

ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	[06-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Law of Taxation	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	X	Year	May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70			
• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside • Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) • Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B • Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C • Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u>			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

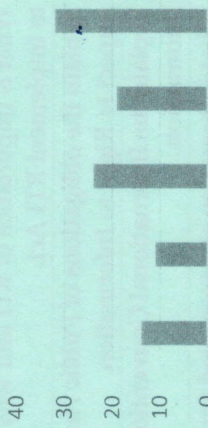
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Mr. R has taken a house on rent and then sublets the same to Mr. G. The income (of R) from such House property shall be taxable under the head of – (a) Income from house property (b) Income from other sources (c) Income from business (d) None of the above	01	CO3 K3
ii	The circular issued by CBDT (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	CO1 K1
iii	Any sum received by an employer from 'Keyman Insurance policy' taken on the life of the employee shall be – (a) exempt (b) taxable under the head of business and profession (c) taxable under the head of other sources (d) taxable in the hands employee	01	CO4 K4

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What do you mean by the term – "Canon of Taxation"? Discuss the fundamental canons of taxation by Adam Smith and their Significance in the field Tax and as well as before the Government of any Country?	15	CO1	K1
9	What are the necessary 'Ingredients' of "Profits and Gains of Business"? Briefly apply the 'Exceptions' (as per Section - 41 of The I.T. Act, 1961) to the rule that Business must be carried on during the previous year? Explain three situations where income from certain business is not taxable under the Head "Profits and gains of business".	15	CO3	K3
10	Apply the provisions of Section – 132 of Income Tax Act relating to search and seizure. What are the powers of the authorised officer in respect of search and seizure. Mention any 5 rights/ duties of persons searched?	15	CO3	K3
11	Elaborately discuss the provisions regarding 'Benefits' of GST (Goods and Service Tax) in connection with (a) Business and industry, (b) Central and State Governments, (c) For the Customers? Mention any four salient features of Dual GST model in India?	15	CO2	K2

CO- Course Outcomes,		KL- Knowledge Level,	PO – Program Outcome
Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand Indian legal system & the legal environment of tax related laws.	
	CO2	Understand the essential elements of taxation & their practical applicability to direct income	
	CO3	Apply the various provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.	
	CO4	Analyze the income that arises from different sources.	
	CO5	Evaluate procedure of assessment in Income Tax & use them wisely.	
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION			
Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution		Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution	
■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6		■ CO1 ■ CO2 ■ CO3 ■ CO4 ■ CO5	

iv	Section - 80E of Income Tax Act 1961 as a deduction as per Old Regime related to : (a) Deduction in respect of Rent paid (b) Deduction in respect of Medical Insurance Premia (c) Deduction in respect of contribution to certain pension funds (d) Deduction for interest paid on loan taken for pursuing higher education	01	CO2	K2
v	Which of the following incomes is NOT taxable under "Income from Other Sources"? (a) Interest from savings bank account (b) Agricultural income (c) Interest on corporate bonds (d) Family pension	01	CO4	K4
vi	For the purpose of deposit in the Capital Gains Account Scheme, maximum exemption (w.e.f. Assessment Year 2024-25) shall apply only to Capital Gains upto : (a) Rs. 10 Crores (c) Rs. 1 Crore (b) Rs. 5 Crores (d) None of the above	01	CO5	K5
vii	In determining the Annual value of the House property the factor which is/are taken into consideration is/ are - (a) Actual rent received (c) Fair Rent of the property (d) All of the above (b) Municipal value	01	CO2	K2
viii	Capital gain arising 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	CO4	K4
ix	House Rent Allowance is exempt under section 10(13A) to the extent of the minimum amounts of the three conditions - one of which is _____ % of salary where the residential house is situated at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi or Chennai for the relevant period. (a) 40% (c) 60% (b) 50% (d) None of the above	01	CO3	K3
x	For computing Lottery, crossword puzzles races, card games income etc., the assessee shall : (a) be entitled to deduction for purchase / any expenditure incurred for earning such income (b) not entitled to deduction for purchase / any	01	CO4	K4

