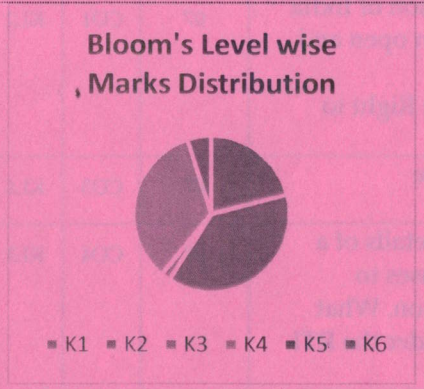
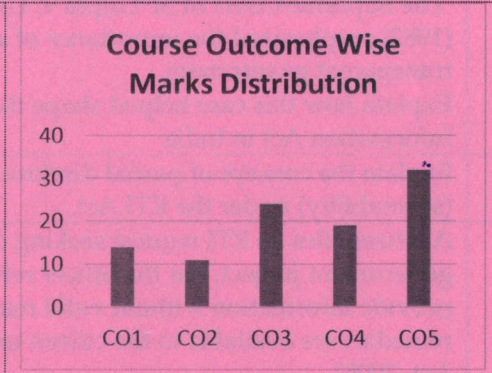
CO- Course Outcomes, **KL**- Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Remember the important provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005
	CO2	Comprehend the concept of need of freedom of Information
	CO3	Analyze what kind of information can be collected and what not
	CO4	File for RTI filling and understand the procedure of gaining information
	CO5	Assess the limitations on of RTI Act and analyze various case laws to understand the same

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand — NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY			[05-05-2026] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law
Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Right to Information**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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	Which section of the RTI Act, 2005 deals with Third Party information? a) Section 4 b) Section 8 c) Section 11 d) Section 19	01	CO1	KL1
ii	The RTI Act came into full force on: a) 26 January 2006 b) 15 August 2005 c) 12 October 2005 d) 2 October 2005	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Which state first enacted RTI law before the central Act? a) Bihar b) Tamil Nadu c) Maharashtra d) Gujarat	01	CO2	KL1
iv	RTI ensures: a) Absolute secrecy b) Limited access c) Maximum disclosure d) Political control	01	CO2	KL3

v	Which body hears RTI complaints at the central level? a) Supreme Court b) Parliament c) Central Information Commission d) High Court	01	CO4	KL3
vi	RTI is linked to which Article of the Constitution? a) Article 14 b) Article 19(1)(a) c)Article 21 d) Article 32	01	CO2	KL2
vii	Partial disclosure of information is governed by: a) Section 8 b) Section 9 c) Section 10 d)Section 11	01	CO1	KL2
viii	Severability means: a) Reject full application b) Provide only part of information after removing exempt portion c) Transfer application d) Delay information	01	CO2	KL2
ix	Third Party" refers to: a) Only government b) Applicant c) Any person other than applicant and public authority d) Only private companies	01	CO1	KL4
x	Which of the following is NOT an exempt category? a) Trade secrets b) Cabinet papers c) Publicly available data d) Personal information	01	CO3	KL2
xi	Information Commission has powers of: a) Executive authority b) Civil court c) Criminal court d) Legislature	01	CO4	KL3
xii	A complaint can be made when: a) Information is delayed b) No PIO is appointed c) Application is refused d) All of the above	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	What are the exemptions from disclosure of information under the RTI Act	07	CO3	KL3
3	Define a Third Party under the Right to Information Act, 2005.	07	CO1	KL1
4	A citizen requests personal information about a government employee. The PIO refuses the request. Examine whether the refusal is valid under Section 8(1) (j) of the RTI Act.	07	CO5	KL4
5	The Supreme Court in SP Gupta v. Union of India (1982) emphasized the importance of an open and transparent government. Explain how this case helped shape the Right to Information Act in India	07	CO1	KL2
6	Explain the concept of partial disclosure (severability) under the RTI Act.	07	CO3	KL1
7	A citizen files an RTI request seeking details of a government project, but the officer refuses to provide information without valid reason. What remedies are available to the citizen under the RTI Act, 2005?	07	CO4	KL3

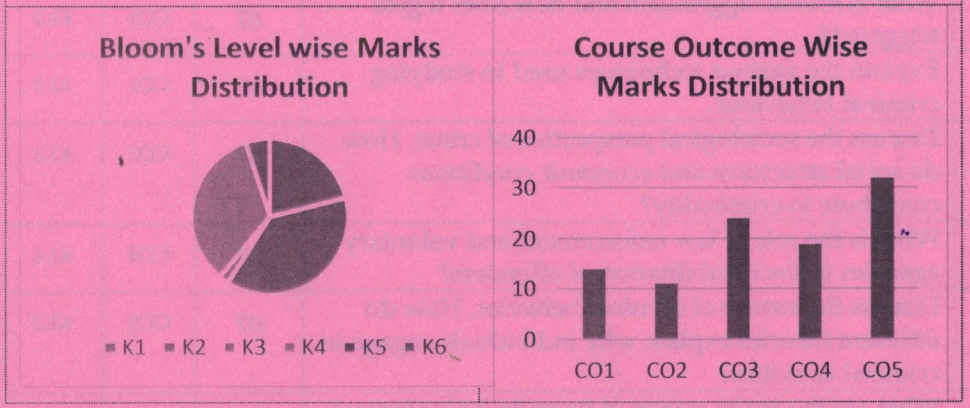
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define "Right to Information" under the Act. Discuss its importance in strengthening democracy, transparency, and accountability in governance.	15	CO1	KL4
9	Who are Public Information Officers (PIOs) and Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs)? Explain their appointment, duties, responsibilities, and liabilities under the Act.	15	CO2	KL3
10	Discuss the powers and functions of the State Information Commission. How do these powers help in enforcing the RTI Act?	15	CO4	KL4
11	Explain the procedure for filing a first appeal under the Right to Information Act, 2005.	15	CO5	KL3

