

**CO- Course Outcomes,**

**KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome**

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.

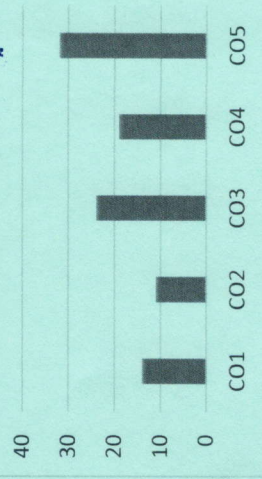
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[18-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	Session	Odd, 2025-26
Subject Name	State Land Laws	Year	Nov, 2025
Semester	IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <b>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</b></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>	
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	K1 : Remembering      K3 : Applying      K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding      K4 : Analysing      K6 : Creating		
Knowledge Level (KL)			

**Section A (Each Question Carry 01 Mark From Q1-I To Xii) – 12 Marks**

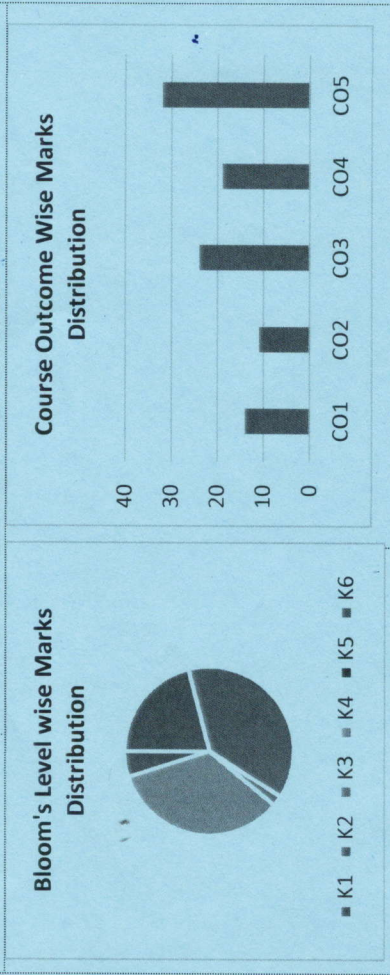
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Define "Raiyat Land".	01	CO1	K1
ii	What is Mundari Khuntkatti land?	01	CO1	K1
iii	Who is a Tenure Holder?	01	CO2	K1
iv	What is the meaning of "Incidents of Occupancy Right"?	01	CO2	K2
v	Mention one bar to acquisition of right of occupancy.	01	CO3	K1
vi	When can a landlord eject a tenant under tenancy laws?	01	CO3	K2
vii	Define the term "Settle Raiyat".	01	CO4	K2
viii	Define "Ceiling Area" under Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation and Ceiling Area) Act, 1961.	01	CO4	K1
ix	What is the main purpose of the Jharkhand Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 2011?	01	CO4	K2

x	What do you understand by "Community Rights" under CNT Act, 1908?	01	CO5	K2
xi	Name one case relating to Tribal Women's Land Rights.	01	CO5	K1
xii	Mention any two rights of Raiyats against unlawful ejection.	01	CO5	K2
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the various classifications of land such as Rayat, Majhias, Bhutkhetta, and Bhuinhari lands.	07	CO1	K2
3	Discuss the different classes of tenants and their incidents of occupancy rights under tenancy laws.	07	CO2	K3
4	Analyze the provisions related to payment and arrears of rent and the concept of commutation of rent payable in kind.	07	CO3	K4
5	Analyze the importance of customer land tenure in Jharkhand.	07	CO4	K4
6	Discuss the scope and application of the Jharkhand Buildings (Lease, Rent, and Eviction) Control Act, 2011.	07	CO4	K3
7	Explain the rights of Tribal women and community rights under the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, with suitable case laws.	07	CO5	K5
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	A inherited "Mundari Khuntkatti" land from his ancestors in Ranchi. Without obtaining approval from the Deputy Commissioner, he sold the land to B, a non-tribal. Later, the local Gram Sabha challenged the sale. Analyse the validity of the transfer and the remedies available to the tribal community under the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.	15	CO5	K4
9	A tenant claims that his landlord enhanced the rent without any written agreement and refused to accept the old rent, leading to arrears and ejection suit. As a law student, advise the tenant on his rights under the Jharkhand Tenancy laws and suggest possible defences.	15	CO2	K6

