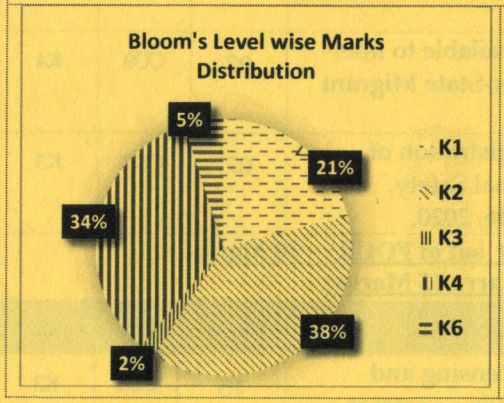
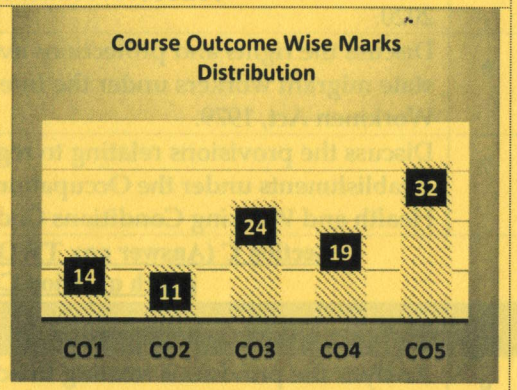
CO- Course Outcomes, **KL**- Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Critically analyze and evaluate the different methods of Minimum Wages, Payment of wages and Bonuses
	CO2	To impart to students detailed knowledge on the law relating to safety, health, welfare and working conditions under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020.
	CO3	To understand the legal provisions for Contract labor, Inter-state Migrant workers, Construction workers, and workers in Mines, Factories, and Plantations, and analyse how these laws address specific worker needs
	CO4	Evaluate the various social security benefits available to employees, including Compensation, Provident funds, Maternity benefits, and Insurance. Students will analyze the legal framework and its impact on the workforce.
	CO5	To analyze the penalties for failure to pay contributions and the legal procedures for under the Social Security Code, focusing on enforcement and Penalities

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand
NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[30-04-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA-LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Labour and Industrial Laws- II**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	Who is responsible for ensuring health, safety, and welfare measures in a factory? A) Government B) Occupier C) Trade Union D) Workers themselves	01	CO2	K2
ii	Living wage generally refers to: A) Wage fixed by employer B) Wage sufficient for basic needs of workers C) Wage below poverty level D) Wage fixed randomly	01	CO1	K2
iii	Minimum wages in India are fixed by: A) Employees B) Parliament only C) Appropriate Government D) Trade unions	01	CO1	K3
iv	EPF is applicable to establishments having: A) 5 employees B) 10 employees C) 20 or more employees	01	CO4	K1

	D) 100 employees			
v	Employees' Compensation Act primarily provides compensation for: A) Retirement benefits B) Workplace injuries and occupational diseases C) Bonus payments D) Promotion benefits	01	CO2	K2
vi	Registration of establishments under the OSH Code is required for: A. Only government offices B. All establishments covered under the Code C. Only factories D. Only mines	01	CO2	K3
vii	Maximum working hours per week under labour laws are generally: A. 60 hours B. 40 hours C. 48 hours D. 70 hours laws are generally:	01	CO2	K2
viii	Bonusmust be paid within: A) 6 months from closing accounting year B) 8 months from closing accounting year C) 12 months from joining D) No fixed time	01	CO1	K1
ix	The OSH Code provisions for women aim to ensure: A. Restricted employment B. Equal opportunity and safety C. Lower wages D. No night work ever	01	CO2	K2
x	Under the Provident Fund scheme, contributions are made by: A. Only employer B. Only employee C. Both employer and employee D.Government only	01	CO4	K3
xi	In case the contractor fails to pay wages, who becomes liable to pay? A) Central Government B) Trade Union C) Principal Employer D) Labour Court	01	CO3	K5
xii	Maternity leave is generally provided for: A) 1 month	01	CO5	K1
	B) 3 months C) 26 weeks D) 1 year			

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the constitutional perspectives on minimum wages and their validity in India.	07	CO1	K1
3	Explain the provisions relating to employment of women under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.	07	CO2	K2
4	Explain the provisions relating to approval and licensing of factories and the constitution of the Site Appraisal Committee under the OSH Code, 2020.	07	CO3	K3
5	Explain the provisions relating to social security for gig workers, and platform workers under OSH code 2020.	07	CO4	K4
6	Discuss the rights and protections available to inter-state migrant workers under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.	07	CO3	K4
7	Discuss the provisions relating to registration of establishments under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.	07	CO2	K3