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Know the nature and history of criminal behavior.
	CO2	Analyze the different perspectives required for analysis of crime.
	CO3	Comprehend the behavior of different special offender groups.
	CO4	Identify and synthesize special offences committed against women and society.
	CO5	Explain forensic psychology and identify its role in crime investigation.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

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

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Criminal Psychology**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-2026**
Semester	**X**	**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 historical study of criminal behavior helps in: a) Predicting future crimes b) Understanding changes in legal systems c) Identifying patterns in criminal conduct d) All of the above	01	CO3	KL2
ii	The psychological perspective of crime focuses on: a) Economic factors b) Mental disorders, personality traits, and emotional influences c) Peer pressure d) Geographic location	01	CO4	KL1
iii	What is the primary role of voluntary agencies in social defense? a) Enforcing strict punishments b) Providing rehabilitation and support to offenders c) Increasing the police force d) Removing criminal records	01	CO1	KL3
iv	The biological perspective of crime suggests that: a) Crime is a result of social learning b) Genetic and neurological factors contribute to criminal behavior c) Criminality is solely determined by psychological	01	CO3	KL5

	trauma d) Laws influence crime rates more than biology			
v	Which of the following best describes the nature of criminal behavior? a) It is purely biological b) It is influenced by a combination of biological, social, and psychological factors c) It is determined only by environmental factors d) It is completely random and unpredictable	01	CO2	KL3
vi	Which of the following is commonly considered a mental illness? a) Depression b) Fever c) Fracture d) Diabetes	01	CO1	KL5
vii	Suicide is often linked to: a) Economic distress b) Mental health issues c) Social isolation d) All of the above	01	CO4	KL1
viii	Which of the following is a major cause of substance abuse among offenders? a) Peer pressure b) Family background c) Psychological stress d) All of the above	01	CO5	KL2
ix	Which of the following best describes the primary role of forensic psychology? a) Studying mental disorders in hospitals b) Applying psychological principles to legal issues c) Conducting medical autopsies d) Investigating crime scenes physically	01	CO2	KL5
x	Crime against women includes: a) Domestic violence b) Human trafficking c) Sexual harassment d) All of the above	01	CO1	KL3
xi	Juvenile delinquency refers to crimes committed by individuals under the age of: a) 12 b) 16 c) 18 d) 21	01	CO5	KL2
xii	Which method is commonly used in studying criminal behavior? a) Case studies b) Experimental research c) Psychological assessments d) All of the above	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	What is human aggression and how does it gets triggered?	07	CO1	KL5
3	Explain the various techniques used in studying criminal behaviour.	07	CO1	KL2
4	Discuss the sociological perspective of crime. How do social structures and economic conditions contribute to criminality?	07	CO2	KL3
5	What is the role of law enforcement and voluntary agencies in the rehabilitation of offenders?	07	CO4	KL4
6	Discuss the nature of criminal behavior. How do different theories explain why individuals engage in criminal activities?	07	CO5	KL2
7	What are the major causes of juvenile delinquency? Discuss with the help of case laws.	07	CO3	KL1

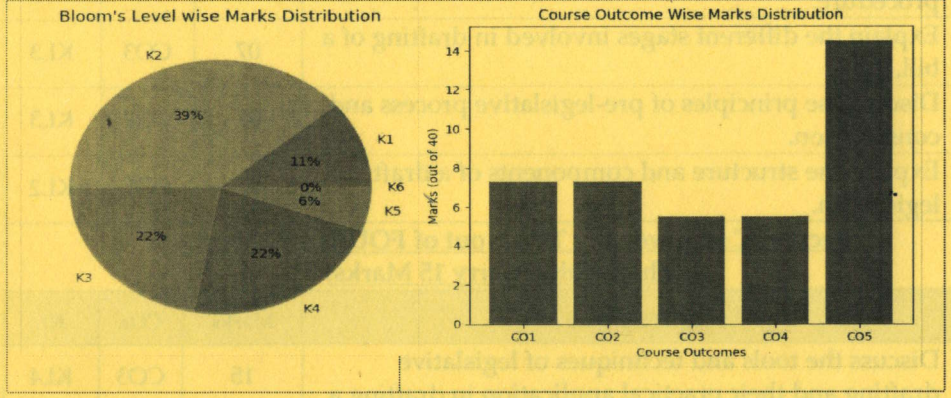
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the concept of a psychopathic personality. Examine the possible causes of psychopathy, including biological, psychological, and environmental factors, and analyze its impact on individuals and society.	15	CO2	KL3
9	Explain the terms suicide and homicide. Discuss the psychological and economic factors leading to these offenses.	15	CO4	KL5
10	What is the biological perspective of crime. How do genetic, neurological, and physiological factors contribute to crimes?	15	CO1	KL2
11	What are the different types of crimes against women? Discuss how can it be prevented.	15	CO4	KL5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Know the concept of drafting bills and laws.
	CO2	Comprehend the structure and principles of legislative drafting.
	CO3	Relate the tools and techniques of legislative drafting while drafting a bill.
	CO4	Recognize and analyze the procedural aspects of Money bill drafting.
	CO5	Interpret and assess the principles and statutes of Indian Constitution

