



**SAMPLE TEST PAPER - LOCAL LAWS**

1. Which of the following kinds of remedy is provided by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
  - a) **Civil Remedy**
  - b) Criminal Remedy
  - c) Either a or b
  - d) Only b
  
2. Can the proceedings under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 be conducted parallelly?
  - a) **Yes**
  - b) No
  - c) Is at the discretion of the court
  - d) None of the above
  
3. Keeping in view certain Articles of the Constitution of India, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, has been passed. Such Articles are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Article 14
  - b) Articles 14 and 15
  - c) Articles 15 and 21
  - d) **Articles 14, 15 and 21**
  
4. When was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 passed?
  - a) 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2005
  - b) 30<sup>th</sup> January 2006
  - c) **13<sup>th</sup> September 2005**
  - d) 26<sup>th</sup> October 2006
  
5. How many Chapters are there in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
  - a) **5 Chapters**
  - b) 6 Chapters
  - c) 7 Chapters
  - d) 4 Chapters
  
6. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 extends to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Whole of India except the states governed by the Central government
  - b) **Whole of India**

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- c) Whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir  
d) Whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Assam
7. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 2006  
**b) 26<sup>th</sup> October 2006**  
c) 15<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
d) 30<sup>th</sup> December 2005
8. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, “aggrieved person” means any women \_\_\_\_\_ in a domestic relationship with the respondent.
- a) Who is  
b) Who has been  
c) Who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent  
**d) All of the above**
9. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, “domestic relationship” means a relationship between two persons, who live or have lived together in a shared household, when they are related by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Consanguinity or Marriage  
b) Adoption  
c) Members living together as a joint family  
**d) All of the above**
10. How many Sections are there in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- a) 37 Sections**  
b) 40 Sections  
c) 35 Sections
11. Point out the incorrect one.
- a) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955  
b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971  
**c) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 1990**  
d) Right to Information Act, 2005
12. In the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, domestic violence includes \_\_\_\_\_.



- a) Economic abuse
- b) Sexual abuse
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

13. As per Section 2(q) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 respondent means and includes \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Any person, who is in a domestic relationship with the aggrieved person and against whom the aggrieved person has sought relief under the Act**
- b) Male partner when aggrieved female is living in a relationship with him in the nature of marriage
- c) The female relatives of the husband of the aggrieved wife, seeking their removal from the shared household
- d) None of the above

14. Relief which can be provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 include which of the following?

- a) Compensation orders
- b) Custody of Children
- c) Residential Orders and Protection Orders
- d) Either a or b or c**

15. Domestic relationship means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Relationship with family members living together as a joint family
- b) Relationship with family members living together in a nuclear family
- c) Relationship as sisters, widow, mother, single women, living with abuser
- d) All of the above**

16. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, besides passing orders for protection and residence, a Magistrate can pass \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Custody orders
- b) Compensation orders
- c) Ex-parte orders
- d) All of the above**

17. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which one of the following reliefs cannot be claimed by a woman?

- a) Divorce**
- b) Protection
- c) Monetary relief
- d) Residence



18. Whether only a woman is covered in the definition of an aggrieved person under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- a) No, because a man may also be an aggrieved person if he is subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent
  - b) Yes, because this Act has been enacted for the protection of women if they are subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondents**
  - c) Only an old, aged or infirm woman is included in the definition of aggrieved person
  - d) None of the above
19. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines medical facility?
- a) Section (k)
  - b) Section 2(m)
  - c) Section 2(j)**
  - d) Section 2(q)
20. Which of the following is true with regard to the Preamble of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- a) An Act to consolidate, define and amend the laws relating to the protection of women from domestic violence.
  - b) An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.**
  - c) An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family.
  - d) An Act to define and amend the laws relating to the protection of women from domestic violence.
21. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines compensation order?
- a) Section 2(c)**
  - b) Section 2(b)
  - c) Section 2(a)
  - d) Section 2(d)
22. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 'aggrieved person' can be \_\_\_\_\_.