10	Discuss the historical background and significance of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.	15	CO4	K5
11	A non-tribal company leases tribal land for commercial use without government approval. Later, the State Government initiates eviction under the CNT Act and Land Reforms laws. Critically evaluate the company's position and the State's power of resumption with relevant case laws.	15	CO3	K5

CO1	Identify key constitutional principles and provisions across different legal systems.
CO2	Scrutinize the different constitutional structures, and governance models of major legal systems.
CO3	Apply the comparative constitutional principles to assess contemporary legal issues.
CO4	Assess the effectiveness of different constitutional models in promoting democracy, rule of law, and human rights.
CO5	Develop reasoned arguments and propose legal reforms by drawing insights from global constitutional practices.

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[20-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Comparative Constitutional	
Semester	IX	Year
	Session	Odd, 2025-26
Time: 3 Hour	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <b>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</b>	
Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
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. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by: a) UK b) USA c) Canada d) All of them	01	CO1	K1
ii	The concept of Judicial Review in India has been borrowed from: a) UK b) USA c) Canada d) Ireland	01	CO1	K2
iii	“Rule of Law” was popularized by: a) A.V. Dicey b) Montesquieu c) K.C. Wheare d) Aristotle	01	CO3	K2
iv	The Doctrine of Separation of Powers was propounded by: a) Locke b) Montesquieu c) Rousseau d) Hobbes	01	CO2	K2
v	The Federal System of Australia is influenced by: a) France and Germany b) USA and UK c) Switzerland and Italy d) India and Canada	01	CO3	K3
vi	The concept of Natural Justice includes: a) Nemo judex in causa sua b) Audi alteram partem	01	CO4	K3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Critically examine the relevance and challenges in comparative constitutional studies	15	CO4	K5
9	Compare the federal systems of the USA, India, and Australia.	15	CO5	K4
10	Compare the principle of natural justice under UK, USA, and Indian systems.	15	CO3	K3
11	Explain the concept and evolution of the Rule of Law in the UK, USA, and India.	15	CO5	K4

vii	c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above The Rule of Law ensures: b) Equality before law c) Hereditary privilege d) Unlimited government power	01	CO2	K2
viii	The Emergency powers of the U.S. President are limited by: a) Supreme Court c) State Legislatures b) Congress d) Both (a) and (b)	01	CO2	K3
ix	Amendments in the UK Constitution are made by: a) Special majority c) Ordinary legislative process b) Referendum d) Judiciary	01	CO2	K4
x	The Emergency provisions of India are similar to: a) USA c) Germany b) UK d) France	01	CO4	K3
xi	The basic structure doctrine acts as a limitation on: a) Legislative power b) Executive power c) Amending power of Parliament d) Judicial power	01	CO4	K4
xii	The Constitution of Canada influenced India in adopting: a) Fundamental Rights b) Parliamentary System c) Federal structure with a strong centre d) Judicial Review	01	CO5	K3

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

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the general objectives of constitutional law.	07	CO2	K4
3	Discuss the need for comparative study of constitutional law in constitution-making.	07	CO3	K5
4	Compare the unitary systems of the UK and France.	07	CO4	K4
5	What are the key characteristics of the doctrine of separation of powers?	07	CO5	K5
6	Describe the principle of natural justice in India.	07	CO5	K6
7	Explain the federal features of the Indian Constitution	07	CO3	K4

CO1	Explain the definition, nature, scope, and classification of crime, along with psychological and socio-cultural factors influencing criminal behaviour.
CO2	Study various schools of criminological thought, and evaluate their relevance to contemporary criminal behavior.
CO3	Analyse the structure and functioning of the Criminal Justice System (CJS), and Prison systems in crime control and Offender Rehabilitation
CO4	Utilize Penological concepts and theories of punishment to examine contemporary penal policies and correctional systems.
CO5	Demonstrate critical thinking and legal research skills by examining legal frameworks like the Prisons Act, Juvenile Justice Act, and Probation of Offenders Act, and proposing reforms for effective correctional administration.

