JGi **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[20-06-2025] **END SEM EXAMINATION** **School of Law**
Program	**BBA-LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Financial Management**	**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**II**	**Year**	**June, 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 Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.		
Knowledge Level (KL)	**K1 :** Remembering **K2 :** Understanding	**K3 :** Applying **K4 :** Analysing	**K5 :** Evaluating **K6 :** Creating

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

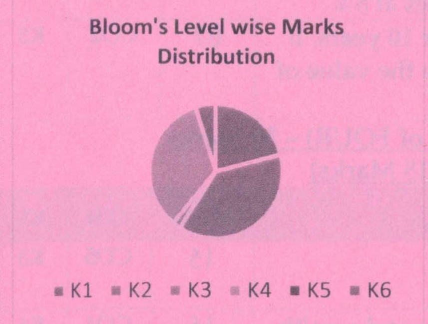
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	The process of calculating future value is called: A. Discounting B. Capitalizing C. Compounding D. Amortization	01	CO1	K1
ii	Present value of a future amount will be: A. Equal to the future value B. Higher than future value C. Lower than future value D. Zero	01	CO2	K3
iii	The concept of Time Value of Money is based on the idea that: A. Money has different purchasing power over time B. Money loses value only in inflation C. Money does not grow over time D. Only cash flow matters	01	CO2	K3
iv	The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is the rate at which: A. NPV becomes zero B. Payback Period is minimized C. Profit is maximized D. Cost equals revenue	01	CO3	K2
v	Which method provides the most accurate investment appraisal?	01	CO3	K4

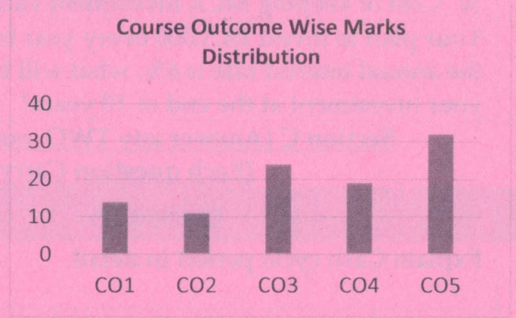
10	Given below the following data of two companies : **Particulars** **A Ltd.** **B. Ltd.** Sales 4,00,000 3,50,000 Variable Cost 40% of Sales 40% of Sales Fixed Cost 25,000 30,000 Interest 1,40,000 80,000 Calculate degree of operating leverage and degree of financial leverage	15	CO4	K4
11	A project requires an investment of Rs.1,00,000 and returns the following cash flows over five years: Year 1 – Rs.20,000 Year 2 – Rs 30,000 Year 3 – Rs 25,000 Year 4 – Rs 20,000 Year 5 – Rs 15,000 Calculate the IRR and comment on whether the project is acceptable if the required rate of return is 10%.	15	CO2	K4

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 first hand experience to students 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