- a) Any male or female
- b) Any woman**
- c) Any man
- d) Any female

23. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines aggrieved person?

- a) Section 2(b)
- b) Section 2(1)
- c) Section 2(a)**
- d) Section 2(2)

24. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, what is the definition of child?

- a) A person below the age of 18 years
- b) Adopted child or a Step child
- c) Foster child or a Natural child
- d) All of the above**

25. In which section of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, "domestic violence" has been defined?

- a) Section 2
- b) Section 3**
- c) Section 4
- d) Section 5

26. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines child?

- a) Section 2(c)
- b) Section 2(e)
- c) Section 2(a)
- d) None of the above**

27. Compensation order means an order granted in terms of which of the following sections?

- a) Section 20
- b) Section 21
- c) Section 22**
- d) Section 19



28. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines custody order?
- a) **Section 2(d)**
  - b) Section 2(c)
  - c) Section 2(e)
  - d) Section 2(o)
29. Custody order means an order granted in terms of which of the following sections?
- a) **Section 21**
  - b) Section 22
  - c) Section 23
  - d) Section 24
30. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines domestic relationship?
- a) Section 2(e)
  - b) Section 2(d)
  - c) **Section 2(f)**
  - d) Section 3
31. Domestic incident report means a report made in the prescribed form on receipt of a complaint of domestic violence from an \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Protection Officer
  - b) **Aggrieved person**
  - c) Any woman
  - d) Magistrate
32. Dowry shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- a) Section 3
  - b) **Section 2**
  - c) Section 4
  - d) Section 5
33. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines Domestic incident report?
- a) Section 2(d)
  - b) Section 2(i)
  - c) Section 2(r)
  - d) **Section 2(e)**



34. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines dowry?
- a) Section 2(f)
  - b) Section 2(g)
  - c) Section 2(h)**
  - d) None of the above
35. In which of the following cases it was held that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is enacted to provide a civil remedy for the protection of women from being victims of such relationship and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society?
- a) Ishpal Singh Kahai v. Ramanjeet Kahai
  - b) Krishna Bhattacharjee v. Sarathi Chaudhary
  - c) Indra Sharma v. V.K.V. Sharma**
  - d) Harsora v. Harsora
36. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines Magistrate?
- a) Section (m)
  - b) Section 2(i)**
  - c) Section 2 (k)
  - d) Section 2(r)
37. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the word Magistrate as provided under Section 2(i) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- a) Judicial Magistrate of the First Class or the Metropolitan Magistrate**
  - b) Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class or the Metropolitan Magistrate
  - c) Metropolitan Magistrate only
  - d) None of the above
38. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines monetary relief?
- a) Section 2(k)**
  - b) Section 2(j)
  - c) Section 2(m)
  - d) Section 2(o)
39. Monetary relief means the compensation which the Magistrate may order the respondent to pay to the aggrieved person, \_\_\_\_\_ during the hearing of



an application seeking any relief under this Act, to meet the expenses incurred and the losses suffered by the aggrieved person as a result of the domestic violence.

a) **At any stage**

b) At initial stage only

c) Either a or b

d) None of the above

40. Which of the following is correctly matched?

a) **Notification - Section 2(l)**

b) Prescribed - Section 2(p)

c) Child - Section 2(c)

d) Dowry - Section 2(d)

41. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines Protection Officer?

a) Section 2(l)

b) **Section 2(n)**

c) Section 2(o)

d) Section 2(p)

42. Protection Officer means an officer appointed by the State Government under \_\_\_\_\_.

a) **Section 8(1)**

b) Section 8(3)

c) Section 8(2)

d) Section 8(4)

43. Protection order means an order made in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Section 8

b) **Section 18**

c) Section 21

d) Section 22

44. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines Protection Order?

a) Section 2(p)

b) **Section 2(o)**

c) Section 2(n)

d) Section 2(q)



