

This question paper contains 2 printed pages]

PP—02—2022

FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M (Second Year) (Third Semester) EXAMINATION

MAY/JUNE, 2022

CBCS PATTERN

JUDICIAL PROCESS

Paper-IX

(Tuesday, 28-06-2022)

Time : 2.00 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.

Time— 3.45 Hours

Maximum Marks—75

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Judicial Activism has played a very important role in upliftment of weaker section of society. Explain with help of decided cases. 15
2. Dharma has contributed lots as a Foundation of Legal ordering. Explain. 15
3. Discuss independence of Judiciary with the help of constitutional provisions. 15
4. Explain relationship between Judicial process and social ordering. 15
5. Judicial review is integral part of constitution. Explain. 15
6. End of every law is Justice. Explain this statement in light of various case laws. 15

P.T.O.

- 7. Discuss various problems of judicial accountability and Judicial Law making. 15
- 8. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 15
 - (a) Precedent
 - (b) Legal Reasoning
 - (c) Theory of utility
 - (d) Locus standi
 - (e) Justice and mercy.

This question paper contains 8+4 printed pages]

PP—05—2022

FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M (Second Year) EXAMINATION

MAY/JUNE, 2022

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Paper-X

(Thursday, 30-06-2022)

Time : 2.00 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.

Time— 3.45 Hours

Maximum Marks—40

- N.B. :—*
- (i) The question set comprises of 50 questions.
 - (ii) Attempt any 40 questions.
 - (iii) All questions carry equal marks.
 - (iv) No negative marking for wrong answer.

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

1. Immediately before coming into force of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which Act was in existence in India ?
 - (A) Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
 - (B) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
 - (C) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
 - (D) Children (Pledging of Labour Act, 1933)
2. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 extend to the :
 - (A) Whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (B) Whole of India
 - (C) Whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland.
 - (D) Whole of India except the state of Assam and Nagaland.

P.T.O.

3. For the purpose of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 a child means a person who has not completed :
- (A) Eighteen years of age (B) Sixteen years of age
(C) Fifteen years of age (D) Twelve years of age
4. Which section of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 deals with the procedure to be followed by a magistrate who has not been empowered under this Act :
- (A) Section 12 (B) Section 14
(C) Section 9 (D) Section 20
5. In which case Supreme Court held that "Prospective parents irrespective of their religious background are free to adopt children after the prescribed procedure" ?
- (A) Faheenashirin RK. V. State of Kerala & others.
(B) Anuradha Bhasin V. Union of India.
(C) Shreya Singhal V. Union of India.
(D) Shabnam Hashmi V. Union of India & others.
6. On which date, the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 came into force ?
- (A) 31st December, 2015 (B) 26th February, 2016
(C) 15th January, 2016 (D) 31st October, 2015
7. On which date, the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 received the assent of the President ?
- (A) 31st December, 2015 (B) 26th February, 2016
(C) 15th January, 2016 (D) 31st October, 2015

8. Which among the following is not a function of central adoption resource authority ?
- (A) To promote in country adoption.
 - (B) To regulate inter country adoption.
 - (C) To frame a legislation on adoptions law.
 - (D) To frame regulations on adoptions.
9. How many chapters and sections are there in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 ?
- (A) 10 chapters and 112 sections
 - (B) 11 chapters and 114 sections
 - (C) 12 chapters and 116 sections
 - (D) 13 chapters and 120 sections
10. Amongst the following statements which statement is wrong ?
- (A) "After Care" means provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons who have complied the age of eighteen years but not completed the age of twenty one years and have left any institutional care to join the main stream of the society.
 - (B) "Adoption" means the process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the lawful child of his adoptive parents.
 - (C) "Abandoned Child" means a child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents or guardians.
 - (D) "Administrator" means and district official not below the rank of deputy secretary to the state on whom magisterial power have been conferred.

P.T.O.