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





	A. ARR B. IRR C. NPV D. Payback			
vi	High financial leverage indicates: A. Low debt usage B. High operational risk C. High debt usage D. Low return on investment	01	CO4	K6
vii	Which of the following is an example of a short-term source of finance? A. Equity shares B. Debentures C. Commercial paper D. Preference shares	01	CO1	K5
viii	Which factor does not affect the time value of money? A. Interest rate B. Time period C. Number of employees D. Inflation	01	CO2	K4
ix	Leverage affects the relationship between: A. Sales and expenses B. Fixed cost and variable cost C. Sales and EPS (Earnings per Share) D. Assets and liabilities	01	CO4	K3
x	Which is a primary objective of cash management? A. Maximize retained earnings B. Ensure maximum investment C. Maintain liquidity and control costs D. Increase inventory	01	CO5	K5
xi	The main objective of personal financial planning is to: A. Increase spending B. Reduce taxes only C. Achieve personal financial goals D. Avoid all risks	01	CO1	K1
xii	The formula to calculate future value using compound interest is: A. FV = PV × (1 + r) B. B. FV = PV × (1 + r)^n C. FV = PV ÷ (1 + r)^n D. FV = PV × r × n	01	CO2	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the scope and objectives of Financial Management. How does it contribute to business success?	07	CO1	K1
3	Differentiate between Present Value of Annuity and Present Value of Perpetuity. Illustrate each with examples.	07	CO2	K2
4	What are the major objectives of cash management? How can a firm ensure an optimal cash balance?	07	CO5	K3
5	ABC Ltd. is considering investing in a project that requires an initial investment of Rs. 1,00,000. The project is expected to generate the following cash inflows over 5 years: **Year Cash Inflow (Rs.)** 1 25,000 2 30,000 3 20,000 4 35,000 5 40,000 The cost of capital is 10%. **Required:** Calculate the **Net Present Value (NPV)** of the project and advise whether the project should be accepted. Use the following Present Value (PV) factors at 10%: PVF = 0.909 PVF= 0.826 PVF = 0.751 PVF= 0.683 PVF = 0.621	07	CO2	K5
6	XYZ Ltd. buys raw material on credit with a promise to pay within 30 days. On its side, company allow its customer to pay within 60 days. It takes on 36 days to pay its creditors and 71 days to collect its debtors. 85 days elapse between date of raw material purchased and the date of sale of finished goods. i. What is cash cycle periods in days ii. Estimate cash turnover iii. MCR if total operating cash outlay is Rs.120 lakhs iv. Cost of keeping MCR investment values at 8%	07	CO5	K5
7	Your plan to invest Rs.5,000 every year for 10 years. If the annual interest rate is 6%, what will be the value of your investment at the end of 10 years?	07	CO2	K5

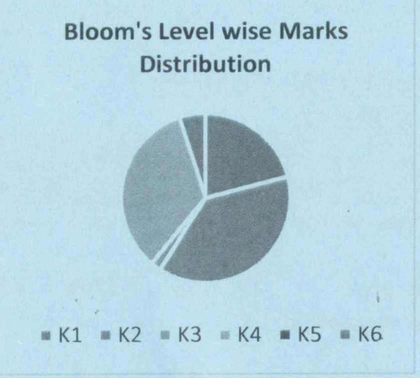
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

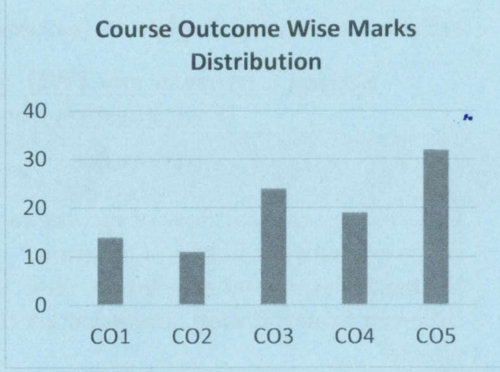
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain Cash cycle period in detail.	15	CO5	K3
9	Explain the concept of Profit maximisation and wealth maximisation.	15	CO1	K6

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	To acquaint the student with basic concepts of economy and its tools to study.
	CO2	Concept clarification about the economy in macroeconomic aspect.
	CO3	Understanding the problems and limitations of macroeconomics and concept of flow of Income in various subsections of economy.
	CO4	To evaluate the economy and have better understanding of causes of inflation, deflation and recession and measures to cope up such economic scenarios
	CO5	To analyze the reasons of any measures undertaken by central bank and government to smoothen the functioning of economic activities.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGi **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		**[23-06-2025]** **END SEM EXAMINATION** **School of Law**	
Program	**BBA-LLB (Hons.)**			
Subject Name	**Macro Economics**		**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**II**		**Year**	**June, 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 Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.			
Knowledge Level (KL)	**K1 :** Remembering	**K3 :** Applying	**K5 :** Evaluating	
	K2 : Understanding	**K4 :** Analysing	**K6 :** Creating	