45. In which of the following cases it was held that the object of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is to grant statutory protection to victims of violence in the domestic sector who had no proprietary rights?
- Ishpal Singh Kahai v. Ramanjeet Kahai**
  - Krishna Bhattacharjee v. Sarathi Chaudhary
  - Indra Sharma v. V.K.V. Sharma
  - Harsora v. Harsora
46. Residence order means an order granted in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Section 18
  - Section 9
  - Section 19(1)**
  - Section 8
47. Which of the following sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines respondent?
- Section 2(q)**
  - Section 2(r)
  - Section 3
  - Section 2(5)
48. According to the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, domestic violence includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sexual abuse
  - Verbal and emotional abuse
  - Moral abuse and Traditional abuse
  - Both a and b**
49. Under Section 3 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, what is meant by "Sexual abuse"?
- Any conduct or act of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or violates the dignity of women**
  - Rape
  - Adultery
  - Prostitution
50. In which type of domestic violence, criminal intimidation and criminal force have been included?
- Sexual abuse
  - Verbal and emotional abuse
  - Physical abuse**



d) Economic abuse

51. On which date, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 received the assent of the President?

- a) **7<sup>th</sup> August 2021**
- b) 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021
- c) 19<sup>th</sup> August 2021
- d) 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021

52. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is

- a) Act No. 2 of 2015
- b) **Act No. 2 of 2016**
- c) Act No. 3 of 2015
- d) Act No. 17 of 2016

53. How many Sections are there in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

- a) **112 Sections**
- b) 114 Sections
- c) 116 Sections
- d) 120 Sections

54. The Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2017 came into force on

- a) 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2018
- b) **5<sup>th</sup> January, 2018**
- c) 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2017
- d) 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2017

55. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, extends to the

- a) Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- b) **Whole of India**
- c) Whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland
- d) Whole of India except the States of Assam and Nagaland

56. On which date, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force?

- a) 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2016
- c) **15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016**
- d) 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2015



57. On which date, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 received the assent of the President?
- 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2015
  - 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2015
  - 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2015
  - 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015.**
58. How many Chapters are there in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?
- 10 Chapters**
  - 11 Chapters
  - 12 Chapters
  - 13 Chapters
59. On which date, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 came into force?
- 7<sup>th</sup> August 2021
  - 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021
  - 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021**
  - No such amendment took place
60. To which matters, the provisions of this Act shall apply?
- All matter concerning children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law
  - Apprehension, detention, prosecution, penalty or imprisonment, rehabilitation and social re-integration of children in conflict with law
  - Procedures and decisions or orders relating to rehabilitation, adoption, reintegration, and restoration of children in need of care and protection
  - All of the above.**
61. Immediately before coming into force of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which Act was in existence in India?
- Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
  - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000**
  - Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
  - Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
62. Amongst the following statements, which statement is wrong?
- "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
- b) "Adoption" means the process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the lawful child of his adoptive parents with all rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to a biological child
  - c) **"Abandoned child" means a child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents or guardians, who has been declared as abandoned by the Juvenile Justice Board after due inquiry**
  - d) None of the above
63. According to this Act, "Begging" means
- a) Soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or entering into any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, under any pretence
  - b) Exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal
  - c) **Both a and b**
  - d) Neither a nor b
64. "No objection certificate" for inter-country adoption means a certificate issued by the \_\_\_\_\_ for the said purpose.
- a) **Central Adoption Resource Authority**
  - b) Juvenile Justice Board
  - c) Central Government
  - d) Adoption Agency
65. Which of the following sections of the Act defines administrator?
- a) Section 2(a)
  - b) Section 2(4)
  - c) Section 2(1)
  - d) **The definition has been repealed by the 2021 Amendment**
66. As per this Act, what aspects should be considered for "best interest of child"?
- a) Basic needs and rights of the child
  - b) Identity and social well-being of the child
  - c) Physical, emotional and intellectual development of the child
  - d) **All of the above.**



