three years were Rs. 50,000. The normal rate of return in the industry is 10%. Calculate the goodwill using the normal profits method.	07	CO3	K5
7	Explain different types of share capital?	07	CO2	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Sohan Company Ltd. issued 10,000 equity shares of INR 100 each at a premium of 10 per share. The amount was payable as follows: On application Rs.20 On allotment Rs. 50 (including premium) On first and final call Rs.40 All the shares were subscribed and the money duly received except the first and final call on 500 shares. The Directors forfeited these shares and re-issued them as fully paid at Rs.80 per share. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the company.	15	CO2	K4

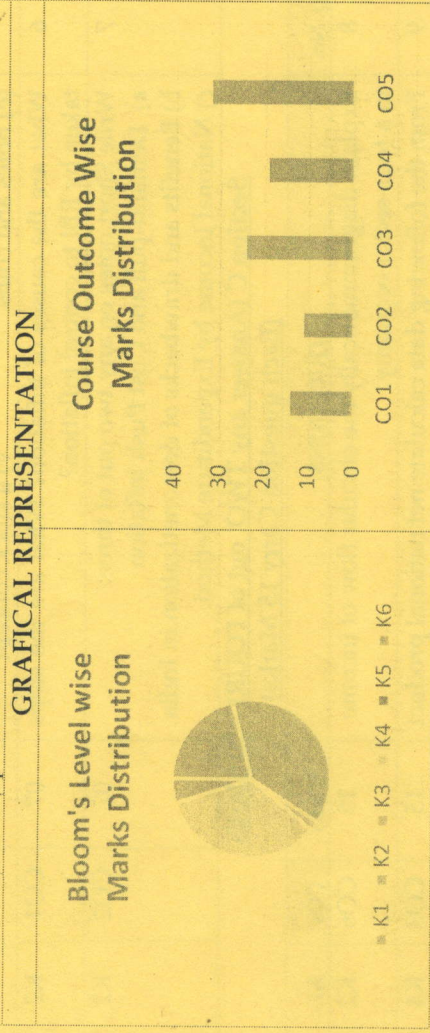
Program	BBA LLB	Semester	II
Subject Name	Macro Economics	Year	June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers. 		

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Macro-economics is concerned with a) Level of output of goods and services in the economy b) The general level of crisis c) GDP growth d) all of the above	01	CO3 K1
ii	Which of the following statements is associated with general equilibrium analysis a) Equilibrium in the market of gold ornaments b) Equilibrium across all markets in the economy c) Equilibrium price of a good in the competitive market d) None of the above	01	CO3 K1
iii	Capital goods are those goods a) Which are used in the production process for several years b) Which are used in the production process for few years c) Which involve depreciation losses d) Both a and c.	01	CO4 K1
iv	National income is often estimated as a) NDP_{FC} b) NNP_{NP} c) NDP_{NP} d) NNP_{FC}	01	CO2 K2
v	Which of the following is an example of normal residence of India? a) Foreign worker working in WHO located in India	01	CO2 K4

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vi	b) The German working as Director in IMF office located in India c) Ambassador in India from rest of the world d) Ambassador of India in rest of the world Money that is issued by the authority of the government is called a) Full bodied money c) Fiat money b) Credit money d) Fiduciary money	01	CO3	K2
vii	Which of the following is the component of M ₁ measure of money supply? a) Term deposit b) Demand deposits c) Cash reserves of the commercial banks d) None of these	01	CO2	K2
viii	When too much money chases too few goods, the resulting inflation is called a) Deflation c) Cost push inflation b) Demand-pull inflation d) Stagflation	01	CO6	K6
ix	In the context of commercial bank, which one of the following statements is correct? a) Note-issuing authority of the country b) Accepts deposits of the general public c) Creates credit on the basis of cash reserves d) Both b and c	01	CO4	K1
x	Causes of inflation in India are..... a) Deficit financing b) Erratic agricultural growth c) Inadequate rise in agricultural production d) All of the above	01	CO6	K1
xi	Which of the following is a factor income: a) Old age pension c) Interest on bank deposits b) Unemployment allowance d) Pocket money	01	CO4	K2
xii	M1 = a) CC c) CC + DD + OD b) CC + DD d) None of these.	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	State the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics.	07	CO1	K1
3	Distinguish between with examples: (a) consumer goods and Capital goods	07	CO4	K4

