

ALL-IN-ONE PAPERATHON

CRIMINAL MINOR LAW - I

- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Information Technology Act, 2000
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

*Prelims MCQs,
Mains & Interview Questions*

ENGLISH EDITION



Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Preface

Hello & नमस्कार,

Since 2011, when I entered in Law field, I have felt that current system of studying law as a Law learner is quite traditional (like 1980's competition times). I strongly believed one thing that if you want to fight in present tough competition war like judiciary exams or any other law exam, you must be equipped with smart techniques to learn with tech support. So, in student life as LL.B. student, I used to start linking with one provision other similar provisions at same time, so that I can recall multiple sections/concepts in one MCQs.

Along with that I do believe in one statement, "वर्तमान को समझने के लिए, अतीत को देखें और फिर भविष्य के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें". This statement is directly linked with every student life. So, I found previous papers helpful to understand previous exam level, source of question asked in those exam etc. But frankly saying, I was not satisfied with traditional way of just solving previous exam papers MCQs, instead I decided that to get better output in preparation, we need to analysis the previous paper subject wise rather year wise.

All these ideas, efforts, and experiences have come together in one powerful initiative—"Paperathon." It's not just a study tool; it's a movement towards smarter, sharper, and Subject wise strategic judiciary preparation. It is featured with the Linking Technique—a modern, game-changing approach that connects concepts, laws, and real-world application like never before.

In **Prelims**, you'll get linked provisions with clear explanations, helping you master the 'why' behind every question. In **Mains**, you'll learn how to write answers that don't just inform but impress—through linking-based structure and analysis. And for the **Interview**, Paperathon brings you exclusive, real-time Questions & Answers straight from those who've cracked it—now proudly serving as Civil Judges across various states.

This is more than preparation—it's transformation. And I truly believe Paperathon will save you time, boost your confidence, and help you walk into every stage of the exam with clarity, strategy, and a winning edge.

"Don't just prepare. Link your preparation with purpose, precision, and power."

With belief in your journey,

- Tansukh Paliwal

Founder of Linking Laws

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Part - I

Prelims MCQs



Cha. - I : Preliminary (1-3)

1. **What is the short title of the Act under Section 1?**

- (A) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- (B) The Indian Currency Act, 1881
- (C) The Bills of Exchange Act, 1881
- (D) The Promissory Notes Act, 1881

Ans: (A)

Linked Provision: Section 1 – Short title.

Explanation: The Act is officially called The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

2. **Section 2 of the Act provides interpretation clauses. Which of the following is defined under this section?**

- (A) Banker
- (B) Drawer
- (C) Holder in due course
- (D) Acceptor for honour

Ans: (A)

Linked Provision: Section 2 – Interpretation clause.

Explanation: Section 2 defines "Banker" for the purposes of the Act. Other terms are defined in later chapters.

3. **Section 3 of the Act saves usages relating to which traditional instruments?**

- (A) Hundis
- (B) Cheques
- (C) Promissory Notes
- (D) Bills of Exchange

Ans: (A)

Linked Provision: Sec. 3 – Saving of usages relating to hundis, etc.

Explanation: The Act does not affect local usages relating to instruments in oriental languages, such as hundis.

Cha. - II : Of Notes, Bills and Cheques (4-25)

4. **On a Rs. 500 currency note it is written "I promise to bearer the sum of Rs. 500/- the pay Governor." This currency note of Rs. 500/- is -**

- (A) A promissory note
- (B) Not a promissory note
- (C) Decision awaited
- (D) None of the above

[CG PSC(J) 2025]

Ans. [B]

Linking Provisions: section 31 of Reserve Bank of India act: Issue of demand bills and notes

Explanation: On a ₹500 currency note it is written "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of Rs. 500/- – Governor."

But this is not a promissory note, because according to Section 31 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, only the Reserve Bank and Government can issue such

notes, and they are treated as currency, not as promissory notes under Section 4 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

5. **A person who receives a negotiable instrument in good faith and for valuable consideration is known as -**

- (A) Holder
- (B) Holder for value
- (C) Holder in due course
- (D) Holder in rights

[BJS 2009]

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision- Sec.9 L/w 8, 10 N. I. Act.

