

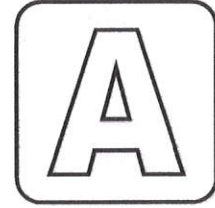
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Test Booklet No. :

00081

TEST BOOKLET  
Paper—III  
( CRIMINOLOGY )

Series



Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 100

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions :

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Series are to be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer-Sheet with Black/Blue ballpoint pen.
2. Answer-Sheet without marking Series as mentioned above in the space provided for in the Answer-Sheet shall not be evaluated.
3. All questions carry equal marks.

**The Answer-Sheet should be submitted to the Invigilator.**

*Directions for giving the answers :* Directions for answering questions have already been issued to the respective candidates in the 'Instructions for marking in the OMR Answer-Sheet' along with the Admit Card and Specimen Copy of the OMR Answer-Sheet.

*Example :*

Suppose the following question is asked :

The capital of Bangladesh is

- (A) Chennai
- (B) London
- (C) Dhaka
- (D) Dhubri

You will have four alternatives in the Answer-Sheet for your response corresponding to each question of the Test Booklet as below :



In the above illustration, if your chosen response is alternative (C), i.e., Dhaka, then the same should be marked on the Answer-Sheet by blackening the relevant circle with a Black/Blue ballpoint pen only as below :



**The example shown above is the only correct method of answering.**

4. Use of eraser, blade, chemical whitener fluid to rectify any response is prohibited.
5. Please ensure that the Test Booklet has the required number of pages (23) and 100 questions immediately after opening the Booklet. In case of any discrepancy, please report the same to the Invigilator.
6. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after the commencement of the examination.
7. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer-Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
8. No Mobile Phone, Electronic Communication Device, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Electronic Communication Device, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
9. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected papers permitted by the Commission.
10. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
11. This Test Booklet can be carried with you after answering the questions in the prescribed Answer-Sheet.
12. Noncompliance with any of the above instructions will render a candidate liable to penalty as may be deemed fit.
13. No rough work is to be done on the OMR Answer-Sheet. You can do the rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet.

**N.B. : There will be negative marking @ 0.25 per 1 (one) mark against each wrong answer.**

/11-A

[ No. of Questions : 100 ]

SEAL

1. Who among the following argued that there was a God-given 'natural law' based on morality and faith which impelled people to do good rather than evil; those who committed crime violating the criminal law were not criminals by all considerations but also sinners going against the God-given 'natural law'?
  - (A) Jeremy Bentham
  - (B) Edward Sutherland
  - (C) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - (D) Michel Foucault
  
2. Crimes such as gambling and drug possession have been created by legislative order to maintain and protect the fabric of society. Laws relating to such crimes are considered as
  - (A) stare decisis
  - (B) mala prohibita
  - (C) actus delicti
  - (D) mala in se
  
3. Which of the following events had an impact over the emergence of classical criminology?
  - (A) American Revolution
  - (B) Industrial Revolution
  - (C) French Revolution
  - (D) Both American Revolution and French Revolution
  
4. Who among the following observed, "Crime is both normal and functional"?
  - (A) Ronald L. Akers
  - (B) Emile Durkheim
  - (C) von Hentig
  - (D) Cesare Beccaria
  
5. Who among the following was the author of the book, *Critique of Pure Reason*?
  - (A) Cesare Beccaria
  - (B) Jeremy Bentham
  - (C) Immanuel Kant
  - (D) Michel Foucault
  
6. Hedonistic calculus of pleasure and pain was developed by
  - (A) Auguste Comte
  - (B) Montesquieu
  - (C) Cesare Beccaria
  - (D) Jeremy Bentham

7. Positivist School of Criminology held that

- (A) criminal behaviour can result from numerous factors internal and external to a person
- (B) a person's choice of criminal solutions may be controlled by his or her fear of punishment
- (C) it is based on the free will and rational actor model theory of crime causation
- (D) the more severe, certain and swift the punishment, the better able it is to control criminal behaviour

8. Who held, "Criminal behaviour is maladaptive or the product of inadequacies inherent in offender's personality"?

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) John Dollard
- (C) Storr
- (D) Lorenz

9. Who among the following defines criminology as the study of the social origins of criminal law, the administration of criminal justice, the causes of criminal behaviour, and the prevention and control of crime?

