

LLM
SECOND SEMESTER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM & HUMAN RIGHTS
LLM - 2.1 CSL-4
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following: $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. Which of the following is a key document that played a significant role in the development of human rights?
 - a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. United Nations Charter
 - c. Geneva Conventions
 - d. Kyoto Protocol
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by which international organization?
 - a. United Nations
 - b. European Union
 - c. Amnesty International
 - d. International Criminal Court
3. Which of the following historical events played a significant role in shaping the modern concept of human rights?
 - a. The French Revolution
 - b. The Industrial Revolution
 - c. The American Civil War
 - d. The Renaissance
4. The principle of "non-discrimination" in human rights means-
 - a. Equal treatment for all individuals
 - b. Preferential treatment for certain groups
 - c. Exclusion of certain individuals from human rights protections
 - d. Arbitrary decision-making by authorities
5. Which of the following principles is a cornerstone of the criminal justice system in relation to human rights?
 - a. Presumption of innocence
 - b. Maximum punishment for all offenses
 - c. Exclusionary rule in evidence collection
 - d. Secret trials for national security cases
6. The right to a fair trial is protected by which international human rights instrument?
 - a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - c. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 - d. Convention on the Rights of the Child

7. The principle of proportionality in criminal justice refers to-
 - a. Ensuring equal punishment for all crimes
 - b. Providing lenient sentences for serious offenses
 - c. Balancing punishment with the gravity of the offense
 - d. Exempting certain individuals from criminal liability
8. Which of the following statements best describes the difference between parole and probation?
 - a. Parole is the conditional release of a convicted offender from prison, while probation is the release of an accused person awaiting trial.
 - b. Parole is granted after the completion of a prison sentence, while probation is an alternative to incarceration imposed by the court.
 - c. Parole allows offenders to serve their sentences in the community under supervision, while probation is a temporary release granted for good behavior.
 - d. Parole is granted to first-time offenders, while probation is reserved for repeat offenders.
9. What is the purpose of the right to legal representation in criminal proceedings?
 - a. To ensure the accused has access to a lawyer
 - b. To guarantee a speedy trial
 - c. To restrict the defense strategy
 - d. To allow the court to appoint any lawyer of their choice
10. Which international court is responsible for prosecuting individuals accused of serious international crimes, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity?

a. International Criminal Court (ICC)	b. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
c. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	d. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
11. The concept of "proportionality" in criminal jurisprudence refers to-
 - a. The equal treatment of all individuals in the criminal justice system
 - b. The severity of punishment being commensurate with the gravity of the offense
 - c. The exclusion of certain types of evidence in court proceedings
 - d. The automatic imposition of life sentences for certain crimes
12. The concept of "presumption of innocence" ensures that-
 - a. Everyone accused of a crime is considered guilty until proven innocent
 - b. Only wealthy individuals have the right to a fair trial
 - c. The burden of proof rests on the prosecution to establish guilt
 - d. Criminal defendants are denied the right to legal representation
13. The concept of "human dignity" underpins many human rights principles. It recognizes that:
 - a. Certain individuals are entitled to superior rights based on their social status
 - b. The state has the authority to infringe upon an individual's rights for national security reasons
 - c. All individuals possess inherent worth and should be treated with respect and equality
 - d. Human rights only apply to citizens of a particular country

14. Terrorism and insurgency often pose challenges to human rights. Which of the following statements best describes the balance between security and human rights in such cases?
- Human rights should be entirely suspended in the face of terrorism and insurgency.
 - Security concerns should always take precedence over human rights.
 - Both security and human rights must be respected and protected simultaneously.
 - Human rights considerations are irrelevant in counter-terrorism efforts.
15. Custodial torture refers to-
- Torture inflicted on prisoners within a correction
 - Torture carried out during armed conflicts
 - Torture imposed on suspects during police custody
 - Torture authorized by the state against political dissidents
16. The right to remain silent is a fundamental right that protects the accused from-
- Physical harm during interrogation
 - Detention without trial
 - Forced self-incrimination
 - Excessive bail conditions
17. What is the term used to describe the process of systematically examining a crime sequence to gather evidence?
- Interrogation
 - Surveillance
 - Forensics
 - Profiling
18. Which international instrument affirms the right to a fair trial and provides safeguards against torture and ill-treatment for all individuals, including those accused of terrorism?
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
19. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of NGOs and PIL in society?
- NGOs and PIL have no significant impact on social change and human rights issues.
 - NGOs and PIL are effective tools for holding governments accountable and advocating for social justice.
 - NGOs and PIL are primarily used to protect the interests of the wealthy and powerful.
 - NGOs and PIL undermine the authority of the judiciary and legal system.
20. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in promoting human rights and social justice. Which of the following best describes the role of NGOs?
- NGOs act as government entities responsible for policy-making and legislation.
 - NGOs are profit-driven organizations that work for the betterment of society.
 - NGOs are independent entities that advocate for specific causes and provide services to communities.
 - NGOs are political parties that aim to gain power and influence

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the classification of human rights, exploring the different categories or types of rights that exist. 10
2. Describe the historical development of human rights, tracing their evolution and milestones throughout history. 10
3. Discuss the key principles and significance of the rights to a fair and speedy trial, as enshrined in national and international legal frameworks? 10
4. Discuss the significance of providing free legal aid to individuals who are unable to afford legal representation. Analyze the legal frameworks and mechanisms in place at the national and international levels to ensure the availability and effectiveness of free legal aid 5+5=10
5. "Custodial torture and police atrocities violate the fundamental principles of human rights and undermine the rule of law." Describe the present scenario that would be considered as a form of police atrocity or custodial torture? 10
6. "Confessions and dying declarations play a crucial role in the determination of truth in legal proceedings." Describe in detail the relevancy of confessions and dying declarations as evidence in a court of law with relevancy of case laws? 10
7. Discuss the key provisions and significance of laws on the protection of witnesses in ensuring the administration of justice and promoting a fair legal process? 10
8. "The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) plays a crucial role in safeguarding and promoting human rights in India." Discuss the significant functions performed by the NHRC in protecting and promoting human rights. 10

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