	expenditure (c) be entitled to deduction up to certain limits (d) be entitled to deduction to the extent of Rs. 10,000/-			
xi	An Individual or HUF having income (other than presumptive income) from a proprietary business is required to file the return in : (a) Form ITR6 (c) Form ITR4 (b) Form ITR3 (d) Form ITR1	01	CO1	K1
xii	Which of the following taxes have been submitted in GST? (a) Central Sales Tax (b) Central Excise Duty and Service Tax (c) VAT (d) All of the above	01	CO1	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What are the reasons for 'Tax Avoidance' and 'Tax Evasion'? Mention briefly the Consequences of tax evasion and tax avoidance (including Penalties fines) in India.	07	CO1	K1
3	When an Individual is treated as "Resident and Ordinarily resident" in India? Explain the conditions to be satisfied in this connection as per Section - 6 of The I.T. Act 1961?	07	CO2	K2
4	Analyze the essential conditions for claiming deduction in respect of "Medical Insurance premia" (Section - 80D of I.T. Act, 1961) as per Old Regime of Income Tax calculation ?	07	CO4	K4
5	Describe as per Section- 56(2) enlisted certain specific incomes which are chargeable to Income tax under the heads of "Income from other sources" ?	07	CO4	K4
6	Evaluate the procedures or steps for making 'Self Assessment' and determination of Tax liability of return of income of an Assessee under Section -140A of The income Tax Act 1961 ?	07	CO5	K5
7	Define the following terms as per the Income Tax Act 1961 : (a) Previous Year (Section -3) (b) Person [Section - 2(31)] (d) Permanent Account Number (Section - 139A)	07	CO1	K1

CO- Course Outcomes,		KL- Knowledge Level,	PO – Program Outcome
Course Outcomes	CO1	Remembering the important provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005	
	CO2	Understanding the concept of need of freedom of Information.	
	CO3	Applying the provisions of Right to Information Act in practical life.	
	CO4	Examining and Analyzing the success and shortcomings of the Right to Information Act, 2005	
	CO5	Creating new ideas and patterns for the positive growth and development of Right to Information Act, 2005	
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION			
Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution		Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution	
 ■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6			

		ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY	[08-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)					
Subject Name	Right to Information					Session Even, 2024-2025
Semester	X					Year May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> - Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) - Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B - Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C - Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>					
	Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding		K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing		K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks					
Q.N	QUESTIONS		Marks	COs	KL
i	The RTI application is addressed to _____.		01	CO1	KL2
	a. Chief Minister of the respective state b. Prime Minister of India c. President of India d. Public Information Officer				
ii	Within how many days after receiving a reply on the First Appeal, a Second Appeal can be filed?		01	CO1	KL1
	a. 90 days b. 2 months c. 30 days d. 45 days				
iii	Right to Information Act, 2005 came into force on which of the following date?		01	CO2	KL2
	a. 22 June 2005 b. 12 October 2005 c. 15 June 2005 d. 15 August 2005				
iv	Who can file an RTI?		01	CO2	KL3
	a. Only Indian Nationals b. Only Foreign Nationals c. Both A and B d. None of the above				

v	Under the RTI Act, who is responsible for providing information requested by an applicant? a) Public Information Officer (PIO) b) Information Commission c) Chief Minister d) Public Authorities	01	CO1	KL1
vi	What is the time limit within which a Public Information Officer (PIO) must respond to an RTI request? a) 15 days b) 30 days c) 45 days d) 60 days	01	CO3	KL4
vii	Which of the following is a ground on which information may be refused under the RTI Act? a) The information is related to a matter of personal opinion b) Disclosure would harm national security c) The information is publicly available d) The information pertains to private individuals	01	CO2	KL4
viii	Which body is responsible for addressing appeals and complaints under the RTI Act? a) Central Information Commission (CIC) b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) c) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) d) Election Commission of India	01	CO3	KL4
ix	In which case did the Supreme Court of India declare that the Right to Information is a fundamental right? a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala c) State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain d) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation	01	CO4	KL5
x	The RTI Act applies to which of the following? a) Central Government departments only b) State Governments only c) Public Authorities under Central and State Governments d) Private organizations	01	CO4	KL2
xi	Which of the following is NOT considered a "public authority" under the RTI Act? a) Government department b) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) c) Local bodies like municipal corporations d) Public sector undertakings	01	CO5	KL3

xii	Who can file an RTI application? a) Only Indian citizens b) Only government employees c) Any person of legal age d) Foreign nationals with a valid visa	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	Democracy thrives in transparency but not in secrecy. Discuss.	07	CO3	KL5
3	"Right to Information is an embedded Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution." Discuss it with the help of case laws.	07	CO1	KL5
4	What is importance of RTI and why was there a need to implement RTI Act.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Explain the obligations of Public Authority with respect to Right to Information.	07	CO1	KL4
6	Explain the International Conventions on Right to Information.	07	CO3	KL4
7	What information are exempted from disclosure?	07	CO2	KL3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	A student files for publishing of marks of UPSC exam. Will he succeed in getting information? Discuss.	15	CO2	KL5
9	Discuss the appeal and penalties provided under the RTI Act.	15	CO4	KL3
10	Discuss the provisions relating to Constitution of State Information Commission under Right to Information Act.	15	CO2	KL2
11	Discuss the powers and functions of Inquiry Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.	15	CO4	KL1

5	Discuss the different stages of Pre- Legislative Process. Explain how pre-legislative process empowers public partaking	07	CO3	K2
6	Explain the process and condition under which a Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is convened.	07	CO2	K4
7	Explain how does a one-house session differ from a multi-house session?	07	CO4	K1