- (A) Cesare Lombroso
- (B) Sigmund Freud
- (C) Gresham Sykes
- (D) Emile Durkheim

10. Who among the following **does not** belong to the positivist criminology?

- (A) Eugene Rossi
- (B) Enrico Ferri
- (C) Raffaele Garofalo
- (D) Cesare Lombroso

11. Sutherland and Cressey define criminology as the body of knowledge regarding \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as social phenomena.

- (A) delinquency, crime
- (B) demonology, delinquency
- (C) psychology, physiology
- (D) crime, criminal justice



12. The Shame and Re-integrative theory was propounded by
- (A) Robert Merton
  - (B) John Braithwaite
  - (C) Andre-Michel Guerry
  - (D) Thorsten Sellin
13. Which type of intent would be most relevant to a person who kills a stranger while drunken driving?
- (A) Transferred intent
  - (B) Specific intent
  - (C) Constructive intent
  - (D) None of the above
14. The super-ego is the component of mind that represents the morality and
- (A) self-gratification
  - (B) conscience
  - (C) schizophrenia
  - (D) comfort
15. Willem Adriaan Bonger is credited with
- (A) labelling theory
  - (B) rational choice theory
  - (C) theory of economic structure and crime
  - (D) critical criminology
16. Who opined that people may respond to social and cultural structures in five different ways which are conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion?
- (A) Robert Merton
  - (B) Cornish and Clarke
  - (C) Emile Durkheim
  - (D) Auguste Comte
17. Who among the following was **not** an exponent of neo-classical criminology?
- (A) Joly
  - (B) Garraud
  - (C) Rossi
  - (D) Bentham

18. Who said that frustration could be the underlying cause behind various forms of behaviour, however, direct aggression towards others is its most likely consequence?

(A) Sigmund Freud

(B) Storr

(C) John Dollard

(D) Lorenz

19. Who said, "Crime occurs because conscience collective, i.e., totality of beliefs and sentiments common to an average member of society becomes tired/weakened. When punishment is given conscience collective becomes rejuvenated"?

(A) Cesare Beccaria

(B) Emile Durkheim

(C) Jeremy Bentham

(D) Auguste Comte

20. The containment theory which maintains that various social controls or containments assist a person from resisting pressures that draw them towards criminality was proposed by

(A) Reckless and Denitz

(B) Robert Merton

(C) Emile Durkheim

(D) Travis Hirschi

21. Who recognized that penitentiary only produces docile bodies and therefore emphasized the apparatus of corrective penalty, a kind of penalty which is directed to body and soul?

(A) Jeremy Bentham

(B) Cesare Beccaria

(C) Michel Foucault

(D) Francois Voltaire

**22.** Who gave the famous theory of categorical imperative in which he held that punishment is a positive obligation of the State and must be meted out irrespective of consequences?

- (A) Charles Montesquieu
- (B) Immanuel Kant
- (C) Francois Voltaire
- (D) Michel Foucault

**23.** Who stated that the imprisonment should be a panopticon penitentiary which is characterized by maximum supervision of the prisoners with minimum prison guards?

- (A) Jeremy Bentham
- (B) Lawrence W. Sherman
- (C) Frances G. McGill
- (D) Jock Young

**24.** Community Service is prescribed as a punishment under

- (A) the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (B) the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

**25.** Who among the following philosophers discussed on punishment scale in which punishments were to be made proportional to the severity of crimes?

- (A) George Fox
- (B) Charles Montesquieu
- (C) Immanuel Kant
- (D) Francois Voltaire

**26.** Which theory of punishment is based on the rationale that punishment is an expression of denunciation of the criminal and his act by society?

