



**2nd Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject** : Environment Law **Roll No:** .....

**Program** : BBA LLB

**Full Marks** : 70 **Time** : 3 Hours.

**Instructions to the Candidates:**

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- Question Paper is divided into Three Parts -A, B & C.
- Part-A is containing Twelve multiple-choice questions.
- Part- B containing SIX questions out of which FOUR questions are to be answered.
- Part C containing FOUR questions out of which TWO questions are to be answered.
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**PART - A**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

[12x1=12]

- 1.(i) When did The Indian Forest Act, come into force?
- a) 1927  
b) 1930  
c) 2020  
d) 2008
- (ii) Which of the following is not a sustainable development goal (SDG) under Agenda 2030?
- a) Gender Equality  
b) No Poverty  
c) Reduced Equalities  
d) Zero Hunger
- (iii) In which of the following sections the term "environment" is defined?
- (a) Section 1  
(b) Section2  
(c) Section 3  
(d) Section 4
- (iv) Under which of the following article, fundamental duties are mentioned under the Indian Constitution?
- a) Article 52  
b) Article 51A  
c) Article 14  
d) Article 19
- (v) Which of the following is not a factor responsible for natural resource depletion?
- (a) Sustainable Development  
b) Urbanization  
c) Industrialization  
d) Population growth

7. Explain the following terms:
- Village Forest
  - Reserved Forest
  - Protected Forest

PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

- Explain the constitutional perspective of the environment under Indian laws.
- Explain the evolution of International environmental law (IEL).
- Explain in detail the features of Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Discuss the power and functions of central government as given under the Act.
- Explain the following:
  - Polluter pays principle
  - Principle of Absolute Liability
  - Precautional principle

- Which of the following Article guarantees the right to life and personal liberty?
  - Article 14
  - Article 19
  - Article 21
  - Article 1

- The \_\_\_\_\_ primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters, and forests have such great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership.
  - Public Trust Doctrine
  - Sustainable Development
  - Polluter Pays Principle
  - Absolute Liability

- A public interest dispute means a dispute to protect the public interest. It simply means anyone file \_\_\_\_\_ if it concerns the general public and it is in their interest.
  - Case
  - PIL
  - None of the above
  - All of the above

- \_\_\_\_\_ are the most restricted forests and are constituted by the State Government on any wasteland or forest land which is the property of the Government.
  - Village Forest
  - Reserved Forest
  - Protected Forest
  - None of the above

- Which of the following is/are included in the definition of "Environment" under Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986?
  - Water, Air, and Land
  - Property
  - Living beings, microorganisms
  - All of the above

- Which of the following legislations contains provisions of public nuisance?
  - IPC
  - CrPC
  - Law of Torts
  - All of the above

- \_\_\_\_\_ denotes a nature-centered concept.
  - Eco-centrism
  - Doctrine of public trust
  - Principle of absolute liability
  - Integrational Equity

PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

- What is Environment? Explain its significance.
- Explain the sources of international environmental law (IEL)?
- What is the Indian forest act 1927? What are the rights granted to the schedule tribes?
- What are the functions and powers of National Green Tribunal (NGT)?
- What are the three different categories of forests as given under Indian Forest Act, 1927? Explain them.



**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject** : Law of Contract-I  
**Program** : BBA LL.B.  
**Full Marks** : 70  
**Roll No:** .....  
**Time** : 3 Hours.

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**PART - A**

[12x1=12]

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- I.(i) A proposal when accepted becomes
- (a) Promise under section 2(b)
  - (b) agreement under section 2(e)
  - (c) Contract under section 2(h)
  - (d) none of the above.
- (ii) When the communication of a proposal is complete:
- a)When it do not comes to the person that some communication was made to the concerned person.
  - b) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
  - c) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
  - d)When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
- (iii) In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must:
- a) Be absolute and qualified.
  - b) Be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted.
  - c) Be absolute and unqualified
  - d) Both B and C only.
- (iv) An agreement was entered into with the minor. This is agreement is:
- a) Void
  - b) Voidable
  - c) Bad
  - d) Illegal

(v) If the consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section 17, the contract, nevertheless, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence:

- a) May be voidable
- b) May not be not voidable
- c) Is voidable
- d) is not voidable

(vi) Who are competent to contract?

a) Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

b) Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind.