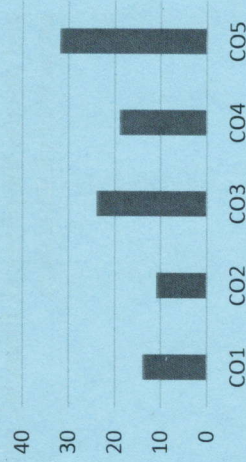
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[20-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	Session	Odd, 2025-26
Subject Name	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	Year	Nov, 2025
Semester	IX	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u>	
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul>		
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	Who coined the term Criminology? a) Beccaria b) Lombroso c) Becker d) Raffaele Garofalo	01	CO1	KL1
ii	Which of the following best describes the focus of Victimology a) The study of criminal behaviour b) The study of crime prevention c) The study of law enforcement technique d) The study of victims and their role in crime	01	CO3	KL6
iii	According to the Neoclassical School of Penology, what factor is important in determining punishment? a) The offender's social background b) The age and mental condition of the offender c) The economic status of the victim d) The popularity of the crime in society	01	CO4	KL5
iv	What is the main focus of the Classical School of Criminology? a) Biological determinism b) Rational choice theory c) Social learning theory d) Psychological analysis	01	CO5	KL1



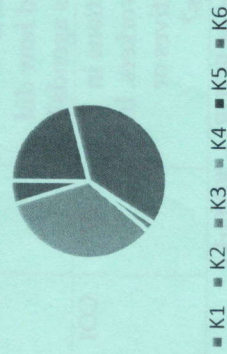
9	Explain the composition and powers of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India. How does the NHRC address human rights violations and ensure accountability?	15	CO4	K3
10	What are some challenges faced by Human Rights Courts at the district level in effectively addressing human rights violations? 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

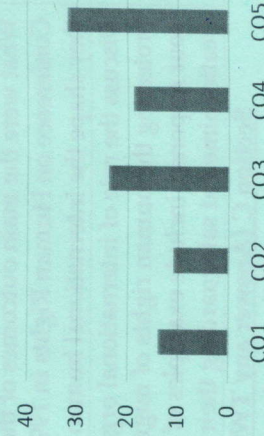
Course Outcomes	CO1	Considering Human Rights and Duties.
	CO2	Assessing International Human Rights Standards
	CO3	Extending Human Rights to Special Categories
	CO4	Developing Plans for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
	CO5	Creating Strategies for Human Rights Promotion and Protection

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



				[22-11-2025] <b>END SEM EXAMINATION</b> School of Law	
Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	Session	Odd, 2025-26		
Subject Name	Human Rights Law	Year	Nov, 2025		
Semester	IX	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <b>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</b>			
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation</u> of the <u>Papers</u>.</li> </ul>				
Max. Marks : 70	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 documents is considered one of the earliest formal declarations of human rights in history?	01	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?	01	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?	01	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?	01	a) World Health Organization (WHO) b) International Monetary Fund (IMF) c) United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) d) World Trade Organization (WTO)	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) Convention on the Rights of the Child b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of	01	CO1	K1

xii	Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights d) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	01	CO2	K3
	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			
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (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
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30Marks</b> (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

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

CO1	Evaluate and define the concept and general nature of Forensic science, its History and development.
CO2	Evaluate the rule of crime scene evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
CO3	Clarify the medical-legal aspect of Mental Health and Toxicology.
CO4	Elucidate the medical-legal aspect of Death and Wound.
CO5	Recognize the mechanism of firing in firearms and how ammunition and projectiles are involved

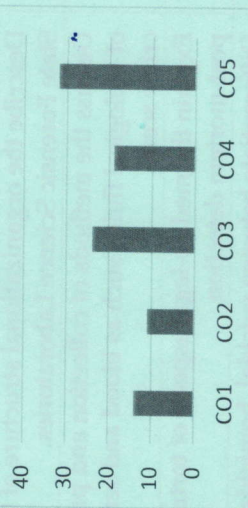
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[22-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program **BBA-LLB (Hons.)**

Subject Name **Forensic Science**

Semester **IX**

Session **Odd, 2025-26**

Year **Nov, 2025**

- 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.