- (A) Theory of incapacitation
- (B) Utilitarian theory
- (C) Deterrent theory
- (D) Theory of retribution

**27.** For a defence of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, the intoxication

- (A) can be self-administered
- (B) administered against his will or knowledge
- (C) should not be self-administered
- (D) Both (B) and (C) are correct

28. According to Differential Association theory, which factor is responsible to commit crime?

- (A) Social interaction
- (B) Social conflict
- (C) Social change
- (D) Psychological exchange

29. In the case of *Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan*, the Supreme Court has laid down the guidelines related to

- (A) crime against property
- (B) crime against religion
- (C) crime of sexual harassment of women
- (D) crime against children

30. Who put forward psycho-analytical theory of crime?

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Alfred Adler
- (C) Karen Horney
- (D) William Wyndt

31. Which committee examined the aftercare programme in prison?

- (A) Gore Committee
- (B) Reddy Committee
- (C) Krishna Iyer Committee
- (D) Verma Committee

32. Which Committee/Commission recommended for the construction of Central Jail in India?

- (A) Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay
- (B) Prison Discipline Committee constituted by Lord William Bentinck
- (C) Third Jail Committee of 1877
- (D) Second Commission of Enquiry to look into prison management and discipline appointed by Lord Dalhousie

33. Alo Ano is an organization meant for

- (A) alcoholics
- (B) drug addicts
- (C) fellow drug users
- (D) family members of alcoholics

34. Match List—I with List—II :

<i>List—I</i>	<i>List—II</i>
a. Justice A. N. Mulla	1. National Police Commission
b. Mr. Dharm Vira	2. Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms
c. Justice Krishna Iyer	3. All India Committee on Prison Reforms
d. Justice V. S. Malimath	4. Committee on Women Prisoners

Codes :

- (A) a    b    c    d  
      1    2    3    4
- (B) a    b    c    d  
      4    3    2    1
- (C) a    b    c    d  
      3    1    4    2
- (D) a    b    c    d  
      1    2    4    3

35. Remission system refers to

- (A) rules for the time being in force regulating release of prisoners on short leave
- (B) rules for the time being in force regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentences of, prisoners in jail
- (C) rules for the time being in force regulating release of prisoners from jail before complete tenure of sentence
- (D) rules for the time being in force regulating conduct of prisoners in the post-release period

36. Which of the following is **not** a condition for release of prisoners on parole in India?

- (A) A prisoner may be released on parole for any period not exceeding three months at a time
- (B) No prisoner shall be released unless his conduct in prison has been, in the opinion of the District Parole Board, uniformly good
- (C) No prisoner shall be released unless there is, in the opinion of the District Parole Board, reasonable probability that during the period of his release he shall not commit any crime
- (D) In the case of a second or subsequent release, not less than six months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of this previous release



37. As per the Assam Prisons Act, 2013, district jail means

- (A) class of prison meant for centralized detention and correctional treatment of offenders sentenced to relatively long terms of imprisonment
- (B) class of prison meant for detention of all classes of persons committed by the courts of a district or a sub-division thereof
- (C) class of prison meant for detention of undertrial persons committed by the courts of a district or a sub-division thereof
- (D) class of prison meant for detention of convicted persons committed by the courts of a district or a sub-division thereof

38. For the first time, in the history of prison administration, reformation and rehabilitation of offenders were identified as one of the objectives of prison administration by

- (A) Lord Macaulay, while presenting a note to the Legislative Council in India in 1835
- (B) the Fourth Jail Commission appointed by Lord Dufferin in 1888 to inquire into the prison administration
- (C) the All India Jail Committee (1919–1920)
- (D) the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980)

39. Which among the following *did not* influence prison reforms?

- (A) Dr. W. C. Reckless report on Jail Administration in India
- (B) The First Administrative Reforms Commission
- (C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (D) The Beijing Rules

40. The first Central Jail in Assam was established in

- (A) Guwahati
- (B) Jorhat
- (C) Dibrugarh
- (D) Tezpur

41. The first jail training school in India was established in

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Kerala

42. Match List—I with List—II :

<i>List—I</i>	<i>List—II</i>
a. <i>Principles of Criminology</i>	1. Vold
b. <i>Theoretical Criminology</i>	2. Sue Titus Reid
c. <i>Crime and Criminology</i>	3. Donald Clemmer
d. <i>The Prison Community</i>	4. Sutherland and Cressey

Codes :

(A) a    b    c    d  
      1    2    3    4

(B) a    b    c    d  
      4    1    2    3

(C) a    b    c    d  
      4    3    2    1

(D) a    b    c    d  
      1    2    4    3

43. Assertion (A) :

Enrico Ferri rejected the doctrine of free will, i.e., it is not the criminal who wish to act.