Explanation- Sec.9 defines the term "holder in due course". As per this sec., holder in due course means any person who for consideration became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to order, before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

6. **All Cheques are Bills of Exchange, but all Bills of Exchange are not Cheques -**

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Partly true and partly false
- (D) None of the above

[BJS 2009]

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Sec.4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 N.I. Act.

Explanation- All Cheques are Bills of Exchange, but all Bills of Exchange are not Cheques. This statement is true.

7. **The Negotiable Instruments Act makes specific mention of three instruments, namely Cheque, Bill of exchange and -**

- (A) Promissory note
- (B) Hundi
- (C) Bank Draft
- (D) All the above

[BJS 2009]

Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Sec.4, 5, 6, 13 N. I. Act.

Explanation- N.I. Act makes specific mention of three instruments, namely Cheque u/s 6, Bill of exchange u/s 5 and Promissory note u/s 4.

8. **The term 'negotiable instrument is defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act, under-**

- (a) Section 2(d)
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 13A

[BJS 2013]

Ans. [c]

Linked provision :-

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) ACT, 2013

Preamble

1. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 received the assent of the President on ?

- (A) 8th March, 2013
- (B) 22nd April, 2013
- (C) 8th December, 2013
- (D) 22nd March, 2013

[MPADPO, 2022]

Ans. [B]

Explanation- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 received the assent of the President on 22nd April, 2013. The Act was then published as Act No. 14 of 2013 and came into force on 9th December, 2013.

Cha. - I : Preliminary (1-3)

2. "Employee" under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 means -

- (A) Regular Employee
- (B) Temporary Employee
- (C) Adhoc/Daily Wage Employee
- (D) All of the above

[MPADPO, 2022]

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision- sec 2(f) POSH

Explanation- Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, "employee" means a person employed at a workplace for any work on a regular, temporary, adhoc, or daily wage basis, either directly or through an agent, including contractors, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether for remuneration or not, or working on a voluntary basis or otherwise, whether the terms of employment are express or implied.

3. Under the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in relation to a workplace, "aggrieved woman" means -

- (1) a woman of 18 or more than 18 years of age, whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
- (2) an employed woman of any age, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
- (3) an employed woman of 18 or more than 18 years of age, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.
- (4) a woman of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent.

[RJS 2025]

Ans. [4]

Linked Provisions:- Section 2(a), 9 POSH Act.

Explanation:- Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, an "aggrieved woman" is defined as a woman of any age, whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to sexual harassment by a respondent in relation to a workplace. This definition broadly includes women in various employment situations, such as permanent, temporary, ad hoc, or daily wages employees, as well as those engaged indirectly through an agent, and even interns.

4. Who among the following does not include in the definition of "Domestic Worker" under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?

- (1) Women employed on temporary basis
- (2) Women employed on permanent basis
- (3) Women employed on part time basis
- (4) Any member of the family of the employer

[RJS 2024]

Ans. [4]

Explanation:- According to Section 2(n) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, a domestic worker means a woman who is employed:

- To do the household work in any household for remuneration whether in cash or kind
- Either directly or through any agency
- On a temporary, permanent, part-time or full-time basis
- For remuneration whether in cash or kind

Therefore, a domestic worker is protected under the Act and has the right to seek redressal from the local complaints committee (LC) when they are sexually harassed at their workplaces.

5. What is the definition of "sexual harassment" under the Act?

- (A) Any unwelcome sexual behavior at workplace
- (B) Only physical assault
- (C) Only verbal comments
- (D) Only written messages

Ans.(A)

Linked Provision: Section 2(n) – Definition of sexual harassment

Explanation: Section 2(n) defines sexual harassment as any unwelcome act or behavior, whether directly or by implication, including physical contact, advances, or verbal/visual conduct of sexual nature at the workplace.