Time: 3 Hour  
Max. Marks : 70

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
1				
i	The meaning of the term Toxicology a. Chemical substance b. DNA c. Skeleton d. Hair	01	CO1	KL1
ii	The term Forensic Ballistics includes? a. Firearms b. Gunshot residue c. Ammunition d. All of the above	01	CO2	KL2
iii	The branch of Anthropology deals with? a. DNA b. Dental c. Human skeletal remains d. Fibre	01	CO1	KL1
iv	Which of the following steps are involved in the crime scene investigation? a. Crime Scene b. Preservation of the Crime Scene c. Recording of the Crime Scene d. All of the Above	01	CO3	KL3

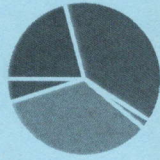
v	What kind of evidence is derived from biological materials such as blood, hair, and saliva? a. Electronic evidence b. Biological evidence c. Geological evidence d. Astronomical evidence	01	CO5	KL3
vi	Who was the pioneer in India to figure out the uniqueness of fingerprints? a. Edward Richard b. William Herschel c. Hugo Grotious d. Sir Henry	01	CO2	KL1
vii	What is the primary purpose of forensic toxicology in criminal investigations? a. Identifying dangerous animals b. Analyzing drugs and poisons in biological samples c. Predicting the crime d. Solving crime	01	CO3	KL4
viii	The Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) in India function under the administrative control of: a. Ministry of Home Affairs b. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare c. Ministry of Law and Justice d. State Police Departments	01	CO2	KL1
ix	The term "medico-legal aspects of torture" primarily refers to: a. Ethical issues in forensic psychiatry b. Legal implications of physical or mental torture documented by medical experts c. Post-mortem procedures only d. Civil law provisions for compensation	01	CO3	KL4
x	The presence of firearm residue around a wound can help determine: a. The type of weapon used b. The motive of the crime c. The range of fire d. The direction of the bullet	01	CO2	KL4
xi	The identification of skeletal remains to determine sex, age, and race is done through: a. Forensic Odontology b. Forensic Anthropology c. Forensic Pathology d. Serology	01	CO2	KL3

xii	The most reliable method for establishing individual identity is: a. Blood group analysis b. Fingerprint comparison c. DNA profiling d. Handwriting examination	01	CO4	KL4
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the basic principles and significance of Forensic Science in criminal investigation.	07	CO2	KL1
3	Trace the historical development of Forensic Science in India	07	CO3	KL3
4	Describe the organizational structure of Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Discuss the methods of collection and preservation of biological fluids such as blood and semen at a crime scene.	07	CO3	KL3
6	Explain the medico-legal aspects of torture and its post-mortem detection	07	CO4	KL4
7	Differentiate between suicidal, homicidal, and accidental wounds.	07	CO2	KL1
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Elaborate on the process of crime scene investigation with special reference to different types of physical evidences such as shoe impressions, tool marks, and bite marks.	15	CO3	KL2
9	Discuss in detail the role of forensic toxicology in the detection of poisons, narcotic drugs, and alcohol in medico-legal cases.	15	CO5	KL5
10	Explain the principles of forensic ballistics and discuss the techniques used for identification of bullets, weapons, and cartridge cases	15	CO5	KL5
11	Critically evaluate the significance of forensic evidence in the judicial process. How do advancements in forensic science contribute to fair trial and justice delivery?	15	CO4	KL3

CO1	Comprehend the meaning of federalism and its essential characteristics.
CO2	Relate the principles of federalism to analyze the political structure of different countries.
CO3	Explain the commission and constitutional provisions that define the structure of federalism in India.
CO4	Explore the division of taxation powers between the Union and States.
CO5	Study the administrative duty of states and union to balance the power of Indian federal system.