Reason (R) :

Ferri believed that the situation actually influences the criminal's actions. He believed that crime produced primarily by the type of society from which the criminal comes.

- (A) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (C) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

44. Who among the following is considered as a prison reformer?

- (A) Peter P. Jegins
- (B) Thorsten Sellin
- (C) John Howard
- (D) John Cohen

45. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, the special home is chiefly meant for whom?

- I. Children in conflict with law
- II. Thrown-away children
- III. Run-away children
- IV. Children whose cases are decided

Find the correct combination using the codes given below.

- (A) II and III are correct
- (B) III and IV are correct
- (C) II and IV are correct
- (D) I and IV are correct

46. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, maximum period for which a child found to be conflict with law may be sent to a special home is

(A) three years

(B) one year

(C) six months

(D) three months

47. Uniform cut-off age of 18 years for both boys and girls in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was in conformity with the definition of child given under the

(A) Beijing Rules

(B) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

(C) United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty

(D) Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption

48. Which of the following guarantees is **incorrect** regarding a child in conflict with law as per the Child Rights Convention, 1989?

(A) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law

(B) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her

(C) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt

(D) Only in cases of heinous offences, children may be tried as adults by a court

49. Which of the following is **not** a function and responsibility of the Child Welfare Committee as per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(A) Conducting inquiry on all issues relating to and affecting the safety and well-being of the children under the Act

(B) Conducting inquiry for declaring fit persons for care of children in need of care and protection

(C) Directing placement of a child in foster care

(D) Directing placement of a child in observation home

50. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** ?

- (A) Probation Officer appointed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 can also act as a Probation Officer for the purpose of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- (B) Probation Officer appointed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can also act as a Probation Officer for the purposes of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- (C) Probation Officer submits pre-sentence report to the court
- (D) Probation Officer is responsible for supervision of offenders released on probation either under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 or the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

51. Sub-jails are chiefly meant for

- (A) political detainees
- (B) children in conflict of law
- (C) under-trial prisoners
- (D) convicted prisoners

52. In the case of *Rama Murthy vs. State of Karnataka*, the Supreme Court of India has given direction for

- (A) Juvenile Justice Reforms
- (B) Prison Reforms
- (C) Judicial Reforms
- (D) Police Reforms

53. \_\_\_\_\_ is a prominent figure in feminist criminology and is also a British sociologist. Her work is aimed to critique existing theories of crime from a feminist perspective.

- (A) Carol Smart
- (B) Rosaline Smart
- (C) Jane Addams
- (D) Celine Dion

54. Criminologists refer to the 'dark figure' of crime as

- (A) index crimes listed in the Uniform Crime Reports
- (B) the number of incorrectly reported crimes received by the police
- (C) the number of unreported or undetected crimes
- (D) the number of brutal crimes where no arrest is made



55. Statement 1 :

When a prisoner makes out a sufficient case, parole cannot be denied to such prisoners because it becomes a matter of his/her right.

Statement 2 :

State Governments have their own parole rules for prisoner release.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) Statement 1 is correct
- (B) Statement 2 is correct and Statement 1 is false
- (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct
- (D) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is correct

56. Which of the following countries is well-known for the involvement of citizen volunteers in probation system?

- (A) Japan
- (B) India
- (C) China
- (D) Indonesia

57. Who amongst the following is **not** associated with probation?

- (A) John Augustus
- (B) Mathew Devenport Hill
- (C) Judge Peter Oxenberg
- (D) Cesare Beccaria

58. Important facets of Criminal Justice System in India do not include

- (A) right to silence
- (B) presumption of innocence
- (C) proof beyond reasonable doubt
- (D) presumption of guilt

59. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding victim of crime?