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the meaning and nature of Legislative Drafting. Explain how the nature of Legislative Drafting contributes to the development of law	15	CO1	K1
9	Discuss the procedure involved in the introduction of Money Bill in the Parliament. Explain the role of President in the process of passing of a Money Bill	15	CO2	K3
10	What are the basic steps involved in a typical pre-legislative consultancy procedure, and how does it impact the drafting of legislation?	15	CO4	K2
11	Evaluate how effective is the joint process of legislative drafting in ensuring the creation of clear, coherent, and effective laws? Provide an assessment.	15	CO5	K5

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

CO1	To understand the concept of drafting bills and laws
CO2	To understand the tools and techniques of legislative drafting.
CO3	To apply the tools and techniques of legislative drafting while drafting a bill.
CO4	To understand and analyze the procedural aspects of bill drafting
CO5	To interpret and assess the principles and provisions of legislations in real life issues.

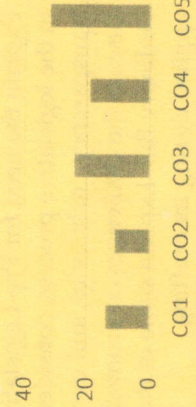
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



						[10-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program		BBA LLB (Hons.)					
Subject Name		Legislative Drafting				Session Even, 2024-2025	
Semester		X				Year May, 2025	
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70		• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> • Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) • Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B • Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C • Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>.					
Knowledge Level (KL)		K1 : Remembering		K3 : Applying		K5 : Evaluating	
		K2 : Understanding		K4 : Analysing		K6 : Creating	

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is legislative drafting? a) The process of interpreting laws b) The process of creating legal documents such as contracts c) The process of constructing the text of legislation d) The process of enforcing laws	01	CO1	K2
ii	What is the primary objective of legislative drafting? a) To create laws that are difficult to understand b) To ensure laws are clear, precise, and easily understandable c) To make laws as complex as possible d) To avoid addressing complex legal issues	01	CO1	K4
iii	A Pre-Legislative Consultancy Policy can help to: a) Prevent the enactment of unnecessary laws b) Ensure a law is only passed if there is complete public agreement c) Decrease the number of legislative proposals d) Increase the influence of political parties in the drafting process	01	CO2	K2
iv	What is the purpose of "cross-referencing" within a bill? a) To confuse the reader and make the bill more complicated	01	CO3	K6

	b) To link related sections or provisions of the bill for clarity and consistency c) To remove unnecessary provisions from the bill d) To ensure the bill can be interpreted differently in various contexts	01	CO1	K1
v	Who chaired the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly responsible for formulating the Constitution of India? a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	01	CO1	K1
vi	Which of the following is the first step in the procedure for drafting an ordinary bill? a) Debate in the legislative assembly b) Preparation of the bill by a draftsman or legal expert c) Approval by the President or Governor d) Committee review of the bill	01	CO4	K3
vii	In relation to real-life issues such as public health, which legislative principle is often emphasized? a) The freedom to choose any medical treatment, regardless of its safety or effectiveness b) The need for regulations that ensure access to quality healthcare services and prevent public health crises c) The promotion of unregulated medical practices for the sake of business d) The avoidance of regulation in the healthcare sector to allow for maximum market freedom	01	CO5	K6
viii	Which of the following techniques is employed to ensure that a bill is legally sound and has the intended effect once passed? a) Avoiding any public or expert consultation b) Use of hypothetical scenarios and case studies during drafting c) Relying solely on personal judgment without any legal foundation d) Conducting a legal review and impact analysis	01	CO3	K5
ix	Which of the following is true about the Rajya Sabha's role in the passage of a Money Bill? a) The Rajya Sabha can amend a Money Bill b) The Rajya Sabha can delay a Money Bill but cannot reject it c) The Rajya Sabha must approve a Money Bill within 30	01	CO4	K5

	days d) The Rajya Sabha plays no role in the consideration of a Money Bill			
x	Which of the following types of bills is introduced to deal with matters of national security? a) Money Bill b) Private Members' Bill c) Government Bill d) Appropriation Bill	01	CO3	K2
xi	How are bills classified in terms of their content? a) Money Bills, Appropriation Bills, Private Bills, and Public Bills b) Public Bills, Government Bills, Constitutional Amendment Bills c) Money Bills, Finance Bills, Private Members' Bills, and Government Bills d) Public Bills, Private Bills, Government Bills, and Money Bills	01	CO3	K4
xii	Which of the following is a key principle in drafting legislation that aims to address real-life social issues? a) The legislation must be vague to allow for flexible interpretation. b) It should balance individual rights and public interest while being clear and practical.* c) Legislation should only focus on economic matters. d) The legislation should not be subject to judicial review.	01	CO6	K6
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 different types of Legislative Drafting? Critically evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of primary legislation compared to secondary legislation in terms of flexibility, detail, and legislative aspect.	07	CO1	K5
3	Critically analyze the post-independence changes in legislative drafting in achieving better law making. Explain the need for Pre-Legislative Consultancy Policy in the legislative process, considering its influence on transparency, inclusivity, and excellence of legislation.	07	CO5	K4
4	Discuss the challenges confronted during drafting of an Ordinary Bill. Explain some of the best practices to be applied during its drafting.	07	CO2	K6

