

		ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	[06-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law		
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)					Session	Even, 2024-2025
Subject Name	Labour and Industrial Laws -II					Year	May, 2025
Semester	VIII					•	
• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page</u> Backside • Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) • Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B • Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C • Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of Written Material, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u>							
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering					K5 : Evaluating	
	K2 : Understanding					K6 : Creating	
K3 : Applying					K4 : Analysing		

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks				
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Which of the following is NOT a key feature of Standing Orders under labour law? a) They define employment terms and conditions b) They apply only to government establishments c) They regulate employer-employee relations d) They help prevent unfair labour practices	01	CO1	K1
ii	An employer modifies the Standing Orders without consulting employees. Which provision is violated? a) Model Standing Orders b) Drafting of Standing Orders c) Duration and Modification of Standing Orders d) Interpretation of Standing Orders	01	CO1	K1
iii	An employer refuses to pay the bonus to an employee who has worked for 7 months in the company. Is this legal? a) Yes, because bonus is only for permanent employees b) No, because any employee completing 30 days of work is entitled to a bonus c) Yes, because only employees with 1-year tenure qualify d) No, because bonus applies to all employees	01	CO2	K2

iv	A factory employs women in night shifts without providing transport facilities. Which provision is violated? a) Women's Working Conditions under OSH Code, 2020 b) Code on Wages, 2019 c) Social Security Code, 2020 d) Factories Act, 1948	01	CO3	K2
v	Which of the following categories of workers is NOT covered under labour protection laws? a) Factory workers b) Gig workers c) Independent freelancers d) Inter-state migrant workers	01	CO4	K3
vi	An employer hires contract labour for 8 months but refuses to give them benefits like overtime and paid leave. This is a violation under: a) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act b) Code on Wages, 2019 c) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 d) None of the above	01	CO4	K3
vii	A group of inter-state migrant workers is denied equal wages compared to local workers for the same work. This violates the principle of: a) Equal Pay for Equal Work b) Occupational Health & Safety c) Minimum Wage Policy d) Social Security for Migrant Workers	01	CO4	K3
viii	Which case emphasized the importance of social justice and protection of workers' rights under labour laws? a) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India (1984) b) J.K. Synthetics Ltd. Vs K.P. Agrawal (2007) c) University of Delhi Vs Ramnath (1963) d) State of Bombay Vs Bombay Hospital Mazdoor Sabha (1960)	01	CO1	K4
ix	A female employee delivers a child but is denied maternity benefits by her employer, claiming she is a contractual worker. Is this legal? a) Yes, because only permanent employees are eligible b) No, because maternity benefits apply to all women who complete 80 days of work c) Yes, because maternity benefits depend on employer discretion d) No, because maternity benefits are only for factory workers	01	CO5	K4

x	As per Code on Wages, 2019 which statement is correct about the definition of 'Employee': a. Person employed other than apprentice on wages by an establishment, b. Person employed to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled work in an establishment c. Person employed to do manual, operational, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work in establishment for hire or reward under express or implied terms. d. All of the above	01	CO5	K1
xi	A factory employs 30 workers and pays wages on the 10th of the next month. Is this practice legal? a) Yes, because employers can decide the wage payment date b) No, because wages must be paid within 7 days for establishments with less than 1,000 employees c) Yes, if workers agree to the delayed payment d) No, because wages must be paid daily in small establishments	01	CO2	K4
xii	Under the OSH Code, 2020, which of the following is NOT a duty of the employer? a) Ensuring workplace safety b) Providing free accommodation to all employees c) Providing training on occupational hazards d) Conducting periodic health check-ups for workers	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	A newly established IT company, employing 150 workers, refuses to draft and certify Standing Orders, arguing that IT industries do not fall under traditional industrial laws. The employees claim that the employer is bound to follow Standing Orders for service conditions. Analyse and discuss the applicability of the Standing Orders Act in this case. Can an employer refuse to implement Standing Orders? Also, analyse the legal consequences if the employer fails to comply.	07	CO1	K4
3	A security agency pays its guards wages below the prescribed minimum wage but provides them with free uniforms, food, and lodging. The employer argues that these benefits should be counted as part of the wages.	07	CO2	K5