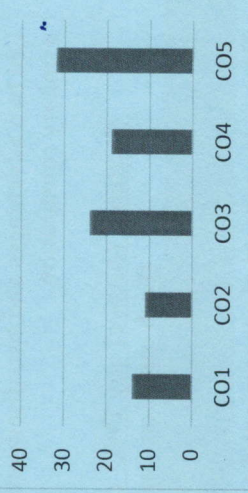
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[25-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)		
Subject Name	Federalism		
Semester	IX	Year	
	Session	Odd, 2025-26	
	Year	Nov, 2025	
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u></li> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any <u>Four</u> out of Six of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any <u>Two</u> 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>		
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	The Sarkaria Commission was established to: a) Reform the judiciary b) Study electoral reforms c) Examine center-state relations d) Recommend tax reforms	01	CO2	KL5
ii	Which service is common to both the centre and states in India? a) Indian Revenue Service b) Indian Administrative Service c) Indian Foreign Service d) Indian Postal Service	01	CO4	KL3
iii	Which of the following is <i>not</i> a characteristic of federalism? a) Division of powers b) Independent judiciary c) Unitary control of armed forces d) Dual government	01	CO1	KL6
iv	Under which Article are the legislative relations between the center and states defined? a) Article 245-255 b) Article 280	01	CO4	KL1

d) Article 265					
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	Write a note on "Grants-in-aid" in Indian federalism.	07	CO1	KL6	
3	What role does the Governor play in maintaining Center-State harmony?	07	CO3	KL4	
4	Define federalism and mention its key characteristics.	07	CO5	KL1	
5	Compare the federal structures of India and the United States.	07	CO2	KL5	
6	Mention any two key recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.	07	CO4	KL2	
7	List two advantages and two disadvantages each of a unitary constitution.	07	CO1	KL3	
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
8	Discuss the concept of economic and administrative federalism in India. How do taxation powers and All India Services affect the federal balance?	15	CO2	KL5	
9	Explain the concept of federalism. Discuss its essential characteristics along with its advantages and disadvantages in the context of the Indian Constitution.	15	CO4	KL4	
10	Critically evaluate the recommendations of the Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions. How have these impacted center-state relations?	15	CO1	KL6	
11	Compare and contrast the federal structures of India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Highlight their key differences and similarities.	15	CO3	KL1	

v	c) Article 368 d) Article 300A India's federal structure is derived primarily from: a) Government of India Act, 1919 b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 c) Government of India Act, 1935 d) Indian Independence Act, 1947	01	CO4	KL5
vi	The U.S. Senate comprises: a) Members appointed by the President b) Members elected by state legislatures c) Two representatives from each state d) Proportional representation based on population	01	CO1	KL3
vii	The Indian federal structure is often described as: a) Rigid federalism b) Quasi-federalism c) Confederalism d) Full federalism	01	CO3	KL4
viii	Which of the following is an <i>advantage</i> of a federal constitution? a) Quick decision making b) Centralized power c) Accommodation of regional diversity d) Uniformity in administration	01	CO2*	KL6
ix	During a national emergency, the Indian federal structure becomes: a) Confederal b) Unitary c) Dual d) Decentralized	01	CO5	KL1
x	Which country has a <i>unitary</i> form of government? a) USA b) India c) United Kingdom d) Canada	01	CO3	KL2
xi	Which of the following is a source of revenue for the states? a) Income tax b) Customs duty c) Excise duty on alcohol d) Corporation tax	01	CO4	KL3
xii	The Finance Commission is constituted under: a) Article 360 b) Article 280 c) Article 300A	01	CO5	KL3

CO1	Remembering the provisions of Collective Violence mentioned and covered by the different Legislation.
CO2	Indulgent various kinds of violence as political violence, agrarian violence, atrocities against untouchables, and the response of Legal System
CO3	Study the historical and religious perspectives on violence and non-violence in India, including caste, gender, and political violence
CO4	Assess the effectiveness of Police, Paramilitary forces, and commissions of inquiry in handling communal violence and ensuring justice.
CO5	Explore the effectiveness of laws related to Protection of Women and Children in addressing gender-based violence.

