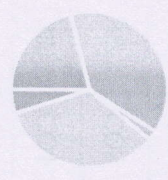


CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

CO1	To understand the Evolution and Growth Local Self Government
CO2	To know the core principles of Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj
CO3	To explore the common issues of Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj
CO4	To apply the concept Rural Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj
CO5	To apply the concept urban Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj

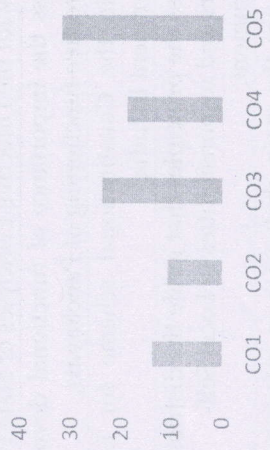
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



JGI
ARKA JAIN University
 Jharkhand

Program: **BBA LLB (Hons)**
 Subject Name: **Local Self Government and Panchayati Raj**

Semester: **IX**
 Year: **Nov/Dec 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.

Knowledge Level (KL)
 K1 : Remembering
 K2 : Understanding
 K3 : Applying
 K4 : Analysing
 K5 : Evaluating
 K6 : Creating



END SEM EXAMINATION
 School of LAW

Q.N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Which part of the Indian Constitution highlights the concept of Local Self-Government? a) Preamble b) Directive Principles of State Policy c) Fundamental Rights d) Fundamental Duties	01	CO1	KL6
ii	Which article of the Indian Constitution primarily deals with local self-government? a) Article 40 b) Article 36 c) Article 19 d) Article 44	01	CO4	KL1
iii	Which framework law governs the powers and responsibilities of local bodies in India? a) The Indian Penal Code b) The Panchayati Raj Act c) The National Security Act d) The Companies Act	01	CO3	KL2
iv	What is the major function of Urban Local Bodies? a) National security b) Infrastructure and service provision c) Conducting national elections d) Rural development	01	CO5	KL4

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

v	What is the primary role of Panchayats in rural governance? a) Implementing central policies b) Delivering local services and rural development c) Managing state elections d) Conducting military operations	01	CO3	KL3
vi	Which of the following is a challenge in urban governance? a) National laws b) Central government directives c) State legislation and framework d) International treaties	01	CO1	KL5
vii	Which institution plays a key role in rural governance in India? a) Municipal Corporations b) Panchayats c) District Courts d) State Assemblies	01	CO5	KL4
viii	Citizen centricity in local governance means: a) Focusing on individual political leaders b) Prioritizing the needs of citizens c) Strengthening the power of government officials d) Focusing on government infrastructure	01	CO2	KL5
ix	One of the common challenges for local governments is: a) Excessive state government control b) Lack of judicial review c) Overfunding from central authorities d) High voter turnout in elections	01	CO4	KL4
x	Which institution primarily governs urban areas in India? a) Panchayats b) Gram Sabhas c) Municipal Corporations d) State Governments	01	CO5	KL2
xi	Panchayat finance is mainly concerned with: a) Urban infrastructure development b) Revenue generation and expenditure at the village level c) National budget allocation d) Private investment in rural areas	01	CO4	KL1

xii	Which view emphasizes village self-reliance and grassroots democracy in local self-government? a) Marxist view b) Gandhian view c) Socialist view d) Liberal view	01	CO1	KL2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Analyze the relationship between Urban Local Bodies and the State Government in India.	07	CO5	K1
3	How does the concept of Local Self-Government align with the Directive Principles of State Policy?	07	CO1	K2
4	Discuss the importance of functional devolution for the effective functioning of Panchayats.	07	CO4	K4
5	Explain the Constitutional scheme for Local Self-Government in India.	07	CO3	K5
6	Discuss the principles that guide the distribution of powers and responsibilities in Local Self-Government.	07	CO2	K5
7	What are the main challenges in infrastructure and service provision by Urban Local Bodies?	07	CO5	K4
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the evolution and growth of Local Self-Government in India, tracing its historical development and significance.	15	CO1	K4
9	What are the major roles played by Panchayats in the delivery of essential services in rural India?	15	CO4	K5
10	Discuss the role of elections in strengthening the Local Self-Government structure in India.	15	CO2	K5
11	How does democratic decentralization address issues of governance and development at the grassroots level?	15	CO5	K4

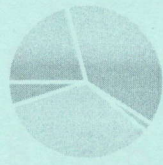
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CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

CO1	Remembering the various provisions regarding privileges class deviance
CO2	Mentioned and covered by various Legislations.
CO3	Understanding, the definition, concept of privileged class deviance and their various kinds.
CO4	Analyzing, the laws and their relevancy regarding privileges class deviance in India.
CO5	Evaluating, the various laws regarding privileges class deviance and their effects on Indian justice system.