(vii) The consideration must be:

- a) Adequate
- b) Must be adequate
- c) Need not be adequate
- d) substantially adequate

(viii) An agreement to do impossible act in itself is:

- a) Bad
- b) Void
- c) Valid
- d) Voidable

(ix) The person making the proposal is called the and the person accepting the proposal is called:

- a) Proposor/ Proposee
- b) Promisee/ Promisor
- c) Promisor/ Promisee
- d) Proposee/ Proposor

(x) An offer made without any words spoken or written is:

- a) Counter Offer
- b) Implied Offer
- c) Cross Offer
- d) Special Offer

(xi) A wagering contract is ..... whereas a contingent contract is.....:

- a) Void/ valid
- b) Valid/ void
- c) Valid/ voidable
- d) Voidable/ valid

(xii) Goods displayed in a store with a price tag is:

- a) Offer
- b) Counter offer
- c) None of the above
- d) Invitation to offer

## PART - B

### Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

2. What is Fraud? Explain the essential elements of fraud.
3. Explain the provisions relating to capacity to contract.
4. Define Acceptance and discuss the rules regarding a valid acceptance.
5. Explain the doctrine of Privity of Contract with exceptions, if any.
6. An agreement in restraint of trade is void. Explain and state the exceptions.
7. Explain the effect of mistake on the legality of contract.

## PART - C

### Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

8. Explain the position of minor under the Law of Contract.
9. What do you mean by consideration? Explain, when a contract without consideration is valid?
10. what is discharge by the breach of contract? mention in detail the circumstances leading to discharge.
11. Explain the doctrine of frustration with the help of decided cases.



11/7/23

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination July: 2023.**

**Subject : Organisational Behaviour**      **Roll No: .....**  
**Program : BBA LLB**  
**Full Marks : 70**      **Time : 3 Hours.**

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**PART - A**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

[12x1=12]

- 1.i) Which of the following is/are the key features of organization?  
a) Social Invention      c) Group Effort  
b) Accomplishing Goal      d) All of these
- ii) Study of human behavior in organizational settings is?  
a) Individual behavior      c) Organizational behavior  
b) Group Behavior      d) None of these
- iii) Process or administrative theory of organization is being given by  
a) Elton Mayo      b) F.W. Taylo  
c) Henry Fayol      d) Max Weber
- iv) Represent noblest thoughts, ideals etc  
a) Ego      c) Negative Ego  
b) Super Ego      d) ID
- v) Which of the following OB topics is not central to managing employees' fears about terrorism?  
a) Emotion      c) Motivation  
b) Communication      d) Work Design

**Answer any TWO out of FOUR**

- 8. What are the 3 Factors Affecting Individual Behavior?
- 9. What are the Theories of Leadership?
- 10. Explain the Organizational Context?
- 11. Democratic leadership explain?

vi) Employee's needs met by Supportive Model is?  
a) Subsistence  
b) Security  
c) Status and Recognition  
d) Self-actualization

vii) Basis of "Collegial Model of OB is?

- a) Economic resources
  - b) Team work
  - c) Overall environment
  - d) Corporate Culture resources
- viii) What are 3 levels of focuses of Organizational behavior?  
a) Individuals, Organization, Society  
b) Employee, Employer, Management  
c) Individual, Groups, Organization, Nation  
d) Society, Organization, Nation Organization.

ix) Contribution/s of human relations movement is/ are?

- a) Great Depression
- b) Labor Movement
- c) Hawthorne Studies
- d) All of these

x) A major problem with a task force type of management is?