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

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Macroeconomics is primarily concerned with: A) Individual consumer behavior B) Government fiscal policies C) Production decisions of firms D) Product pricing strategies	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which is a stock variable? A) National income B) Wealth C) Investment D) Consumption	01	CO2	K2
iii	Macroeconomic analysis is important for: A) Managing a firm's internal budget B) Policy formulation by governments C) Determining price of a single product D) Evaluating consumer brand preference	01	CO1	K1
iv	A trade cycle typically includes all the following phases except: A) Boom B) Recession C) Saturation D) Recovery	01	CO5	K5
v	Which of the following is a characteristic of trade cycles? A) Irregular periodicity B) Constant duration	01	CO5	K5

	C) Uniform impact on all sectors D) Always results in inflation			
vi	Which is not included in the calculation of national income? A) Rent from property B) Transfer payments C) Wages and salaries D) Profits of firms	01	CO3	K3
vii	The GDP deflator is used to: A) Measure employment B) Adjust for population growth C) Compare nominal and real GDP D) Estimate fiscal deficit	01	CO3	K4
viii	The circular flow of income in a four-sector economy includes: A) Households, firms, government, and foreign sector B) Firms, government, rural households, and NGOs C) State governments, central bank, consumers, and labor unions D) Only producers and consumers	01	CO4	K2
ix	Commercial banks create credit primarily through: A) Depositing cash in lockers B) Lending money C) Paying interest on savings D) Selling foreign currency	01	CO4	K2
x	Central bank uses CRR and SLR to: A) Encourage exports B) Control credit and liquidity C) Provide consumer subsidies D) Support small industries	01	CO2	K6
xi	Demonetization in India primarily aimed at: A) Increasing GDP B) Attracting foreign investment C) Curbing black money and corruption D) Promoting agriculture	01	CO3	K4
xii	Which measure of money supply is the most inclusive in India? A) M1 B) M2 C) M3 D) M0	01	CO2	K3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the significance of studying Macroeconomics in policy-making and economic planning.	07	CO1	K1
3	Define and distinguish between equilibrium and disequilibrium in macroeconomics.	07	CO2	K2
4	Describe the major causes and impacts of business cycles on the economy.	07	CO5	K3
5	Explain the various approaches used to measure national income and highlight their challenges.	07	CO3	K4
6	Explain Anti-deflationary measures.	07	CO4	K5
7	What is trade cycle? Explain its features.	07	CO5	K6

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

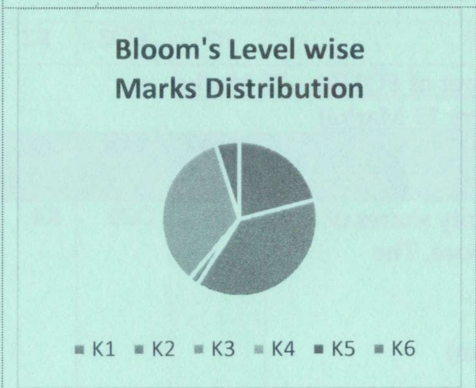
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Describe the circular flow of income in a four-sector economy with the help of a diagram.	15	CO3	K3
9	Define deflation and stagflation. How they are different from inflation, and what are their economic effects?	15	CO4	K2
10	Describe the structure and functions of the commercial banking system in India.	15	CO4	K3
11	Discuss the impact of demonetization on the Indian economy with reference to GDP, employment, and cashless transactions.	15	CO5	K5

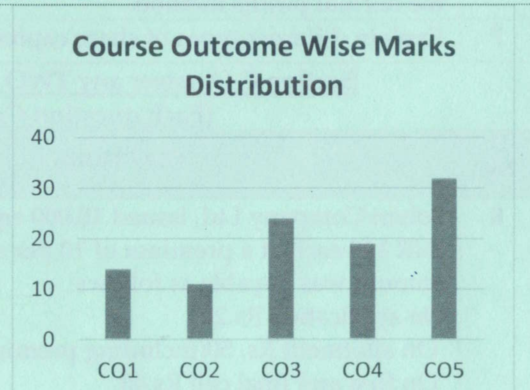
11	X Ltd invited applications for issuing 500, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5%. These debentures were redeemable after three years at par. Applications for 600 debentures were received. Pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures assuming that the whole amount was payable with application.	15	CO4	K5