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



JGI **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY			**[07-05-2026] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law**
Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Legislative Drafting**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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	Which of the following best defines legislative drafting? A. Interpretation of statutes B. Process of creating legal rules in written form C. Enforcement of laws D. Judicial review	01	CO1	KL1
ii	Which type of legislation is made by the executive under authority of legislature? A. Primary legislation B. Subordinate legislation C. Constitutional law D. Judicial legislation	01	CO1	KL2
iii	The structure of a legislative draft generally includes: A. Only preamble B. Preamble, definitions, provisions, and schedules C. Only clauses D. Only interpretation	01	CO2	KL2
iv	Pre-legislative consultation policy primarily ensures: A. Judicial review B. Public participation in law-making	01	CO2	KL3

	C. Faster enactment D. Executive dominance			
v	A Money Bill is defined under which Article of the Constitution of India? A. Article 110 B. Article 112 C. Article 123 D. Article 368	01	CO4	KL1
vi	Which authority certifies a Money Bill in India? A. President B. Prime Minister C. Speaker of Lok Sabha D. Chief Justice of India	01	CO4	KL2
vii	Which case is associated with constitutional amendment and legislative power? A. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab B. Ratton v. Queen C. Anvar P.V. case D. Salomon case	01	CO5	KL4
viii	The doctrine of severability means: A. Entire law becomes void B. Only unconstitutional part is removed C. Law cannot be challenged D. Law applies retrospectively	01	CO5	KL2
ix	Which case recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right influencing legislative drafting? A. K S Puttaswamy v. Union of India B. Golaknath case C. Zile Singh case D. Tuck v. Priester	01	CO5	KL4
x	Doctrine of Eclipse is related to: A. Future laws B. Past laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights C. Interpretation of contracts D. Delegated legislation	01	CO5	KL2
xi	Which case is related to interpretation of statutes in legislative drafting? A. Zile Singh v. State of Haryana B. Navjot Sandhu case C. Bodh Raj case D. Palvinder Kaur case	01	CO5	KL4
xii	Joint legislative drafting generally refers to: A. Drafting by judiciary B. Drafting by multiple legislative bodies	01	CO3	KL3
	C. Drafting by executive only D. Drafting without consultation			

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the meaning, nature and scope of legislative drafting.	07	CO1	KL2
3	Discuss the Principle of doctrine of eclipse with help of case laws.	07	CO2	KL3
4	What is a Money Bill? Explain its basic features and procedure.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Explain the different stages involved in drafting of a bill.	07	CO3	KL3
6	Discuss the principles of pre-legislative process and consultation.	07	CO2	KL3
7	Explain the structure and components of a draft legislation.	07	CO2	KL2

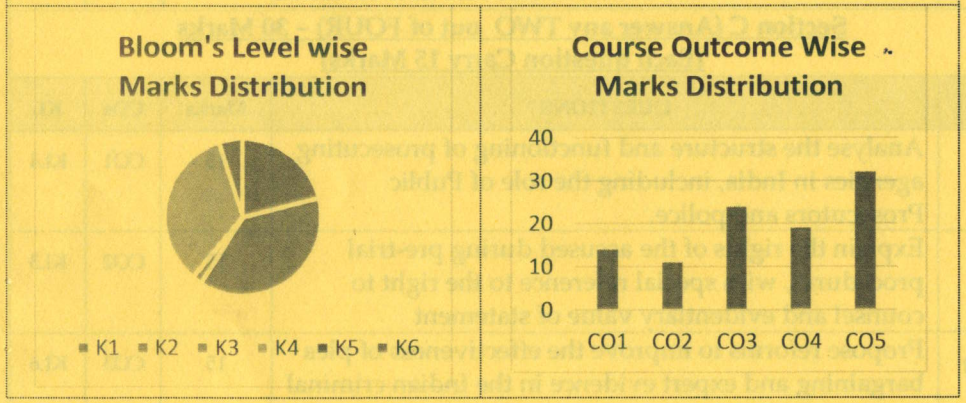
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the tools and techniques of legislative drafting and their practical application in drafting a bill.	15	CO3	KL4
9	Discuss the principles of statutory interpretation, including doctrines like Severability, and Harmonious Construction.	15	CO5	KL4
10	Critically analyse the role of constitutional principles in legislative drafting with reference to relevant case laws.	15	CO5	KL5
11	Discuss the types of legislation and their importance in the legal system.	15	CO1	KL2