4	What is meant by: (a) nominal GDP (b) real GDP	07	CO5	K5
5	Match the following: Column1 (a) government of a country (b) supply of money (c) RBI (d) Fiduciary money (e) notes and coins Column2 i) legal tenders ii) cheques iii) supplier of money iv) principal supplier of money v) a stock concept	07	CO2	K1
6	What are the causes of inflation? What are the steps taken by RBI to control inflation?	07	CO1	K2
7	Write Short notes on any two out of three: a) Demand-pull and Cost Push inflation b) Benefits and drawbacks of demonetization.in India. c) National Income by Expenditure Method.	07	CO2	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain diagrammatically the circular flow of income in a four-sector economy.	15	CO6	K2
9	From the following data calculate net national product at factor cost by: (a) income method (b) expenditure method	15	CO3	K4

ITEM	RUPEES IN CRORE
(i) net domestic capital formation	500
(ii) compensation of employees	1850
(iii) consumption of fixed capital	100
(iv) government final consumption expenditure	1100
(v) private final consumption expenditure	2600
(vi) rent	400*
(vii) dividend	200
(viii) interest	500
(ix) net export	(-)100
(x) profit	1100
(xi) net factor income from abroad	(-)50
(xii) net indirect taxes	250

10	Reserve Bank of India is the "banker's bank". Explain. Also explain the functions of Central Bank	15	CO2	K3
11	What do you mean by trade cycle? What are the characteristics of trade cycle? Explain.	15	CO3	K4

CO1	Understanding the accurate use of English Language in their respective fields.
CO2	Applying the communication effectively in various business situations.
CO3	Analysing the use of vocabulary in verbal communication.
CO4	Evaluating the communication skills with a range of people in informal and guided activity, demonstrate and adjust interaction skills to suit the changing situations.
CO5	Developing an ability to deal with public and etiquettes.
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	English- II	II
	Year	June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of <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> 	

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What are some common barriers to effective communication? a) Selective perception, cultural differences, and active listening b) Language barriers, lack of feedback, and physical distance c) Effective listening, non-verbal cues, and emotional intelligence d) Sympathetic understanding, shared experiences, and clear articulation	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is NOT a recognized model of communication? a) Shannon-Weaver Model b) Transactional Model c) Linear Model d) Analytical Model	01	CO2	K3
iii	What is a "plaint"? a) A formal complaint filed by a defendant in response to a lawsuit. b) A legal term for the settlement reached between the parties involved in a lawsuit. c) A formal legal document filed by a plaintiff to initiate a lawsuit. d) A type of legal remedy sought by a plaintiff in a civil lawsuit.	01	CO1	K1
iv	Which of the following maxim means that the person in declared guilty in the eyes of the law? a) Accused b) Convict	01	CO3	K1

V	c) Bailed d) Victim Which type of research is focused on exploring and understanding phenomena through in-depth analysis of individual cases? a) Experimental research b) Descriptive research c) Correlational research d) Qualitative research	01	CO5	K2
vi	Plaint' is defined under which order of the Civil Procedure Code? a) Order IV b) Order V c) Order VII d) Order VIII	01	CO1	K2
vii	Which of the following is an example of qualitative research? a) Survey b) Experiment c) Case study d) Correlational study	01	CO3	K4
viii	Which of the following is English version of " Ab initio"? a) At the end b) From the beginning c) Burden of Proof d) Guilty act	01	CO3	K3
ix	Which Latin word mentions that "No man shall be condemned unheard"? a) Corpus delicti b) Audi Altrem Partem c) Doli incapax d) Ex parte	01	CO3	K1
x	The transactional model of communication was given by- a) Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver b) Harold Lass well c) Wilbur schramm d) Berol	01	CO2	K4
Xi	Which of the following is NOT a type of communication? a) Verbal communication b) Nonverbal communication c) Paraverbal communication d) Intrapersonal communication	01	CO4	K2
Xii	What is the primary purpose of writing a precis? a) To summarize a text while maintaining its original meaning and tone. b) To critique the author's arguments and style. c) To rewrite the text using simpler language.	01	CO2	K1

