

CUET PG 2025 CRIMINOLOGY Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 90 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Agro forestry paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT directly related to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- (A) Civil and political rights
- (B) Economic, social, cultural rights
- (C) Collective Rights such as right to development
- (D) Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

Correct Answer: (D) Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, is a milestone document that outlines the fundamental rights and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. It serves as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each option:

1. **Civil and political rights:** These are core components of the UDHR, covered in Articles 3 to 21. They include the right to life, liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, and freedom of opinion and expression.

2. **Economic, social, and cultural rights:** These are also fundamental to the UDHR, detailed in Articles 22 to 27. They include the right to social security, the right to work, and the right to education.

3. **Collective Rights such as the right to development:** While the UDHR focuses primarily on individual rights, it lays the foundation for collective rights. The Preamble and Article 28 allude to a social and international order where rights can be realized. The "right to development" was later formally established in the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development, but its roots can be traced to the principles of the UDHR.

4. **Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power:** These specific rights are not directly detailed in the UDHR of 1948. They were established much later in the "Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power," adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1985. Therefore, this statement is not *directly* related to the original UDHR.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the analysis, the rights exclusively for victims of crime and abuse of power were established in a separate, later declaration and are not directly part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about foundational documents like the UDHR, remember the historical context. The UDHR (1948) set a broad framework. More specific rights, like those for victims of crime, were often detailed in subsequent declarations and conventions.

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy talks about:

- A. Equal justice and free legal aid
- B. Maternity relief
- C. Composition of the Council of States
- D. Promotion of cooperative societies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36 to 51). They are guidelines for the central and state governments of India to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. Unlike Fundamental Rights, they are not justiciable (not enforceable by any court).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each statement in the context of the Indian Constitution:

A. Equal justice and free legal aid: This is explicitly mentioned in **Article 39A** of the Constitution, which is part of the DPSP. It was added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.

B. Maternity relief: **Article 42** of the Constitution, a part of the DPSP, directs the State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

C. Composition of the Council of States: The composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is detailed in **Article 80**, which is in Part V of the Constitution (The Union). This is a structural provision related to the legislature, not a Directive Principle.

D. Promotion of cooperative societies: **Article 43B**, part of the DPSP, was added by the 97th Amendment Act, 2011. It directs the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, B, and D are part of the Directive Principles of State Policy, while statement C is not. Therefore, the correct option includes A, B, and D only.

Quick Tip

To solve questions on Indian Polity, it's crucial to differentiate between different parts of the Constitution, such as Fundamental Rights (Part III), DPSP (Part IV), and provisions related to the Union and State governments (Parts V and VI).

3. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Branches of Forensic Science)	LIST-II (Explanation)
A. Toxicology	III. Deals with the science of poisonous substances
B. Ballistics	IV. Examination of firearms, bullets, cartridges, etc.
C. Entomology	I. Study of insects
D. Odontology	II. Study of teeth and their dentures

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A-I, B-III, C-II, D - IV
- (C) A-I, B-II, C - IV, D - III
- (D) A-III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Correct Answer: (D) A-III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the knowledge of different branches of forensic science, which is the application of scientific methods and techniques to matters under investigation by a court of law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each branch in LIST-I with its correct explanation in LIST-II.

A. Toxicology: Forensic toxicology deals with the investigation of toxic substances, poisonous products, and environmental chemicals. Thus, it matches with **III. Deals with the science of poisonous substances.**

B. Ballistics: Forensic ballistics is the science of firearms and projectiles. It involves the examination of firearms, bullets, cartridges, and gunshot residue. This matches with **IV. Examination of firearms, bullets, cartridges, etc.**

C. Entomology: Forensic entomology is the study of insects in a legal context. It is often used to determine the time of death by analyzing the insect life cycle on a corpse. This matches with **I. Study of insects.**

D. Odontology: Forensic odontology (or forensic dentistry) is the application of dental knowledge to criminal and civil laws. It involves the identification of human remains through dental records and the analysis of bite marks. This matches with **II. Study of teeth and their dentures.**

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is:

- A → III
- B → IV
- C → I
- D → II

This corresponds to the option A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II.

Quick Tip

For matching questions, try to match the terms you are most confident about first. This can help eliminate incorrect options quickly and narrow down the possibilities.

4. Which of the following ancient texts was the source of crime, crime control and punishment in the Indian traditional system of governance?