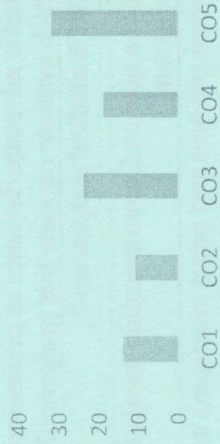
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	
Subject Name	Privileged Class Deviance	Semester
		IX
		Year
		Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Max. Marks : 70		
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			
i	Privileged class deviance is often less visible due to: a) Media attention b) Geographic isolation c) Social status and power d) Cultural norms	01	CO1 KL4
ii	Which of the following is NOT typically associated with privileged class deviance? a) Embezzlement b) Insider trading c) Theft d) Money laundering	01	CO3 5
iii	Which theory explains privileged class deviance as a result of the pressure to maintain wealth and status? a) Strain Theory b) Social Learning Theory c) Conflict Theory d) Labeling Theory	01	CO2 3
iv	The term "elite deviance" refers to: a) Crimes committed by the poor b) Criminal acts committed by powerful individuals or organizations c) Deviance that is publicly condemned	01	CO4 2

v	d) Minor violations of social norms What is a key feature of white-collar crime? a) It is always violent b) It is committed by individuals in high positions c) It affects only individuals d) It is easily punishable	01	CO1	KL3
vi	Which body decides the unethical activities of Advocates? a) Bar Council of India b) Pharmacy Council of India c) Medical Council of India d) The Press Council of India	01	CO2	KL1
vii	The term "corporate crime" is often used to describe: a) Crimes committed by individuals in low-income neighbourhoods b) Illegal acts committed by businesses to further their interests c) Violent crimes against employees d) Petty theft within corporations	01	CO1	KL3
viii	Who coined the term "white-collar crime"? a) Edwin H. Sutherland b) Karl Marx c) Robert Merton d) Emile Durkheim	01	CO1	KL2
ix	Who appointed the Santhanam Committee? a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Morarji Desai	01	CO3	KL4
x	Which of the following is NOT a legislation to tackle white collar crimes? a) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 b) Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 c) Narcotics Drugs Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 d) Essential Commodities Act, 1955	01	CO1	KL1
xi	Lokpal or Lokyukta is competent to: a) Investigate complaints involving grievances in respect of administrative action b) Give observation and recommendations in respect of administrative actions to the government c) Discharge the functions of administrative officer d) Conduct inquiry against administrative officer for disciplinary action	01	CO1	KL1

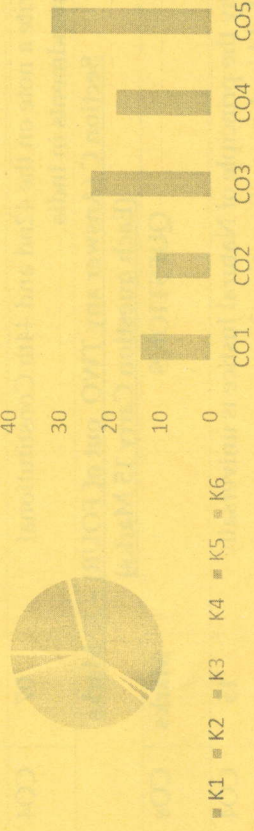
xii	In which year was the Santhanam Committee established? a) 1956 b) 1964 c) 1978 d) 1985	01	CO1	KL1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the nature and dimensions of privileged class deviance. 1	07	CO2	KL4
3	Explain socio-economic crimes. Discuss the reasons for rising incidence of such criminality.	07	CO1	KL3
4	What is advocate deviance as professional deviance? Which institute regulate this profession?	07	CO4	KL4
5	What is medical malpractice?	07	CO1	KL1
6	Write a note on Communication media and ethical journalism.	07	CO5	KL5
7	Discuss offences and penal provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and other laws with regard to electoral deviance.	07	CO2	KL2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the constitutionality of third-degree methods adopted by police in India with the help of Judicial decisions.	15	CO1	KL2
9	Explain the salient features of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.	15	CO2	KL4
10	Elaborate the role of vigilance commission in preventing the deviance.	15	CO4	KL4
11	What are the legal and constitutional restraints on powers of police to prevent and investigate offences? Are these restraints adequate?	15	CO3	KL5

