

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Explain the doctrine of 'Lis Pendens' as per Section -52 of The Transfer of Property Act with its essentials and suitable illustrations.	15	CO4
9	What are the rights and liabilities of a lessee in the absence of a contract to the contrary	15	CO2
10	"Once a mortgage always a mortgage" – Discuss this comment with suitable case references	15	CO3
11	Discuss the doctrine of Imputed Notice. How far this doctrine is applicable?	15	CO4



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION  
School of Law

Branch	BBA LLB
Subject Name	Property Law
Semester	IV
Year	April 2024

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 come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

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

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			
i	For the purpose of making a gift of immovable property, the transfer must be effected by signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses: a) An Oral agreement b) A registered instrument c) An affidavit d) An unregistered instrument	01	CO2
ii	Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires: a) A contingent interest in the property. b) An express interest in the property. c) A perfect interest in the property. d) An implied interest in the property.	01	CO4
iii	Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 affirms a right of redemption: a) In some particular mortgages b) In all mortgages c) Not in a single mortgages also d) None of the above.	01	CO2

iv	When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called: a) Release Deed b) Easement c) An exchange d) Simple Mortgage	01	CO1
v	"Immoveable property" does not include: a) Growing crops b) Standing timber c) Growing grass d) All of the above.	01	CO1
vi	A right to recover cows trapped on the owner's land will be: a) Actionable claim b) Easement c) License d) None of these	01	CO1
vii	An estate is given to a living person, A for life, then to a living person, B for life and then to the unborn sons of B. Whether the son of B can have interest in the property: a) The son of B must be in existence on or before the date of the expiry of the life estate in favour of B. b) Only the son of B may have the interest in the property. c) Son or daughter whatever it may, may have the interest in the property. d) None of the above.	01	CO3
viii	Rule of 'Lis pendens' is applicable to suits for specific performance of contracts to transfer immovable property. This statement is: a) False b) True c) Partly false d) None of the above.	01	CO4
ix	The rule against perpetuity as given in section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, applies to: a) Immovable property b) Movable property c) Both a and b d) Unconditionally to a, conditionally to b	01	CO4

x	A lease of immovable property is: a) A sale of property for a certain time period. b) A transfer of property but not to use the property. c) Transfer of a right to enjoy such property. d) None of the above.	01	CO1
xi	Which of the following are valid illustrations of an Anomalous mortgage? a) A possessory mortgage without a conditional sale b) A possessory mortgage with a right to cause the mortgaged property to sale in the event of default in payment c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b	01	CO3
xii	The foundation of doctrine of Election under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is that a person taking the benefit of an instrument: a) Must bear the burden b) Must not bear the burden c) Burden is not the subject of election d) None of the above.	01	CO4
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS *	Marks	COs
2	Define the term 'Exchange'. Discuss the rights of a party deprived of thing received in exchange.	07	CO2
3	Concept and meaning of 'Easement' with suitable illustrations.	07	CO5
4	Write a short note on "Rule against Perpetuity" as per section 14 of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	07	CO4
5	Write a Short Note on "Actionable Claim" with suitable examples.	07	CO1
6	Discuss Landmark case reference: Cooper Vs. Cooper in connection with the doctrine of Election.	07	CO3
7	Discuss the rules regarding transfer of benefit to an Unborn person	07	CO1

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**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Branch	BBA LLB	
Subject Name	Law of Crime (IPC)	
	Semester	IV
	Year	April 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</li> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C</li> <li>Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</li> </ul>	

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks			
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			
i	Indian Penal Code came into operation on: a) 1 <sup>st</sup> October 1860 b) 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1862 c) 1 <sup>st</sup> October 1862 d) 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1862	01	CO1
ii	The term 'Crime' is not synonymous with the following: a) Offence b) Criminal Offence c) Tort d) Criminal Wrong	01	CO3
iii	The term person under IPC includes: a) Human being b) Artificial person c) Natural person d) Legal Person	01	CO2
iv	The right to private defence is: a) Unrestricted b) Subject to restriction contained in section 99 of ipc c) Subject to restrictions contained in chapter iv of ipc d) Subject to restrictions contained in any other provision of IPC.	01	CO5