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

Course Outcomes	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.
	CO2	Students will learn all the nuances of shares and learn how to solve practical problems of shares
	CO3	Students will learn about goodwill and learn how to solve practical problems of goodwill
	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

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A	[25-06-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of LAW	
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Business Accounting-II	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	II	Year	June 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 Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.

Knowledge Level (KL)			
	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 K1Marks

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What are the primary objectives of Business Accounting II? a) To analyze 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 b) Secured debenture	01	CO4	K2

	c) Unsecured debenture d) None of these			
vi	What does NPO stand for? a) Non-personal organization b) Non-profit organization c) Non-performing organization d) Non-political organization	01	CO5	K2
vii	What is a debenture? a) Ownership stake in a company b) Long-term loan instrument issued by a company c) Short-term borrowing from banks d) Equity investment in a start up	01	CO4	K5
viii	Which method of debenture redemption involves setting aside funds periodically to redeem debentures at maturity? a) Redemption by conversion b) Redemption out of capital c) Redemption by purchase in the open market d) Redemption by Sinking Fund	01	CO4	K4
ix	Which method of calculating goodwill takes into account only the average profits of the company? a) Normal profits method b) Average profits method c) Super profits method d) Capitalization method	01	CO3	K6
x	Calls in arrears refers to: a) Excess amount paid by shareholders b) Amount paid in advance by shareholders c) Amount not paid by shareholders when due d) Discount given on calls	01	CO3	K6
xi	Which of the following is NOT a type of share? a) Ordinary share b) Preference share c) Convertible share d) Redeemable share	01	CO2	K2
xii	What characterizes a Non-Profit Organization (NPO)? a) It aims to generate profits for shareholders b) It operates solely for the benefit of its members. c) It does not distribute profits to its members or stakeholders d) It focuses on maximizing revenue and market share.	01	CO5	K4

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. (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	CO2	K5
5	What is Goodwill? Explain different types of it.	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) – 30 Marks
(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
9	What are Shares? Explain different types of shares.	15	CO2	K3
10	What is Non Profit making organisation? Explain treatment of different types of accounts prepared in it.	15	CO5	K2

ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	[27-06-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Environmental Law	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	II	Year	June, 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)**
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Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

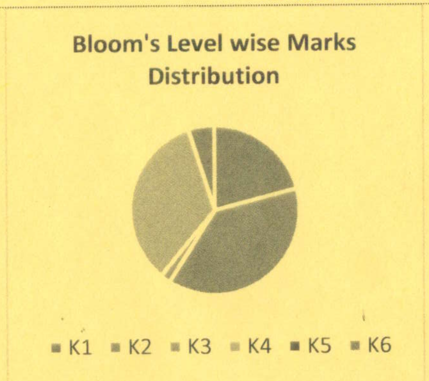
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