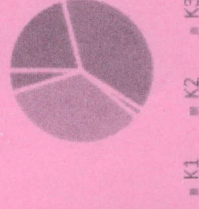
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
4	Evaluate the validity of the employer's argument under the Code on Wages, 2019. How does the law define minimum wages, fair wages, and living wages in such cases? A construction company employs 50 female workers but does not provide separate sanitation facilities or crèche services. The workers demand these facilities, but the employer claims that such provisions are only mandatory for factories, not construction sites. Analyze the employer's responsibility under the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020. What legal provisions exist for the health, safety, and welfare of women workers?	07	CO3
5	A garment factory hires 200 contract workers for over three years through an outsourcing agency. These workers claim that they perform the same tasks as permanent employees and demand regularization. The employer argues that they are not direct employees and are not entitled to permanent employment benefits. Elucidate and understand the situation and discuss the rights of contract workers under labour laws in India. Under what conditions can contract workers claim regularization? Support your answer with relevant Supreme Court judgments.	07	CO4
6	A gig worker employed by a food delivery platform meets with an accident during work hours. The company refuses to provide compensation, stating that he is not an employee but an independent contractor. Evaluate and Examine whether gig and platform workers are entitled to social security benefits under the Code on Social Security, 2020. What provisions apply in such cases? Support your answer with relevant legal principles.	07	CO5
7	What is the purpose of maternity benefits under the code on social security? And what rights are generated to women during the maternity period.	07	CO3

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	A mining company in Jharkhand employs 500 workers but fails to provide adequate safety gear, resulting in multiple workplace injuries. The employer argues that workers were trained to take safety precautions and that accidents occurred due to their negligence. The workers claim that safety standards under the new Occupational Safety Code were not met. Based on the above facts- Evaluate the employer's legal responsibilities under the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020. What penalties and compensation provisions exist for workplace injuries? Support your answer with relevant legal provisions and case laws such as M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu (1991).	15	CO3	K5
9	A construction company hires 300 migrant workers through a contractor for over two years. The workers claim that they are being denied provident fund (PF), medical benefits, and paid leave, as they are classified as "temporary workers." The employer argues that since they are hired through a contractor, they are not direct employees and are not entitled to such benefits. Analyse whether contract and migrant workers are entitled to social security benefits under the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. Can these workers claim regularization? Discuss relevant case laws, including Steel Authority of India Ltd. v. National Union Water Front Workers (2001).	15	CO4	K4
10	A ride-share driver working for a leading cab-hailing app has been driving 12 hours a day for the platform for the past three years. He has no fixed salary, and his earnings depend on the number of rides he completes. Recently, he was deactivated from the platform without prior notice, leaving him with no source of income. When he demanded gratuity, provident fund, and accident insurance, the company refused, claiming that he is not an employee & "but a & quot; gig worker & quot; with no entitlement to social security benefits. The driver argues that since he is entirely	15	CO5	K4

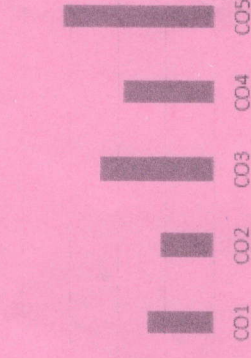
Course Outcomes	CO1	To understand the aims and objective of Labour and Industrial law
	CO2	To understand the provisions trade union Act 1926
	CO3	Application of the Industrial dispute Act 1947
	CO4	Analysing the health & safety provision under factory Act
	CO5	Evaluation of function, powers of authority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

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



dependent on the platform, he should be considered a worker under Indian labour laws. Critically analyze whether gig and platform workers, such as ride-share drivers, are entitled to social security benefits under the Code on Social Security, 2020. Discuss how Indian courts and international labour standards have addressed similar disputes. Refer to relevant legal provisions and case laws to justify your answer.