xii	Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above the age of 7 years and below 12 years who: a) Is handicapped b) Is an orphan c) Has not attained sufficient maturity to understand the nature & consequence d) None of these	01	CO1
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Explain theft. When a person is said to have committed robbery with theft with example.	07	CO4
3	What is defamation? State the exceptions	07	CO1
4	What is kidnapping? Distinguish it from abduction	07	CO2
5	State and explain the various theories of punishments	07	CO5
6	Who is an abettor and what is abetment of a thing?	07	CO3
7	What is crime? Explain the important ingredients of crime	07	CO3
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS *	Marks	COs
8	Define conspiracy. Explain the modes and medium of committing conspiracy.	15	CO3
9	Explain the circumstance under which culpable homicide amounts to murder	15	CO5
10	What is private defence? When does the right of private defence of the body extend to cause death?	15	CO4
11	What is hurt? Explain the circumstances under which hurt becomes grievous hurt. Illustrate	15	CO2

V	Injury includes _____ under IPC a) Harm caused to body only b) Harm caused to mind only c) Harm caused to property only d) Harm caused to body, mind, reputation, property	01	CO4
vi	General explanations under IPC has been incorporated in: a) Chapter I b) Chapter II c) Chapter III d) Chapter IV	01	CO2
vii	For abetment by conspiracy... a) One person must instigate the other for the commission of an offense b) There must be an intentional aid by one person to another for the doing of an offense c) Some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of an engagement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act d) None of the above	01	CO1
viii	The right to private defence is: a) Unrestricted b) Subject to restrictions contained in section 99 of ipc c) Subject to restrictions contained in chapter iv of ipc d) Subject to restrictions contained in any other provision of ipc	01	CO2
ix	Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder is mentioned under a) Section 302 b) Section 303 c) Section 304 d) Section 300	01	CO3
x	An eye for an eye is the motto of the: a) Retributive theory b) Preventive theory c) Expiatory theory d) Deterrent theory	01	CO4
xi	The word Instigate means: a) To do unlawful act b) To provoke c) To cheat d) None of these	01	CO5

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**NAAC GRADE A** ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB	
Subject Name	E-Commerce	Semester Year
		IV April 2024

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
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks		Marks	COs
Q. N1	QUESTIONS		
i	Which of the following Acts provides the legal provisions for e-commerce in India a) Indian Penal Code b) IT (Amendment) Act 2008 c) IT Act 2000 d) All of the above	01	CO1
ii	Which e-commerce model involves the sale of goods or services from businesses to the general public? a) Business to Government b) Business to Consumer c) Business to Business d) Consumer to Business	01	CO3
iii	Who needs a DSC? a) Chartered Accountant b) Company Secretary c) Banks d) All of the Above	01	CO2
iv	Which of the following is/are considered examples of the Consumer-to-consumer (C2C) model? a) Olx b) e-bay c) Meesho d) All of the Above	01	CO5

V	Which Section of the IT Act, 2000 provides certain provisions for digital signatures? a) Section 3 b) Section 5 c) Section 4 d) Section 6	01	CO4
vi	The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) model of e-commerce was adopted in the year: a) 2000 b) 1996 c) 1995 d) 2005	01	CO2
vii	Which of the following is/are the objective of the IT Act, 2000: a) To reduce the paperwork used for communication purposes. b) To give legal protection to communication and the exchange of information through electronic means. c) To protect digital signatures, e-contracts, and any other sort of legal authentication. d) All of the above.	01	CO1
viii	The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) model of e-commerce was adopted in the year: a) 2000 b) 1996 c) 1995 d) 2005	01	CO2
ix	Which section of IT Act deals with the Hacking of computer systems and its penalties? a) Section 61 b) Section 62 c) Section 66 d) Section 67	01	CO3
x	What is the punishment for the hacking of computers? a) Three-year imprisonment. b) Three-year imprisonment or 5 lakh rupees penalty or both. c) Three-year imprisonment or 8 lakh rupees penalty or both. d) Life Imprisonment.	01	CO4

xi	Which of the following describes the definition of electronic commerce? a) Doing business b) Sale and purchase of goods c) Doing business electronically d) All of the above mentioned	01	CO5
xii	_____ is an e-commerce model which focuses on consumers dealing with one another. a) Business to Business b) Consumer to Consumer c) Consumer to Business d) Business to Consumer	01	CO1
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Explain in detail the two types of security threats of e-commerce.	07	CO4
3	Discuss the different types of business models, with examples.	07	CO1
4	Explain e-commerce, with examples.	07	CO2
5	What are online business transactions? What was the need for online transactions?	07	CO5
6	What is e-governance as given under section 4 of the IT Act, 2000?	07	CO3
7	What are the modes of website development?	07	CO3
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Distinguish between traditional commerce and e-commerce.	15	CO3
9	Discuss in detail the objectives, applicability, and implications of IT Act 2000.	15	CO5
10	Discuss in detail the various mode and methods of e-payment.	15	CO4
11	How e-commerce has evolved through the recent years, and what the upcoming future holds for it?	15	CO2