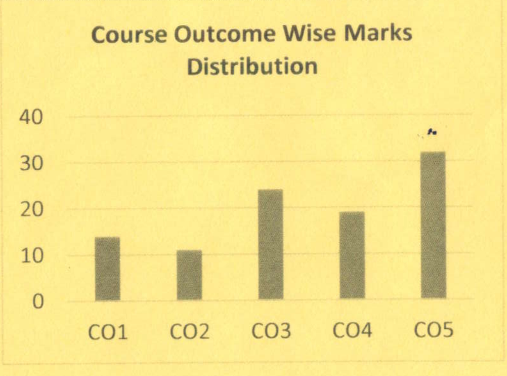
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the significance of the Stockholm Declaration, 1972?	01	CO1	K1
ii	Define the Precautionary Principle in environmental law.	01	CO1	K1
iii	Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duty to protect the environment?	01	CO2	K1
iv	What is meant by 'Public Trust Doctrine'?	01	CO5	KL2
v	Mention two key functions of the Central Pollution Control Board under the Water Act, 1974.	01	CO3	KL2
vi	Differentiate between 'In-situ' and 'Ex-situ' conservation.	01	CO3	KL2
vii	What is the role of Environmental Impact Assessment under the Environment Protection Act, 1986?	01	CO4	KL2
viii	Name any two international environmental agreements related to climate change.	01	CO1	KL1
ix	What is a 'Citizen Suit' under environmental law?	01	CO6	KL2
x	What is the objective of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010?	01	CO6	KL2
xi	What do you mean by 'Sustainable Development'?	01	CO1	KL1

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand the nature and scope of environment law
	CO2	Understand the essential element of the Environment Protection laws enforced in India.
	CO3	Apply the various provisions of the Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981 & the wildlife Act, 1972
	CO4	Analyse the role of central government under the Environment Protection Act, 1986
	CO5	Evaluate the effect of constitutional protection of environmental law.
	CO6	To create awareness about the mitigating environmental pollution and educate about remedies under environmental laws.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





xii	State the purpose of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.	01	CO3	KL2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the principle of 'Polluter Pays' with reference to Indian case laws.	07	CO1	KL3
3	Discuss the role of Article 21 in expanding the scope of environmental protection in India.	07	CO2	KL4
4	Describe the regulatory framework under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006.	07	CO3	KL3
5	Evaluate the functions and effectiveness of the Central Pollution Control Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.	07	CO3	KL5
6	Analyze the contributions of the Aarhus Convention in promoting environmental justice.	07	CO1	KL4
7	Examine the composition, powers, and effectiveness of the National Green Tribunal in addressing environmental disputes.	07	CO6	KL5

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

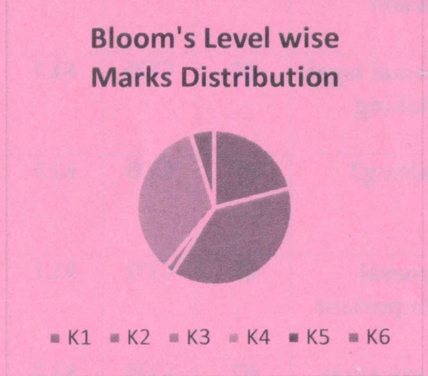
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	"International environmental law principles have significantly influenced national environmental legislation." Elaborate with reference to Rio Principles and Indian legal jurisprudence.	15	CO1	KL5
9	Critically analyze the judicial interpretation of Articles 14, 19(1)(g), and 21 in ensuring a balance between environmental protection and economic development. Refer to relevant case laws.	15	CO2	KL5
10	The use of hazardous substances and genetically modified organisms is regulated under Indian environmental laws. Discuss the legal framework and issues related to liability.	15	CO4	KL5
11	The residents of a small coastal town have filed a PIL against a shrimp farming company for polluting local water bodies. The company argues it has obtained all clearances. As an advocate for the petitioners, formulate your legal arguments by citing relevant statutes and case laws including *S. Jagannath v. Union of India* and *MC Mehta cases.*			

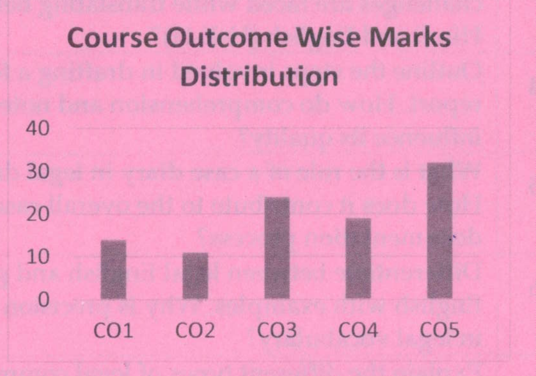
09	Discuss the various modes and challenges of legal communication. How do they impact legal practice?	15	CO5	KL4
10	Discuss the key aspects of skill development for law professionals, focusing on resume writing, group discussions, and interview techniques.	15	CO5	KL1
11	Elaborate on the skills and techniques involved in legal drafting and pleading. Illustrate with examples of a written statement and a case diary.	15	CO3	KL3