	d) To expand upon the ideas presented in the original text.			
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Which type of research is done through surveys? Describe it with examples.	07	CO1	K1
3	What is a written statement and in which condition is it used?	07	CO3	K1
4	Expressions and gestures come under which type of communication? Explain in detail.	07	CO5	K3
5	How is Precis writing different from introduction of any particular topic?	07	CO5	K5
6	What are the different types of models of communication? Explain with the help of diagram.	07	CO2	K1
7	Describe the principles and rules of drafting.	07	CO3	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.2	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What is Schramm model of communication and how is it different from S-M-C-R model? Explain in detail.	15	CO5	K4
9	Which type of research is also called basic research? Explain in detail that how is it used in applied research?	15	CO5	K1
10	Write Case Analysis of KM Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1962)	15	CO5	K4
11	Describe the barriers of communication with examples.	15	CO3	KL



Program	BBA LLB
Subject Name	Environmental law
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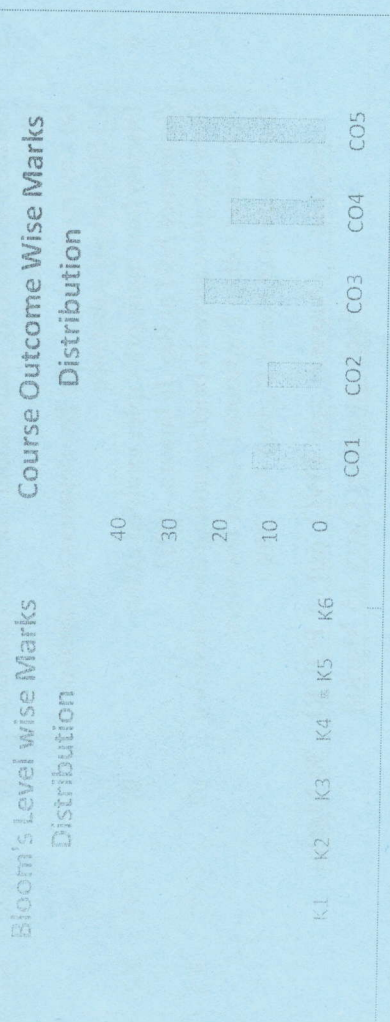
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Q. N1	QUESTIONS		
i	Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution? a) Plants b) Animals c) Human activities d) None of these		
ii	Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant? a) PANs b) Ozone c) Carbon monoxide d) Nitrogen Dioxide		
iii	The term "Environment Pollutant" has been defined in the Act includes - a) Solid , liquid or gaseous substance present in concentration that is injurious to the environment. b) Hazardious substances that are responsible for pollution. c) Takes into account air, water, and noise pollution d) All of the above.		
iv	Kyoto Protocol is mainly associated with which of the following principle - a) Forest Principles –Agenda 21 b) U.N. Convention on Climate change c) World Summit on Sustainable Development		

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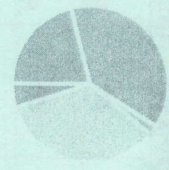
v	d) Convention on Biological Diversity What was the objective of passing of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010? a) Consolidation of Environmental Laws in the Country b) In order to confirm to the standards set out by Vienna Convention. c) In order to ensure conformity to the Rio Convention d) None of the above.	01	CO2	K4
vi	As per Section 2(f) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 does not include : a) River b) Groundwater c) A dry water course d) Inland water (whether natural or artificial)	01	CO3	K2
vii	Which of the following is the correct classification of forest under the Indian Forest Act 1927? a) Social Forest, Private Forest, Recorded Forest b) National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere reserves? c) Reserve Forest, Village forest , protected forest d) Tropical forest, wetlands, grasslands.	01	CO2	K2
viii	Members or community of Scheduled Tribes who primarily reside in and who depend on forests lands for bonafide livelihood needs are - a) Land dwellers b) Forest dwelling Schedule Tribes c) Benamidars d) None of the above	01	CO6	K6
ix	Which of the following is the Apex Organisation in the country in the field of Pollution control? a) Water Pollution Control Board b) State Pollution Control Board c) Central pollution Control Board d) Air Pollution Control Board	01	CO4	K1
x	First 'Earth Summit' for "Convention on Biological Diversity" was held at - a) Johannesburg (2002), South Africa, b) Rio de Janeiro (1992), Brazil, c) Dehradun (1992), India d) Newyork (2000), USA	01	CO6	K1