11	A private IT company in Bangalore employs software developers at various levels. Two employees – Amit (male) and Priya (female) – were hired on the same day, have identical qualifications, and perform the same job responsibilities. However, Priya's salary is 20% lower than Amit's. When Priya questions HR about this disparity, the company justifies it by stating that Amit is the "primary earner" in his family, whereas Priya is "likely to leave the job after marriage or childbirth". Priya files a complaint, arguing that this practice violates the Equal Pay for Equal Work principle under the Code on Wages, 2019. Critically evaluate whether the company's justification for gender-based wage disparity is legally valid under the Code on Wages, 2019. How does the principle of "Equal Pay for Equal Work" apply in this scenario? Support your analysis with case laws, including Randhir Singh v. Union of India (1982) and other relevant judicial precedents.	15	CO2	K4
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Course Outcomes	CO1	Understanding the Judicial system, Legislative system and Legal profession in historical perspectives.
	CO2	Understanding the development of Present Indian judicial system, legislative system and legal profession of India.
	CO3	Analyzing various Judicial and Legislative system developed in various periods in India.
	CO4	Evaluating the Present Judicial, Legislative system of India in historical prospective.
	CO5	Understanding the concept of Legal History.

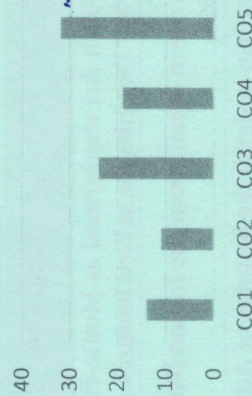
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



					[08-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		Session		Even, 2024-2025	
Subject Name	Legal & Constitutional History		Year		May, 2025	
Semester	VIII		• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u>			
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)					
	• Answer Any <u>Four</u> out of <u>Six</u> of Section <u>B</u>					
	• Answer Any <u>Two</u> out of <u>Four</u> of Section <u>C</u>					
	• Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material</u> , <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>					
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering		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 is often considered as the first step towards a representative government in India? a) Charter Act of 1833 b) Charter Act of 1813 c) Government of India Act, 1858 d) Indian Councils Act of 1861	01	CO2	K1
ii	Under the Advocates Act, 1961, what is the minimum qualification required for admission as an advocate? a) Bachelor's degree in Law b) Master's degree in Law c) Doctorate in Law d) Diploma in Legal Studies	01	CO3	K2
iii	Who established Adalat system in India in 1772? a) Lord Canning b) John Hyde c) Warren Hasting d) Lord Cornwallis	01	CO1	K1
iv	Which area is dealt under Admiralty Jurisdiction? a) Maritime cases	01	CO4	K4

	b) Testamentary cases c) Maritime cases d) Remedies against civil jurisdiction			
v	The Regulating Act 1773 marked the beginning of British colonial regulation in India and established which Institution? a) Supreme court of India b) High Court of Calcutta c) Indian Council d) Company Bahadur	01	CO5	K2
vi	Which act laid the foundation for the federal structure of government in India and introduced bicameralism at the centre? a) Government of India Act, 1935 b) Indian Independence Act, 1947 c) Indian Councils Act of 1909 d) Regulating Act of 1773	01	CO2	K3
vii	The Advocates Act, 1961, repealed which earlier legislation concerning advocates? a) Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 b) Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 c) Indian Legal Practitioners Act, 1933 d) Legal Practitioners (Regulation and Maintenance of Standards in Profession, Protecting the Interest of Clients and Promoting the Rule of Law) Act, 1959.	01	CO1	K2
viii	The "Fatawa-e-Alamgiri" is a significant legal document associated with which historical era in India? a) Mughal Empire b) Gupta Empire c) Maurya Empire d) Vijayanagara Empire	01	CO3	K4
ix	The Government of India Act, 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced which significant feature in Indian legislation? a) Introduction of Dyarchy b) Establishment of the Indian Civil Service c) Abolition of the Indian Council d) Formation of the Constituent Assembly	01	CO2	K4
x	The Constitution of India was adopted on: a) 15th August 1947 b) 26th November 1949 c) 26th January 1950 d) 2nd October 1947	01	CO5	K1

xi	The Indian Penal Code was established under the leadership of? a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Mountbatten c) Lord Macaulay d) Lord Dalhousie	01	CO3	K2
xii	The Advocates Act, 1961, introduced the concept of the Bar Council of India. Who is the ex officio Chairman of the Bar Council of India? a) Attorney General of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Solicitor General of India d) Minister of Law and Justice	01	CO4	K3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Which Act was termed as Monte-Ford Reforms and why? Describe the salient features of that act.	07	CO2	K1
3	Write in detail about the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926.	07	CO4	K3
4	Explain in detail the features of Advocates Act, 1961.	07	CO5	K2
5	Describe the salient features of legislative and executive authorities in the Indian Council Act, 1861.	07	CO2	K1
6	Explain the Judicial Measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793.	07	CO3	K4
7	Describe in detail the conflict between Supreme Court and Governor General in Council Act of 1781.	07	CO1	K3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Write in detail about the Privy Council and various kinds of appeals.	15	CO4	K2
9	Describe the Centralization and decentralization of British Legislature in the 19 th century.	15	CO5	K1
10	Write in detail about the Settlement of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in chronological order when it took place.	15	CO3	K3
11	Discuss about the Government of India Act, 1935.	15	CO1	K4