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

CO1	To impart the specific knowledge of the specialized subjects or principles.
CO2	To understandable them the basic principles of Constitution of different leading countries.
CO3	To let them examine the difference between different concepts prevailing in different countries.
CO4	To let them compare specific principles applied in different countries like U.K., U.S.A. & India.
CO5	To make competent to them to analyze the basic theories covered there in.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution **Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)
Subject Name	Comparative Constitutional Law
Semester	IX
Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour	
Max. Marks : 70	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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</u> in the <u>Cancellation</u> of the Papers.
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks				
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is a feature commonly found in federal constitutions? a) Unitary governance b) Separation of powers c) Centralized judicial system d) Monarchical leadership	01	CO2	KL2
ii	Which country has a constitution that is known for being "unwritten"? a) United States b) United Kingdom c) India d) Canada	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Who single-handedly wrote the Indian Constitution? a) Dr B.R Ambedkar b) Rajendra Prasad c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada d) Sachidanand Sinha	01	CO2	K2
iv	Who can declare a State Emergency in India? a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) The Chief Justice of India d) The Governor of the State	01	CO4	K3

v	What are the two main principles of natural justice? a) Equality and Liberty b) Fairness and Impartiality c) Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion d) Right to Property and Right to Education	01	CO4	K5
vi	Which century has justifiably been called an 'age of Constitutionalism'? a) 20 th c) 21 st b) 19 th d) 18 th	01	CO5	K5
vii	On which day the Indian Constitution came into effect? a) 15th August 1947 c) 26th November 1949 b) 24th January 1949 d) 24th January 1950	01	CO2	K4
viii	Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee? a) Dr B.R Ambedkar c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada b) Rajendra Prasad d) Sachidanand Sinha	01	CO1	K3
ix	How many signatories were the members of the Constituent Assembly? a) 184 c) 200 b) 159 d) 284	01	CO2	5
x	The concept of separation of powers is most closely associated with which political philosopher? a) Karl Marx c) Montesquieu b) John Locke d) Thomas Hobbes	01	CO2	4
xi	In India, which type of emergency is declared when there is a threat to the security of the country, whether due to external aggression or armed rebellion? a) State Emergency c) National Emergency b) Financial Emergency d) None of the above	01	CO5	4
xii	In comparative constitutional law, the term "bill of rights" refers to: a) A legal document outlining the duties of citizens c) A tax-related legislation b) A list of fundamental rights guaranteed to individuals d) A document pertaining to national security	01	CO5	2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Why is it significant to compare different constitutions?	07	CO2	5
3	Explain the concept of Separation of Powers in India.	07	CO5	4
4	Write an explanatory note on Doctrine of basic structure	07	CO3	2
5	What emergency provisions are outlined in the Indian Constitution?	07	CO5	2
6	Discuss key case laws that demonstrate how the Indian judiciary has interpreted the principle of separation of powers.	07	CO3	5
7	Write a note on the 42 nd and 44 th Constitutional Amendments in India.	07	CO4	2

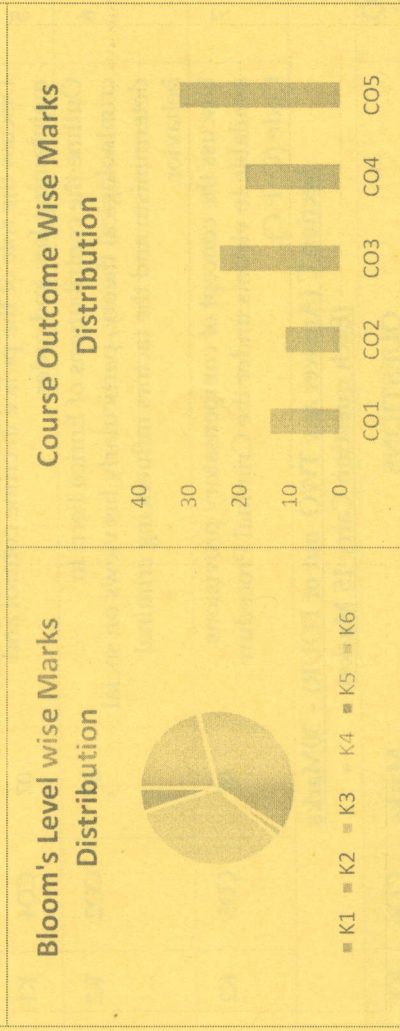
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Why the principle of Natural Justice is universally upheld in democratic nations?	15	CO4	5
9	Conduct a comparative analysis of the emergency provisions in the constitutions of two countries.	15	CO5	5
10	Discuss the major sources that influenced the drafting of the Indian Constitution.	15	CO5	3
11	Explain the process of amending the Indian Constitution and compare it with the amendment procedures in the USA and the UK.	15	CO1	4