- a) Here is no logical basis for task force information
- b) Its status is too inflexible
- c) Accountability
- d) Lack of planning

xi) The term 'psychology' is derived from the word 'psyche', which means 'soul' or 'spirit'?

- a) Latin
- b) Greek
- c) French
- d) None of these

xii) Employee's plan their actions is called as?

- a) Symbolizing
- b) Forethought
- c) Observational
- d) Self-regulatory

**PART - B**

**Answer any FOUR out of SIX**

[4x7=28]

- 2. What are the importance of Motivation?
- 3. In Vroom's Expectancy Theory, Valence mean?
- 4. What is about the nature of leadership?
- 5. Two Factors theory' of Motivation? Explain?
- 6. What is the emotional stability?
- 7. What are the Factors affecting Perception?



**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject : Macro Economics** **Roll No: .....**  
**Program : BBA-LLB**  
**Full Marks : 70** **Time : 3 Hours**

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**PART - A**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

[12x1=12]

I. (i) Macro-economics is concerned with

- a) level of output of goods and services in the economy
- b) The general level of crisis
- c) GDP growth
- d) All of the above

(ii) Which of the following statements is associated with general equilibrium analysis

- a) Equilibrium in the market of gold ornaments
- b) Equilibrium across all markets in the economy
- c) Equilibrium price of a good in the competitive market
- d) None of the above

(iii) Capital goods are those goods

- a) Which are used in the production process for several years
- b) Which are used in the production process for few years
- c) Which involve depreciation losses
- d) Both A and C.

(iv) National income is often estimated as

- a)  $NDP_{FC}$
- b)  $NNP_{NP}$
- c)  $NDP_{NP}$
- d)  $NNP_{FC}$

- (v) Which of the following is an example of normal residence of India?  
 a) Foreign worker working in WHO located in India  
 b) The German working as Director in IMF office located in India  
 c) Ambassador in India from rest of the world  
 d) None of these
- (vi) Money that is issued by the authority of the government is called  
 a) Full bodied money  
 b) Credit money  
 c) Fiat money  
 d) Fiduciary money
- (vii) Which of the following is the component of  $M_1$  measure of money supply?  
 a) Term deposit  
 b) Demand deposits  
 c) Cash reserves of the commercial banks  
 d) none of these
- (viii) In the context of commercial bank, which one of the following statements is correct?  
 a) Note-issuing authority of the country  
 b) Accepts deposits of the general public  
 c) Creates credit on the basis of cash reserves  
 d) Both B and C

- (ix) When too much money chases too few goods, the resulting inflation is called...  
 a) Deflation  
 b) Demand-pull inflation  
 c) Cost push inflation  
 d) Stagflation
- (x) Causes of inflation in India are....  
 a) deficit financing  
 b) erratic agricultural growth  
 c) inadequate rise in agricultural production  
 d) all of the above
- (xi) which of the following is a factor income:  
 a) Old age pension  
 b) unemployment allowance  
 c) Interest on bank deposits  
 d) pocket money
- (xii)  $M1 = \dots\dots\dots$   
 a) CC  
 b) CC + DD  
 c) CC + DD + OD  
 d) None of these.

**Answer any FOUR out of SIX** [4x7=28]

2. State the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics.

3. Distinguish between with examples:  
 (a) consumer goods and Capital goods  
 (b) Stock and flow variables

4. What is meant by:  
 (a) Nominal GDP  
 (b) Real GDP
5. Match the following:  
**Column1**  
 (a) Government of a country  
 (b) Supply of money  
 (c) RBI  
 (d) Fiduciary money  
 (e) Notes and coins
- Column2**  
 (i) legal tenders  
 (ii) cheques  
 (iii) supplier of money  
 (iv) principal supplier of money  
 (v) a stock concept
6. What are the causes of inflation? What are the steps taken by RBI to control inflation?
7. Write Short notes on any two out of three:  
 a) Demand-pull and Cost Push inflation  
 b) Benefits and drawbacks of demonetization.in India.  
 c) National Income by Expenditure Method.