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Demonstrate comprehensive legal knowledge of the hierarchy of criminal courts, jurisdictions, Nyaya Panchayats, and the organization of prosecuting agencies.
	CO2	Examine the legal procedure of arrest, interrogation, evidence value of statements, and the rights of accused, including the right to cancel.
	CO3	Explore the roles of the Judge, Prosecutor, and Defence Attorney, including the admissibility of evidence, expert testimony, and the practice of Plea Bargaining.
	CO4	Compare institutional correction and aftercare services in India, USA, and UK, and evaluate the role of courts in correctional programs.
	CO5	Apply legal provisions related to preventive measures, special enactments, and Public Interest Litigation within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code/BNSS.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[07-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Comparative Criminal Procedure**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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	Which system is primarily adversarial in nature? A. French system B. German system C. Indian system D. Chinese system	01	CO3	KL2
ii	Which court is at the top of the criminal court hierarchy in India? A. District Court B. High Court C. Supreme Court D. Sessions Court	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Nyaya Panchayats primarily deal with: A. Civil disputes only B. Minor criminal and civil matters C. Constitutional matters D. Corporate disputes	01	CO1	KL2
iv	What is the primary purpose of arrest? A. Punishment B. Investigation C. Trial D. Sentencing	01	CO2	KL1

v	Which country is known for advanced correctional programs? A. India B. USA C. UK D. All of the above (varied systems)	01	CO4	KL4
vi	Preventive provisions under CrPC/BNSS are used to: A. Punish offenders B. Prevent crimes before occurrence C. Conduct trials D. Appeal cases	01	CO5	KL3
vii	Which is the best justification for plea bargaining? A. Delays justice B. Reduces case backlog C. Denies fair trial D. Encourages crime	01	CO3	KL2
viii	Which situation best justifies filing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? A. Personal dispute B. Private contract C. Violation of rights affecting public at large D. Property sale	01	CO5	KL6
ix	Which statement about police statements is correct? A. Always admissible B. Never admissible C. Admissible under certain conditions D. Automatically proof of guilt	01	CO2	KL4
x	Evaluate the role of courts in correctional programs: A. No role B. Only sentencing C. Supervisory and reformative role D. Only investigation	01	CO4	KL5
xi	Evaluate the role of prosecutors in the justice system. Which is most accurate? A. They act independently without court control B. They represent the accused C. They represent the State and ensure justice D. They only assist police	01	CO3	KL3
xii	What is a drawback of the adversarial system? A. Bias of judge B. Delay due to procedural complexity C. Lack of evidence D. No legal representation	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	What are the essential elements of a lawful arrest? Explain with provision of BNSS.	07	CO2	KL2
3	Differentiate between the accusatory and inquisitorial systems of trial.	07	CO3	KL2
4	Suggest measures to strengthen Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in criminal justice administration.	07	CO5	KL6
5	How does the right to counsel protect an accused during interrogation? Illustrate briefly.	07	CO2	KL3
6	Analyse the role of a judge in ensuring a fair trial.	07	CO3	KL4
7	Define the hierarchy of criminal courts in India.	07	CO1	KL1

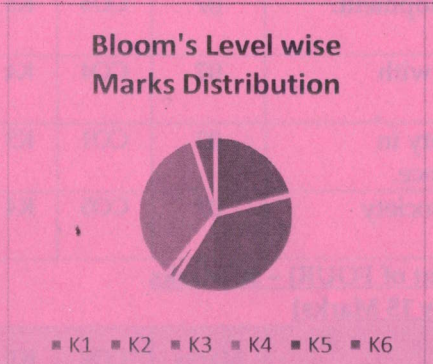
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

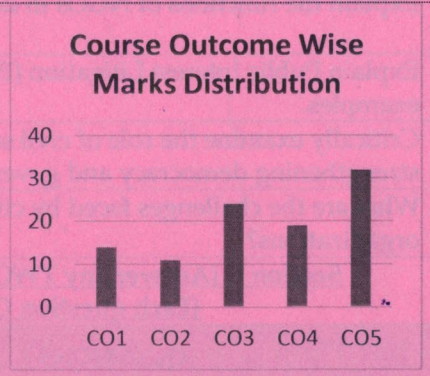
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Analyse the structure and functioning of prosecuting agencies in India, including the role of Public Prosecutors and police.	15	CO1	KL4
9	Explain the rights of the accused during pre-trial procedures, with special reference to the right to counsel and evidentiary value of statement	15	CO2	KL3
10	Propose reforms to improve the effectiveness of plea bargaining and expert evidence in the Indian criminal justice system	15	CO3	KL6
11	Compare the correctional and aftercare services in India, USA, and UK. Evaluate their effectiveness in offender rehabilitation.	15	CO4	KL5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Comprehend Civil Society and Governance
	CO2	Examine Administrative and Governing Institutions
	CO3	Assess Legal Provisions and Administrative Processes.
	CO4	Appraise Citizen Participation and Good Governance
	CO5	Formulate Empowerment Strategies and Advocacy Skills.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[09-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Civil Society And Public Governance**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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	Civil society refers to: (A) Government institutions (B) Private corporations (C) Voluntary organizations and citizens' groups (D) Judiciary	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is a feature of civil society? (A) Profit motive (B) Voluntary participation (C) Political authority (D) Legal enforcement	01	CO2	K2
iii	NGOs are part of: (A) Government (B) Civil society (C) Judiciary (D) Legislature	01	CO1	K1
iv	Lokpal is related to: (A) Education (B) Anti-corruption (C) Health (D) Defense	01	CO4	K1