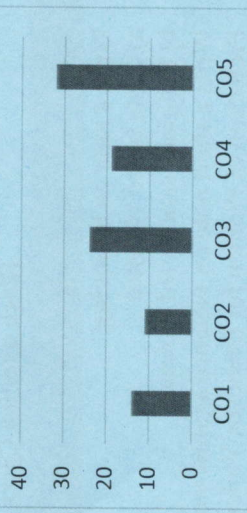
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



[25-11-2025]  
**END SEM EXAMINATION**  
School of Law

Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	Session
Semester	IX	Year
	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <b>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</b>	Odd, 2025-26
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 <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>	
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. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
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	CO3	KL1
ii	Which of the following is NOT considered a form of collective violence? a) A. Genocide b) Domestic violence c) B. Riots d) Terrorism	01	CO5	KL6
iii	What is the primary goal of the criminal justice system when responding to collective violence? a) Encouraging retaliation b) Restoring order and peace c) Allowing groups to settle disputes independently d) Ignoring the incident if it's minor	01	CO1	KL4
iv	The objectives of investigation: a) To protect the victim b) To punish the accused c) To collect the evidence d) All of these	01	CO4	KL3
v	Which of the following is a common cause of collective violence in India?	01	CO5	KL2

vi	a) Economic disparity c) Political disagreements Who is considered a 'child' under the POCSO Act? a) Anyone below 16 years c) Anyone below 14 years 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	b) Sports rivalry d) All of the above b) Anyone below 18 years d) Anyone below 21 years	01	CO2	KL5
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	CO4	KL3
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	CO1	KL1
ix	Which of the following is NOT a type of punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita? a) Death penalty c) Community service d) Fine		01	CO3	KL4
x	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		01	CO2	KL2
xi	What international body often deals with large-scale collective violence, such as genocide or crimes against humanity? a) International Monetary Fund (IMF) b) United Nations (UN) c) World Trade Organization (WTO) d) NATO		01	CO3	KL2

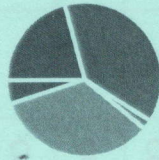
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	What do you mean by Institutional Violence? Explain with suitable example.	07	CO3	KL5	
3	Explain the following term: a) Hate speech b) Structural violence	07	CO5	KL1	
4	Explain the following term: a) Force b) Coercion	07	CO5	KL1	
5	Write a short note on violence against Children under The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.	07	CO1	KL6	
6	Distinction between Structural violence and symbolic violence	07	CO5	KL2	
7	Discuss the concept of Political Violence and terrorism.	07	CO2	KL3	
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
8	Write a note on following: a) Caste based violence b) Religious sanctioned violence	15	CO5	KL3	
9	Write a short note on violence against women under Protection of Women for Domestic Violence	15	CO2	KL5	
10	What do you mean by Ahimsa? What importance has been given to Ahimsa in different religion in India	15	CO3	KL4	
11	What do you understand by communal violence? Discuss the role of Police in dealing with communal violence.	15	CO1	KL2	

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

CO1	Comprehend the concept and different forms of deviance present in the society.
CO2	Clarify the Official deviance and the theories in detail.
CO3	Examine the effectiveness of the legal frameworks in curbing police abuse.
CO4	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Lentin commission report and Press Council Act in curbing professional deviance.
CO5	Clarify the role of the Indian Legal order in monitoring corruption and ensuring transparency in public administration

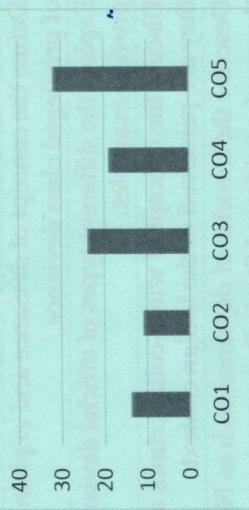
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**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