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

CO1	Analyze and define the concept of crime and anti-social behavior in the society and the difference between criminal and civil wrong.
CO2	Analyze the various views given by philosophers on criminology.
CO3	Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of penology in the present society and theories of punishments with its application in the criminal justice system.
CO4	Determine and analyses the role and function of the Police in the administration of criminal justice system as they play an important role in maintaining law and order.
CO5	Analyze prison and probation along with the role of the officers in execution of the punishments given by the court.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	Semester	IX
Subject Name	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>. 		
Max. Marks: 70	KI : 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	KL
1				
i	What role does alcohol and drug use play in criminal behaviour according to criminological studies? a) Enhances community bonds b) Motivates social movements c) Triggers psychological changes leading to crime d) Reduces the rate of crimes	01	CO1	K2
ii	The idea that crime is caused by social and economic conditions falls under which criminological thought? a) Radical Positivism b) Classical School c) Neo-Classical School d) Liberal Positivism	01	CO2	K5
iii	Which is NOT a functionary of the Criminal Justice System (CJS)? a) Police b) Prison c) Media d) Judiciary	01	CO3	K4
iv	Which theory of punishment focuses on reforming the offender's character? a) Retributive Theory b) Deterrence Theory c) Reformation Theory d) D. Preventive Theory	01	CO3	K2

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Compare Pre-Classical and Classical Schools of criminology.	07	CO2	K2
3	Discuss the impact of mass media on public perception of crime and its potential role in influencing criminal behavior in society.	07	CO1	K4
4	Explain the significance of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000, and how it reflects changes in societal attitudes toward juvenile offenders.	07	CO5	K5
5	Discuss the role of the police in crime control and maintaining law and order.	07	CO4	K1
6	Outline the contributions of Enrico Ferri to criminological theory, particularly his views on social determinism and the factors influencing criminal behavior.	07	CO2	K2
7	Discuss the concept of compensatory provisions available to victims under the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C).	07	CO5	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the theories of punishment and their application within the current criminal justice system.	15	CO3	K2
9	Investigate the various factors contributing to crime, including psychological, economic, and social influences, and provide examples of how these factors manifest in different communities.	15	CO1	K2
10	Analyze the interrelationship between the police, prosecution, and judiciary in the administration of justice.	15	CO4	K4
11	Evaluate the significance of Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism in understanding contemporary criminal behavior.	15	CO2	K5

v	What type of punishment involves physical pain or discomfort? a) Capital Punishment b) Corporal Punishment c) Monetary Punishment d) D. Community Service	01	CO3	K2
vi	De-Victimization refers to: a) Increasing penalties for offenders b) Reducing the impact of victimization on individuals c) Expanding the scope of criminal laws d) Expanding the scope of criminal laws	01	CO5	K4
vii	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 primarily focuses on: a) Adult Offenders b) Women Offenders c) Juvenile Offenders d) Elderly Offenders	01	CO5	K2
viii	Which criminologist is associated with the idea that criminals can be identified by physical defects or anomalies? a) Cesare Beccaria b) Gabriel Tarde c) Cesare Lombroso d) Enrico Ferri	01	CO2	K1
ix	Which of the following is a key purpose of the prison system? a) Re-socialization of offenders b) Legislative reform c) Investigation of crimes d) Execution of punishments without rehabilitation	01	CO5	K1
x	Open prisons are primarily designed for which category of inmates? a) Juvenile Offenders b) Women Offenders c) High-risk Prisoners d) Low-risk or First-time Offenders	01	CO5	K2
xi	What is the primary importance of studying criminology? a) To increase crime rates b) To understand and prevent criminal behaviour c) To promote socio-cultural movements d) To enhance mass media influence	01	CO1	K4
xii	Which Act deals with the transfer of prisoners between states in India? a) Prisons Act b) Prisoners Act c) Transfer of Prisoners Act d) Juvenile Justice Act	01	CO5	K2

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the significance of the Right to a Safe Environment within the framework of human rights. How does this right relate to the enjoyment of other fundamental rights, such as the right to health and the right to life?	15	CO5	K3
9	Explain the composition and powers of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India. How does the NHRC address human rights violations and ensure accountability?	15	CO4	K3
10	What are some challenges faced by Human Rights Courts at the district level in effectively addressing human rights violations? Provide examples to support your answer.	15	CO4	K5
11	Discuss the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in promoting global human rights standards. In your response, include how it has influenced national and international laws.	15	CO4	K5

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

CO1	To make aware the students with the meaning and kinds, growth of human rights
CO2	To make aware the students with the international development in matters of Human rights.
CO3	To spread the awareness & need regarding human rights jurisprudence.
CO4	To have clear understanding of human rights implementing agencies.
CO5	To let them aware with the remedies in case of human rights' infringement