v	RTI Act was enacted in: (A) 2002 (B) 2005 (C) 2010 (D) 2013	01	CO3	K2
vi	Which concept promotes transparency? (A) Secrecy (B) Accountability (C) Monopoly (D) Centralization	01	CO1	K3
vii	Ombudsman is: (A) Judge (B) Anti-corruption authority (C) Minister (D) Police officer	01	CO2	K2
viii	Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is filed in: (A) Police station (B) Court (C) Parliament (D) NGO	01	CO4	K1
ix	Liberalization refers to: (A) Government control (B) Economic openness (C) Social restriction (D) Judicial review	01	CO5	K3
x	Whistle blower Protection Act deals with: (A) Elections (B) Corruption exposure (C) Taxation (D) Trade	01	CO2	K1
xi	Civil society acts as a link between: (A) Judiciary and Executive (B) State and citizens (C) Legislature and Judiciary (D) Government and market only	01	CO3	K2
xii	Social movements are part of: (A) Government (B) Civil society (C) Judiciary (D) Legislature	01	CO3	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Define civil society and explain its key characteristics.	07	CO2	K2
3	Discuss the role of Lokpal and Lokayukta in controlling corruption.	07	CO3	K3
4	Explain the functions of NGOs in development.	07	CO5	K5
5	Explain Public Interest Litigation (PIL) with examples.	07	CO4	K4
6	Critically examine the role of civil society in strengthening democracy and governance.	07	CO1	K3
7	What are the challenges faced by civil society organizations?	07	CO5	K4

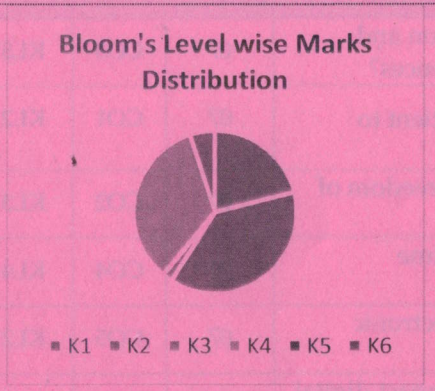
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

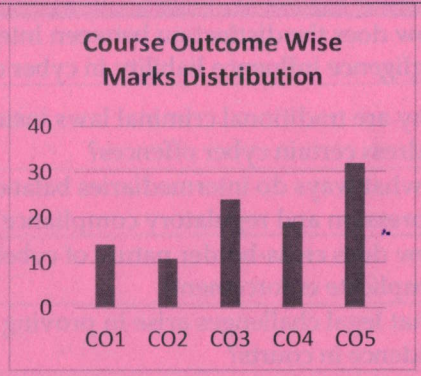
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the importance of transparency and accountability in public administration with suitable examples..	15	CO5	K5
9	Examine the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization on governance in India	15	CO4	K4
10	Evaluate the importance of judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation in governance.	15	CO2	K5
11	Evaluate the effectiveness of the RTI Act in promoting good governance.	15	CO3	K3

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Examine the different aspects of Cyber law as per Indian/IT act 2000
	CO2	Understand the roles of Authorities and Tribunals related to Cyber laws
	CO3	Critically analyze and evaluate the offences under IT Act.
	CO4	Comprehend the security issues prevailing in the cyber space.
	CO5	Suggest cyber security after investigating the legislations to curb the incidences of cyber crime

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand
NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[09-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons)**		
Subject Name	**Laws related to Cyber Crimes**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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 fake banking website designed to trick users into revealing credentials is an example of: A. Spoofing leading to phishing B. Cyber stalking C. Data diddling D. Salami attack	01	CO3	KL2
ii	When harmful online content is removed by a platform after receiving notice from authorities, it reflects: A. Absolute immunity of intermediaries B. Conditional liability of intermediaries C. Criminal liability of users D. Absence of regulation	01	CO4	KL1
iii	Net neutrality means: A. Blocking internet services B. Equal treatment of all internet data C. Free internet for all D. Government control over internet	01	CO1	KL3
iv	Which international treaty deals specifically with cybercrime? A. Geneva Convention B. Budapest Convention on Cybercrime	01	CO3	KL5

	C. Paris Agreement D. Kyoto Protocol			
v	The distinction between cybercrime and cyber contravention primarily depends on: A. Nature of punishment B. Use of technology C. Presence of criminal intent D. Type of victim	01	CO2	KL3
vi	Allocation of domain names through a centralized global system is associated with: A. Cyber policing B. ICANN C. WTO D. Interpol	01	CO1	KL5
vii	A large-scale attack on a nation's power grid through malware would most likely be categorized as: A. Cyber contravention B. Cyber warfare C. Data theft D. Online fraud	01	CO4	KL1
viii	Intermediaries include: A. Judges B. Social media platforms C. Police officers D. Hospitals	01	CO 5	KL2
ix	Identity theft in cyber law refers to: A. Stealing physical identity cards B. Using someone's digital identity without permission C. Copying books D. Breaking into homes	01	CO2	KL5
x	The term "cybercrime" primarily refers to: A. Crimes committed without computers B. Crimes involving computers or networks C. Only financial frauds D. Only hacking activities	01	CO1	KL3
xi	A person accesses another user's email without permission but does not misuse the data. This situation is most appropriately classified as: A. Cyber terrorism B. Cyber contravention C. Identity theft D. Data espionage	01	CO5	KL2
xii	Safe harbour protection to intermediaries under the Information Technology Act, 2000 is conditional upon: A. Profit earned B. Active participation in content creation C. Due diligence and lack of knowledge D. Government ownership	01	CO 4	KL 3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	How does the distinction between intention and negligence influence liability in cyber offences?	07	CO3	KL5
3	Why are traditional criminal laws insufficient to address certain cyber offences?	07	CO1	KL2
4	In what ways do intermediaries balance freedom of expression and regulatory compliance?	07	CO2	KL3
5	How does cross-border nature of cybercrime complicate enforcement?	07	CO4	KL4
6	What legal challenges arise in proving electronic evidence in courts?	07	CO5	KL2
7	How does the concept of net neutrality impact digital equality?	07	CO3	KL1