[27-11-2025]

**Program** BBA-LLB (Hons.)

**Subject Name** Privileged Class Deviance

**Semester** IX

**Session** Odd, 2025-26

**Year** Nov, 2025

- 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.**

Time: 3 Hour  
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	KL
i	What is the term for deviance associated with crimes committed by high-status individuals in the course of their occupations? a) Blue-collar crime b) White-collar crime c) Street crime d) Organized crime	01	CO2	KL5
ii	Landlord deviance refers to: a) Illegal eviction or harassment of tenants b) Police misconduct c) Corruption in elections d) Journalistic bias	01	CO4	KL3
iii	Official deviance typically involves: a) Deviance by the lower class b) Deviance by bureaucrats and public officials c) Deviance in the corporate sector only d) None of the above	01	CO1	KL4
iv	Trade union deviance includes: a) Legitimate strikes b) Corruption and misuse of power within trade unions c) Electoral fraud	01	CO5	KL2

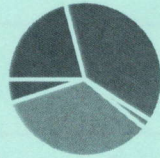
xii	Socio-economic offences in India often involve: a) Petty crimes in rural areas b) Corruption and misuse of economic power by privileged classes c) Crimes by juvenile offenders d) Drug trafficking	01	CO4	KL3
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>COs</b>	<b>KL</b>
2	What are the typical forms of deviance associated with privileged classes?	07	CO1	KL2
3	What is police deviance? Discuss the legal restraints on police powers in India.	07	CO3	KL5
4	Define the concept of deviance and explain the notion of privileged class deviance.	07	CO5	KL3
5	Explain the different types of official deviance and provide examples.	07	CO2	KL1
6	Discuss the concept of white-collar crimes and how they are perceived in the Indian context.	07	CO4	KL6
7	Describe the theories of deviance such as Normative theory of suicide and Strain theory.	07	CO3	KL4
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>COs</b>	<b>KL</b>
8	Critically examine the theories of deviance (Labeling theory, Differential Association theory, Conflict theory) and their relevance in understanding official deviance by bureaucrats and legislators.	15	CO1	KL4
9	Analyze the role of privileged class deviance in the electoral process in India, highlighting its impact on democracy and governance.	15	CO3	KL2
10	Evaluate the Indian legal mechanisms like the Election Commission, Vigilance Commission, and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, in curbing deviance among privileged classes.	15	CO2	KL3
11	Discuss the nature, causes, and consequences of police deviance in India. How effective have the reforms suggested by the National Police Commissions been in addressing this issue?	15	CO4	KL6

v	d) Police brutality Which of the following is NOT typically considered a form of privileged class deviance? a) Official deviance b) Professional deviance c) Petty theft d) Trade union deviance	01	CO5	KL2
vi	Indian approaches to socio-economic offences generally focus on: a) Reducing petty crime b) Addressing crimes by the privileged classes c) Punishing street criminals harshly d) Reforming juvenile offenders	01	CO1	KL6
vii	Which is a typical form of official deviance? a) Jury tampering b) Vandalism c) Theft by private citizens d) School bullying	01	CO2	KL4
viii	The notion of privileged class deviance primarily deals with: a) Crimes committed by the poor b) Deviance by people holding social, economic, or political power c) Juvenile delinquency d) Street crimes	01	CO3	KL1
ix	Which of the following is an example of electoral process deviance? a) Police brutality b) Vote rigging c) Insider trading d) Landlord harassment	01	CO1	KL2
x	Professional deviance may include unethical behavior by: a) Police officers only b) All professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and journalists c) Only government officials d) None of the above	01	CO4	KL5
xi	White-collar crimes are generally characterized by: a) Violence b) Use of physical force c) Deception and breach of trust d) Theft of property	01	CO2	KL6

CO- Course Outcomes,	KL- Knowledge Level,	PO – Program Outcome
CO1	Comprehend the Evolution and Growth of Local Self Government in India.	Government in India.
CO2	Know the core principles of Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.	Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.
CO3	Comprehend the structure of Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.	Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.
CO4	Evaluate the concept of Rural Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.	Rural Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.
CO5	Examine the concept of urban Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.	Urban Government under Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj.