Program	BBA LLB	
Subject Name	Family Law II	
	Semester	IV
	Year	April 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</li> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C</li> <li>Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul>	

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

Q.N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			
i	What is the Islamic term for a temporary marriage contract? a) Nikah b) Muta c) Iddat d) Halala	01	CO1
ii	Which of the following relatives are prohibited from marrying in Islamic law? a) First Cousin b) Second sibling c) Uncle and nieces d) Step siblings	01	CO2
iii	In which situation can a wife seek divorce without her husband's consent in Islamic law? a) If the husband is abusive b) If the husband is not providing financial support c) If the husband is impotent d) All of the above	01	CO3
iv	What is the term for a legal will in Islamic law? a) Waqf b) Sunnah c) Wasiyat d) Fatwah	01	CO4
v	What is the required consent for a valid marriage contract in Islamic law? a) Only the consent of the man b) Only the consent of the woman c) Consent of both the man and the woman d) None of the above	01	CO1

vi	What is the term for a mutual agreement to end the marriage in Islamic law? a) Talaq c) Mubarat b) Khula d) Nikah	01	CO2
vii	Who can be appointed as a guardian for a minor in Muslim law? a) Any adult Muslim male c) Only the father b) Any adult Muslim female d) Only the mother	01	CO3
viii	Inheritance in Islamic law is primarily governed by: a) Shariah law c) Civil law b) Common law d) Statutory law	01	CO4
ix	What is the principle of "mahr" in Islamic marriage? a) Divorce settlement c) Inheritance b) Dowry d) Alimony	01	CO3
x	What is the waiting period called after a divorce in Islamic law? a) Talaq c) Nikah b) Fsak d) Iddat	01	CO4
xi	What is the primary purpose of a Waqf? a) Religious worship c) Educational institution b) Charitable endowment d) Business investment	01	CO2
xii	Which term is commonly associated with Waqf in Islamic finance? a) Zakat c) Sukuk b) Ribba d) Musha	01	CO1
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Explain various schools and sub-schools of Muslim law.	07	CO4
3	What is the subject matter of Gift under Mohamedan Law? How can a gift be revoked under Shia and Sunni Law?	07	CO1
4	Discuss the classification of heirs under the Sunni Law of Inheritance.	07	CO2
5	Distinguish between Prompt and Deferred Dower.	07	CO4

6	Explain Iddat. Whether a Muslim male deserve iddat?	07	CO3
7	When a Muslim female can pronounce Talaq on her husband?	07	CO3
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Discuss the concept of Sahil, Batil, and Fasid marriage under Muslim law. Can a minor repudiate the marriage on attaining majority under Muslim Law?	15	CO3
9	Define Waqf and write the Kinds of Waqf. Explain the Creation of Waqf and Revocation of Waqf.	15	CO5
10	Who can make a will? What are the restrictions laid down by Muslim Law on a person's desire to dispose of his property by will under the Sunni and Shia Law?	15	CO4
11	Define Gift under Muslim law. Writes the essentials of gift.	15	CO2





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**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB	
Subject Name	Constitutional Law of India	
	Semester	IV
	Year	April 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</li> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C</li> <li>Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul>	

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	The Preamble to our Constitution proclaims the We ,the People of India have established a) A Sovereign, Socialistic, Secular, Democratic Republic b) A Sovereign, Democratic Republic c) A Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist, Republic d) A Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Sovereign, Republic a	01	CO1
ii	Fundamental Duties are enshrined in a) Part IV, Article 51 b) Part IV, Article 51 A c) Part IV A, Article 51 d) Part IV A, Article 51 A	01	CO3
iii	In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that Preamble is the basic feature of the Consitution? a) In re: Golaknath Case b) In re: Menaka Gandhi case c) In re: Swarn singh d) In re: Keshwananda Bharti	01	CO2
iv	In which Part of the Constitution the concept of Welfare State finds elaboration: a) Preamble b) Fundamental rights c) Fundamental Duties d) Directive Principles	01	CO5