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

Course Outcomes	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.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGi **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[01-07-2025] **END SEM EXAMINATION** **School of Law**	
Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**			
Subject Name	**English-II (Legal Writing & Legal Language)**		**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**II**		**Year**	**June, 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 Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.			
Knowledge Level (KL)	**K1 :** Remembering	**K3 :** Applying	**K5 :** Evaluating	
	K2 : Understanding	**K4 :** Analysing	**K6 :** Creating	

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

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What does a bibliography include? A) Only the sources directly quoted in the text B) All the books in a library C) A list of all sources consulted or cited D) A summary of the research paper	01	CO1	KL2
ii	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	CO2	KL1
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	01	C03	KL3

	civil lawsuit.			
iv	Which of the following is an example of qualitative research? A) Survey B) Experiment C) Case study D) Correlational study	01	C03	KL1
v	Which of the following is NOT a type of communication? A) Verbal communication B) Nonverbal communication C) Paraverbal communication D) Intrapersonal communication	01	CO2	KL2
vi	Which of the following maxim means that the person in declared guilty in the eyes of the law? A) Accused B) Convict C) Bailed D) Victim	01	CO2	KL4
vii	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	KL3
viii	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. D) To expand upon the ideas presented in the original text.	01	CO3	KL1
ix	What is the primary purpose of a citation? A) To summarize the author's ideas B) To give credit to the original source C) To advertise a book D) To lengthen the bibliography	01	C02	KL4
x	Which of the following statements is TRUE about plagiarism and citation? A) If you paraphrase someone's ideas, you don't need to cite the source. B) Using someone else's words or ideas without credit is plagiarism. C) Citations are only required for direct quotes. D) Plagiarism is only a concern in published books, not academic assignments.	01	CO4	KL2
xi	Which of the following best defines plagiarism in legal research and writing? A) Using a legal maxim without translation B) Citing an online source in a bibliography C) Copying someone else's work or ideas without proper acknowledgment D) Referring to judgments from foreign courts	01	CO1	KL1
xii	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	CO3	KL2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What are the key components of an effective legal presentation? How can soft skills and group discussion enhance legal communication?	07	CO1	KL1
3	Describe the process of translating legal texts. What challenges are faced while translating between Hindi and English (H-E-H)?	07	CO3	KL1
4	Outline the steps involved in drafting a formal legal report. How do comprehension and note-taking influence its quality?	07	CO5	KL3
5	What is the role of a case diary in legal drafting? How does it contribute to the overall case documentation process?	07	CO5	KL5
6	Differentiate between legal English and general English with examples. Why is precision important in legal vocabulary?	07	CO2	KL1
7	Explain the different types of legal communication. How does directionality (one-way vs. two-way communication) affect legal proceedings?	07	CO3	KL2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the process and importance of analyzing legal texts. How do case analysis and legal research contribute to legal understanding?	15	CO4	KL4

ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Contract-I (General Principles of Contract- Sec 1-75 & Specific Relief Act)	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	II	Year	June, 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 Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.