11. Term "begging" define under which section of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?
- (A) Section 13 (B) Section 3
(C) Section 2 (17) (D) Section 2 (8)
12. Who would establish a Juvenile Justice Board under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?
- (A) Supreme Court (B) High Court
(C) State Government (D) Collector
13. As per Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 what aspects should be considered for "best interest of child" ?
- (A) Basic needs and rights of the child.
(B) Identity and social well being of the child.
(C) Physical, emotional and intellectual development of child.
(D) All of the above
14. Whoever employs or users any child for the purpose of begging of cause any child to beg shall be punishable with the imprisonment for term which :
- (A) May extend to 3 years
(B) May extend to 5 years and shall be liable for fine one Lakh rupees.
(C) Shall be liable for fine 10 Lakh rupees.
(D) May extend to 7 years and liable for 3 Lakh rupees fine.
15. The word 'Heamous offences' under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 would mean :
- (A) Not defined under the Act
(B) To be taken from I.P.C.
(C) Includes offences under I.P.C. and offences having imprisonment up to 7 years or more.
(D) The offences having imprisonment up to 7 years or more.

16. Under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 any person, who takes or sends a child to a foreign country or takes part in any arrangement for transferring the care and custody of a child to another person in a foreign country without a valid order from the court shall be punishable as per the provision of :
- (A) Section 80 (B) Section 70
(C) Section 60 (D) Section 69
17. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, for adoption in case of opposite sex, which of them is true ?
- (A) The man should take permission from wife in case of married.
(B) Single male cannot adopt
(C) Single male can adopt if the age difference is more than 21 years.
(D) Single male can adopt if the age difference is more than 25 years.
18. 'Petty offences' this term define under which section of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?
- (A) Section 2 (43) (B) Section 2 (44)
(C) Section 2 (64) (D) Section 2 (45)
19. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 has been :
- (A) Repealed by the new Act
(B) Retained with necessary notifications
(C) Repealed in case of heinous crimes
(D) Depends upon prosecutions to apply any of these laws.

P.T.O.

20. "Orphan" means a child :

- (A) Who is without biological or adoptive parents or legal guardian.
- (B) Who legal guardian is not willing to take or capable or taking care of the child
- (C) Eiether (A) or (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

21. Among the following which is not general principle to be followed in administration of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

- (A) Principle of presumption of innocence
- (B) Principle of stigmatizing semantics
- (C) Principle of dignity and worth
- (D) Principle of institutionalization as a measure of last report.

22. When a magistrate, not empowered to exerceise the powers of Juvenile Justice Board, he shall without delay, record such opinion and forward child immediate along with the record of such proceedings of the having Jurisdiction.

- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- (B) Juvenile Justice Board
- (C) Children's Court
- (D) Sessions Court

23. Juvenile Justice Board shall consist of which category Magistrate ?
- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (B) Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of first class with at least three years experience.
 - (C) Judicial Magistrate of the first or the second class with at least five years experience
 - (D) Senriormost executive magistrate
24. Provision relating to 'Bail' given under which section of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?
- (A) Section 13
 - (B) Section 12
 - (C) Section 10
 - (D) Section 9
25. Where a child alleged to be in conflict with law is apprehended, the officer designated as child welfare police officer of the police station or the special Juvenile police unite to which such child is brought, shall as soon as possible after apprehending the child, inform :
- (A) Parents of such child
 - (B) Guardian of such child
 - (C) Probation officer
 - (D) (A), (B) & (C)
26. If an inquiry by the Juvenile Justice Board for 'Petty offences' remains in conclusive after the extended period, the proceeding shall stand :
- (A) Terminated
 - (B) Reviewed
 - (C) Further extended for two months
 - (D) None of the above

P.T.O.

27. What procedure shall be adopted by the Juvenile Justice Board to dispose of the petty case reaping in view ?
- (A) Procedure for trial of Summary proceedings
 - (B) Procedure for trial of summons cases.
 - (C) Procedure for trial of warrant cases.
 - (D) Procedure for trial of session's cases.
28. No child under the age of 14 years is allowed to work in hazardous industry under Act of the constitution :
- (A) Act 15 (3)
 - (B) Act 23
 - (C) Act 24
 - (D) Act 45
29. The only international organization specifically aiming to protect rights of child :
- (A) WHO
 - (B) UNICEF
 - (C) UNESCO
 - (D) ILO
30. Under the Indian Constitution special provisions can be made for women and children under.....
- (A) Act 14
 - (B) Act 15 (3)
 - (C) Act 16 (4)
 - (D) Act 17
31. An offence committed by a child below 15 years of age shall be tried by.....
- (A) Children Court
 - (B) Juvenile Justice Board
 - (C) Magistrate Court
 - (D) Child Welfare Committee