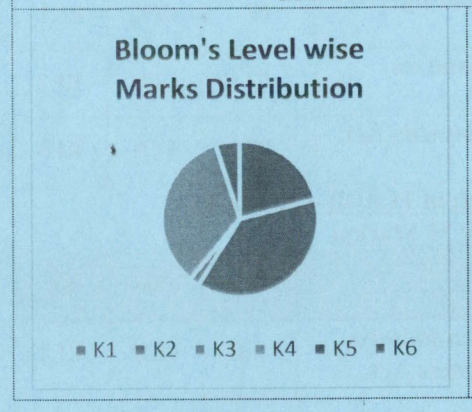
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

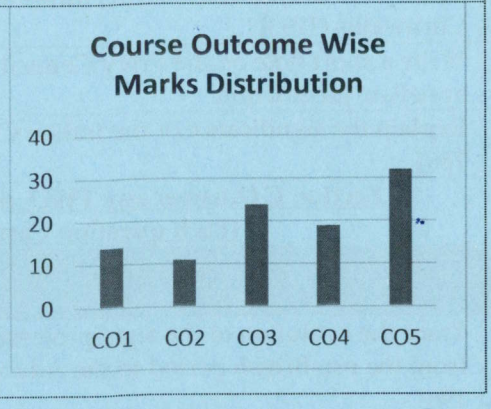
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Analyze the provisions relating to licensing and registration of establishments employing contract labour under the OSH Code, 2020.	15	CO1	K3
9	Discuss eligibility and disqualification for payment of bonus under the Code on Wages,	15	CO1	K2
10	Explain in detail the provisions relating to maternity benefits under the Code on Social Security, 2020, including leave, wages, and employer obligations.	15	CO3	K4
11	Explain in detail the provisions relating to Employees' Provident Fund under the Code on Social Security, 2020, including its objectives, applicability, and benefits.	15	CO4	K4

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Know the establishment of British Judicial system in India.
	CO2	Know the development of High Court and Privy Council in India.
	CO3	Explore various Legislative system developed in pre independence period in India.
	CO4	Evaluate the Pre independence legislation, in terms of its contribution to India's autonomy
	CO5	Examine the evolution of the legal profession from Pre-British India to the implementation of the Advocates Act, 1961

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[04-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Legal & Constitutional History**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	The Supreme Court at Calcutta was established in: (A) 1773 (B) 1774 (C) 1781 (D) 1793	01	CO3	KL2
ii	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 dealt with: (A) Judicial appointments (B) Regulation of legal profession (C) Criminal law (D) Revenue law	01	CO1	KL5
iii	The Advocates Act, 1961 established: (A) Mayor's Courts (B) Bar Councils (C) Privy Council (D) Federal Court	01	CO1	KL1
iv	The Plan of 1772 by Warren Hastings introduced: (A) Jury trials (B) Adalat system (C) High Courts (D) Federal judiciary	01	CO1	KL4
v	The Mayor's Court in India was established under: (A) Regulating Act, 1773	01	CO3	KL6

	(B) Charter of 1726 (C) Charter of 1774 (D) Act of Settlement, 1781			
vi	The Government of India Act, 1909 is also known as: (A) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (B) Morley-Minto Reforms (C) Pitts India Act (D) Charter Act	01	CO5	KL2
vii	The Privy Council functioned as: (A) Trial Court (B) Appellate Court (C) Administrative Court (D) Revenue Court	01	CO1	KL1
viii	The Charter Act of 1833 is significant because: (A) It ended Company rule (B) It centralized legislative powers (C) It introduced dyarchy (D) It created High Courts	01	CO2	KL2
ix	The Regulating Act, 1773 primarily aimed to: (A) Introduce federalism (B)Control East India Company's administration (C) Establish High Courts (D) Abolish Privy Council	01	CO4	KL2
x	The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 resulted in: (A) Establishment of Privy Council (B) Abolition of Supreme Courts and Sadar Adalats (C) Creation of Federal Court (D) End of Company rule	01	CO1	KL6
xi	The Act of Settlement, 1781 was passed to: (A) Abolish Mayor's Courts (B) Remove defects of the Regulating Act (C) Establish Privy Council (D) Create dual judiciary	01	CO2	KL2
xii	The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced: (A) Federal system (B) Dyarchy in provinces (C) Independence (D) Judicial review	01	CO4	KL3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the key features of the Regulating Act, 1773.	07	CO4	KL3
3	Explain the concept of the Dual Judicial System in British India.	07	CO1	KL6
4	Explain the structure and functioning of the Mayor's Court (1726)	07	CO3	KL2
5	What were the judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis (1793)?	07	CO2	KL1
6	Write a short note on the Privy Council and its appellate jurisdiction.	07	CO5	KL2
7	Explain the significance of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.	07	CO1	KL5