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

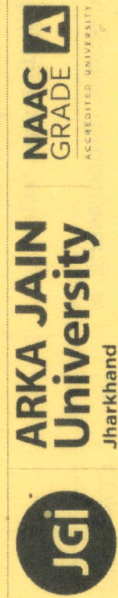
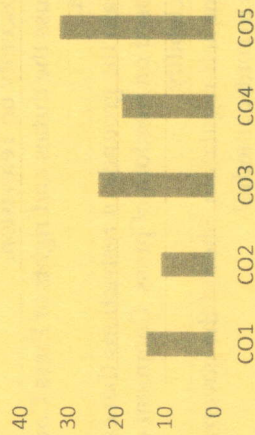
CO1	The syllabus therefore, is intended to deal with such interaction between law and mass media
CO2	To enable the students to study and assess the importance, role and influence of media in the society and the state
CO3	To acknowledge the students with the functioning of regulatory bodies dealing with Media Laws
CO4	To create awareness about media laws enforced in India
CO5	To create awareness about Journalistic Privileges & Ethics

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



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[10-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Subject Name	Media Law	Year	May, 2025
Semester	VIII		
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> - Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) - Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B - Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C - Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>		
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	To improve the standard of news agencies and Newspapers _____ was reconstituted. A. Press Council B. Wage Boards C. Press Forums D. None of these	01	CO1	KL2
ii	The Press and Registration of Books Act enacted in the year _____? A. 1857 B. 1867 C. 1877 D. 1897	01	CO2	KL1
iii	Defamatory (false and injurious) written statements or materials, including movies or photographs is called A. Libel B. Slander C. Lien D. None of these	01	CO3	KL1
iv	Negligence and actual malice are two types of _____ in a libel suit. A. Publication B. Defamation C. Fault D. Identification	01	CO1	KL3
v	What is the primary responsibility of a journalist regarding accuracy and truthfulness in reporting? A. To prioritize sensationalism over factual accuracy B. To ensure information is verified and presented fairly	01	CO1	KL1

	C. To prioritize personal bias over objectivity D. To prioritize speed of publication over fact-checking			
vi	In which of the following categories, 'Broadcasting' is included in the Constitution? A. State List B. Concurrent List C. None of these D. Union List	01	CO3	KL4
vii	What is the Society of Professional Journalists' (SPJ) Code of Ethics? A. A set of guidelines for journalists to follow in their reporting practices B. A legal framework for prosecuting unethical journalism C. A requirement for journalists to obtain a license before practicing D. A code of conduct for advertisers and marketers	01	CO2	KL4
viii	A person is said to be offender of Contempt of Court under the following circumstance/s A. Charging the judge with unreasonability and inability, B. To threaten the witnesses, C. To attempt to obstruct in the police inquiry against the order of the judge, D. All of these	01	CQ3	KL4
ix	_____ has given ethical guidelines for the private TV news channels for the self-control purpose. A. FEMC B. AICT C. NBA D. NCP	01	CO4	KL5
x	As per the News Broadcasters' Association's guidelines the broadcaster may broadcast a maximum of _____ of fresh general entertainment footage per news day. A. 8 minutes B. 18 minutes C. 28 minutes D. 38 minutes	01	CO5	KL2
xi	Which is not the following objective of the PrasarBharati Board? A. Promoting social justice, fighting exploitation, inequality and such evils as untouchability B. Providing appropriate programmes keeping in view the special needs of the youth C. Safeguarding the rights of the working classes D. Charge good money from the consumer	01	CO1	KL3
xii	What does the term "prior restraint" refer to in media law?	01	CO2	KL5