Jgi ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[10-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)				
Subject Name	Comparative Criminal Procedure			Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	X			Year	May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> • <u>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</u> • <u>Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B</u> • <u>Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C</u> • <u>Possession of Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>				
	Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating	K6 : Creating
		K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing		

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks					
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
i	What types of cases do Nayay Panchayats typically handle? a) Civil and Criminal Cases b) Only Civil Cases c) Only Criminal Cases d) Administrative Disputes	01	CO3	KL2	
ii	In which legal system is the use of juries less common in criminal trials? a) Common Law c) Customary Law b) Civil Law d) Sharia Law	01	CO4	KL1	
iii	How many tiers do Nayay Panchayats have in their organizational structure? a) One b) Three c) Two d) Four	01	CO4	KL5	
iv	Who can be appointed as an Amicus Curiae in PIL cases? a) Only retired judges b) Only practicing lawyers c) Any individual with relevant expertise d) Only government officials	01	CO2	KL1	

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

CO1	Remembering the sections of Criminal Procedural Code and various case laws decided by Supermen court on Procedure, confession
CO2	Understanding, the development of concept of procedural laws and their Comparison with local and tribal judicial system.
CO3	Understanding, the concept of PIL Arrest Confession and Nyaya Panchayat and Panchayat in tribal area and their functions and effects in India.
CO4	Analyzing the various provision of CrPC, Evidence, Panchayat System and PIL and their relation and Comparison.
CO5	Evaluating, some particular provisions of CrPC and other procedural laws deal the criminal procedure in India.

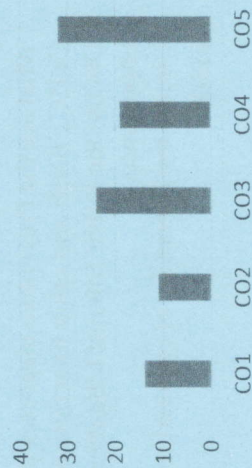
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



v	In PIL cases, who can file a petition in the court? a) Only individuals affected by the issue b) Only registered NGOs c) Any person acting in public interest d) Only government officials	01	CO5	KL 4
vi	How are members of Nayay Panchayats typically elected? a) By State Legislatures b) By Direct Popular Vote c) By Appointment from Central Government d) By Hereditary Succession	01	CO3	KL 5
vii	Which of the following is not a characteristic of Nayay Panchayats? a) Local Dispute Resolution b) Quick Adjudication c) Appeal to Supreme Court d) Customary Law Incorporation	01	CO3	KL 3
viii	What is the tenure of Panchayat? a) 6 yrs. b) 5 yrs. c) 1 yrs. d) 4 yrs	01	CO2	KL 1
ix	What is the procedure called where a magistrate examines the accused to ascertain whether he/she is mentally fit to stand trial? a) Inquest b) Investigation c) Examination in Chief d) Inquiry	01	CO5	KL 1
x	In PIL cases, who can file a petition in the court? a) Only individuals affected by the issue b) Only registered NGOs c) Any person acting in public interest d) Only government officials	01	CO3	KL 5
xi	In a criminal trial, who has the burden of proof? a) Defendant b) Jury c) Prosecutor d) Judge	01	CO4	KL 2
xii	Who has power to grant bail in bailable offences? a) Police Officer b) Both c) Court d) None of the above	01	CO1	KL3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write a note on Plea Bargaining in India and Compare with USA.	07	CO 2	KL4