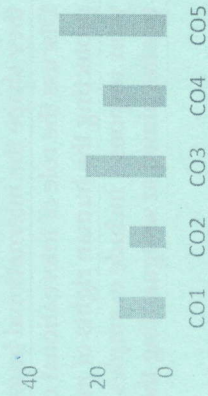
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	Semester	IX
Subject Name	Human Rights Law	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>Unfair Means</u> and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers. 		
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. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following documents is considered one of the earliest formal declarations of human rights in history? a) Magna Carta b) United Nations Charter c) U.S. Declaration of Independence d) French Civil Code	01	CO1	K1
ii	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations in which year? a) 1918 b) 1939 c) 1948 d) 1965	01	CO1	K1
iii	Which of the following is an example of a civil and political right? a) Right to education b) Right to vote c) Right to healthcare d) Right to work	01	CO2	K1
iv	Which organization is primarily responsible for monitoring the implementation of human rights at the global level? a) World Health Organization (WHO) b) International Monetary Fund (IMF) c) United Nations Human Rights Council d) World Trade Organization (WTO) (UNHRC)	01	CO2	K2

v	Which article of the UDHR guarantees the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion? a) Article 13 b) Article 18 c) Article 21 d) Article 25	01	CO3	K1
vi	Which of the following rights is explicitly protected under Article 3 of the UDHR? a) Right to education b) Right to life, liberty, and security of person c) Right to freedom of expression d) Right to work	01	CO1	K3
vii	The Tehran Conference in 1968 primarily focused on which of the following issues? a) Economic development and cooperation b) Human rights and fundamental freedoms c) Military alliances and security strategies d) Environmental sustainability	01	CO1	K1
viii	At the Tehran Conference, which significant human rights instrument was discussed for its promotion and implementation? a) The Geneva Conventions b) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights c) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights d) The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	01	CO2	K2
ix	In 1968, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was proposed by which international body? a) World Health Organization (WHO) b) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) c) International Labor Organization (ILO) d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	01	CO1	K1
x	The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was adopted in which year, paving the way for more comprehensive frameworks for women's rights? a) 1948 b) 1967 c) 1979 d) 1985	01	CO1	K2

xi	Which international treaty specifically aims to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality? a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) c) Convention on the Rights of the Child d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights	01	CO1	K1
xii	What is the main focus of the United Nations' HeForShe campaign? a) Promoting women's rights through education b) Encouraging men to advocate for gender equality c) Providing financial assistance to women in developing countries d) Supporting women in leadership positions	01	CO2	K3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Define human rights and explain their importance in society?	07	CO2	K2
3	Discuss the relationship between human rights and the rule of law?	07	CO3	K1
4	Discuss the importance of civil society organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights. What challenges do they face in their work?	07	CO1	K3
5	Analyse two specific rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and their significance in contemporary society?	07	CO1	K1
6	What were the main outcomes of the Vienna Conference on Human Rights in 1993, and how did they shape the international human rights agenda?	07	CO2	K2
7	Discuss the role of international organizations in protecting the human rights of migrant workers. In your response, include examples of initiatives or treaties aimed at safeguarding their rights?	07	CO1	K1

CO1	Remembering the provisions of collective offences mentioned and covered by Legislation
CO2	Understanding, various kinds of violence as political violence, agrarian (feudal) violence, atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence and gender-based violence and the response of Legal System
CO3	Analysing the laws relating to collective offences and their effect respect of development of society and state.
CO4	Evaluating, the relationship between offence and their effect on development on the every part of society and nation.
CO5	Understanding the concept of criminal justice.

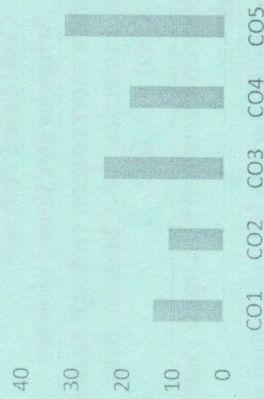
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of LAW

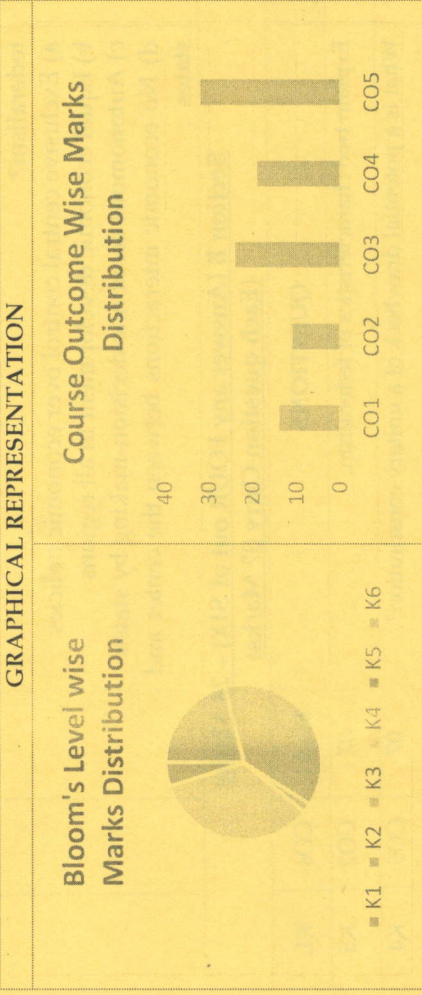
Program	BBA LLB (Hons)	
Subject Name	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	
	Semester	IX
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) 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, 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> 	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing
		K5 : Evaluating
		K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	What is "collective violence"? a) Violence committed by a single individual b) Violence involving multiple individuals or groups against others. c) A form of state-sanctioned violence d) Legal violence committed by the military	01	CO1
ii	Which of the following is NOT a type of punishment under the Indian Penal Code? a) Death penalty b) Imprisonment c) Community service d) Fine	01	CO2
iii	Which of the following is a common cause of collective violence in India? a) Economic disparity b) Sports rivalry c) Political disagreements d) All of the above	01	CO3
iv	Who is considered a 'child' under the POCSO Act? a) Anyone below 16 years b) Anyone below 18 years c) Anyone below 14 years d) Anyone below 21 years	01	CO2