32. The term 'delinquency' has been defined :
- (A) Clause (e) of sec. 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
 - (B) Clause (q) of sec. 4 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1832
 - (C) Clause (b) of sec. 3 of Children Act, 1960
 - (D) None of the above
33. As per the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 which of the following children can be kept in special homes ?
- (A) Children in conflict with law
 - (B) Neglected children
 - (C) Abused children
 - (D) Street children
34. Where is the juvenile or children's right included in the Constitution ?
- (A) Clauses (3) of article 15
 - (B) Article 15, clause (e)
 - (C) Clause (f) of article 39
 - (D) All of these
35. A child below the age of..... who commits a crime, is not held morally or criminally responsible for that act.
- (A) 5
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 10
 - (D) 12
36. The behavioral study done on delinquent children by the.....
- (A) Neglected
 - (B) Isolated
 - (C) Psychologist
 - (D) Social

P.T.O.

37. What is the goal of the Juvenile Justice System ?
- (A) To maintain public safety (B) Skill development
(C) Habilitation (D) All of these
38. Delinquents behave in a way as they want to do because they are :
- (A) Criminal person (B) Normal person
(C) Psycho person (D) Abnormal person
39. The rehabilitative process includes.....
- (A) Therapeutic guidance, skill development
(B) Improve mental health, do yoga and mind developing activities
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above
40. Correctional institution means :
- (A) An adult correction centre
(B) Juvenile correction centre
(C) A remand centre
(D) A Juvenile remand centre
41. Which is the social cause of juvenile delinquency ?
- (A) Broken homes (B) Poverty
(C) Beggary (D) All of these
42. Which is an institution to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents ?
- (A) Juvenile Courts (B) Remand homes
(C) Foster homes (D) All of these

43. What does the UNCRC stands for ?
- (A) United Nations Cenevntion on rights of child.
 - (B) United Nations Congress on rights of child.
 - (C) United Nations Commission on rights of child.
 - (D) United Nations class on the rights of child.
44. Constitutional article related to children and women.....
- (A) Act 15 (3)
 - (B) Act 12
 - (C) Act 13
 - (D) Act 22
45. Death penalty is not given for any act committed below the age of.....
- (A) 21 years
 - (B) 18 years
 - (C) 10 years
 - (D) 22 years
46. Neglected Juvenile means.....
- (A) Found begging
 - (B) Without any home
 - (C) Parents unfit to control the Juvenile
 - (D) All of the above
47. Factors responsible for delinquent behaviour in children are.....
- (A) Lack of discipline
 - (B) Broken homes
 - (C) Movies and media
 - (D) All of these
48. Primary causes of child/labour are.....
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Affordable schools
 - (C) Cultural causes (as parents are labours)
 - (D) All of the above

P.T.O.

49. Institution for Juvenile.....

- (A) Observation Home
- (B) Special Home
- (C) Shelter Home
- (D) All of these

50. Peer group is a group whose members share.....

- (A) Similar playground
- (B) Similar circumstances
- (C) Similar study circle and books
- (D) Similar values

This question paper contains 1 printed page]

PP—11—2022

FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M.-II (Criminal Group) (Third Semester) EXAMINATION

JUE/JULY, 2022

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-XI

(Saturday, 2-7-2022)

Time : 02.00 p.m. to 05.45 p.m.

Time— 3.45 Hours

Maximum Marks—75

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the various factors accountable for violence against women in India.
2. Discuss in detail Atrocities against SC with the help of Incidences.
3. Signify Gandhiji's approach of Non-violence.
4. The role of Police and Para-Military forces is very crucial in dealing with Communal Violence. Comment.
5. Write a detailed note on Agrarian Violence occurred in 19th century in Indian scenario.
6. Discuss in detail and differentiate between Structural Violence and Symbolic Violence.
7. Discuss Constitutional Speech and Criminal Speech as incitement to violence.
8. Write short notes on any *three* of the following :
 - (1) Ahimsa in Buddhism
 - (2) Institutionalized Violence
 - (3) Collective Violence
 - (4) Forced Violence
 - (5) Telangana Struggle.

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