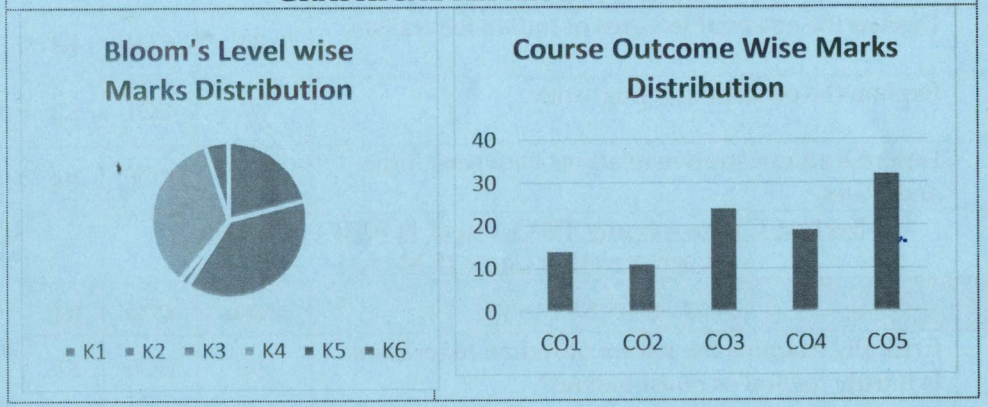
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the evolution of cyber laws globally and analyze the need for cyber law in the modern digital era.	15	CO2	KL3
9	Critically analyze the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and its significance in international cooperation against cybercrime.	15	CO4	KI5
10	Examine the concept of intermediary liability under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Discuss the legal framework governing intermediaries and their responsibilities.	15	CO1	KL2
11	Explain various types of cyber crimes and examine the challenges faced during the investigation of cybercrimes in India.	15	CO4	KL5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Impart the knowledge among the students regarding Indian Federalism.
	CO2	Know the allocation of executive and legislative powers among union-state system.
	CO3	Observe the theories regarding Union State relationship.
	CO4	Analyze the steps taken by government in case of inconsistency
	CO5	Understand emergency and other important constitutional provisions

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



JGI **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand — NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY			**[12-05-2026] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law**
Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Union-State Relationship**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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	India is described as a: (A) Unitary state (B) Federal state (C) Quasi-federal state (D) Confederation	01	CO1	K1
ii	The Indian Constitution is: (A) Rigid (B) Flexible (C) Both rigid and flexible (D) Unwritten	01	CO2	K2
iii	The Union List contains: (A) 100 subjects (B) 97 subjects (C) 66 subjects (D) 52 subjects	01	CO1	K1
iv	Residuary powers in India lie with: (A) States (B) Judiciary (C) Union Government (D) Local bodies	01	CO4	K1

v	Article 356 deals with: (A) National Emergency (B) State Emergency (President's Rule) (C) Financial Emergency (D) Fundamental Rights	01	CO3	K2
vi	Which list includes police and public order? (A) Union List (B) State List (C) Concurrent List (D) Residuary List	01	CO1	K3
vii	Finance Commission is constituted under Article: (A) 280 (B) 356 (C) 368 (D) 370	01	CO2	K2
viii	Inter-State Council is related to: (A) Judiciary (B) Executive coordination (C) Legislature (D) Finance	01	CO4	K1
ix	Concurrent List is borrowed from: (A) USA (B) Canada (C) Australia (D) UK	01	CO5	K3
x	Article 249 allows Parliament to legislate on: (A) Union List (B) State List in national interest (C) Concurrent List (D) Residuary subjects	01	CO2	K1
xi	The distribution of powers is mentioned in: (A) Part III (B) Seventh Schedule (C) Part IV (D) Ninth Schedule	01	CO3	K2
xii	In case of conflict between Union and State laws: (A) State law prevails (B) Union law prevails (C) Both are invalid (D) Judiciary decides automatically	01	CO3	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Differentiate between Indian and American federalism..	07	CO2	K2
3	Explain the distribution of legislative powers between Union and States.	07	CO3	K3
4	What is the role of the Finance Commission?	07	CO5	K5
5	Discuss the essential features of Indian federalism.	07	CO4	K4
6	Explain the concept of repugnancy.	07	CO1	K3
7	Describe administrative relations between Union and States.	07	CO5	K4

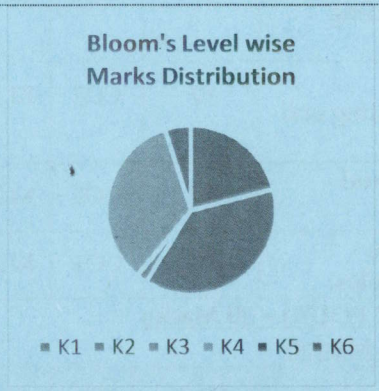
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