Knowledge Level (KL)			
	K1 : Remembering	**K3 :** Applying	**K5 :** Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	**K4 :** Analysing	**K6 :** Creating

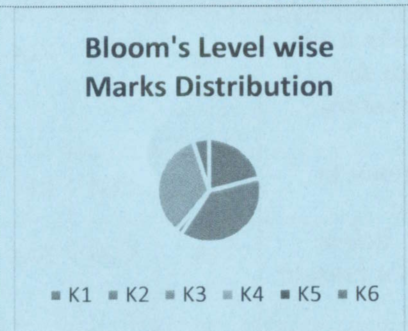
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

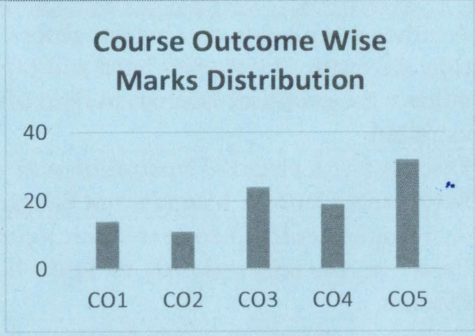
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is not essential for a valid contract? a) Lawful consideration b) Lawful object c) Oral promise d) Free consent	01	CO1	KL2
ii	An offer can be revoked: a) After it is accepted b) Any time before acceptance c) Only with the permission of the offeree d) Cannot be revoked	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Which section of the Indian Contract Act defines 'consideration'? a) Section 10 b) Section 2(h) c) Section 25 d) Section 2(d)	01	CO1	KL3
iv	The principle of promissory estoppel applies where: a) A promise is made with consideration b) A promise is made without intention to create legal relation c) A promise is made and acted upon, even without consideration	01	CO4	KL2

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Defining and understanding the concept of special contracts and their essentials
	CO2	Explaining the laws related to Special Contact in India.
	CO3	Analyzing the practical approach & applicability of contract laws in various arenas
	CO4	Assessing the problems and loopholes in contractual laws in theory & practice.
	CO5	Comparing the prevailing Indian laws and laws of the other nations.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





	d) The contract is not written			
v	In case of minor's contract, the agreement is: a) Voidable b) Valid c) Void ab initio d) Enforceable only with guardian's consent	01	CO3	KL3
vi	Which of the following is not an exception to the rule of privity of contract? a) Trust b) Family settlements c) Agency d) Gratuitous promise	01	CO5	KL3
vii	Free consent is absent in case of: a) Mistake b) Coercion c) Fraud d) All of the above	01	CO5	KL5
viii	Contingent contracts depend on: a) Mutual promises b) Future uncertain events c) Past performance d) Written consent	01	CO1	KL6
ix	A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes: a) Valid b) Void c) Illegal d) Executed	01	CO2	KL5
x	Appropriation of payments is governed by: a) Section 39 b) Section 59-61 c) Section 70 d) Section 73	01	CO5	KL4
xi	Time is considered essential to a contract when: a) Mentioned expressly b) Contract is for perishable goods c) In commercial contracts d) All of the above	01	CO4	KL4
xii	The doctrine of frustration applies when: a) One party is unwilling b) Purpose of contract is defeated due to unforeseeable events c) Contract is illegal d) None of the above	01	CO2	KL4

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the doctrine of promissory estoppel and its applicability in Indian law.	07	CO1	KL2
3	What are the essential elements of a valid consideration?	07	CO2	KL3
4	What do you mean by 'free consent'? Explain the impact of coercion on consent.	07	CO4	KL4
5	Explain the position of a minor under the Indian Contract Act with case laws.	07	CO5	KL2
6	Define contingent contracts. Give examples and explain their enforceability.	07	CO4	KL6
7	What are the remedies available under the Specific Relief Act for breach of contract?	07	CO5	KL5

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	A father promises to pay his daughter ₹10 lakhs if she tops the exam. She studies hard and tops. Can she enforce the promise? Discuss in light of promissory estoppel.	15	CO4	KL4
9	Discuss the doctrine of frustration with reference to Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur case.	15	CO3	KL4
10	A, a singer, contracts to perform at a concert. Before the event, she falls seriously ill. Is she liable for breach? Discuss.	15	CO5	KL4
11	Write a short note on 'quasi contracts' and the principle of unjust enrichment.	15	CO2	KL2