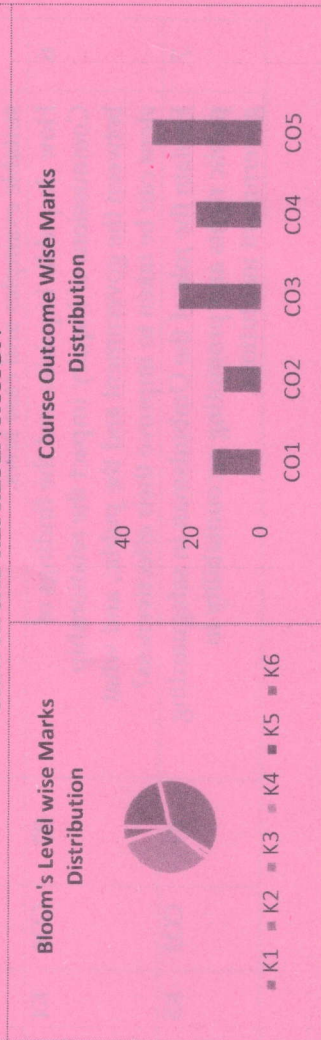
3	Write a detailed note on the Panchayat in tribal areas.	07	CO1	KL3
4	Discuss the provision of Confession provided under Cr.P.C./BNSS with Case laws.	07	CO5	KL1
5	Write a note on Organization of prosecuting agencies.	07	CO2	KL5
6	What is the evidentiary value of statements and articles seized by Police officer? Explain in detail.	07	CO3	KL4
7	Write a short notes : (a) FIR and Its importance (b) Nyaya Panchayat in India	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	What do you mean by Arrest? Discuss its provision provided under Cr.P.C./B.N.SS with Case laws.	15	CO2	KL4
9	What are the Preventive measures provided under Cr.P.C./BNSS and other Enactments?	15	CO1	KL5
10	Discuss the Public Interest Litigation. Explain its importance.	15	CO4	KL3
11	Discuss the Hierarchy of criminal courts in UK and India.	15	CO1	KL2

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	How do courts, tribunals, and Lok Adalats work together to ensure justice is accessible to all, especially marginalized communities?	15	CO2	K4
9	How is the Right to Information viewed as a fundamental right, and what role does it play in ensuring transparency and accountability in governance? Support your answers with suitable examples and case laws.	15	CO4 CO5	K4
10	Explain in detail the essential features and its implications of the Right to Information Act, 2005.	15	CO4	K5
11	Explore how the concept of public interest litigation (PIL) has influenced the ability of individuals and groups to challenge administrative decisions in the public interest, especially in contexts where the affected parties may be marginalized or underrepresented. Also, evaluate the role of judicial discretion in determining standing and how courts balance the need for public participation in the judicial review process with the requirement for administrative efficiency.	15	CO3	K5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
	On completion of this course, the students will be able to understand the concept and mechanism of civil society & governance.	Understand the role and responsibilities of various organs of civil society & governance.	Analyze and assess the working of civil society in local and global contexts.	Have understanding of responsibility and transparency in good governance	Examine emerging issues in the future development of civil society and governance.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



 ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand				[13-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)		Session	Even, 2024-2025	
Subject Name	Civil Society And Public Governance		Year	May, 2025	
Semester	X				
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks :70	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> • Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) • Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B • Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C • Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material</u>, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>.				
	Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating	
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating		

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS*	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is NOT a key feature of good governance? A) Transparency B) Accountability C) Exclusion D) Participation	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is a major advantage of tribunals over regular courts? A) Tribunals are more expensive B) Tribunals provide a faster and specialized resolution of disputes C) Tribunals follow a rigid legal procedure D) Tribunals are only for high-profile cases	01	CO2	K2
iii	Which of the following best describes the concept of "Locus Standi"? A) The right of an individual or group to challenge a legal action or decision in court B) The requirement that only government officials can file lawsuits C) The restriction that only directly affected individuals can approach the court	01	CO3	K2

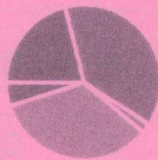
iv	D) The principle that courts cannot review administrative actions What is the main purpose of public participation in governance? A) To allow citizens to influence government decisions B) To give more power to political parties C) To reduce government control over policy D) To promote bureaucracy	01	CO1	K2
v	What is the primary function of an Ombudsman? A) To act as a lawyer for the government B) To investigate complaints against government officials and agencies C) To create new laws D) To conduct criminal trials	01	CO2	K1
vi	What is a common problem with the accessibility of legislation and delegated legislation? A) Laws are too simple and easy to understand B) Laws are sometimes not properly published or made available to the public C) Laws are always written in multiple languages D) Delegated legislation is always clearer than primary legislation	01	CO3	K3
vii	The Official Secrets Act, 1923, primarily aims to: A) Promote transparency in governance B) Prevent unauthorized access to classified government information C) Allow unrestricted access to government documents D) Encourage whistleblowing in government departments	01	CO4	K2
viii	What is a major barrier to public participation in legislative processes? A) Lack of government officials B) Lack of transparency and access to information C) Over-participation by citizens D) Excessive use of technology	01	CO1	K2
ix	What is a key safeguard against arbitrary administrative decisions? A) The rule of law and judicial review B) Complete discretion of the executive C) Keeping administrative decisions secret D) Eliminating public hearings	01	CO3	K1
x	What is one method governments use to encourage public participation in decision-making? A) Reducing media coverage of policy discussions	01	CO1	K2