xi	Untouchability is abolished and its practise is punishable according to a) Article 15 b) Article 16 c) Article 17 d) Article 15(4)	01	CO5
xii	Article 19 (1)(a) guarantee freedom of speech and expression to a) All citizens of India b) All Indians and foreigners c) Only person above 21 years of age d) Only persons who have attained 60 years of age	01	CO1
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 7 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Authorities have refused to issue passport to A, a citizen of India to go abroad. Can the authorities be compelled to issue?	07	CO4
3	Explain the objectives enshrined in the Preamble	07	CO1
4	Write a short note on Habeas Corpus.	07	CO2
5	What is Money bill? What is the procedure to pass such a bill in the parliament	07	CO5
6	Write a short note on Ex post Facto Law and Double Jeopardy	07	CO3
7	Under what condition the president can declare emergency?	07	CO3
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Discuss the position of the President under the Indian Constitution. Is he bound to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers?	15	CO3
9	Freedom of speech and the press lies at the root of all democratic organizations. Examine. Refer the leading cases.	15	CO5
10	Examine the significance of Directive principles of State Policy given under the Constitution of India.	15	CO4
11	Traffic in Human beings, Beggars and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited under Indian Constitution. Comment. Refer case laws	15	CO2

v	Money Bill can be introduced in a) The House of the people b) The council of the State c) Either of the Houses d) None of the above	01	CO4
vi	The word socialist Secular and unity and integrity of the Nation were made to our constitution by a) 42nd amendment of the Constitution b) 44th Amendment of the Constitution c) 46th Amendment of the Constitution d) None of the above	01	CO2
vii	Any person under Article 14 denotes a) Any company, or associations or body of individuals both citizens, non-citizens, natural persons and legal persons b) Any person is preferred as individual only c) Any person includes only the foreign tourists d) All of the above.	01	CO1
viii	The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was a) Dr. B.R.Amedkar b) K.M. Munshi c) Sir. A Krishna Iyer d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	01	CO2
ix	The power of judicial review in India is enjoyed by a) By the Supreme Court alone b) By all courts c) By the supreme Court as well as High Courts d) By no court	01	CO3
x	The Supreme Court has power under Article 32 to issue directions or orders or writs in the nature of habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warrant to and certiorari a) Only when there is a question of enforcement of a fundamental right b) When there is a question of internal disputes among communal groups c) When there is a question of election disputes d) When there is a question of riotous situation.	01	CO4

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**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program: BBA LLB

Semester: IV  
Year: April 2024

Subject Name: Retail Management

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside
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Time: 3 Hour  
Max. Marks : 70

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

Q. NO	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Who is the last link in the chain connecting the producer and customer: a) Wholesaler b) Agent c) Retailer d) Shopkeeper	01	CO1
ii	A retail firm owned by its customers in which members contribute money to open their own store, vote on its policies, elect a group to manage it, and receive dividends is called: a) Corporate chain store b) Merchandising conglomerate c) Voluntary chain d) Consumer cooperative	01	CO3
iii	Which statement is not a benefit of formulating a retail strategy? a) A retailer is forced to study the legal, economic, and competitive market b) A retailer is shown how it can differentiate itself from competitors c) Sales maximization is stressed d) Crises are anticipated and often avoided.	01	CO2
iv	Retailers such as Benetton, The Body Shop, and Marks and Spencer carry mostly own-brand merchandise. These are called _____ brands. a) Creative label b) Private label c) Retail label d) House label	01	CO5

**Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks**  
(Each question Carry 7 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	What is Retail? Explain the reason of rise of retail in India?	07	CO1
3	What is Retail Information System? Explain the concept of Retail Communication Mix?	07	CO1
4	What are the financial aspects of Retail Management?	07	CO3
5	What is CRM? Explain its components.	07	CO4
6	What is the process of Retail Merchandising?	07	CO5
7		07	CO2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Discuss the scope and prospects of retail sector in the Indian context describing the drivers of growth of retailing in the country?	15	CO1
9	The supply chain in food distribution in India is inefficient. Can organized retail help in removing these inefficiencies? Explain how this can take place?	15	CO5
10	Explain life cycle of Retail innovation with related to retail market?	15	CO3
11	Write short note on: a) Retail store location b) Visual Merchandising	15	CO2