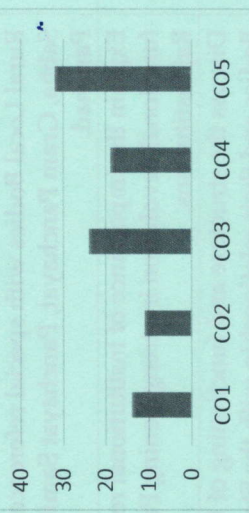
**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution**



Program	BBA-LLB (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Local Self Government & Panchayati Raj	Session
Semester	IX	Year
Time: 3 Hour	Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page	
Max. Marks : 70	Backside	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 <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>	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K6 : Creating
	K3 : Applying	
	K4 : Analysing	

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks			
Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
1			KL
i	The concept of Local Self Government in India was first introduced during the tenure of: a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Curzon c) Lord Wellesley d) Lord Dalhousie	01	CO1
ii	The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed in the year: a) 1947 b) 1952 c) 1957 d) 1962	01	CO1
iii	The Ashok Mehta Committee recommended a _____-tier system of Panchayati Raj. a) Two b) Three c) Four d) One	01	CO2
iv	The 73rd Constitutional Amendment deals with: a) Urban Local Bodies b) Panchayati Raj Institutions c) State Finance Commissions d) Cooperative Societies	01	CO2
v	The 74th Constitutional Amendment came into effect in: a) 1990 b) 1992 c) 1993 d) 1994	01	CO4
			KL5

vi	The Finance Commission for Panchayats is constituted by: a) Central Government b) State Government c) President of India d) Planning Commission	01	CO2	KL1
vii	The primary function of Zila Parishad is: a) Urban infrastructure management b) District-level planning and coordination c) Law enforcement d) Conducting elections	01	CO2	KL4
viii	The term Democratic Decentralization means: a) Concentration of powers b) Delegation of power to local levels c) Centralization of administration d) None of the above	01	CO3	KL3
ix	Which body plays an advisory role in devolution of powers to Panchayats? a) State Election Commission b) State Finance Commission c) Planning Commission d) NITI Aayog	01	CO2	KL3
x	Urban Local Bodies are governed under the: a) 72nd Amendment b) 73rd Amendment c) 74th Amendment d) 75th Amendment	01	CO1	KL2
xi	One of the major challenges before Local Self Government in India is: a) Excess of financial autonomy b) Lack of citizen participation c) Overstaffing d) None of the above	01	CO2	KL3
xii	The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution relates to: a) Union Territories b) Tribal Areas in North-Eastern States c) Urban Municipalities d) Panchayat areas in plains	01	CO4	KL4
<b>Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>COs</b>	<b>KL</b>
2	Trace the evolution and growth of Local Self Government in India during the British period.	07	CO2	KL1
3	Explain the significance of the Community Development Programme in promoting local governance.	07	CO2	KL3

4	Highlight the key features and importance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.	07	CO4	KL2
5	Explain the role and powers of the Gram Sabha in rural governance.	07	CO2	KL3
6	What are the major challenges faced by Local Self Governments in India?	07	CO3	KL2
7	Explain the role of Panchayats in the delivery of basic services in rural areas.	07	CO2	KL1
<b>Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks</b> (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>COs</b>	<b>KL</b>
8	Discuss the historical evolution of Local Self Government in India from the pre-independence period to the post-independence era.	15	CO3	KL2
9	Examine the structure, powers, and functions of Rural Local Bodies with special reference to Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad.	15	CO5	KL5
10	Explain the importance of institutional reforms and functional devolution in strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.	15	CO3	KL2
11	Discuss the structure and functioning of Urban Local Bodies and their relationship with the State Government.	15	CO4	KL4