xi	Who appoints the Chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board? (a) Central Government (b) State Government (c) Governor of the State (d) president of India	01	CO4	K2
xii	Section 2(e) of Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, defines : (a) Environmental Pollutant (b) Air Pollution (c) Water Pollution (d) Hazardous Substance	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	When Kyoto Protocol was first adopted? What are the primary agenda of the Kyoto protocol?	07	CO1	K1
3	What are the functions of Central Pollution Control Board in connection with The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?	07	CO4	K4
4	Evaluate the role of Public Interest Litigation in connection with protection of environment of India.	07	CO5	K5
5	Define the following terms under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : (a) Environment (b) Environmental Pollutant (c) Hazardous substance	07	CO2	K1
6	Discuss four main principles evolved at the conference held at Rio de Janeiro, 1992?	07	CO1	K2
7	State the provisions in brief regarding the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	07	CO2	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 basic principles evolved in the U.N. Stockholm Declaration, 1972? Mention the main contribution of the Stockholm Conference?	15	CO6	K2
9	"Water is important natural source." Critically discuss about the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding powers and functions of the State Pollution Control Board in this connection.	15	CO3	K4

CO1	Understand analyze and describe behavior in organization.
CO2	Learn to improve, enhance or change work behavior so that organizations can achieve their goals.
CO3	Understand what makes people behave the way they do.
CO4	Understand the basis of motivation & what they should do to motivate others
CO5	Understand the concepts of Leadership, so that they become good leader
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

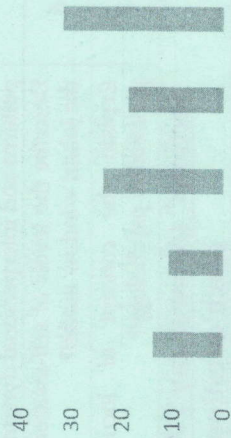
GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



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Jharkhand

NAAC GRADE A
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

END SEM EXAMINATION
SCHOOL OF LAW

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Organisational Behaviour	Semester II
		Year June 2024
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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> 	
Max. Marks : 70		

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks			
Q. No 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs KL
i	What is the primary focus of organizational behaviour? a) Studying individual behaviour only b) Analysing group dynamics within organizations c) Understanding and managing people within organization d) Examining organizational structures only	01	C01 K1
ii	The Hawthorne Studies were conducted to: a) Improve lighting conditions in workplaces b) Examine the effects of social factors on productivity c) Implement stricter management control d) Test the efficiency of assembly line production	01	CO4 K5
iii	The SO-B-C model in OB stands for: a) Social, Organizational, Behavioural, Cultural b) Structure, Objective, Behaviour, Context c) Strategy, Opportunity, Benefit, Challenge d) Situation, Observation, Behaviour, Conclusion	01	CO2 K3
iv	Learning in organizational behaviour involves: a) Acquiring knowledge and skills through experience, practice, and education b) Genetic predispositions influencing behaviour c) Fixed personality traits that cannot be changed d) Inherent attitudes towards work and life	01	CO3 K4
v	Traits and attributes related to ability include: a) Intelligence, skills, and knowledge b) Age, gender, and ethnicity c) Introversion and extroversion d) Values and beliefs	01	CO2 K2
vi	Job enrichment involves: a) Increasing the number of tasks assigned to	01	CO5 K2