67. \_\_\_\_\_ means a child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents or guardians, who has been declared as abandoned by the Committee after due inquiry.
- Abandoned child**
  - Adopted child
  - Child in conflict with law
  - Child in need of care or protection
68. Board means a Juvenile Justice Board constituted under
- Section 4**
  - Section 5
  - Section 8
  - Section 3
69. Which of the following sections of the Act defines Board?
- Section 2(8)
  - Section 2(10)**
  - Section 2(12)
  - None of the above
70. Under Section 2(12) of this Act, "Child" means a person who has not completed \_\_\_\_\_ of age.
- Sixteen years
  - Eighteen years**
  - Twenty years
  - Twenty one years
71. "Child legally free for adoption" means a child declared as such by the Committee after making due inquiry under \_\_\_\_\_.
- Section 38**
  - Section 107
  - Section 27
  - None of the above
72. Under this Act, "Child in conflict with law" means a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of
- Presentation of complaint before the Magistrate
  - Filing of F.I.R. in the Police Station
  - Commission of such offence**
  - His appearance in the Court.

73. As per this Act, "Child in need of care and protection" means a child
- Who is found without any home or settled place of abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence
  - Who is found working in contravention of the provisions of this Act or labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street
  - Who resides with a person (whether a guardian of the child or not) and such person has injured, exploited, abused or neglected the child or has violated any other law for the time being in force meant for the protection of child
  - Either (1) or (2) or (3)**
74. Committee means Child Welfare Committee constituted under \_\_\_\_\_.
- Section 25
  - Section 2(22)
  - Section 22
  - Section 27**
75. Which of the following sections of the Act defines District Magistrate?
- Section 26A**
  - Section 26
  - Section 23
  - Section 25A
76. Which of the following is the General principle to be followed in the administration of the Act?
- Principle of inequality and discrimination
  - Principle of waiver of rights
  - Principle of non-stigmatising semantics**
  - All of the above
77. \_\_\_\_\_ means placement of a child, by the Committee for the purpose of alternate care in the domestic environment of a family, other than the child's biological family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care.
- Foster care**
  - Guardian
  - Childline services
  - Foster family
78. What is meant by "Children's Court"?



- a) A Court established under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or a Special Court under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (wherever existing)
- b) Where such Courts have not been designated, the Court of Sessions having jurisdiction to try offences under this Act
- c) Both (1) and (2)**
- d) Neither (1) nor (2)

79. For providing care and protection to children who are in need of services, "child care institution" means

- a) Children Home and open shelter
- b) Observation Home and special home
- c) Place of safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and a fit facility recognized under this Act for providing care and protection to children
- d) All of the above.**

80. According to this Act, what is meant by "Court"?

- a) Civil Court having jurisdiction regarding adoption and guardianship
- b) District Court
- c) Family Court and City Civil Courts
- d) All of the Above.**

81. "Heinous offences" includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is

- a) Imprisonment upto three years
- b) Imprisonment between three to seven years
- c) Imprisonment for seven years or more**
- d) Imprisonment for life or death sentence

82. Overseas citizen of India means a person registered as such under the

- a) Constitution of India
- b) Citizenship Act, 1955**
- c) Citizenship Act, 1957
- d) Both a and b

83. "Petty offences" includes the offences for which the maximum punishment under Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is

- a) Imprisonment upto three years**
- b) Imprisonment between three to seven years
- c) Imprisonment for seven years or more
- d) Imprisonment for life or death sentence.



84. Which of the following sections of the Act defines Public place?
- a) Section 2(48)
  - b) Section 2(50)**
  - c) Section 2(54)
  - d) None of the above
85. \_\_\_\_\_ means a person, any of whose lineal ancestors is or was an Indian national, and who is presently holding a Person of Indian Origin Card issued by the Central Government.
- a) Person of Indian origin**
  - b) Overseas citizen of India
  - c) Indian Citizen
  - d) Either a or c
86. \_\_\_\_\_ means a child, who is relinquished by the parent or guardian to the Committee, on account of physical, emotional and social factors beyond their control, and declared as such by the Committee.
- a) Abandoned child
  - b) Surrendered child**
  - c) Child in conflict with law
  - d) Adopted child
87. Serious offences includes the offences for which the punishment under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) 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
  - b) Maximum imprisonment for a term more than seven years but no minimum imprisonment or minimum imprisonment of less than seven years is provided
  - c) Either a or b**
  - d) Both a and b
88. "Juvenile" means a Child below the age of
- a) Twelve years
  - b) Sixteen years
  - c) Eighteen years**
  - d) Twenty one years
89. Who shall be the Principal Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board?
- a) Chief Judicial Magistrate