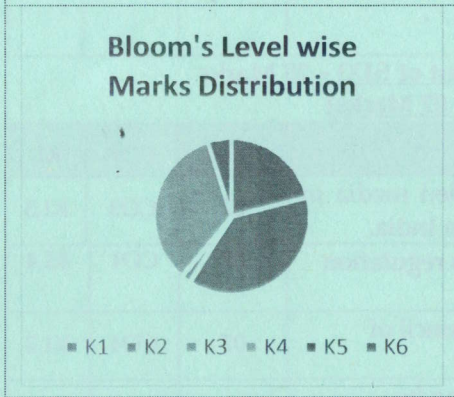
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

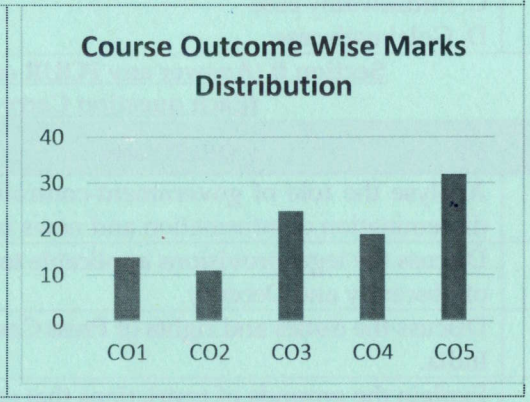
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Trace the evolution of the legal profession in India from the pre-British period to the Advocates Act, 1961.	15	CO2	KL4
9	Critically examine the Warren Hastings Adalat System (1772, 1774, 1780) and its impact on the Indian judicial system.	15	CO4	KL2
10	Analyze the development of legislative institutions in India from the Charter Act of 1833 to the Government of India Act, 1935.	15	CO1	KL1
11	Discuss the evolution of High Courts in India with reference to the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 and subsequent reforms.	15	CO5	KL2

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Recognize the need of media law and learn of the various theories and principles attached..
	CO2	Recall the importance, role and influence of media in the society and the state.
	CO3	Analyze the functioning of regulatory bodies dealing with Media Laws..
	CO4	Apply the Constitutional objective of free speech and expression with respect to Media law.
	CO5	Critically evaluate media law decisions and their impacts on society, journalism, and media organizations.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[06-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Media Law**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-2026**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	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	Which of the following is not a form of new media? A. OTT platforms B. Social media	01	CO1	KL3

	C. Radio broadcasting D. Web series			
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 C. To prioritize personal bias over objectivity D. To prioritize speed of publication over fact-checking	01	CO1	KL1
vi	Which of the following is a reasonable restriction under Article 19(2)? A. Equality B. Sovereignty and integrity C. Liberty D. Franchise	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	CO3	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	Which body regulates telecom services in India? A. TRAI B. SEBI C. RBI D. UGC	01	CO5	KL2
xi	Which is not the following objective of the Prasar Bharati 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	Privacy as a fundamental right was recognized in: A. Kesavananda Bharati case B. Maneka Gandhi case C. Puttaswamy case D. Golaknath case	01	CO2	KL5

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 and Decency.	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 justiciability.	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

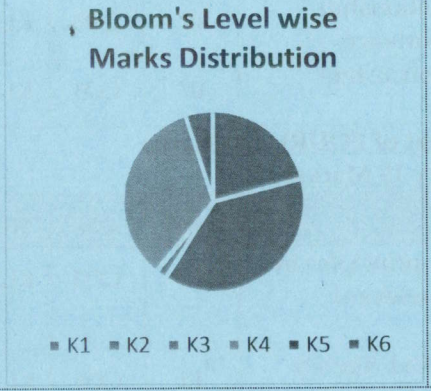
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