6. Who can be a member of the Internal Complaints Committee?

- (A) Woman employee

Part - II

Mains Questions Solved



NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881

Ch. - I. : Preliminary (1-3)

1. Discuss Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. What is its scope and application?

Ans- Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Scope and Application

1. Introduction

Section 1 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, serves as the preliminary provision defining the **title, extent, and commencement** of the Act. This Act was enacted to define and amend the law relating to instruments of credit—specifically **Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Cheques**—which are convertible into money and easily transferable.

2. Title and Commencement

- **Short Title:** The Act is officially titled the **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**.
- **Commencement:** Although enacted in 1881, it came into force on **1st March 1882**.

3. Geographical and Personal Extent

- **Local Extent:** The Act extends to the **whole of India**.
- **Application to Persons:** The provisions of this Act apply to **all persons resident in India**, regardless of whether they are **Indian nationals or foreigners**.

4. Scope of the Act

The primary scope of the Act is confined to three specific categories of instruments as per **Section 13(1)**:

1. **Promissory Notes** (defined under Section 4).
2. **Bills of Exchange** (defined under Section 5).
3. **Cheques** (defined under Section 6).

While these are the primary focus, the provisions can extend to other instruments like government promissory notes, railway receipts, and delivery orders, provided there is no local usage to the contrary.

5. Saving Clause and Local Usages

A significant feature of Section 1 is the **saving clause** regarding local usages:

- **Hundis and Oriental Languages:** The Act does not affect any **local usage** relating to instruments written in an **oriental language** (such as **Hundis**). These instruments continue to be governed by customary practices unless there is a conflict that the parties wish to resolve through the Act.
- **Proviso for Exclusion:** Parties have the autonomy to **exclude local usages**. If the body of the instrument contains specific words indicating an intention that the legal relations of the parties shall be **governed by this Act**, the statutory provisions will override local customs.
- **Paper Currency Act:** Section 1 explicitly states that the Act does not affect Section 21 of the **Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871**. This ensures the statutory monopoly of the government and the RBI regarding the issuance of currency notes and bank notes, which are specifically excluded from the definition of a promissory note under Section 4.

6. Conclusion

Section 1 establishes a **uniform legal framework** for negotiable instruments across India while respecting the historical and commercial significance of **indigenous credit instruments** like Hundis. By providing a mechanism to opt into the Act's governance, it balances **commercial certainty** with **traditional mercantile customs**, ensuring that credit transactions remain fluid and legally enforceable.

Ch. - II. : Of Notes, Bills and Cheques (4-25)

2. Define 'promissory note'. Do you consider the following to be promissory notes?

- (i) I promise to pay 'B', a sum or Rs. 5, 000/- and any other amount which may be payable to him.
- (ii) I promise to pay 'B', Rs. 8,000/- one month after the death of 'A'.

[OJS 2017]

Ans- Definition and Essentials of a Promissory Note

1. Definition under Section 4

According to **Section 4** of the **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**, a "**promissory note**" is an instrument in **writing** (not being a bank-note or a currency-note) containing an **unconditional undertaking**, signed by the maker, to pay a **certain sum of money** only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

2. Essentials of a Valid Promissory Note

Drawing from the statutory definition and judicial interpretations, the following are the essential characteristics:

- **In Writing:** The instrument must be in writing. A verbal promise does not constitute a promissory note.

ALL-IN-ONE: NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881 (MAINS) PAPERATHON

Ch. - II. : Of Notes, Bills and Cheques (4-25)

- **Unconditional Undertaking:** There must be an express and unconditional promise to pay. If the promise is contingent upon an event that may or may not happen, it is invalid.
- **Signed by the Maker:** The instrument is only valid once it is signed by the person making the promise (the maker).
- **Certain Sum of Money:** The amount to be paid must be definite and certain. It must be payable in legal tender (money) only.
- **Certain Parties:** Both the maker and the payee must be designated with reasonable certainty on the face of the instrument.

3. Analysis of the Specific Instances

(i) "I promise to pay 'B', a sum or Rs. 5,000/- and any other amount which may be payable to him."