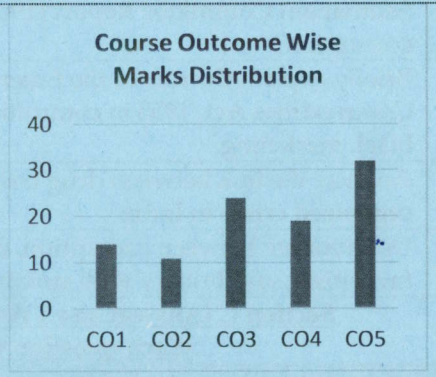
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Critically examine the nature of Indian federalism. Is it truly federal or quasi-federal?	15	CO5	K5
9	Analyze the legislative, administrative, and financial relations between Union and States and Critically analyze the use and misuse of Article 356.	15	CO4	K4
10	Explain the concept of repugnancy and its constitutional implications.	15	CO2	K5
11	Examine the role of constitutional provisions in maintaining Union-State relations.	15	CO3	K3

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Identify and differentiate socio-economic offences from traditional crimes.
	CO2	Assess economic crimes and legal measures to control them.
	CO3	Apply legal frameworks to combat drug-related offences.
	CO4	Analyze and apply laws to prevent black money, smuggling, and fraud.
	CO5	Evaluate legal provisions and suggest reforms for vulnerable groups.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand

NAAC GRADE A
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[12-05-2026]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**		
Subject Name	**Socio Economic Offences**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Semester	**X**	**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 concept of *mens rea* in socio-economic offences is often: a) Strictly required b) Completely irrelevant c) Diluted or excluded in certain statutes d) Identical to traditional crimes	01	CO3	KL2
ii	According to Sutherland, white-collar crimes are primarily committed by: a) Organized crime syndicates b) Lower socio-economic groups c) Persons of respectability and high social status d) Juvenile offenders	01	CO1	KL5
iii	Which of the following is **not** a feature of socio-economic offences? a) High social impact b) Individual victimization only c) Often committed for financial gain d) Regulatory nature	01	CO1	KL1
iv	Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the power to regulate supply lies with: a) Judiciary exclusively b) Central and State Governments	01	CO1	KL4

	c) Only Parliament d) Local authorities			
v	Black marketing is most closely associated with: a) Cyber offences b) Drug trafficking c) Artificial scarcity of essential goods d) Intellectual property violations	01	CO3	KL6
vi	Legal Metrology Act, 2009 primarily deals with: a) Taxation laws b) Standardization of weights and measures c) Drug regulation d) Environmental protection	01	CO5	KL2
vii	The NDPS Act, 1985 emphasizes: a) Only punishment b) Only rehabilitation c) Both deterrence and control of narcotics d) Civil liability only	01	CO1	KL1
viii	The burden of proof in certain economic offences may shift: a) Always to the prosecution b) To the accused after prima facie case c) To the judge d) To witnesses	01	CO2	KL2
ix	COFEPOSA Act, 1974 is primarily concerned with: a) Prevention of corruption b) Preventive detention for smuggling activities c) Drug rehabilitation d) Consumer protection	01	CO4	KL2
x	Chit fund frauds are generally categorized under: a) Violent crimes b) Property crimes c) Financial frauds affecting large groups d) Cyber terrorism	01	CO1	KL6
xi	Under Indian law, prostitution per se is: a) Completely illegal b) Completely legal without restriction c) Regulated with certain activities criminalized d) Punishable only for clients	01	CO2	KL2
xii	Dowry death is legally recognized when death occurs within: a) 3 years of marriage b) 5 years of marriage c) 7 years of marriage d) 10 years of marriage	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	Explain the distinction between white-collar crimes and traditional crimes with suitable examples.	07	CO4	KL3
3	Discuss the burden of proof in socio-economic offences and how it differs from general criminal law.	07	CO1	KL6
4	What are the key recommendations of the Santhanam Committee Report (1964) regarding corruption?	07	CO3	KL2
5	Briefly explain the role of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in controlling hoarding and black marketing.	07	CO2	KL1
6	Analyze the link between drug trafficking and organized crime in India.	07	CO5	KL2
7	Differentiate between corruption, nepotism, favoritism, and bribery with suitable examples.	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	Critically examine Sutherland's theory of white-collar crime. Discuss its limitations and relevance in the Indian socio-economic context.	15	CO2	KL4
9	Discuss the legal framework governing economic offences in India, with special reference to: a) Essential Commodities Act, 1955 b) Legal Metrology Act, 2009	15	CO4	KL2
10	Evaluate the legal and institutional framework to combat drug abuse and trafficking in India.	15	CO2	KL5
11	"Socio-economic crimes pose a greater threat than traditional crimes." Critically analyze this statement with reference to: a) Black money b) Smuggling c) Chit fund scams	15	CO4	KL4

JGi	**ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	**[01-05-2026] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law**