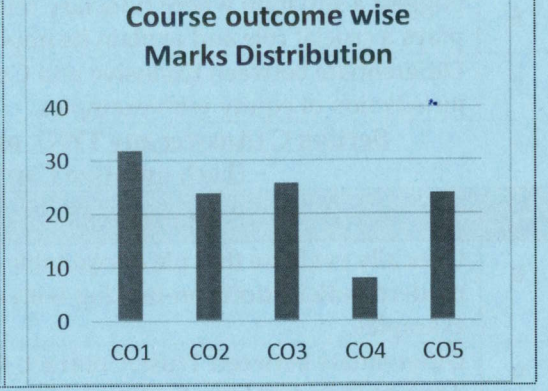
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the scope of freedom of speech and expression in India, under Article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution. Refer to the relevant case law.	15	CO2	KL5
9	Critically analyse the case of Sakal Newspapers v/s Union of India.	15	CO4	KL3
10	How will you justify the banning of films? On what grounds can the banning be done?	15	CO1	KL2
11	Trace back the historical development of Mass Media Law in India.	15	CO4	KL1

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Determine an in-depth understanding of the concept, historical development, and scope of equity, including its application in the Indian legal system.
	CO2	Explore and apply the maxims and principles of equity in judicial reasoning and case analysis.
	CO3	Evaluate the nature, origin, and classification of trusts and understand the principles governing fiduciary relationships.
	CO4	Improve ethical reasoning and reflective thinking skills in resolving disputes related to equity and trust law, ensuring fair and just outcomes
	CO5	Interpret key provisions of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 and the doctrine of Cyprus, applying them to relevant legal scenarios.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand
NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[08-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Equity And Trust**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	Equity is best defined as: a) Statutory law b) Judge-made law based on fairness c) Criminal law d) Administrative law	01	CO1	KL1
ii	If property is held for religious purposes, it is classified as: a) Private trust b) Constructive trust c) Public trust d) Agency	01	CO3	KL5
iii	"He who comes to equity must come with clean hands" means: a) Physical cleanliness is required b) Legal rights are denied c) Plaintiff must be free from wrongdoing d) Only judges decide fairness	01	CO2	KL2
iv	Which jurisdiction applies when common law is insufficient and equity provides relief? a) Exclusive jurisdiction b) Concurrent jurisdiction	01	CO1	KL3

	c) Auxiliary jurisdiction d) Appellate jurisdiction			
v	A trust is defined under which section of the Indian Trust Act, 1882? a) Section 2 b) Section 3 c) Section 10 d) Section 50	01	CO3	KL1
vi	Which maxim ensures fairness in obligations? a) Equity follows law b) Equality is equity c) Clean hands d) Delay defeats equity	01	CO2	KL4
vii	Concurrent jurisdiction implies: a) Only equity courts act b) Only common law courts act c) Both equity and common law provide remedies d) No remedy is available	01	CO1	KL4
viii	A judge resolving a dispute using fairness and justice is applying: a) Criminal law b) Equity principles c) Tax law d) Constitutional law	01	CO4	KL6
ix	A constructive trust arises: a) By agreement b) By operation of law c) By will d) By statute only	01	CO3	KL2
x	Doctrine of Cy-pres applies to: a) Criminal law b) Contract law c) Charitable trusts d) Property disputes	01	CO5	KL1
xi	If property is held for religious purposes, it is classified as: a) Private trust b) Constructive trust c) Public trust d) Agency	01	CO3	KL3
xii	If the original purpose of a charitable trust fails, the court will: a) Cancel the trust b) Apply cy-pres doctrine	01	CO5	KL3
	c) Transfer ownership d) Ignore the trust			

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the nature and scope of equity in the Indian legal system.	07	CO1	KL2
3	Explain the maxim "Equity follows the law."	07	CO2	KL2
4	Distinguish between Trust and Contract.	07	CO3	KL4
5	What is a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882? Describe with its kinds also.	07	CO4	KL1
6	Suggest a situation where fiduciary relationship plays a crucial role and explain its importance.	07	CO5	KL6
7	Differentiate between Exclusive and Concurrent jurisdiction of equity with examples.	07	CO1	KL3