- **Determination:** This is **NOT** a promissory note.
- **Reasoning:** One of the core essentials under **Section 4** is that the sum of money must be "certain". In this instance, the addition of the phrase "and any other amount which may be payable" introduces **uncertainty** regarding the total liability. Since the amount is not predefined or definite, it fails to meet the statutory requirement of a certain sum.

(ii) "I promise to pay 'B', Rs. 8,000/- one month after the death of 'A'."

- **Determination:** This **IS** a valid promissory note.
- **Reasoning:** Under the explanation provided in **Section 4 and Section 5**, a promise is **not considered conditional** if it is to be performed after the lapse of a certain period following an event that is **certain to happen**, even if the exact time of that event is uncertain. Since death is an inevitable event (certain to happen), the undertaking is legally viewed as **unconditional**. Therefore, a promise to pay after the death of a person (without further contingencies) fulfills the requirements of a promissory note.

Conclusion

The first instrument fails due to the **uncertainty of the sum**, whereas the second instrument is valid because the event (death) triggering the payment is **legally certain**, rendering the promise unconditional.

3. What is a negotiable instrument? Describe its essential ingredients.

[BJS 1975]

Or

What do you understand by a 'negotiable instrument'? Discuss the characteristic of negotiable instruments.

[BJS 2006]

Or

Define negotiable instrument.

[RJS 1984]

Or

What do you understand by a negotiable instrument'? Discuss the characteristics of negotiable instruments.

[BJS, 2014]

Or

What do you mean by negotiable. instrument'? Discuss its characteristics and kinds. Explain essentials of a 'cheque'.

[BJS, 2021]

Ans- Negotiable Instruments - Definition, Characteristics, and Kinds

1. Definition of a Negotiable Instrument

According to **Section 13(1)** of the **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**, a "negotiable instrument" means a **promissory note, bill of exchange, or cheque** payable either to **order or to bearer**.

From a broader legal perspective, it is a piece of paper that entitles a person to a **certain sum of money** and is transferable from person to person by mere **delivery** or by **endorsement and delivery**. The Act contains the law relating to instruments of credit which are convertible into money and are easily transferable.

2. Essential Ingredients and Characteristics

A negotiable instrument possesses several unique legal attributes that distinguish it from ordinary contracts:

- **Written and Signed:** It must be compulsorily a **written instrument** and must be duly **signed** by the maker or drawer.
- **Transferability (Negotiability):** Under **Section 14**, negotiation occurs when the instrument is transferred to any person so as to constitute that person as the **holder**. Bearer instruments are transferred by simple **delivery**, while order instruments require **endorsement and delivery**.

Part - III

Interview Questions Solved



CHAPTER I: PRELIMINARY

1. When did the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 come into force?

Ans : It came into force on the first day of March, 1882.

2. What is the territorial extent of the Act?

Ans : It extends to the whole of India.

3. How does the Act affect local usages relating to instruments in oriental languages (Hundis)?

Ans : Nothing in the Act affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language, such as Hundis.

4. Can local usages regarding oriental instruments be excluded?

Ans : Yes, such usages may be excluded by words in the body of the instrument indicating an intention that the legal relations shall be governed by this Act.

5. Define "Banker" as per the interpretation clause.

Ans : "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker and any post office savings bank.

CHAPTER II: LICENSING OF DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

6. Define "Promissory Note" under Section 4.

Ans : A "Promissory note" is an instrument in writing (not being a bank-note or a currency-note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

7. What constitutes a "Bill of Exchange"?

Ans : A "bill of exchange" is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

8. Define a "Cheque" as per Section 6.

Ans : A "cheque" is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand and it includes the electronic image of a truncated cheque and a cheque in the electronic form.

9. Who are the "Drawer" and "Drawee" in a Bill of Exchange?

Ans : The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer"; the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee".

10. What is a "truncated cheque"?

Ans : A "truncated cheque" is a cheque which is truncated during a clearing cycle, either by the clearing house or by the bank, immediately on generation of an

electronic image for transmission, substituting the further physical movement of the cheque.

