

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# FE-114

February-2025

LL.M, Sem.-I

## 405-ECL : Criminal Law (Privileged Class Deviance)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) State same question number in your answer-book which is stated in the question paper.  
(2) Cite authorities in support of your answers.

1. Discuss the concept of privileged class deviance and its relevance to understanding Indian socio-economic issues. 25

**OR**

1. Evaluate the role of commissions like the Chambal Valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission in exposing official deviance. 25

2. Critically assess the use of "third-degree" methods and fatal force by the police in India. How do these practices challenge constitutional norms ? 25

**OR**

2. Analyze the Chagla Commission Report on the LIC-Mundhra Affair and its impact on the Indian economy and governance. 25

3. (A) Evaluate the problem of "encounter killings" in India. Is it a form of police deviance, or a necessary measure for maintaining law and order ? 13

- (B) Analyze police atrocities in India and suggest reforms to address systemic violence within law enforcement. 12

**OR**

3. Evaluate the functions and effectiveness of the Public Accounts Committee and Ombudsman in addressing privileged class deviance. 25

4. (A) Write short notes on : (Any 2) 15
- (1) The role of the Vigilance Commission.
  - (2) Focusing on unethical practices in the Indian bar.
  - (3) Gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces.
  - (4) Corruption and unethical practices within the legal profession.
- (B) True or False : 10
- (1) Indian approaches to socio-economic offences typically focus on moral and ethical concerns rather than strictly legal violations.
  - (2) The Chagla Commission Report on the LIC-Mundhra Affair exposed significant corruption within the Indian banking system.
  - (3) Police atrocities in India have never been legally challenged due to the protection offered by superior orders.
  - (4) Unethical practices in the Indian bar, including bribery and malpractice, have been largely addressed by the legal system in recent years.
  - (5) Official deviance refers only to acts of corruption by politicians and does not include actions by bureaucrats or judges.
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