- (A) Victim means in India a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged
- (B) After conviction, victim also has got a say regarding determination of an appropriate sentence and compensation in India
- (C) Victim has a right to compensation in India
- (D) Victim has a right to fair trial in India

60. Strike out the wrong statement.

- (A) Probation is universally accepted as a correctional strategy for extramural treatment of offenders
- (B) Some of the States in India passed their Probation of Offenders Act even before independence
- (C) Assam has a separate Probation of Offenders Act that was enacted before independence
- (D) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 is a central legislation that expanded the scope of probation to the entire country

61. Motivating voters using cash or kind is an offence under which law?

- (A) The Protection of Human Rights Act
- (B) The Protection of Civil Rights Act
- (C) The Prevention of Corruption Act
- (D) The Representation of People Act

62. Which of the following is **not** an objective of restorative justice?

- (A) To concentrate fully to victims' needs or requirements, i.e., material, financial, emotional and social
- (B) To prevent re-offending by isolating offenders in jail
- (C) To enable offenders to assume active responsibility for their actions
- (D) To recreate or restore a working community that supports the rehabilitation of offenders and victims and is active in preventing crime

63. Who propounded the Psychosocial theory of Human Development?

- (A) Erik Erikson
- (B) Sigmund Freud
- (C) Terrie Moffitt
- (D) Gabriel de Tarde

64. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding police investigation in India?

- (A) Any police officer making an investigation may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case
- (B) Such person shall not be bound to respond to questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him/her to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture
- (C) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of investigation
- (D) The police officer shall arrest without warrant any person accused of non-cognizable offence

65. Project Prahari in Assam aims at addressing

- (A) witch hunting
- (B) child trafficking
- (C) child labour
- (D) child pornography

66. Strike out the statement that is **incorrect** in relation to jails in Assam.

- (A) The first Jail Reforms Committee was set up under Rev. J. M. Nichols Roy
- (B) The first jail in Guwahati was set up in 1881 at Fancy Bazaar
- (C) At present, there are 31 jails in Assam out of which 6 are Central Jails
- (D) Apart from jails, there are also Borstal Institutions in Assam

67. The Administrative Control of Juvenile Justice System in Assam is presently vested with

- (A) Department of Social Welfare
- (B) Department of Correctional Administration
- (C) Department of Women and Child Development
- (D) Department of Prison

68. The Gladstone Committee Report (1894) is related with

- (A) Reforms in British Prison System
- (B) Reforms in American Prison System
- (C) Reforms in Japanese Prison System
- (D) Reforms in Indian Prison System

69. The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power **does not** include

- (A) access to justice and fair treatment
- (B) restoration
- (C) restitution
- (D) compensation

70. Von Hentig is known for pioneering work in the field of

- (A) Juvenile Justice
- (B) Probation
- (C) Child Rights
- (D) Victim Precipitation

71. Who is the author of the book, *Crime and Punishment*?

- (A) Rodion Raskolnikov
- (B) Yakovlevich Malinovsky
- (C) Fyodor Dostoevsky
- (D) Harriet Dadhayavsky

72. The Criminal Victimization Survey was developed in which country?

- (A) India
- (B) Britain
- (C) Canada
- (D) United States of America

73. Correctional Services in India is in

- (A) Union List of the Constitution of India
- (B) State List of the Constitution of India
- (C) Concurrent List of the Constitution of India
- (D) Not specifically mentioned in any list



74. The National Crime Records Bureau in India publishes

- (A) crime data in India only
- (B) prison statistics in India only
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

75. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding open prisons?

- (A) First open prison originated in Switzerland
- (B) There is no open prison in India
- (C) First open prison originated in USA
- (D) There is no open prison in Assam

76. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

- (A) It is a constitutional body
- (B) It is a statutory body
- (C) It is a part of judiciary
- (D) It is an advisory body

77. 'Kebang' is a customary forum of justice adjudication in Assam among

- (A) Boro community
- (B) Tiwa community
- (C) Rabha community
- (D) Mishing community

78. Which definition of crime focuses on the purpose or outcome of an action, rather than simply its violation of norms or laws?