11. Who is a "Drawee in case of need"?

Ans : When in the Bill or any indorsement, the name of any person is given in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need".

12. Define "Acceptor for honour".

Ans : When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, and any person accepts it supra protest for the honour of the drawer or any indorser, he is called an "acceptor for honour".

13. Who is a "Holder" under Section 8?

Ans : The "holder" means any person entitled in his own name to the possession of the instrument and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

14. Define "Holder in Due Course".

Ans : It means any person who for consideration became the possessor of an instrument (if payable to bearer) or the payee/indorsee (if payable to order), before the amount became payable, and without sufficient cause to believe any defect existed in the title of the transferor.

15. What is meant by "Payment in due course"?

Ans : It means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof.

16. Distinguish between an Inland and a Foreign instrument.

Ans : An instrument drawn or made in India and made payable in India, or drawn upon a resident in India, is an "inland instrument"; any other is a "foreign instrument".

17. What are the three types of Negotiable Instruments recognized under Section 13?

Ans : A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable either to order or to bearer.

18. What is "Negotiation" as per Section 14?

Ans : When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

19. Define "Indorsement".

Ans : When the maker or holder signs the instrument (on the back, face, or a slip annexed) for the purpose of negotiation, he is said to indorse the same.



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ALL-IN-ONE PAPERATHON

CRIMINAL MINOR LAW - II

- Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 & Rules, 1985
- Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

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This is more than preparation—it's transformation. And I truly believe Paperathon will save you time, boost your confidence, and help you walk into every stage of the exam with clarity, strategy, and a winning edge.

"Don't just prepare. Link your preparation with purpose, precision, and power."

With belief in your journey,

- Tansukh Paliwal

Founder of Linking Laws

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Part - I

Prelims MCQs



Cha.- I : Preliminary (1-2)

1. **Who, as per Section 2(I) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2000, is a 'juvenile in conflict with law':**

- (a) A Juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteen years of age as on the date of commission of such offence.
- (b) A Juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed twelve years of age on the date of commission of such offence.
- (c) A Juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed sixteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.
- (d) A Juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed fourteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

[RJS 2015]

Ans. [a]

Explanation - Section 2(13) of JJ Act, 2015 - Juvenile in conflict with law - who is alleged to have committed an offence and such juvenile has not completed 18 years of age on the date of commission of the offence.

Linked Provisions:-

- 1. **Sec. 4** - Juvenile Justice Board (to exercise power in relation to juveniles in conflict with law)
- 2. **Sec. 10**-Apprehension of a child in conflict with law.
- 3. **Cha. 4** - Procedure in respect of child in conflict with law (Section 10-26)

2. **Under Section 2(12) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "child" means a person, who has not completed:**

- (a) 21 years of age.
- (b) 18 years of age.
- (c) 14 years of age.
- (d) 16 years of age.

[RJS 2016]

Ans. [b]

Linked Provisions :-

- 1. **Sec. 2(13)** - Juvenile in conflict with law.
- 2. **Sec. 2(14)** - Child in need of care and protection.
- 3. **Sec. 2(35)** - Juvenile.

Explanation - Section 2(12) - A person who has not completed 18 years of age.

3. **Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, 'heinous offences' includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force is**

- (A) imprisonment for five years or more
- (B) imprisonment for seven years or more
- (C) Capital punishment or imprisonment for life
- (D) imprisonment for ten years or more

[GJS, 2022]

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision- Sec.2(33) L/w 2(45), 2(54), 15 J.J. Act.

Explanation- Sec.2(33) defines "heinous offences". It states that "heinous offences" includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the IPC or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment for **seven years or more**.