	A. The right to publish sensitive information without consequences B. Government censorship or restriction of speech before it is communicated C. The legal protection of journalists' sources D. The process of obtaining a press pass for official events			
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Analyse the role of government-controlled media in dissemination of information and news in India.	07	CO3	KL5
3	Discuss the legal provisions applicable to regulation of obscenity on Television.	07	CO1	KL4
4	Discuss the duties and rights of Press Council of India.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Explain the grounds of restrictions that can be imposed on freedom of press. Comment on their justifiability.	07	CO1	KL5
6	Define self-regulation. Should the government make laws to control media?	07	CO3	KL4
7	What do you understand by Media ethics?	07	CO1	KL3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the scope of freedom of speech and expression in India, under Article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution. Refer to the relevant case law.	15	CO2	KL5
9	Critically analyse the case of Sakal Newspapers v/s Union of India.	15	CO4	KL3
10	How will you justify the banning of films? On what grounds can the banning be done?	15	CO1	KL2
11	Trace back the development of Mass Media Law in India.	15	CO4	KL1

CO1	Acquaint with the general principal of Equity and remedies available under Equity.
CO2	Learn the theories and evaluate fundamental themes underlying and connecting the specific doctrines covered, including the relationship of equity to other parts of the law.
CO3	Acquire an in-depth knowledge of institutions like Trust.
CO4	To understand how the trust operates and how it must operate within these constraints.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



				[13-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program		BBA LLB (Hons.)			
Subject Name		Equity and Trust			
Semester		VIII			
		Session		Even, 2024-2025	
		Year		May, 2025*	
		• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page</u>			
		<u>Backside</u>			
		• Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)			
		• Answer Any <u>Four</u> out of Six of Section B			
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		• Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material</u> , <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u> .			
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70		K1 : Remembering		K3 : Applying	
		K2 : Understanding		K4 : Analysing	
Knowledge Level (KL)		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	Which of the following best defines equity? A) The rigid application of laws B) A set of laws written in statutes C) A branch of law that seeks justice and fairness D) A type of contract law	01	C01	KL1
ii	Who is considered the father of equity? A) Lord Eldon B) Sir William Blackstone C) The Chancellor of England D) Lord Denning	01	C01	KL2
iii	Which type of jurisdiction allows courts to hear cases where both equity and law apply? A) Exclusive Jurisdiction B) Concurrent Jurisdiction C) Auxiliary Jurisdiction D) Appellate Jurisdiction	01	C02	KL3
iv	What does auxiliary jurisdiction involve? A) Handling cases with no legal precedent B) Providing assistance to law courts in equitable matters C) Jurisdiction over public law matters	01	C03	KL3

v	D) Dealing with administrative disputes	01	C02	KL3
	The principle "He who comes to equity must come with clean hands" implies: A) Only rich people can approach equity B) A person must be honest and fair in their claims C) Legal documents are required D) Equity favors the defendant always			
vi	"Delay defeats equities" means: A) Courts will only hear urgent cases B) If a person delays claiming equity, they may lose the right C) Delays are allowed in equity cases D) Delay strengthens the case in equity	01	C03	KL5
vii	A trust is best defined as: A) A written contract between two parties B) A fiduciary relationship where property is held for another's benefit C) A legal dispute resolution mechanism D) A form of business partnership	01	C04	KL1
viii	Which of the following is NOT a type of trust? A) Religious Trust B) Charitable Trust C) Personal Trust D) Government Trust	01	C04	KL2
ix	The Doctrine of Cy-pres applies to: A) Criminal law B) Trusts when the original purpose becomes impossible C) Corporate law D) Family law	01	C01	KL4
x	Under Section 3 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, which term defines a 'trust'? A) A contract between individuals B) A legal obligation where one holds property for another C) A commercial agreement D) A government regulation	01	C04	KL4
xi	Which section of the Indian Trust Act deals with the duties and liabilities of trustees? A) Sections 4-10 B) Sections 11-30 C) Sections 31-45 D) Sections 55-69	01	C03	KL4