**PART - C**

**Answer any TWO out of FOUR** [2x15=30]

8. Explain diagrammatically the circular flow of income in a four-sector economy.
9. From the following data calculate net national product at factor cost by:
- | Items   | Rupees in Crore |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Net domestic capital formation            | 500             |
| (ii) Compensation of employees                | 1850            |
| (iii) Consumption of fixed capital            | 100             |
| (iv) Government final consumption expenditure | 1100            |
| (v) Private final consumption expenditure     | 2600            |
| (vi) Rent                                     | 400             |
| (vii) Dividend                                | 200             |
| (viii) Interest                               | 500             |
| (ix) net export                               | (-100)          |
| (x) Profit                                    | 1100            |
| (xi) Net factor income from abroad            | (-50)           |
| (xii) Net indirect taxes                      | 250             |

10. Reserve Bank of India is the "banker's bank". Explain. Also explain the functions of Central Bank.

11. What do you mean by trade cycle? What are the characteristics of trade cycle ? Explain.



10. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019, Sunshine Ltd., issued Rs.10,00,000, 15% debentures of Rs.100 each at 8% discount payable:

Rs.40 on application and the balance on allotment. Debentures is to be redeemed at 5% premium after 5 years. All the debentures were subscribed by the public. Interest on debentures was to be paid half yearly. TDS is @ 10% on interest. Interest was duly paid by the company. Pass the necessary journal entries in the first year of debenture issue including entries for interest on debentures and TDS.

11. Write Short notes on any three out of four:

- Debt Redemption Reserve(DRR) Account.
- Equity Share Capital and Preference Share Capital
- Format of a Company's Balance Sheet as per Schedule III of the Companies ACT,2013
- Capital Reserve & Securities Premium Reserve.



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**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject : Business Accounting-II**      **Roll No: .....**  
**Program : BBA-LLB**  
**Full Marks : 70**      **Time : 3 Hours.**

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### PART - A

#### Multiple Choice Questions

[12x1=12]

1.(i) On a share of Rs.10 issued at a premium of Rs. 2 , whole amount has been called up and Rs 7 is received, Share Capital Account will be credited by:

- Rs 10
- Rs.12
- Rs.10
- Rs.16

(ii) When shares are forfeited , share capital account is debited with

- Nominal value of shares
- Called-up share capital
- Paid-up value of shares
- Market value of shares

(iii) Loose Tools appear in the company's balance sheet under the head/ subhead

- Inventory
- Other current assets
- Non-Current Assets
- Stores and spares.

(iv) Premium payable on redemption of debentures is a

- Liability
- Asset
- Expense
- Income.

(v) Interest on debentures is paid on:

- Amount received on issue.
- Nominal (face) value
- On premium
- None of these.

31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.

Rs.1,70,000

(Vi) Surplus i.e., Balance in statement of profit and loss is shown as:  
a) Share Capital  
b) Reserves and Surplus  
c) Other long term liabilities  
d) Current liabilities.

(Vii) Debentures are a part of  
a) Shareholder's fund  
b) Borrowings from bank  
c) None of these

(viii) Goodwill of a company is calculated by  
a) Average Profit Method.  
b) Capitalisation Method  
c) Super Profit Method  
d) All of these...