4. **Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "heinous offences" includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force is**

- (A) Imprisonment for five years or more
- (B) Imprisonment for seven years or more
- (C) Capital punishment or imprisonment for life
- (D) Imprisonment for ten years or more

[GJS, 2025]

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision :-

- 1. **Section - 2 (45) - Petty offences**
- 2. **Section - 2(54) - Serious offences**
- 3. **Section - 2 (33) - Heinous offences**

Explanation - The term 'heinous offences' as per **Section 2(33) of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015** refers to crimes for which the Indian Penal Code, 1860 or any other law in force instructs a minimum sentence of seven years in jail imprisonment or more. A minimum duration of incarceration of seven years or more is required for an offence to be categorized as a "heinous offence."

5. **Under which section of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is the definition of a "child in conflict with the law" provided?**

- (A) Section 2(12)
- (B) Section 2(13)
- (C) Section 2(14)
- (D) Section 2(15)

[GJS, 2025]

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision:-

- 1. **Section 4** - Juvenile Justice Board (to exercise power in relation to juveniles in conflict with law)
- 2. **Section 10** - Apprehension of a child in conflict with law.
- 3. **Chapter 4** - Procedure in respect of child in conflict with law (Section 10-26)

Explanation - Section 2(13) of JJ Act, 2015 - Juvenile in conflict with law - who is alleged to have committed an offence and such juvenile has not completed 18 years of age on the date of commission of the offence.

6. **Under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "juvenile" means-**

- (1) child below the age of sixteen years
- (2) a male child below the age of eighteen years or a female child below the age of sixteen years

ALL-IN-ONE : JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015 (PRELIMS) PAPERATHON

Cha. - I : Preliminary (1-2)

- (3) a male child below the age of twenty-one years or a female child below the age of eighteen years
- (4) a child below the age of eighteen years

[RJS 2025]

Ans. [4]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Section 2(12)** – Child.
2. **Section 2(13)** – Child in conflict with law.
3. **Section 2(14)** – child in need of care and protection.

Explanation:- Under Section 2(35) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a “juvenile” is a child who has not completed the age of eighteen years. The term has been replaced by “child” and now refers to either a “child in conflict with law” (one who has committed an offense) or a “child in need of care and protection”.

7. **Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, “Aftercare” means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society.**

- (1) not completed the age of 18 years
- (2) completed the age of 21 years
- (3) completed the age of 18 years but have not completed the age of 21 years
- (4) completed the age of 15 years but have not completed the age of 18 years

[RJS 2024]

Ans. [3]

Explanation:- Sec. 2(5) of Juvenile Justice Act 2015, provides that “aftercare” means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who have completed the age of eighteen years but have not completed the age of twenty-one years, and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society.

8. **Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 who may not be designated as a Child Welfare Police Officer ?**

- (a) Head Constable
- (b) Assistant Sub- Inspector
- (c) Sub Inspector
- (d) All of the above

[MPCJ 2024]

Ans. [a]

Linked Provision - Sec 27

Explanation - Sec 107 (2) - To co-ordinate all functions of police related to children, the State Government shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of

all police officers designated under subsection (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman.

9. **The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Which of the following definition of different kinds of offences was amended by Act no. 23 of 2021 in the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015?**

- (a) Petty offence
- (b) heinous offence
- (c) Serious offence
- (d) None of these

[MPCJ 2024]

Ans. [c]

Linking Provision - Sec 86

Explanation - Section - 2 (54)- Serious offences includes the offences for which the punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is -

- (a) minimum imprisonment for a term more than three years and not exceeding seven years ; or
- (b) maximum imprisonment for a term more than seven years but no minimum imprisonment or minimum imprisonment of less than seven year is provided.

[Substituted by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021]

10. **According to Section 2 (12) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, “Child” means one who-**

- (A) has completed the age of 16 years.
- (B) has not completed the age of 18 years.
- (C) is below the age of 18 years.
- (D) is below the age of 16 years.

[MPADPO, 2022]

Ans. [B]

Explanation- According to Section 2(12) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a “child” means a person who has not completed the age of 18 years. This definition ensures that the Act covers individuals below 18 as children entitled to care and protection

17. **Who is a “child” under the JJ Act, 2015?**

- (A) Person below 14 years
- (B) Person below 16 years
- (C) Person below 18 years
- (D) Person below 21 years

Ans.(C)

Linked Provision: Section 2(12) – Child

Explanation: Section 2(12) expressly defines a child as a person below the age of eighteen years.