v	A retailer's commitment to a type of business and to a distinctive role in the marketplace is it's: a) Objectives b) Organizational mission c) Retailing concept d) Image	01	CO4
vi	Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of supply chain management? a) Cost reduction b) Customer satisfaction c) Inventory optimization d) Competitive differentiation	01	CO5
vii	What does "bullwhip effect" refer to in supply chain? a) Efficient inventory management b) Smooth flow of information c) Amplification of demand fluctuation d) Minimisation of transport costs.	01	CO4
viii	Which of the following is NOT a key element of effective visual merchandising: a) Colour scheme b) Lighting c) Cluttered displays d) Signage and graphics	01	CO5
ix	Which of the following is a primary purpose of a Point of sale (POS) retail information system? a) Managing employee schedule b) Tracking inventory level c) Analysing market trend d) Conducting customer surveys	01	CO1
x	Which element of retail marketing mix focuses on the activities retailers undertake to convey their offerings to consumers and encourages purchases? a) Product b) Price c) Place d) Promotion	01	CO2
xi	For performance of minor on stage did license is required? a) Yes b) No c) Depends upon situation d) Either yes or no	01	CO2
xii	Which of these is an event management company a) WOW events b) Wizcraft c) 360 degrees d) All of these	01	CO5



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**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program **BBA LLB**

Subject Name

Strategic Management

Semester

IV

Year

April 2024

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
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Time: 3 Hour  
Max. Marks : 70

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Which of the following best defines strategic management? a) The process of formulating and implementing strategies to achieve organizational goals b) Short-term planning to address immediate business needs c) Tactical decision-making to handle day-to-day operations d) Financial management techniques to maximize profits	01	CO1
ii	SWOT analysis stands for: a) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats b) Strategies, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Tactics c) Strengths, Weaknesses, Objectives, Tactics d) Strategies, Weaknesses, Objectives, Threats	01	CO3
iii	Which of the following is NOT a component of PESTEL analysis? a) Political b) Economic c) Social d) Environmental	01	CO2
iv	The BCG matrix is used for: a) Product portfolio analysis b) Human resource management c) Financial reporting d) Market segmentation	01	CO5

v	Which of the following is NOT a stage of the strategic management process? a) Strategy formulation b) Strategy evaluation c) Strategy execution d) Strategy improvisation	01	CO4
vi	What is meant by competitive advantage? a) A strategy to reduce competition b) The ability to outperform competitors in terms of profitability or value creation c) Achieving operational efficiency d) None of the above	01	CO2
vii	What does the term 'Mission Statement' refer to? a) A statement of the organization's vision b) A statement of the organization's goals and objectives c) A statement of the organization's core purpose and reason for existence d) A statement of the organization's financial targets	01	CO1
viii	What is meant by the term 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR)? a) The obligation of organizations to maximize profits for shareholders b) The obligation of organizations to comply with government regulations c) The obligation of organizations to make strategic decisions d) The obligation of organizations to consider the impact of their actions on society	01	CO2
ix	What is Porter's Five Forces framework used for? a) Analyzing an organization's internal strengths and weaknesses b) Analyzing an organization's external opportunities and threats c) Analyzing industry structure and competitiveness d) Analyzing market segmentation	01	CO3
x	Which of the following is NOT a component of the Five Forces Framework? a) Bargaining power of buyers b) Threat of substitutes c) Competitive rivalry d) Organizational structure	01	CO4

xi	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a well-defined mission statement? a) It is broad and general b) It reflects the organization's values and aspirations c) It identifies the organization's primary stakeholders d) It provides direction and purpose for the organization	01	CO5
xii	What does the Ansoff Matrix assess? a) Market growth strategies b) Financial performance c) Human resource management strategies d) Product pricing strategies	01	* CO1
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> <b>(Each question Carry 7 Marks)</b>			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
2	Explain the concept of competitive advantage and provide an example.	07	CO4
3	What are the main differences between differentiation and cost leadership strategies?	07	CO1
4	Describe the significance of a mission statement for an organization.	07	CO2
5	Briefly explain the steps involved in the strategic planning process.	07	CO5
6	Discuss the importance of environmental scanning in strategic management.	07	CO3
7	Define corporate governance and explain its role in strategic management.	07	CO3
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> <b>(Each question Carry 15 Marks)</b>			
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
8	Analyze the importance of strategic management in today's dynamic business environment.	15	CO3
9	Discuss the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and its relevance to strategic management.	15	CO5
10	Explain Porter's Five Forces model and its application in industry analysis.	15	CO4
11	Compare and contrast the approaches to strategy formulation: rational planning model vs. emergent strategy.	15	CO2