- b) **Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class with at least three years experience**
- c) Judicial Magistrate of the First Class or of the Second Class with at least five years experience
- d) Senior most Executive Magistrate.
90. "Orphan" means a child
- a) Who is without biological or adoptive parents or legal guardian
- b) Whose legal guardian is not willing to take, or capable of taking care of the child
- c) **Either (1) or (2)**
- d) Neither (1) nor (2)
91. Any child shall be presumed to be an innocent of any mala fide or criminal intent upto the age to
- a) Twelve years
- b) Sixteen years
- c) **Eighteen years**
- d) Twenty one years
92. Which of the following is the General principle to be followed in the administration of the Act?
- a) Principle of participation
- b) Principle of fresh start
- c) Principle of diversion
- d) **All of the above**
93. According to this Act, what are the "principles of natural justice"?
- a) Basic procedural standard of fairness
- b) Right to a fair hearing
- c) Rule against bias and right to review
- d) **All of the above**
94. Juvenile Justice Board shall consist of which category of Magistrate?
- a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- b) **Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class with at least three years experience**
- c) Judicial Magistrate of the First Class or of the Second Class with at least five years experience
- d) Senior most Executive Magistrate.
95. For forming a Bench, the Juvenile Justice Board shall consist of



- a) A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class (not being Chief Metropolitan or Chief Judicial Magistrate) with at least three years experience
- b) Two social workers selected in such manner as may be prescribed, of whom at least one shall be a woman
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) Either a or b

96. Amongst the following statements, which statements is false?

- a) **Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate shall be appointed/designated as the Principal Magistrate of the Bench of the Juvenile Justice Board**
- b) Every Bench of the Juvenile Justice Board shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class
- c) No social worker shall be appointed as a member of the Board unless such person has been actively involved in health, education, or welfare activities pertaining to children for at least seven years or a practicing professional with a degree in child psychology, psychiatry, sociology or law
- d) The State Government shall constitute for every district, one or more Juvenile Justice Boards for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law under this Act.

97. A person shall not be eligible for selection as a member of the Juvenile Justice Board, if he

- a) Has any past record of violation of human rights or child rights or has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, and such conviction has not been reversed or has not been granted full pardon in respect of such offence
- b) Has been removed or dismissed from service of the Central Government or a State Government or an undertaking or corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or a State Government
- c) Has ever indulged in child abuse or employment of child labour or any other violation of human rights or immoral act
- d) **Either (1) or (2) or (3)**

98. The appointment of any member of the Juvenile Justice Board, except the Principal Magistrate, may be terminated after holding an inquiry by the State Government, if he

- a) Has been found guilty of misuse of power vested under this Act
- b) Fails to attend the proceedings of the Board consecutively for three months without any valid reason
- c) Fails to attend minimum three-fourths of the sittings in a year

d) Either (1) or (2) or (3).

99. Where an inquiry has been initiated in respect of any child under this Act, and during the course of such inquiry, the child completes the age of eighteen years, then, the inquiry may be continued by the \_\_\_\_\_ and orders may be passed in respect of such person as if such person had continued to be a child.

a) Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

**b) Juvenile Justice Board**

c) Children's Court

d) Sessions Court.

100. Which of the following cases deal with the determination of the Age of the Juvenile?

a) Sampurna Behrua v. Union of India

**b) Pratap Singh v. State of Jharkhand & Another**

c) Shabnam Hashmi v. Union of India

d) None of the above