Program	**BBA LLB (Hons.)**	**Session**	**Even, 2025-26**
Subject Name	**Law OF Taxation**	**Year**	**April, 2026**
Semester	**X**		
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	An appeal can be filed before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) against an order passed by: (a) Assessing Officer (b) Commissioner (Appeals) (c) Tax Recovery Officer (d) All of the above	01	CO4	K2
ii	The filing of return of loss in case of a person other than a company or firm is : (a) mandatory (b) not mandatory (c) mandatory if the assessee has to carry forward the loss which are allowed to be carried forward & set off (d) mandatory if the amount to be carried forward is more than Rs. 1,00,000/-	01	CO3	K4
iii	R, who was carrying on agency business, received a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- from his principal for termination of agency. *Compensation* amount so received shall be : (a) exempt as it is capital receipt (b) fully taxable under the head business and profession (c) taxable under the head other sources (d) none of the above	01	CO2	K3

iv	Capital gain creating from which of the capital assets shall not be treated as Long-term capital gain, if such asset is transferred after it is held for more than 12 months. (a) Listed equity shares held in an Indian company (b) Units of equity oriented fund (c) Jewellery (d) Zero Coupon Bond.	01	CO2	K6
v	The Notice under section 143(2) must be served within (a) 12 months from the date of filing of return (b) 6 months from the due date of filing the return u/s 139(1) or from the date of filing of return of income (c) 3 months from the end of the financial year in which the return was furnished (d) 3 months from the end of the month in which the return was furnished.	01	CO3	K4
vi	Analyse which of the following persons are liable to pay GST : (a) supplier of goods or services (b) recipient under the reverse charge mechanism in specified cases (c) e-commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52 (d) all of the above	01	CO5	K4
vii	Health and education cess is leviable on : (a) Income tax (b) Income –tax + surcharge, if applicable (c) Surcharge (d) Total Income	01	CO1	K1
viii	Within what period must an appeal be filed before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) from the date of service of demand notice? (a) 15 days (b) 30 days (c) 60 days (d) 90 days	01	CO4	K2
ix	GST on Petroleum Crude, High Speed Diesel, Motor Spirit (commonly known as Petrol), Natural Gas and Aviation Turbine Fuel : (a) is not levied at all (b) is levied, but exempt (c) Will be levied from a date to be notified on the recommendations of the GST Council. (d) Will be levied from 01.04.2027	01	CO5	K2
x	The circular issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes are binding on- (a) Assessee (b) Income –tax Authorities (c) Any authority other than Court (d) All the above.	01	CO4	K1
i	The assessee could not file his return of income for the previous year 2025-26 within the time allowed u/s 139(1). No assessment has so far been made. The assessee in this can file his return of income till : (a) 31.03.2026 (b) 31.12.2026 (c) 31.03.2028 (d) 31.03.2027	01	CO3	K3
ii	The highest Administrative Authority for Income Tax in India is..... (a) Finance Minister. (b) Central Board of Direct Taxes (c) President of India (d) Director of Income Tax.	01	CO4	K1

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Mention the essential conditions for claiming deduction in respect of "Donations to certain funds, charitable institutions etc" (Under Section – 80G of I.T. Act, 1961) as per Old Regime of Income Tax calculation.	07	CO2	K3
3	Municipal Value of a house is Rs.90,000/-. Whereas Fair Rent is Rs.1,40,000/- and Standard Rent is Rs.1,20,000/-.The House property has been let for Rs.12,000/- per month and was vacant for one month during the previous year 2025-26. Municipal taxes paid during the year were Rs.40,000/-. Compute the annual value for assessment year 2026-27.	07	CO2	K3
4	Explain the powers of the authorised officer of Tax in case of search and seizure ? Mention at least 4 rights or duties of the person searched ?	07	CO3	K5
5	Explain in brief the composition and jurisdiction of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) of India.	07	CO4	K2
6	Write short notes on ***both*** of the following topics : (a) Profit in lieu of Salary (b) Characteristics of Tax	07	CO2	K1
7	What are the importance of GST for Indian Economy? What are the Acts have been passed to give effect to implementation of the GST?	07	CO5	K4

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define the term 'Perquisites'. Mention the list of 'Perquisites' as mentioned under section 17(2) of The Income Tax Act 1961? Which Perquisites are taxable in the hands of all categories of employees & come under the head of 'Salaries'? Provide at least 5 examples of 'Perquisites' which are taxable only in case of 'Specified Employees'.	15	CO2	K4
9	(a) Explain the conditions when an Individual is treated as following : (i) Resident and Ordinarily resident in India (ii) Resident but not Ordinarily resident in India (b) *Solve the following Illustration :* Mr. X came to India from USA for the first time on 02.10.2024. He returned to his home country after staying in India upto 28.09.2025. Will he be a resident in India for the assessment year 2025-26 and 2026-27?	15	CO2	K6
10	Mention the provisions related to the 'Due date of furnishing return of Income'? Who has to apply for a 'PAN'? What are the circumstances when the return under section 139 shall be verified? What is 'Best judgment Assessment?'	15	CO3	K5
11	Write short notes on ***all*** of the following topics : (a) Capital Asset (b) Business or Profession (c) Winning from Lotteries, Crossword Puzzles, Horse Races, Card Games etc.	15	CO2	K2

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	Recognize the fundamental concepts of taxation, including types of taxes, tax evasion, and electronic filing.
	CO2	Inspect the key provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, including income classification, assessment, and deductions.
	CO3	Judge the powers and functions of tax authorities, including search, seizure, assessment, appeals, and revisions.
	CO4	Examine the role, composition, and jurisdiction of the Central Board of Direct Taxation (CBDT) and various penalties under the Income Tax Act.
	CO5	Apply the principles of Goods & Services Tax (GST), its structure, benefits, and impact on the Indian economy.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