v	Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to a speedy trial? a) Article 14 b) Article 19 c) Article 32 d) Article 21	01	CO5	K4
vi	What is the primary role of the police in the criminal justice system? a) Determining guilt b) Providing legal representation c) Investigating crimes d) Conducting trials	01	CO4	K6
vii	Who can file a complaint under the SC/ST Act? a) Any person b) A person belong to SC/ST community c) A person belong to Non- SC/ST Community d) None of the Above	01	CO3	K4
viii	The phrase "law and order" in the context of collective violence refers to: a) Law enforcement measures b) Legal principles c) Public safety d) All of the above	01	CO5	K2
ix	Which of the following is NOT considered a form of collective violence? a) Genocide b) Domestic violence c) Riots d) Terrorism	01	CO4	K5
x	What type of relief can a victim seek under the Domestic Violence Act? a) Physical protection b) Psychological counselling c) Financial support d) All of the above	01	CO1	K5
xi	Which section of the SC/ST Act deals with the definition of atrocities? a) Section 2 b) Section 4 c) Section 3 d) Section 6	01	CO5	K1

xii	Which of the following is a key feature of the POCSO Act? a) It mandates background checks for teachers b) It provides for child-friendly procedures for reporting c) It emphasizes rehabilitation of offenders d) It allows for the death penalty It allows for the death penalty	01	CO3	K2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write a short note on Institutional Violence.	07	CO1	K1
3	Write a short note on violence against women under Protection of Women for Domestic Violence.	07	CO5	K2
4	Write a note on following: a) Caste based violence b) Religious sanctioned violence	07	CO4	K5
5	Write a short note on violence against Children under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.	07	CO2	K6
6	Distinction between Structural violence and symbolic violence.	07	CO3	K4
7	Discuss the various laws to control violence against women. How far these laws have achieved their object?	07	CO5	K3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What do you understand by communal violence? Discuss the role of Police in dealing with communal violence.	15	CO3	K2
9	Explain the concept of atrocities under Schedule Cast and Schedule tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and discuss its penal provision.	15	CO5	K5
10	What do you mean by Ahimsa? What importance has been given to Ahimsa in different religion in India?	15	CO4	K3
11	Explain the following term: a) Force b) Coercion c) Violence d) Hate speech e) Structural violence	15	CO1	K6

CO1	Remembering the important provisions of the constitution regarding the Indian Federal Structure.
CO2	Understanding the concept of Federalism.
CO3	Applying the concept of Federalism in practical life.
CO4	Examining and Analysing the success and shortcomings of the Indian Federalism regarding certain needs.
CO5	Creating new ideas and patterns for the positive growth and development of Indian Federal System.



 ARKA JAIN University <small>Jharkhand</small>	 NAAC GRADE A <small>ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY</small>	END SEM EXAMINATION School of Law	
Program BBA LLB (Hons)	Semester IX	Year Nov/Dec 2024	
Subject Name Federalism			
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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> 		
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. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	What is federalism? a) A system of government with unlimited centralized power b) A system of government with power divided between different levels of government c) A system of government without a constitution d) None of the above	01	CO2
ii	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of federalism? a) Division of powers b) Shared sovereignty c) Centralized decision-making d) Dual government structure	01	CO1
iii	What is a key advantage of federalism? a) Uniformity in policies across regions b) Efficient and responsive government at the local level c) Centralized control over all government functions d) Minimal state autonomy	01	CO2
		01	CO2
		01	CO1
		01	CO2
		01	CO2