	B) Conducting public hearings and consultations C) Limiting access to official documents D) Increasing bureaucratic hurdles for citizen involvement	01	CO4	K1
xi	The Right to Information (RTI) is recognized as a fundamental right under which article of the Indian Constitution? A) Article 14 C) Article 32 B) Article 19(1)(a) D) Article 21			
xii	What is the key difference between courts and tribunals? A) Tribunals deal with criminal cases, while courts handle civil cases B) Courts are part of the traditional judiciary, while tribunals are specialized bodies C) Courts follow informal procedures, while tribunals follow strict legal rules D) Tribunals have more power than courts	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	In what ways can the government ensure broader public participation in decision-making processes, and how does this influence governance?	07	CO1	K2
3	How can delegated legislation be more effectively monitored and reviewed to prevent abuse of power and ensure it aligns with democratic principles?	07	CO3	K4
4	How does the concept of Lok Adalats provide an alternative mechanism for dispute resolution, and what are the benefits and challenges of this approach?	07	CO2	K4
5	Discuss the concept of <i>audi alteram partem</i> in administrative decision-making and its importance in ensuring fair treatment for all parties involved. Cite suitable examples and case laws.	07	CO3, CO5	K3
6	How do public inquiries and the findings of Commissions of Inquiry impact the relationship between the government and the public, and what steps can be taken to improve their effectiveness?	07	CO4	K4
7	Explain the role of the Ombudsman in safeguarding public rights and promoting accountability in government institutions.	07	CO2	K5

CO1	Analyze 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	Understand the security issues prevailing in the cyber space
CO5	Suggest cyber security and relate them with legislations to curb the incidences of cyber crime

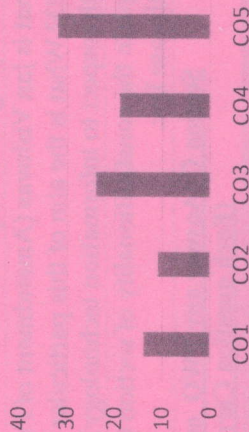
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution


ARKA JAIN
University

Jharkhand



[13-05-2025]

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Subject Name	Law Related to Cyber Cimes	Year	May, 2025
Semester	X		
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> - Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) - Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B - Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C - Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u>		
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering 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	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			KL
i	What is the primary law governing cybercrimes in India? a) Indian Penal Code (IPC) b) The Information Technology Act, 2000 c) Consumer Protection Act, 2019 d) Data Protection Act, 2018	01	CO1
ii	Which section of the Information Technology Act deals with cybercrimes related to hacking? a) Section 66 c) Section 69 b) Section 67 d) Section 72	01	CO2
iii	Which of the following acts does NOT fall under the category of cybercrime? a) Malware attacks b) Online defamation c) Illegal downloading of copyrighted content d) Regular traffic violations	01	CO3
iv	What does "phishing" refer to in the context of cybercrimes? a) Stealing passwords through social engineering b) Hacking into government databases c) Creating fake websites to steal personal information d) Distributing malware via email	01	CO1
			KL3

v	Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the crime of 'sending offensive messages' falls under which section? a) Section 66A b) Section 66E c) Section 72 d) Section 67	01	CO1	KL1
vi	Who coined the term "Cyberspace"? a) William Gibson b) Andrew Tannenbaum c) Scott Fahlman d) Richard Stallman	01	CO3	KL4
vii	The common cyber security threat in cyberspace a) Solar flares b) Hurricanes c) Malware d) Earthquakes	01	CO2	KL4
viii	The organization is responsible for managing the allocation of IP addresses and domain names on the Internet a) ICANN b) UNESCO c) WHO d) NSA	01	CO3	KL4
ix	The primary purpose of the Information Technology Act of 2000 in India a) To regulate the sale of electronic devices b) To promote the use of traditional paper-based documents c) To provide legal recognition to electronic transactions and digital signatures d) To ban the use of computers for financial transactions	01	CO4	KL5
x	The primary purpose of the "report" or "flag" feature on social media platforms is: a) To send direct messages b) To make posts private c) To report inappropriate content d) To start a video call	01	CO5	KL2
xi	IT Act 2008 make cyber-crime details more precise where it mentioned if anyone publishes sexually explicit digital content then under _____ of IT Act, 2008 he/she has to pay a legitimate amount of fine. a) section 67-A b) section 67-B c) section 67-C d) section 67-D	01	CO1	KL3
xii	What is the full form of INTERPOL? a) Internal Criminal Police Organisation b) International Police Organisation c) International Criminal Police Organisation d) Institutional Police Organisation	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	What is Cybercrime? Who are cybercriminals? Explain.	07	CO3	KL5
3	Explain the duties of Certifying Authorities under IT Act.	07	CO1	KL4
4	Explain with section related to cyber terrorism under IT Act.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Define the following terms under IT Act: a. Computer Network b. Intermediary c. Certifying Authority	07	CO1	KL5
6	What is Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023? What is the aim of this particular legislation with respect to information technology?	07	CO3	KL4
7	Explain the constitutionality of section 66A of IT Act with case law.	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 in detail about Data Privacy Attacks. Elaborate Parliament Attack case.	15	CO2	KL5
9	What is called 'Domain Name' and explain with the help of case laws the regulation of Domain Names in the Indian legal system?	15	CO4	KL3
10	Explain in detail the public key functioning and Protection provided by it under the Electronic Signature.	15	CO1	KL2
11	Explain the powers of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal and ICERT.	15	CO4	KL1