(ix) If discount on re-issue of shares is less than the amount forfeited, the surplus is transferred to  
a) Capital Reserve  
b) General Reserve  
c) Securities Premium Reserve  
d) Statement of Profit and Loss

(x) Receipt and payment account is prepared on:  
a) Cash Basis.  
b) Accrual basis  
c) Time basis  
d) sales basis

(xi) Income and Expenditure Account is a  
a) Real Account  
b) Nominal Account  
c) Personal Account  
d) Valuation Account

(xii) Discount or loss on issue of debentures is written off from  
a) Securities premium reserve (if it exists) and then from P/L account  
b) Statement of profit and loss account  
c) Securities premium Reserve  
d) General Reserve

PART - B  
**Answer any FOUR out of SIX** [4x7=28]

2. Define Company. What are the characteristics (features) of a Company?  
3. Under which major heads and sub-heads the following items will be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies ACT, 2013:

- a) Accrued Income
- b) Loose Tools
- c) Unpaid Dividend
- d) Long term Loans
- e) Goodwill
- f) Capital Reserve
- g) Land & Building

4. XYZ Ltd., earned net profit during the past three years as follows:

Year ended.	Net profit
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020.	Rs.2,30,000
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021.	Rs.2,00,000

Capital investment in the company throughout this period has been Rs.4,00,000. The fair return on capital has been considered to 15%. Calculate the value of Goodwill of the Company on the basis of a) two years purchase of Average profit and b) Two years purchase of Super Profit.

5. Extracts of Receipts and Payment Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015, are given below:

Receipts.	Rs.
Subscription.	2500
2013-14.	26,750
2014-15.	1,000
2015-16.	

Total receipt from subscription in the current financial 2024-15 is Rs.30,250 .  
Additional information:

- I) Total no. Of members 250.
- II) Annual Subscription fee: Rs.125.
- III) Subscription Outstanding on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 is Rs.2,750.

Calculate the income from subscription to be transferred to Income and Expenditure account for the financial year 2014-15.

6. Pass Journal entries for issue of debentures in each of the following transactions:

- I) Star Ltd. Issues 30,000; 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 5% to be repaid at par at the end of 5 years.
  - II) Green Ltd. Issued 40,000 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 5% to be redeemed at par at the end of 5 years.
  - III) Moon Ltd. Issues 50,000 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at par but redeemable at a premium of 5% at the end of 10 years.
  - IV) Strong Ltd. Issues 60,000, 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 5% repayable at a premium of 10% at the end of 5 years.
- 7) Differentiate between Receipt & Payment Account and Income & Expenditure Account.

PART - C  
**Answer any TWO out of FOUR** [2x15=30]

8. What is meant by Financial Statement of a Company? State the importance of financial statements to i) shareholders, ii) creditors iii) governments and iv) investors.

9. Draw the format of Statement of Profit and Loss Account of a Company as per Schedule III, of the Companies ACT, 2013.

417123



**ARKAJAIN**  
**University**  
Jharkhand

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject : Financial Management**

**Roll No: .....**

**Program : BBA-LLB.**

**Full Marks : 70**

**Time : 3 Hours.**

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**PART - A**

**State True or False.**

[12x1=12]

- 1.(i) The primary goal of financial management decisions is to maximize the price of the firms stocks.
- ii) Risk management in the most crucial responsibility of the financial manager.
- iii) The objective of profit maximization consider the time value of money.
- iv) Investment decisions is also known as capital structure decisions.
- v) Both IRR and accounting rate of return takes into account time value Of money.
- vi) If a project has an NPV greater than 0, then taking on the project will increase the value all the firms stock.
- vii) The discounted payback period always leads to the Save accepted or rejected decisions as the NPV method .
- viii) Under mutually exclusive project we can choose both the project .
- ix) Total leverage is the product of operating leverage I'm financial leverage.
- x) A firm that has to pay high interest Has greater financial risk.
- xi) Holding more cash in vaults results more profit to the firm.

xii) All form that has high inventory turnover will have larger inventory conversion period.

**PART - B**

**Answer any FOUR out of SIX**

[4x7=28]

2. Explain the concept of financial & operating leverage.
3. Differentiate between NPV an IRR.
4. Describe the importance of capital budgeting.
5. What is time value of money, what are its importance?
6. What are the various sources of finance?
7. What is cash budget?