iv	Which of the following is a disadvantage of a federal constitution? a) Promotes regional diversity and local autonomy b) Increases the likelihood of intergovernmental conflicts c) Streamlines decision-making at the central level d) Enhances the power of local governments	01	CO4	K3
v	What type of federalism does the United States have? a) Dual federalism b) Cooperative federalism c) Competitive federalism d) Confederal federalism	01	CO4	K5
vi	In a confederal system, where is the primary authority held? a) At the central government level b) In the local governments c) In the states or regions d) It is equally shared among all governing bodies	01	CO5	K5
vii	Which of the following countries practices a unitary system of government? a) India b) United States c) United Kingdom d) Australia	01	CO2	K4
viii	What type of federalism involves a strong central government and relatively weak regional governments? a) Cooperative federalism b) Dual federalism c) Competitive federalism d) Confederal federalism	01	CO1	K3
ix	Which of the following is an example of legislative relations between the center and states in India? a) The power to regulate foreign affairs is primarily held by the states b) States have exclusive control over defense matters c) The Indian Parliament can make laws on subjects specified in the State List d) States have no legislative authority	01	CO2	K5
x	What is administrative federalism? a) A system where regional governments have no administrative functions b) A system where administrative functions are centralized at the state level	01	CO2	K4

xi	c) A system where administrative powers are shared between the center and states d) A system where only the central government handles administrative matters	01	CO5	K4
	What is the disadvantage of a unitary constitution? a) It promotes regional diversity b) It leads to intergovernmental conflicts c) It simplifies decision-making at the central level d) It strengthens local government power	01	CO5	K2
xii	Which of the following is a key principle of economic federalism? a) Exclusive central control over economic policies b) Equal economic development in all regions c) Autonomous economic decision-making by states d) No economic interactions between the center and states	01	CO5	K2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain two characteristics of federalism.	07	CO2	K5
3	What is a potential drawback of a unitary constitution?	07	CO5	K4
4	Discuss the center-state relationship with respect to legislative powers. Mention the three lists.	07	CO3	K2
5	Describe the concept of "dual federalism."	07	CO5	K2
6	Explain the concept of economic federalism.	07	CO3	K5
7	Discuss the role of governors in the federal system of governance.	07	CO4	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What is federalism, and how does it differ from a unitary system?	15	CO4	K5
9	Discuss in detail the background of Federal Principles in the Indian Constitution.	15	CO5	K5
10	What is administrative federalism, and how does it impact governance in a federal system?	15	CO5	K3
11	Explain federalism in India and compare it with the systems in the USA and UK.	15	CO1	K4



Program	BBA LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Semester	IX
	Year	Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>. 	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Define forensic science.	01	CO1 K1
ii	What is the significance of forensic science in criminal investigations?	01	CO2 K1
iii	Name one forensic laboratory at the central level in India.	01	CO1 K1
iv	Who is credited with developing the first forensic science laboratory in the world?	01	CO1 K1
v	Define the term "viscera" in forensic science.	01	CO2 K1
vi	What is the difference between a human hair and an animal hair?	01	CO4 K1
vii	What is the role of DNA in establishing the identity of an individual?	01	CO3 K1
viii	What is a tool mark in the context of a crime scene?	01	CO3 K1
ix	Name two biological fluids other than blood that are used as evidence in forensic investigations.	01	CO2 K1
x	What are the primary causes of vehicular accidents?	01	CO5 K1
xi	What is the definition of an explosion in forensic science?	01	CO1 K1
xii	Name one famous case where DNA evidence played a crucial role in the conviction.	01	CO4 K1

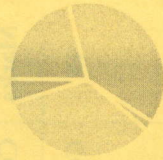
Course Outcomes	CO1	Analyze and define the concept and general nature of Forensic science, its history and development.
	CO2	Analyze the rule relating to relevance of crime scene evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
	CO3	Determine the importance of evidence in legal proceeding.
	CO4	Analysis the role investigation
	CO5	Understanding the concept and various theories of Forensic Science
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION		
<p>Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution</p> <p>■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6</p>		<p>Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution</p> <p>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5</p>

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the organizational structure of forensic science laboratories at the state and central levels.	07	CO2	K5
3	Discuss the forensic significance of bite marks in criminal investigations.	07	CO3	K6
4	What are the challenges in detecting and analyzing firearm injuries, such as entry and exit wounds?	07	CO4	K4
5	Analyze the role of DNA fingerprinting in establishing individual identity with reference to the Nitish Katara Murder Case (1995).	07	CO4	K4
6	How are footwear and shoe impressions used to link a suspect to a crime scene?	07	CO5	K3
7	Describe the chemistry of homemade bombs and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).	07	CO5	K5
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the history and development of forensic science, highlighting its evolution and significance in modern criminal justice systems.	15	CO1	K6
9	Explain the principles and methods used in the analysis of blood, semen, and other biological fluids in a forensic investigation. Include how this evidence is collected and preserved.	15	CO5	K5
10	Discuss the classification of firearms and the mechanism of firing. How is this knowledge useful in forensic ballistics for crime investigation?	15	CO2	K6
11	Evaluate the forensic significance of case laws such as the Aarushi Talwar murder case (2007) and Sister Abhaya murder case (1995), with a focus on the use of forensic evidence in court rulings.	15	CO3	K5