18. **“Child in need of care and protection” is defined under which section?**

Part - II

Mains Questions Solved



Chapter I – Preliminary (1-2)

1. Discuss the scope and applicability of the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*. How does it extend protection to children across India?

Ans. 1. **Scope of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The scope of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is comprehensive and aims to ensure care, protection, development, treatment, and social reintegration of children. The Act deals with two categories of children: **children in conflict with law** and **children in need of care and protection**. It provides a specialized juvenile justice system where children are treated through reformatory and rehabilitative measures instead of punitive punishment.

The Act establishes institutions such as **Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB)** for dealing with children in conflict with law and **Child Welfare Committees (CWC)** for children who require care and protection. It also provides mechanisms for institutional and non-institutional care including **children's homes, observation homes, special homes, foster care, adoption, sponsorship, and after-care programs**. The overall scope of the Act focuses on the welfare, protection, and rehabilitation of children.

2. **Applicability of the Act**

The Act extends to the **whole of India** and applies to every person who has not completed **eighteen years of age**, who is legally considered a child under the Act. It governs all matters relating to children who either come into conflict with the law or require care and protection.

The Act also regulates **child care institutions**, making their registration mandatory and ensuring that proper standards of care, supervision, and rehabilitation are maintained. It further classifies offences committed by juveniles into **petty, serious, and heinous offences**, and prescribes different procedures for each category.

3. **Protection Extended to Children Across India**

The Act provides protection to children by establishing a **child-friendly justice system** that prioritizes the best interests of the child. It emphasizes rehabilitation, counseling, education, and social reintegration rather than punishment.

Children who are abandoned, orphaned, abused, or trafficked are provided shelter, care, and rehabilitation through Child Welfare Committees and registered institutions. The Act also provides legal mechanisms for **adoption and foster care**, ensuring that children without parental support can grow up in a family environment. Thus, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 creates a comprehensive framework for the protection and welfare of children throughout India and ensures that their rights, dignity, and development are safeguarded.

2. Examine the object and purpose behind the enactment of the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*. How does it differ from the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000*?

Ans.

1. **Object and Purpose of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 was enacted to provide a comprehensive legal framework for the **care, protection, development, treatment, and rehabilitation of children**. The Act aims to ensure that children are dealt with in a **child-friendly manner** consistent with their dignity and best interests.

The primary objectives of the Act include protecting children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment, and ensuring their **proper care and social reintegration**. It provides a specialized juvenile justice system through institutions such as the **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)** for children in conflict with law and the **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)** for children in need of care and protection. The Act also emphasizes **rehabilitation and reintegration rather than punishment**, promoting education, counseling, and skill development for children.

Another important purpose of the Act is to provide a **transparent and structured adoption system**, enabling orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered children to grow in a family environment. The legislation also aims to regulate **Child Care Institutions** and ensure proper monitoring and standards of care.

2. **Difference between the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000:** The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 replaced the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and introduced several significant changes.

One major difference is the **treatment of heinous offences**. Under the 2015 Act, children aged **16–18 years** alleged to have committed heinous offences may be subjected to a **preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board**, which may decide whether the child should be tried as an adult. The 2000 Act did not contain such a provision.

Secondly, the 2015 Act **classifies offences into petty, serious, and heinous categories**, which helps determine the appropriate procedure for dealing with juvenile offenders. This classification was not clearly provided in the 2000 Act.

Thirdly, the 2015 Act strengthens the **adoption framework** by giving statutory recognition to the **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** and establishing a more structured adoption process.

Another important change is the **mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions**, ensuring better monitoring and protection of children. The 2015 Act also introduces **stricter penalties for offences against children**, such as cruelty, exploitation, and trafficking.

Part - III

Interview Questions Solved



1. When did the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 come into force?

Ans: It came into force on 15th January, 2016, vide notification of the Central Government.