**PART - C**

**Answer any TWO out of FOUR**

[2x15=30]

8. What is financial management? Explain its need scope & objectives.
9. Explain the various investment evaluation criteria.
10. On the basis of appropriate calculation, indicate which one of the following cars should be purchased by a taxi driver according to NPV and payback criteria.

	<b>Car A</b>	<b>Car B</b>
Initial Cost.	3,00,000.	3,50,000
Cash flows: -		
1	2,00,000	1,50,000
2	1,80,000	1,80,000
3	1,00,000	1,20,000

**PVF @9% R 0.917 , 0.842 , 0.722 etc.**

11. A company offers to refund an amount ₹35,750 at the end of year for a deposit of ₹5000 made eventually. Find out the implicit rate of interest offered by the company.



**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester End Term Examination: July, 2023.**

**Subject** : English- II

**Roll No:** .....

**Course** : BBA LL.B.

**Full Marks** : 70

**Time** : 3 Hours.

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**PART - A**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

[12x1=12]

- 1(i) At each stage in the process of communication, there is a possibility of interference, which may hinder the process. Such interference is known as:
- a) Sender
  - b) Receiver
  - c) Barrier
  - d) None of them
- (ii) Normally communication is \_\_\_\_, wherein the information or message is transferred from one person to another.
- a) Impersonal
  - b) Interpersonal
  - c) Personal
  - d) Important
- (iii) The problem with proofreading is that you will have to be good at \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- a) Spelling, Punctuation
  - b) Pronunciation, Spelling
  - c) Punctuation, Pronunciation
  - d) Paraphrasing, Spelling
- (iv) Statement of the defendant in his defence is called
- a) Written Statement
  - b) Pleading
  - c) Conveyancing
  - d) Prayer
- (v) Forms an essential part of the research which is tried to answer in the same
- a) Objective
  - b) Research Question
  - c) Recommendations
  - d) Literature Review

(vi) This type of research describes the data  
a) Descriptive method  
c) Analytical method

b) Survey method  
d) Quantitative Research

(vii) What is the meaning of the word Supra

a) Footnote below  
c) In the same place

b) Prior footnote  
d) Page number

(viii) Taking interviews for data collection forms a part of which kind of research?

a) Doctrinal  
c) Descriptive

b) Analytical  
d) Non-doctrinal

(ix) In the process of communication 'Encoding' means:

a) Using symbols to express an idea

c) Creating noise in the communication

b) Deciphering a message

d) Interpreting the meaning of the message

(x) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ act as barriers to communication.

a) Semantic distortion, lack of planning

c) Channel, message

b) Sender, receiver

d) Feedback, the sender

(xi) Communication through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is called verbal communication

a) Written material and gesture

c) Spoken words and written material

b) Gestures and spoken words

d) Body language and gestures

(xii) From the list given below, identify the psychological barriers to communication

a) Noise

c) Loss of eyesight

b) Disinterest

d) Immisibility

### PART - B

Answer any FOUR out of SIX

[4x7=28]

2. Following is the format of citation by a single author. Fill in the space and complete the same.

Name of the author of the article, \_\_\_\_\_, Volume number of the journal Name of the journal page number (year)

3. What do you understand by Citation and what is its use?

4. Write an essay on any one of the following

i) Gender Equality

ii) Right to Education

5. Following is the format of citation of a write-up published in a newspaper. Fill in the space and complete the same \_\_\_\_\_, Title of the write-up within inverted commas, Name of the newspaper, date

6. What is your understanding of the word plagiarism? What are the different tools helpful in removing plagiarism?

7. What is the use of Citation and Bibliography in research and state what is included?

### PART - C

Answer any TWO out of FOUR

[2x15=30]

8. What are the steps/format to be followed while writing a Research Paper?

9. State the different types of Research with examples if any.

10. What do you understand by Plain and Written Statement? What is the difference between Drafting and Conveyancing?

11. What are the different types of communication and their barriers?