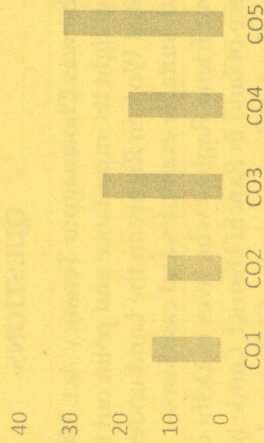
CO1	Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject and the application of these laws is varied from state to state.
CO2	Problem-solve complex issues in the land related matters and society related to policies, law enforcement, government bindings and etc.
CO3	The Constitutional perspectives relating to these subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course.
CO4	Understand and describe legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list.
CO5	This Course enables the learners to understand and study the local laws applicable in the State of Jharkhand.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Law

Program **BBA LLB (Hons)**

Subject Name **State Land Laws**

Semester **IX**

Year **Nov/Dec 2024**

- 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
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Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Arrange these land laws in the chronological order: a) CNT Act b) SPT Act c) Wilkinson Rule d) BLR Act	01	CO1	K2
ii	Special provisions with respect to Mundari Khunt Kattidars under the CNT Act have been made in Chapter: a) XVII b) XVIII c) XIX d) XX	01	CO1	K1
iii	The official cultivation of Pahan or village priest is known as: a) Bhuinhari Pahnai b) Bhuinhari Dalikatari c) Bhuinhari Bhutkheta d) None of these	01	CO5	K1
iv	Duties of tenant under the Jharkhand Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 2011 has been enshrined under which section? a) Section 3 b) Section 9 c) Section 18 d) Section 20	01	CO4	K1
V	Who is called Mundari Khut Kattidar under the CNT Act? a) A Mundari who cleared the jungle and made the land fit for cultivation and his descendants in the male line b) The land continuously occupied by Mundari clans	01	CO1	K1

vi	c) Both a and b How many divisions does the CNT Act covers? a) 10 divisions b) 4 divisions c) 1 division	d) None of these b) 4 divisions d) 2 division	01	CO5	K1	
vii	Chotanagpur Tenancy Act is not applicable to which of the district in Jharkhand: a) Jamtara c) Ranchi	b) Saraikela d) Hazaribag	01	CO5	K2	
viii	Which of the among has power to repeal the CNT Act- a) Chief Minister c) State Legislative Assembly	b) Chief Justice of High Court d) Parliament	01	CO3	K1	
ix	The term 'Bhuhinari Tenure' is defined in the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1869 includes: a) Munda c) Oraon	b) Butkhetta d) All the above	01	CO1	K1	
x	Which Schedule of the Constitution of India talks about the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes? a) Schedule 6 c) Schedule 5	b) Schedule 7 d) No such provision is there in the Constitution of India	01	CO3	K2	
xi	Under the CNT Act Tenants have been classified into: a) 4 Parts c) 6 Parts	b) 5 Parts d) 3 Parts	01	CO5	K1	
xii	How many Chapters are there in the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908? a) 17 Chapters c) No Chapters	b) 19 Chapters d) 50 Chapters	01	CO5	K1	
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)						
Q. No.	QUESTIONS			Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss in details about the classes of tenants under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 and explain the meaning of each of them with suitable examples.			07	CO2	K3
3	Explain the terms of Tenant and Tenure Holders under Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 with suitable examples.			07	CO2	K4

4	Write short notes on a) Rights for Korkar Land b) Land rights of Mundari Khunt-Kattidar	07	CO1	K3		
5	Point out and explain the grounds under which a non-occupancy raiyat may be ejected from his Land with suitable examples and case laws.	07	CO3	K3		
6	Elucidate the powers of the Deputy Commissioner regarding the rights given under the CNT Act with suitable examples and case laws.	07	CO4	K4		
7	Point out the Tenant's Duties under the Jharkhand Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 2011.	07	CO4	K3		
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)						
Q. No.	QUESTIONS			Marks	COs	KL
8	Why was Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 adopted? Highlight its importance and point out the position of Tribal Women Rights on the Land under the said Act with suitable examples and case laws.			15	CO5	K5
9	Your friend Raghav who lives in Delhi wants to buy a piece of land in Ranchi District. Guide him giving him the details given in the CNT Act also with decided cases if any regarding the transfer of the land rights.			15	CO1	K5, K6
10	Explain the Rights of Raiyats highlighting the key legal provisions given under the CNT Act with the help of case laws if any.			15	CO5	K5
11	Explain 'Standard Rent'. Describe the powers of the controller to fix the standard rent under the Jharkhand Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 2011.			15	CO4	K5