- (A) Garud Puran
- (B) Dharmasastra
- (C) Atharva Veda
- (D) Yajur Veda

Correct Answer: (B) Dharmasastra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the body of ancient Indian literature that specifically deals with law, duty, crime, and punishment, forming the basis of the traditional justice system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

1. Garud Puran: The Puranas are post-Vedic texts that contain narratives about the history of the universe, genealogies of gods, and Hindu philosophy. While they discuss karma and consequences, they are not legal codes.

2. Dharmasastra: This is a genre of Sanskrit texts that refers to the treatises (sastras) on dharma. Dharma here encompasses concepts of law, justice, rights, duties, and ethics. Texts like the *Manusmriti* and *Yajnavalkya Smriti* are key examples of Dharmasastras, which extensively detail civil and criminal law, procedures for trials, and types of punishments. This makes them the primary source for traditional Indian jurisprudence.

3. Atharva Veda and 4. Yajur Veda: The Vedas are the most ancient Hindu scriptures, primarily containing hymns, mantras, and philosophical treatises. While they contain principles of righteous living (dharma), they are not systematic legal texts that detail crime, control, and punishment in the way Dharmasastras do.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Dharmasastras are the specific ancient texts that systematically laid down the principles and laws concerning crime, justice, and punishment in the traditional Indian system of governance.

Quick Tip

Remember the hierarchy and purpose of ancient Indian texts. The Vedas are foundational spiritual texts. The Dharmasastras are specialized texts that interpret Vedic principles to create codes of law and social conduct.

5. In criminological literature, 'Recidivism' implies:

- (A) The radical approach by criminologists who believe that human nature by itself is not criminal
- (B) The tendency of under-trials to show an innocent face so that they are released
- (C) The habit of relapsing into crime by the offenders
- (D) The tendency of under-trials who are falsely charged to actually commit the crime for which they are imprisoned.

Correct Answer: (C) The habit of relapsing into crime by the offenders

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

'Recidivism' is a core concept in criminology that refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after the person receives sanctions or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. It is a measure used to assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation and deterrence efforts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given options:

- (A) This describes a philosophical stance in criminology, not recidivism.
- (B) This describes a form of deceptive behavior by an accused person, not the act of reoffending.
- (C) This is the precise definition of recidivism. It refers to the act of an offender committing another crime after being punished or treated for a prior offense. It signifies a return to criminal ways.
- (D) This describes a psychological phenomenon or a specific behavioral pattern, but it is not the definition of recidivism.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Recidivism' directly implies the habit or act of relapsing into crime by offenders who have already been through the justice system.

Quick Tip

Break down the word: "re-" means "back" or "again," and "cid" comes from the Latin "cadere," meaning "to fall." So, recidivism literally means "to fall back" into crime. This can help you remember its meaning.

6. Open jails are set up under philosophical tenets of -----.

- (A) Incarceration of prisoners
- (B) Revenge Philosophy
- (C) Retribution
- (D) Reformation of prisoners

Correct Answer: (D) Reformation of prisoners

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

An open jail, or a minimum-security prison, is a correctional facility where prisoners are trusted to complete their sentences with minimal supervision and security. They are often not locked up in prison cells and may be required to work to pay for their upkeep and contribute to the community. The core idea is to prepare them for reintegration into society.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the philosophical tenets:

1. **Incarceration of prisoners:** This is simply the act of confining someone in prison; it is a method, not a philosophy. Open jails practice a specific form of incarceration.
2. **Revenge Philosophy:** This is an outdated concept focused on inflicting suffering on the offender out of a desire for vengeance. Open jails are the opposite of this.
3. **Retribution:** This philosophy holds that punishment should be proportional to the crime ("an eye for an eye"). While it is a key principle of justice, it focuses on just deserts rather than changing the offender's future behavior.
4. **Reformation of prisoners:** This philosophy, also known as rehabilitation, aims to change an offender's character, attitude, or behavior so they will not reoffend in the future and can become productive members of society. Open jails, with their focus on trust, responsibility, work, and gradual reintegration, are a direct application of the reformative theory of punishment.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The entire model of open jails is built on the belief that prisoners can be reformed and rehabilitated, making reformation the underlying philosophical tenet.

Quick Tip

Remember the four main theories of punishment: Retributive (punishment for the crime), Deterrent (to discourage others), Incapacitative (to remove the offender from society), and Reformative (to rehabilitate the offender). Open jails are a prime example of the reformative approach.

7. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Crime Example)	LIST-II (Type)
A. Embezzlement	I. Crime against property
B. Human trafficking	II. Organized crime
C. Murder	III. Crime affecting public safety
D. Rioting	IV. Crime against person

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (C) A-I, B-II, C - IV, D-III
- (D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Correct Answer: (C) A-I, B-II, C - IV, D-III

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires classifying different criminal acts into their appropriate legal or criminological categories. Understanding these classifications is fundamental to the study of criminal law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each crime example in LIST-I with its type in LIST-II.