xii	Can a minor be appointed as a trustee under the Indian Trusts Act? A) Yes, with the consent of the court B) No, minors cannot be trustees C) Yes, without any restrictions D) Yes, but only if the trust is for the minor's benefit	01	C04	KL5
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the maxim "Equality is Equity".	07	C02	KL2
3	Explain the maxim "Delay defeats equity".	07	C02	KL3
4	Explain the Creation of trust provided under Indian Trust Act, 1882.	07	C01	KL3
5	Explain the historical background of the trust. Difference between trust and waqf.	07	C03	KL4
6	Define Trust and Explain the essentials of trust	07	C04	KL6
7	Explain the maxim "Equity follows the law".	07	C04	KL1
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the Definition, nature and scope of equity.	15	C02	KL1
9	Explain the historical background of equity under Common law, Roman law and Indian law.	15	C03	KL2
10	Explain the rights and liabilities of Beneficiaries	15	C04	KL3
11	Explain the rights and duties of Trustees.	15	C01	KL4

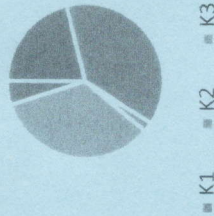
11	What remedies are available to a patentee in case of patent infringement under the Indian Patents Act, 1970? Discuss both civil and criminal remedies.	15	CO3	K4
10	How does the protection of Geographical Indication help in preserving cultural heritage and promoting sustainable development in rural areas?	15	CO3	K4

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

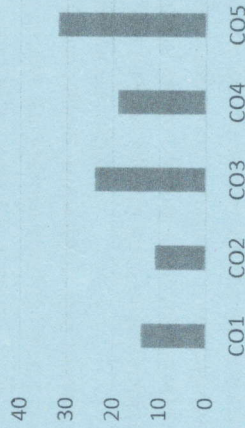
Course Outcomes	CO1	The syllabus therefore, is intended to deal with every concept of intellectual property
	CO2	To enable the students to study the legalities of intellectual property to curb IPR infringements and crimes
	CO3	To train and equip the students about registration of intellectual properties like Patents, GI its infringement and remedies.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	[15-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBALLB (Hons.)			
Subject Name	Intellectual Property Rights-II			Session Even, 2024-2025
Semester	VIII			Year May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> - Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) - Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B - Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C - Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering		K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding		K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks				
Q.N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Which of the following types of inventions can be patented? A) A scientific theory B) A method of performing a mathematical calculation C) A new drug formula D) A business method that involves only abstract ideas	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is not a requirement for an invention to be patented? A) Novelty B) Inventive step (non-obviousness) C) Industrial applicability D) Commercial success	01	CO1	K1
iii	The Patent Act of 1970 in India was enacted to: A) Provide exclusive rights to authors of literary works B) Protect the intellectual property of inventors and encourage innovation C) Regulate the broadcasting industry D) Protect trademarks and brand names	01	CO2	K2
iv	Which of the following is the primary objective of the Patent Act, 1970 in India? A) To protect industrial designs	01	CO2	K2

v	B) To provide a legal framework for the grant of patents C) To protect geographical indications D) To regulate the use of trademarks Which is not a possible remedy available for a patent holder in case of patent infringement? A) Injunction to prevent further infringement B) Damages or compensation for the loss suffered C) Cancellation of the infringer's patent D) Seizure of infringing products	01	CO2	K3
vi	A design can be registered under the Indian Designs Act, 2000 if it is: A) Novel and original B) Used for a limited period C) Identical to an existing design D) Associated with a particular geographical location	01	CO2	K3
vii	A Geographical Indication (GI) refers to: A) A product with a special design B) A product that has originated from a specific geographical region and has qualities or reputation due to that origin C) A product that has been patented in a particular country D) A logo associated with a product from a specific area	01	CO2	K2
viii	In India, the registration of a design under the Designs Act, 2000 provides the owner with: A) An exclusive right to use the design in commerce B) The right to prevent others from using a similar design C) Both A and B D) The right to sell the design worldwide	01	CO3	K3
ix	Which of the following is an example of a registered Geographical Indication (GI) in India? A) Basmati Rice B) Taj Mahal C) Ganga River D) Mahatma Gandhi	01	CO3	K4
x	Which of the following is not an example of a Geographical Indication? A) Darjeeling Tea B) Banarasi Sarees C) Swiss Watches D) Kashmir Shawl	01	CO2	K3
xi	Which of the following is a major trend shaping the future of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)? A) Increased globalization and international cooperation	01	CO3	K5