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

Q. No.2	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the concept of Organizational Behaviour (OB) and its relevance in today's business environment?	07	CO1	K1
3	Describe Theory X and Theory Y proposed by Douglas McGregor. How do these theories differ in their assumptions about employee behaviour and motivation?	07	CO2	K4
4	Discuss the importance of values and attitudes in shaping organizational culture?	07	CO4	K2
5	Explain Transactional Analysis (TA) and its significance in understanding communication patterns and interpersonal dynamics?	07	CO4	K4
6	Describe the levels of self-awareness as outlined in the Johari window model?	07	CO3	K5
7	Explain the concept of locus of control in personality psychology?	07	CO3	K5

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

Q. No.3	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain McClelland's Theory of Needs. What are the three needs identified in this theory?	15	CO4	K1
9	Explain the Managerial Grid model and the Fiedler Contingency model of leadership. How do these models help identify and develop effective leadership behaviours based on situational factors?	15	CO3	K3
10	Discuss the significance of organizational culture in shaping employee attitudes, behaviour and performance?	15	CO5	K4
11	Explain the relationship between participation and organizational climate. How does encouraging employee involvement in decision-making processes contribute to a favourable organizational climate?	15	CO5	K5

vii	employees b) Providing opportunities for personal development and growth within a job c) Reducing employee autonomy d) Minimizing the variety of tasks performed by employees Vroom's Expectancy Theory suggests that motivation depends on: a) The level of organizational hierarchy b) The size of financial incentives c) Expectancy, instrumentality, and valence d) The length of employment tenure	01	CO5	K3
viii	Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory suggests that human needs: a) Are unlimited and insatiable b) Are hierarchical, with basic needs at the bottom and higher-order needs at the top c) Are primarily driven by external rewards d) Are not influenced by social factors	01	CO4	K4
ix	Which of the following is NOT a stage of group development according to Tuckman's model? a) Forming b) Adjourning c) Reacting d) Storming	01	CO4	K6
x	The Managerial Grid identifies leadership styles based on which two dimensions? a) Task structure and leader's position power b) Concern for people and concern for production c) Leader-member relations and task structure d) Task orientation and people orientation	01	CO3	K2
xi	Which type of group is specifically formed to achieve a particular task or objective within an organization? a) Social group b) Informal group c) Task group d) Support group	01	CO2	K6
xii	What is the final stage in group development according to Tuckman's model? a) Forming b) Norming c) Performing d) Adjourning	01	CO5	K6

Program	BBA LLB
Subject Name	Financial Management
Semester	II
Year	June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Three out of Five 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</u> of the Papers.
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

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

Q.N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
i	Which of the following indicates business risk? a) Operating leverage b) Financial leverage c) Combined leverage d) Total leverage	01	CO1	K1	PO1
ii	Why is financial management important? a) To keep track of office supplies b) To manage an organization's money effectively c) To organize employee schedules d) To determine the color scheme of a company's logo	01	CO1	K2	PO1
iii	Which of the following is NOT an objective of financial management? a) Profit maximization b) Ensuring liquidity c) Organizing company events d) Wealth maximization	01	CO2	K2	PO1
iv	Which of the following best describes financial planning? a) Predicting future stock prices b) Managing current assets and liabilities c) Creating a plan to manage financial resources to achieve personal and business goals d) Auditing financial statements	01	CO2	K3	PO2

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

(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO																												
8	Prepare a cash Budget of R.M.C. LTD. for April, May and June 2019: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>Sales (Rs.)</th> <th>Purchases (Rs.)</th> <th>Wages (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan. (Actual)</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>45,000</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb (Actual)</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March (Actual)</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>42,000</td> <td>22,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April (Budget)</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>24,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May (Budget)</td> <td>85,000</td> <td>45,000</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June (Budget)</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>35,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Additional Information: (i) 10% of the purchases and 20% of sales are for cash. (ii) The average collection period of the company is and the credit purchases are paid regularly after one month. (iii) Cash balance on April 1, 2019 may be assumed to be Rs.15,000	Months	Sales (Rs.)	Purchases (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)	Jan. (Actual)	80,000	45,000	20,000	Feb (Actual)	80,000	40,000	18,000	March (Actual)	75,000	42,000	22,000	April (Budget)	90,000	50,000	24,000	May (Budget)	85,000	45,000	20,000	June (Budget)	80,000	35,000	18,000	15	CO3	K2	PO1
Months	Sales (Rs.)	Purchases (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)																														
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9	Discuss the finance function and classify the various sources of finance. How can these sources be utilized to start a new business?	15	CO5	K4	PO3																												
10	Explain the concept of Time Value of Money (TVM) and its importance in financial management.	15	CO4	K3	PO5																												
11	Explain the nature and meaning of leverage analysis in financial management. Discuss the different types of leverage - operating, financial, and combined leverage.	15	CO2	K4	PO4																												