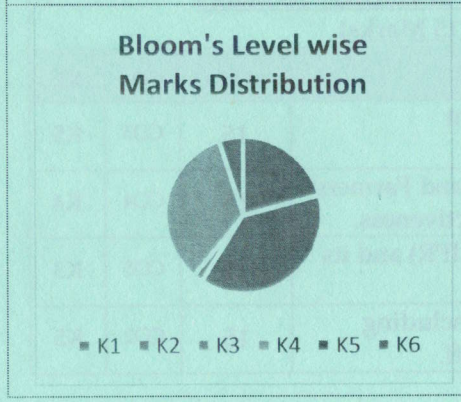
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

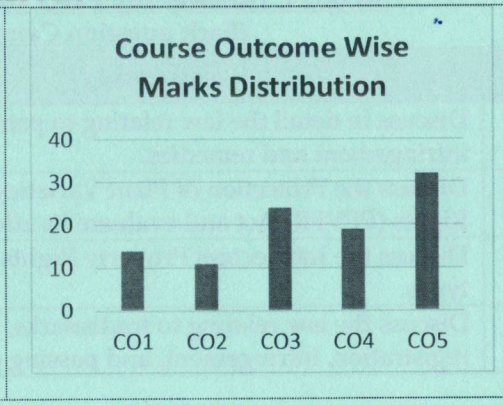
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Critically evaluate the role of equitable principles in modern judicial decision-making with relevant examples.	15	CO2	KL5
9	Differentiate between Trust, Contract, and Agency. Analyse their legal implications.	15	CO3	KL2
10	Discuss the provisions relating to creation of trusts, duties, and liabilities of trustees under the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	15	CO5	KL3
11	Trace the historical development of equity and critically analyse its evolution as a separate branch of law.	15	CO1	KL4

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand the key concepts of patent law, including novelty, utility, and inventiveness, and trace the historical development of patent practices.
	CO2	Analyze the provisions of the Patent Act, 1970, and its amendments, focusing on patentability criteria, pharmaceutical products, software patents, and the patenting of microorganisms.
	CO3	Evaluate patent infringement, identifying various types of infringement and determining the official machinery and defences available in such cases..
	CO4	Apply knowledge of design, geographical indications, and the PPVFR Act, including the process of registration, protection, and enforcement of rights in these areas..
	CO5	Assess the future aspects of intellectual property rights, particularly in cyberspace, and evaluate the legal implications on copyrights and patents in emerging technologies.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGI **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand — NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY			**[11-05-2026] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law**
Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Intellectual Property Rights - II**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	A patent is granted for: A. Discovery B. Invention C. Idea D. Theory	01	CO2	K1
ii	Novelty means: A. Useful B. New invention C. Obvious idea D. Old concept	01	CO1	K2
iii	Software patents in India are: A. Fully allowed B. Completely banned C. Allowed with technical application D. Only for foreign companies	01	CO4	K1
iv	Micro-organisms are: A. Not patentable B. Always patentable C. Patentable in certain conditions D. Illegal	01	CO1	K3

v	Patent infringement means: A. Legal use B. Unauthorized use of patent C. Registration D. Sale	01	CO4	K1
vi	Who can sue for infringement? A. Public B. Patent holder C. Police D. Government only	01	CO1	K2
vii	Controller of Patents is responsible for: A. Judiciary B. Administration of patents C. Tax collection D. Criminal law	01	CO2	K3
viii	Trademark protects: A. Invention B. Brand name C. Idea D. Discovery	01	CO3	K1
ix	GI stands for: A. General Indicator B. Geographical Indication C. Global Index D. Goods Indicator	01	CO2	K3
x	PPVFR Act deals with: A. Patents B. Plant varieties C. Copyright D. Trademark	01	CO5	K2
xi	IPR stands for: A. Indian Patent Rules B. Intellectual Property Rights C. International Patent Regulation D. Industrial Property Rules	01	CO4	K1
xii	TRIPS agreement relates to: A. Trade B. Intellectual property C. Agriculture D. Banking	01	CO5	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the concepts of novelty, utility, and inventive step	07	CO2	K3
3	What are patentable and non-patentable inventions?	07	CO4	K5
4	Discuss the powers and functions of the Controller of Patents.	07	CO1	K3
5	What is patent infringement? How is it determined?	07	CO3	K2
6	Explain the concept of Geographical Indications (GI) and their significance.	07	CO2	K4
7	Explain the concept of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).	07	CO5	K5