2. What is the extent of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015?

Ans: It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. What is the composition of the Juvenile Justice Board?

Ans: It consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class (Principal Magistrate) with at least three years' experience, and two social workers, of whom at least one shall be a woman.

Chapter I: Preliminary

4. Why was the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 enacted, and which earlier law did it replace?

Ans: It was enacted to consolidate and amend laws relating to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, replacing the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

5. To which categories of children does the Act apply?

Ans: It applies to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

6. Mention the date of commencement of the Act as notified by the Government.

Ans: The Act commenced on 15th January, 2016.

7. What is the principle of institutionalisation under the Act?

Ans: A child shall be placed in institutional care only as a measure of last resort, after reasonable inquiry.

Chapter II - General Principles of Care and Protection of Children

8. What is the guiding principle of "presumption of innocence" under the Act?

Ans: Any child is presumed innocent of mala fide or criminal intent up to 18 years of age.

9. Define "Child" under the Act.

Ans: A child means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.

10. How does the principle of dignity and worth protect children?

Ans: It ensures equal dignity and rights for all human beings, including children.

11. If a child wishes to express his opinion in proceedings, which principle supports this right?

Ans: The principle of participation.

12. Who is a "Child in Conflict with Law"?

Ans: A child alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

13. Explain the meaning of "best interest of the child" in decision-making.

Ans: Decisions must prioritise the child's rights, identity, well-being, and development.

14. Who bears the primary responsibility for care and protection of the child?

Ans: The biological, adoptive, or foster family.

15. What measures are mandated under the principle of safety?

Ans: Measures to ensure the child is safe and not subjected to harm, abuse, or maltreatment.

16. Why does the Act emphasise non-stigmatising semantics?

Ans: To avoid adversarial or accusatory words in processes concerning children.

17. Can a child waive his fundamental rights under this Act?

Ans: No, waiver of rights is not permissible or valid.

18. What does the principle of institutionalisation as a last resort signify?

Ans: Institutional care should be used only after reasonable inquiry and when no other option is viable.

19. What is meant by the principle of "fresh start"?

Ans: Past records of a child under the Juvenile Justice system should be erased, except in special circumstances.

Chapter III - Juvenile Justice Board

20. What are the primary functions of the Juvenile Justice Board?

Ans: To conduct inquiries, pass orders, and ensure rehabilitation of children in conflict with law.

21. What principle guides the Board in all its decisions?

Ans: The principle of best interest of the child.

22. Under which section is the Juvenile Justice Board constituted?

Ans: Section 4 provides for the constitution of Juvenile Justice Boards in every district.

23. What is the composition of the Juvenile Justice Board?

Ans: It consists of a Principal Magistrate (Metropolitan or Judicial Magistrate of First Class with 3 years' experience) and two social workers, one of whom must be a woman.

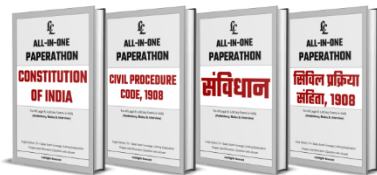


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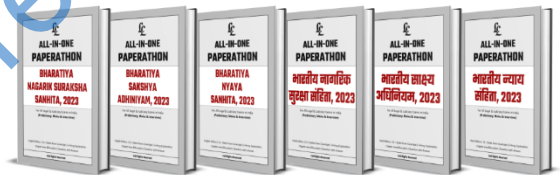
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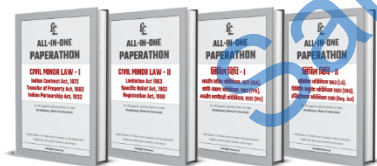
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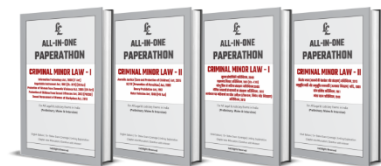
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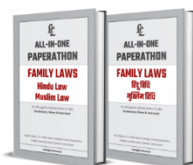
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