- (A) Psychological definition
- (B) Sociological definition
- (C) Teleological definition
- (D) Philosophical definition

79. Crime mapping shows

- (A) crime arrest rate
- (B) crime locations
- (C) crimes in progress
- (D) crime activity

**80.** Assertion (A) :

People live in a society of alternates, where the self has more and more opportunities for acceptance or rejection. Self-concept is the key factor in explaining the choice among alternatives of behaviour.

Reason (R) :

A favourable self-concept directs an individual towards law abiding behaviour, and an unfavourable self-concept directs the person towards delinquent behaviour.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

**81.** Which of the following statements is correct about crime?

- (A) Crime has a legal definition
- (B) Crime is a sociological concept
- (C) Crime is defined under the Indian Penal Code
- (D) There cannot be any crime against animal

**82.** Martin Glynn's Father Deficit theory explains the crime of

- (A) organized crime
- (B) white-collar crime
- (C) substance abuse
- (D) terrorism

**83.** Who said that societal reactions to delinquent behaviour often vary significantly, even when the acts themselves are similar?

- (A) Aaron Cicourel
- (B) Donald Black
- (C) Martin Glynn
- (D) Travis Hirschi

**84.** The Malimath Committee Report is on

- (A) Criminal Justice Administration
- (B) Juvenile Justice Administration
- (C) Restorative Justice Administration
- (D) Corruption

85. Which country among the following follows inquisitorial system of justice?

- (A) United Kingdom
- (B) United States of America
- (C) India
- (D) Japan

86. The process of government monitoring and evaluating the functioning of the children's home through persons and institutions is called

- (A) parens patriae
- (B) restoration
- (C) foster caring
- (D) social auditing

87. Which country awards death penalty to offenders through gas chamber?

- (A) France
- (B) Russia
- (C) United States of America
- (D) Germany

88. The phenomenon where the abductors develop sympathy for their hostages is called

- (A) victim proneness
- (B) victim blaming
- (C) Lima syndrome
- (D) victim support

89. What does the term 'Masochism' mean?

- (A) Derive pleasure by demolishing buildings
- (B) Derive pleasure from arson
- (C) Derive pleasure by hurting others
- (D) Derive pleasure by inflicting self-pain

90. Who is the author of the book, *Crime and Human Nature*?

- (A) Wilson and Herrnstein
- (B) Comte
- (C) R. M. Hare
- (D) Parsons

91. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) India has abolished death penalty
- (B) India has not abolished death penalty
- (C) Death penalty is prevalent in India only
- (D) Death penalty is mandatory in case of attempt by a life convict

92. The Wanchoo Committee was related with

- (A) black money
- (B) drug trafficking
- (C) terrorism
- (D) human trafficking

93. William Sheldon classified human constitution into

- (A) endomorphic
- (B) mesomorphic
- (C) ectomorphic
- (D) protomorphic

94. In Assam, the only open-air prison is located in

- (A) Guwahati
- (B) Jorhat
- (C) Nagaon
- (D) Morigaon

95. Dr. Sampurnanand was associated with

- (A) parole
- (B) civil liberties
- (C) anti-corruption
- (D) open prisons

96. 'Delinquent sub-culture' is a term associated with

- (A) Albert K. Cohen
- (B) Jeremy Bentham
- (C) Howard Becker
- (D) None of them



97. There were \_\_\_\_\_ types of punishments in the Indian Penal Code and now under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita it is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) 4, 5

(B) 5, 6

(C) 5, 7

(D) 6, 8

98. What does UCR stand for?

(A) Uniform Crime Report

(B) Uniform Crime Resource

(C) Uniform Criminal Records

(D) Uniform Crime Registry

99. Which among the following is a Cyber Crime?

(A) Misappropriation

(B) Plagiarism

(C) Smuggling

(D) Phishing

100. Deviance is defined as

(A) behaviour that departs from all moral and social norms

(B) behaviour that departs from social norm but is not always criminal

(C) behaviour that departs from social norm but is criminal

(D) behaviour that departs from both social and criminal norms

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