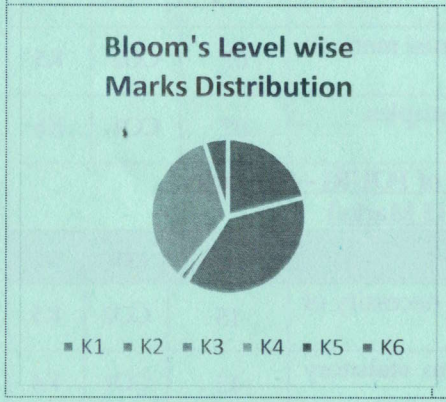
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

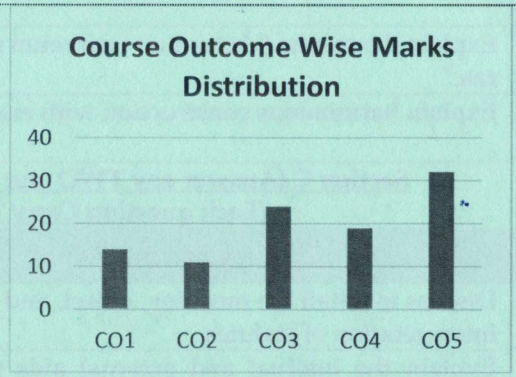
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss in detail the law relating to patent infringement and remedies.	15	CO3	K5
9	Discuss the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPVFR) Act and evaluate its effectiveness.	15	CO4	K4
10	Discuss the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and its types.	15	CO5	K3
11	Discuss the law relating to trademarks, including registration, infringement, and passing off.	15	CO2	K5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Define the concepts of interpretation, its purpose, and the distinction between interpretation and construction.
	CO2	Apply various rules of interpretation, including the Literal, Golden, and Mischief Rules, to legal texts
	CO3	Analyze and interpret legal maxims and their implications in statutory interpretation.
	CO4	Evaluate different kinds of construction and the aids used in the process of legal interpretation.
	CO5	Interpret specific statutes, including the Constitution, remedial, penal, and taxing statutes, using appropriate methods.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand

NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[15-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Interpretation Of Statutes**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**VIII**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
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	Interpretation means: (a) Making law (b) Explaining the meaning of law (c) Repealing law (d) Drafting law	01	CO1	K1
ii	Construction refers to: (a) Literal meaning (b) Drawing conclusions beyond words (c) Repeal (d) Amendment	01	CO2	K2
iii	Ambiguity means: (a) Clear meaning (b) Double meaning (c) No meaning (d) Exact meaning	01	CO4	K1
iv	The necessity of interpretation arises when: (a) Law is clear (b) Law is ambiguous (c) Law is repealed (d) Law is codified	01	CO1	K2

v	Literal Rule means: (a) Ignoring words (b) Giving ordinary meaning (c) Adding words (d) Removing words	01	CO3	K3
vi	Golden Rule is applied to: (a) Change law (b) Avoid absurdity (c) Ignore law (d) Create law	01	CO4	K2
vii	Mischief Rule was laid down in: (a) Donoghue case (b) Heydon's Case (c) Brown case (d) Ashbury case	01	CO5	K1
viii	Purposive interpretation focuses on: (a) Words only (b) Purpose of law (c) Grammar (d) Syntax	01	CO4	K2
ix	Taxing statutes are: (a) Liberally interpreted (b) Strictly interpreted (c) Broadly interpreted (d) Ignored	01	CO3	K3
x	Remedial statutes are: (a) Strictly interpreted (b) Liberally interpreted (c) Ignored (d) Repealed	01	CO2	
xi	External aids include: (a) Title (b) Preamble (c) Parliamentary debates (d) Marginal notes	01	CO5	
xii	Harmonious construction aims to: (a) Create conflict (b) Remove conflict (c) Ignore law (d) Amend law	01	CO1	

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Define interpretation and explain its necessity.	07	CO2	K3
3	Distinguish between interpretation and construction.	07	CO5	K5
4	Explain the Literal Rule of interpretation.	07	CO3	K6
5	Discuss the Golden Rule and its application.	07	CO4	K4
6	Explain the maxim "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea."	07	CO2	K5
7	Explain harmonious construction with examples.	07	CO1	K6

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss in detail the meaning, object, and necessity of interpretation of statutes.	15	CO2	K5
9	Explain the internal and external aids to statutory interpretation in detail.	15	CO1	K6
10	Explain the role and importance of the General Clauses Act, 1897 in interpreting statutes.	15	CO3	K4
11	Discuss the Purposive approach and modern trends in statutory interpretation.	15	CO2	K5