A. Embezzlement: This is the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted. Since it involves the unlawful taking of property, it is a **I. Crime against property**.

B. Human trafficking: This involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. It is a complex crime that is almost always perpetrated by criminal networks. Therefore, it is classified as **II. Organized crime**. (It is also a crime against a person, but 'Organized crime' is a more specific and fitting category in this context).

C. Murder: This is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. It is the most serious form of a **IV. Crime against person**.

D. Rioting: This is a form of civil disorder characterized by a group lashing out in a violent public disturbance against authority, property, or people. Because it disrupts public order and peace, it is a **III. Crime affecting public safety**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is:

A → I

B → II

C → IV

D → III

This corresponds to the option A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III.

Quick Tip

Crimes can be categorized in multiple ways. A useful approach is to ask: What is the primary harm?

- Harm to property? (Theft, Embezzlement)
- Harm to a person? (Assault, Murder)
- Harm to public order/society? (Rioting, Sedition)
- Is it conducted by a structured group? (Organized Crime)

8. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which of the following is a unique provision for 'children in conflict with law'?

- (A) Mandatory life imprisonment
- (B) Automatic transfer to adult prison
- (C) Permanent records of criminal offenses
- (D) Rehabilitation through individualized care plans

Correct Answer: (D) Rehabilitation through individualized care plans

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, in India, is primarily a reformatory and rehabilitative law. Its main objective is to ensure the proper care, protection, development, and social reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, rather than to punish them.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options based on the principles of the JJ Act, 2015:

(A) **Mandatory life imprisonment:** This is a punitive measure for adults and is contrary to the reformatory spirit of juvenile justice. The Act focuses on rehabilitation, not harsh punishments.

(B) **Automatic transfer to adult prison:** The Act does not allow for automatic transfers. It has provisions for a preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board for children between 16 and 18 years who have committed heinous offenses to determine if they should be tried as adults, but this is a judicial process, not automatic.

(C) **Permanent records of criminal offenses:** Section 24 of the Act states that the records

of conviction for a juvenile should be destroyed, except in specific cases of heinous crimes where the child is tried as an adult. The goal is to prevent stigma and facilitate a fresh start.

(D) **Rehabilitation through individualized care plans:** This is the cornerstone of the JJ Act, 2015. Section 18 mandates the creation of an Individual Care Plan for every child in conflict with law, focusing on their specific needs for rehabilitation and reintegration into society. This is a unique and central provision of the Act.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The provision for rehabilitation through individualized care plans is a unique and defining feature of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, aligning with its core philosophy.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about the JJ Act, always remember its foundational principles: "best interest of the child," "reformation," and "reintegration." Options that suggest punitive or adult-like measures are usually incorrect.

9. The most significant advantage of e-courts in the Indian context is:

- (A) Complete eradication of human element
- (B) Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking
- (C) Mandatory replacement of human judgement
- (D) Mandatory online hearings

Correct Answer: (B) Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The e-Courts project in India is an initiative to computerize the justice delivery system. The goal is to leverage technology to improve efficiency, transparency, and access to justice for litigants and lawyers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the given options:

- (A) **Complete eradication of human element:** This is neither possible nor desirable. Technology is a tool to assist, not replace, human roles like judges, lawyers, and court staff.
- (B) **Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking:** This is the primary and most significant advantage. Litigants and lawyers can access case information, orders, and hearing dates online from anywhere, at any time. This transparency reduces uncertainty, minimizes the need for physical visits to the court, and helps in tracking the progress of a case efficiently.
- (C) **Mandatory replacement of human judgement:** Judicial discretion and human judgement are irreplaceable in the legal process. E-courts aim to support, not replace, the decision-making process of a judge.

(D) **Mandatory online hearings:** While the e-courts system facilitates online (virtual) hearings, they are not mandatory for all cases. The mode of hearing often depends on the nature of the case, the consent of the parties, and the directions of the court.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most significant and widely realized benefit of the e-courts system is the increased accessibility of information and the transparent manner in which cases can be tracked by all stakeholders.

Quick Tip

For questions about technological interventions in governance, focus on the core objectives: efficiency, transparency, and accessibility. Extreme options like "complete eradication" or "mandatory replacement" are generally incorrect.