xii	B) Decreased use of digital technologies C) Less regulation of patents and trademarks D) Reduced importance of copyright protection What is one of the challenges in the future of IPR concerning emerging technologies? A) Slower adoption of digital innovations B) Difficulty in adapting traditional IPR laws to address new technologies like AI, block chain, and genetic engineering C) Decreasing interest in protecting software and apps D) Stronger uniformity of global patent laws	01	CO3	K5
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What is a patent? Discuss the various types of patents that can be granted under the Indian Patents Act, 1970.	07	CO2	K1
3	What is the difference between a design and a trademark? Discuss with the help of case laws.	07	CO1	K2
4	Discuss the significance of patent law in encouraging innovation and protecting intellectual property rights.	07	CO2	K2
5	Discuss the significance of the Indian Patent Act, 1970, in the context of India's economic development. How did it contribute to industrial growth and technological advancement?	07	CO2	K3
6	Critically analyse the protection of designs in India and its effectiveness in promoting fair competition and preventing imitation.	07	CO2	K4
7	What is the significance of the "scope of patent claims" in determining whether a patent has been infringed?	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	Explain the concept of industrial design. How does the protection of industrial design contribute to innovation and creativity in the marketplace?	15	CO1	K2
9	Discuss the significance of Geographical Indication under the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement.	15	CO2	K3

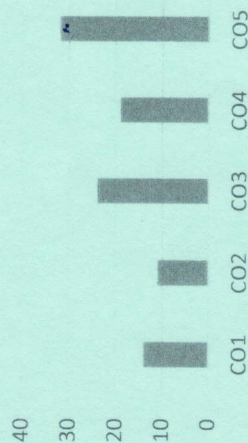
Course Outcomes	CO1	To get an understanding about the basic concept of Interpretation of statute.
	CO2	To understand the principles of interpretation.
	CO3	To evaluate the role of rules of interpretation in construction.
	CO4	To analyse the role of judiciary while interpreting Various statute.
	CO5	To evaluate the internal and external aids to interpretation.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN
University
Jharkhand



[20-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Interpretation of Statute		
Semester	VIII	Session	Even, 2024-2025
		Year	May, 2025
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 <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Explain the Meaning of Construction of statute	01	CO1	K1
ii	What do you mean by ambiguity of a statute	01	CO1	K2
iii	Explain Actus Non Facit Reaum.	01	CO2	K2
iv	What is a short title?	01	CO1	K5
v	Explain saving clause.	01	CO2	K2
vi	What do you mean by literal rule of interpretation.	01	CO3	K4
vii	Explain meaning of Noscitor-o- Socci,	01	CO3	K4
viii	Explain Preamble as aid to interpretation.	01	CO2	K4
ix	What do you understand by Absoluta Sentential Expositore Non Indigent?	01	CO2	K1
x	What are the presumptions of interpretation?	01	CO2	K2

xi	Explain Marginal note as an aid to interpretation.	01	CO2	K2
xii	Meaning of Taxing statute.	01	CO4	K4
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Interpretation of statute is the process of ascertaining the true meaning of the words used in a statute. In the light of above discuss the object of the Interpretation.	07	CO1	K3
3	Differentiate between Strict Interpretation and Liberal Interpretation. When these are applied.	07	CO2	K4
4	Critically evaluate the golden rule of interpretation.	07	CO3	K2
5	How the dictionaries are useful as an aid to interpretation.	07	CO2	K2
6	Distinguish between Mischief Rule vs. Literal Rule of interpretation.	07	CO3	K4
7	What are the principles followed for the application of Harmonious rule of Construction.	07	CO3	K5
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	In the construction of statutes their words must be interpreted in their ordinary grammatical sense unless there be something in the context or in the object of the statute in which they occur or in the circumstances in which they are used, to show that they were used in a special sense different from their ordinary grammatical sense. Explain and discuss the literal rule of interpretation	15	CO3	K5
9	What is the significance of aids to Interpretation? Discuss in brief the internal and external aid to interpretation.	15	CO2	K4
10	"No tax can be imposed on the subject without words in the Act clearly showing an intention to lay a burden upon him" What are the rules applicable to the interpretation of Taxing statute.	15	CO4	K2

11	What do you mean by mischief rule of interpretation? Discuss the considerations of Heydon's Rule in the light of decided cases.	15	CO3	K2
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