v	Financial planning in personal life helps to: a) Increase leisure time b) Secure financial stability c) Manage office work more effectively d) Create marketing strategies	01	CO3	K3	PO2
vi	Degree of combined leverage is the fraction of: a) Percentage change in EBIT on Percentage change in Sales. b) Percentage change in EPS on Percentage change in Sales. c) Percentage change in Sales on Percentage change in EPS. d) Percentage change in EPS on Percentage change in EBIT.	01	CO2	K2	PO2
vii	Which of the following is a long-term source of finance? a) Trade credit b) Bank overdraft c) Debentures d) Accounts payable	01	CO4	K3	PO1
viii	What does the Time Value of Money (TVM) concept imply? a) Money today is worth more than the same amount in the future b) Money in the future is worth more than the same amount today c) Money has no value over time d) Money value remains constant over time	01	CO4	K2	PO3
ix	What is compounding in financial terms? a) The process of splitting interest payments b) The process of calculating future values by adding interest over time c) The process of reducing future values by deducting interest d) The process of budgeting annual expenses	01	CO3	K1	PO2
x	What distinguishes a perpetuity from an annuity? a) An annuity has equal cash flows; a perpetuity has varying cash flows b) An annuity lasts forever; a perpetuity has a fixed end date c) An annuity has a fixed end date; a perpetuity lasts forever d) An annuity is more complex to calculate than a perpetuity	01	CO4	K1	PO3

xi	What is the payback period? a) The time it takes for an investment to reach maturity b) The period it takes for an investment to generate enough cash flows to recover the initial investment c) The period it takes to double an investment d) The time it takes to repay a loan	01	CO5	K1	PC2
xii	What is a key difference between NPV and IRR? a) NPV measures profitability; IRR measures interest rate b) NPV provides a percentage return; IRR provides a dollar amount c) NPV considers all cash flows; IRR considers only the initial investment d) NPV can give multiple values; IRR gives a single value	01	CO4	K1	PO1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 7 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
2	Discuss the factors that influence the Time Value of Money, and how they affect investment decisions.	07	CO5	K3	PO3
3	Find the future value of annuity of Rs. 500 made annually for 7 years at an interest rate of 14% compounded annually.	07	CO2	K2	PO2
4	What are the different classifications of sources of finance?	07	CO1	K2	PO4
5	Discuss the significance of financial management in both personal life and business context.	07	CO4	K3	PO3
6	Define financial management. Discuss the objective of the Financial Management.	07	CO5	K2	PO5
7	Why Capital budgeting decisions are more important?	07	CO3	K1	PO5

CO- Course Outcomes,

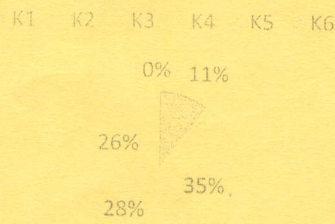
KL- Knowledge Level,

PO – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	To help the student gain basic idea on the importance of financial management in an organization.
	CO2	To provide a firsthand experience to student in understanding the concept of time value of money and its importance
	CO3	Develop decision making capabilities amongst students with the help of various capital budgeting techniques
	CO4	To make the students analyze the importance of leverage in organizational capital structure planning
	CO5	To enable students to gain brief knowledge on cash management, its objectives and the method of preparing a cash budget.

GRAPFFICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level Wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution