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Write a short note on: Distinction of Harmonious Construction and Pith and Substance.	15	CO3	K4
9	"Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States has been heavily tilted in favour of the Union by a liberal interpretation of the residuary power clause by the Supreme Court". Evaluate.	15	CO4	K5
10	Explain the principle of 'repugnancy'. Can it apply when two legislations, one enacted by the Parliament and other by a State Legislature, cover a subject in State List?	15	CO4	K5
11	Explain delegated legislation, and how does it differ from primary or principal legislation passed by Parliament or State Legislatures? Discuss the constitutional limits to delegated legislation and how the judiciary has played a role in striking down regulations, rules, or orders that go beyond the scope of delegated authority. Cite relevant examples and case laws.	15	CO1	K5

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

Course Outcomes	CO1	To impart the knowledge among the students regarding the union-state relationship.
	CO2	To make understandable to students allocation of powers among union-statesystem.
	CO3	To examine the theories regarding allocation of different powers.
	CO4	To let them able to analyze the legislative functions and its' basics.
	CO5	To let them evaluate the balance between different principles of legislation.

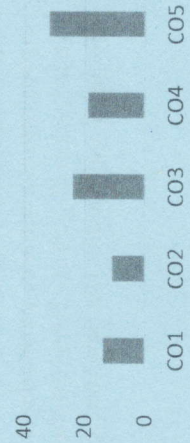
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



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

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	The authority empowered to make laws in respect of matters not enumerated in any of three lists is / are: A. State Legislatures B. Union Parliament C. Union Parliament and State Legislatures D. The Advocate General of the States	01	CO1	K3
ii	Article ____ of the Constitution of India, talks about the Residuary Powers of Legislation A. 246 B. 247 C. 248 D. 245	01	CO4	K1
iii	Which of the following Commission made a strong case for the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. A. Malimath Committee (2000) B. Sarkaria Commission (1983) C. Kothari Commission (1964) D. L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986)	01	CO1	K1
iv	The Central Government's exclusive powers are enumerated in the: A. Concurrent List C. State List	01	CO4	K2

	B. Union List	D. Federal List			
v	Plenary Power of the Legislature means absolute power to enact laws and it is only subject to legislative competence and other constitutional limitations. A. True B. Maybe True C. False D. Maybe False	01	CO4	K3	
vi	Under the Pith and Substance Doctrine, a law is considered valid if: A. It does not contradict any fundamental rights B. It does not interfere with the exclusive jurisdiction of another body C. The law is enacted by the appropriate legislative body D. Its true essence is within the legislative competence of the body that enacted it	01	CO4	K3	
vii	In the case of a conflict between the Centre and a State in respect of a subject included in the Concurrent List: A. The State Law prevails B. The Union Law prevails C. The matter is resolved by the Supreme Court D. The law which had been passed first would prevail	01	CO4	K3	
viii	The Harmonious Construction principle is often applied in cases dealing with: A. Taxation matters B. Jurisdictional conflicts between state and central governments C. Conflicting interpretations of judicial decisions D. Conflicts between two or more statutory provisions	01	CO4	K2	
ix	Article 254 deals with: A. Doctrine of Pith and Substance B. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction C. Doctrine of Repugnancy D. Doctrine of Eclipse	01	CO4	K1	
x	Which of the following is a feature of Colourable Legislation? A. Legislation that is enacted by a competent authority B. Legislation that is intended to achieve an unlawful objective through a legal form C. Legislation that is passed in violation of constitutional norms D. Legislation that deals with issues related to color discrimination	01	CO4	K3	

xi	Which Schedule in the Constitution of India talks about the 3 Lists i.e. Union List, State List and Concurrent List A. Sixth Schedule B. Eighth Schedule C. Eleventh Schedule D. Seventh Schedule	01	CO3	K1	
xii	Can the Legislature, delegate its Essential Legislative Functions to the Administrative Bodies? A. Yes B. Maybe C. No D. Cannot Say	01	CO1	K3	
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	"What you cannot do directly, you cannot do indirectly". Discuss and comment on the theory of colourable legislation. Cite relevant examples and case laws.	07	CO3	K4	
3	Explain the provisions made in the Constitution of India for smooth administrative relationship between the Union and the States.	07	CO5	K4	
4	Explain the rule of pith and substance? Why is its application necessary in our Constitution?	07	CO3	K4	
5	What is meant by legislative competence in the context of the Indian Constitution, and how is it determined whether Parliament or a State Legislature has the authority to legislate on a particular matter?	07	CO2	K3	
6	How do the legislative powers of Parliament and State Legislatures differ under the Indian Constitution, and how does the concept of federalism influence the distribution of powers between the Union and the States?	07	CO4	K3	
7	What are the constitutional limitations on the legislative powers of Parliament and State Legislatures, and what happens when a legislature transgresses these limits? How does the judiciary play a role in ensuring that the legislature does not exceed its constitutional bounds, particularly in relation to the distribution of powers between the Union and the States as outlined in the Seventh Schedule?	07	CO2	K3	

CO1	Remembering the provisions of Socio and economic offences mentioned and covered in various Legislation.
CO2	Understanding, the nature and effect of social and economic offences and relevancy of laws to prevention of such offences.
CO3	Understanding, the laws and their effect on prevention of economic and social offences in society.
CO4	Analyzing the laws relating to socio-economic and their effect respect of development of society and removal of defect arise by such offence in society.
CO5	Evaluating, the relationship between offence and their effect on development on the every part of society and nation.

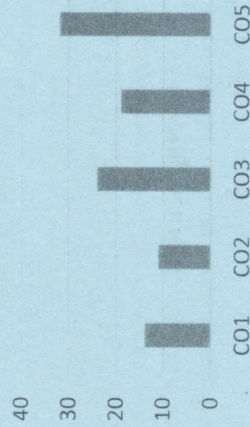
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Subject Name	Socio-Economic Offences	Year	May, 2025
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 <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material</u>, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>Discussing with Co-Student</u> will comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>.		
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering 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 I	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is a characteristic of socio-economic offences? a) Victimless crimes b) Offences affecting society at large c) Crimes without criminal intent d) All of the above	01	CO2	K1
ii	Who introduced the concept of "White Collar Crimes"? a) Karl Marx b) Edwin Sutherland c) Jeremy Bentham d) Cesare Beccaria	01	CO3	K2
iii	Which of the following is an example of a white-collar crime? a) Burglary b) Tax evasion c) Murder d) Kidnapping	01	CO1	K1
iv	What was the primary cause of the Syrian Civil War, which led to large-scale collective violence? a) Economic instability b) Political protests and government crackdowns c) Religious conflicts d) Military intervention by foreign countries	01	CO4	K4
v	Which of the following is a key objective of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009? a) Control drug trafficking	01	CO5	K2

vi	b) Regulate weights and measures c) Prevent dowry-related crimes d) Combat economic terrorism The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in which year? a) 1955 b) 1961 c) 1978 d) 1985	01	CO2	K3
vii	Which section of the Dowry Prohibition Act defines "dowry"? a) Section 2 b) Section 4 c) Section 6 d) Section 8	01	CO1	K2
viii	Which of the following is an example of collective violence? a) Mob lynching b) Domestic violence c) Cyberbullying d) White-collar crime	01	CO3	K4
ix	Which of the following is the primary agency responsible for investigating financial crimes and money laundering in India? a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) b) Enforcement Directorate (ED) c) National Investigation Agency (NIA) d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	01	CO2	K4
x	Which high-profile case led to stricter enforcement of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act? a) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997) b) Nirbhaya Case (2012) c) Bhima-Koregaon Violence (2018) d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)	01	CO5	K1
xi	Which of the following is a non-bailable offence under the SC/ST Act? a) Insulting an SC/ST person in public b) Causing physical harm to an SC/ST individual c) Wrongfully dispossessing an SC/ST person from land d) All of the above	01	CO3	K2
xii	Which of the following is an example of collective violence on a global scale? a) The Rwandan Genocide (1994) b) The Holocaust (1941-1945) c) The Apartheid violence in South Africa d) All of the above	01	CO4	K3

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What are socio-economic offences? Give examples.	07	CO2	K1
3	Explain why Drug Addiction is a Socio-Economic Offence. What are the offences covered under the NDPS Act, 1985?	07	CO4	K3
4	Explain the objectives and impact of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	07	CO2	K1
5	Explain how criminal law addresses atrocities, citing a real incident and relevant legislation.	07	CO4	K3
6	Explain the concept of collective violence with examples.	07	CO3	K4
7	What is the role of criminal law in preventing atrocities against SC/ST communities?	07	CO1	K3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the role of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in preventing hoarding and black marketing.	15	CO4	K2
9	Discuss the various types of white-collar crimes with suitable examples.	15	CO5	K1
10	Discuss the legal provisions related to dowry under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Discuss the Problems of Controls of Dowry System in India	15	CO3	K3
11	Discuss Sutherland's study in the context of socio-economic offences and examine the key recommendations of the 47th Law Commission Report.	15	CO1	K4