10. Arrange the following United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders from earliest to latest:

- A. The Congress in Kyoto
- B. The Congress in Stockholm
- C. The Congress in London
- D. The Congress in Milan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, A, D

Correct Answer: (D) C, B, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a global forum held every five years to discuss issues related to crime prevention, criminal justice, and international cooperation. The question requires arranging four of these congresses in chronological order.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the year each congress was held:

- **C. The Congress in London:** This was the Second UN Congress, held in **1960**.
- **B. The Congress in Stockholm:** This was the Third UN Congress, held in **1965**.

- **A. The Congress in Kyoto:** The Fourth UN Congress was held in Kyoto in **1970**. (Note: The Fourteenth Congress was also held in Kyoto in 2021, but in the sequence of options, the 1970 congress fits chronologically).
- **D. The Congress in Milan:** This was the Seventh UN Congress, held in **1985**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arranging these from earliest to latest based on the years:

1. London (1960) → C
2. Stockholm (1965) → B
3. Kyoto (1970) → A
4. Milan (1985) → D

The correct sequence is C, B, A, D.

Quick Tip

For historical sequencing questions, even if you don't know all the dates, remembering one or two key events can help eliminate incorrect options. For instance, knowing that the London Congress was one of the earliest can help narrow down the choices.

11. Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India primarily aim at:

- (A) Impose legal restrictions
- (B) Limit the Government's power
- (C) Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India
- (D) Fundamental Duties act as a prerequisite for citizenship

Correct Answer: (C) Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. They are enshrined in Article 51-A and are inspired by the Constitution of the former USSR. They are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while the Constitution specifically conferred upon them certain fundamental rights, it also requires them to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behavior.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the purpose of Fundamental Duties:

(A) **Impose legal restrictions:** Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature, meaning they are not directly enforceable by the courts. Therefore, they do not impose legal restrictions in the same way that laws do.

(B) **Limit the Government's power:** The provisions that limit the government's power are primarily the Fundamental Rights (Part III of the Constitution), not the Fundamental Duties.

(C) **Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India:** This is the core purpose. The duties exhort citizens to uphold noble ideals, cherish the nation's heritage, promote harmony, and develop a scientific temper. They are intended to be a moral compass guiding the conduct of citizens.

(D) **Fundamental Duties act as a prerequisite for citizenship:** Citizenship in India is governed by the provisions of the Constitution (Part II) and the Citizenship Act, 1955. The performance of Fundamental Duties is not a condition for acquiring or maintaining citizenship.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary aim of Fundamental Duties is to establish a set of moral and ethical obligations for citizens to help build a responsible and harmonious society.

Quick Tip

Remember the key distinction: Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are primarily claims against the State. Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable and are moral obligations on the citizen.

12. One of the unique features of Indian federalism is:

- (A) Cooperative federalism with flexibility
- (B) Absolute State autonomy
- (C) Dissolution of transparency
- (D) Absolute union autonomy

Correct Answer: (A) Cooperative federalism with flexibility

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Indian federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority (the Union government) and constituent political units (the State governments). However, it has several unique features that distinguish it from a classical federal system, leading to its description as 'quasi-federal' or a 'Union of States'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the options:

(A) **Cooperative federalism with flexibility:** This is a hallmark of the Indian system. The Constitution provides for cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the States to achieve common goals (e.g., through institutions like the GST Council). The Constitution is also flexible, with provisions that allow the Centre to take more power during emergencies, demonstrating a blend of rigidity and flexibility. This unique balance is a key feature.

(B) **Absolute State autonomy:** States in India do not have absolute autonomy. The Union List gives the central government exclusive powers on key subjects, and in case of a conflict

between Union and State law on a concurrent subject, the Union law prevails.

(C) **Dissolution of transparency:** This is a negative attribute of governance and not a feature of any federal system.

(D) **Absolute union autonomy:** While the Union has strong powers, it does not have absolute autonomy. It must operate within the constitutional framework, which also guarantees powers and a sphere of influence for the States.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The blend of a strong central government with significant state powers, all working in a framework designed for cooperation and adaptability, makes "cooperative federalism with flexibility" a unique and defining feature of the Indian federal structure.

Quick Tip

Indian federalism is often described as "holding together" federalism, where a large country is divided into constituent units for administrative convenience, as opposed to "coming together" federalism (like the USA) where independent states come together to form a federation. This leads to a stronger central government.

13. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)	LIST-II (Description)
A. Article 3	I. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.
B. Article 5	II. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
C. Article 9	III. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
D. Article 15	IV. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (C) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Correct Answer: (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests your knowledge of specific articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a foundational document in international human rights law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each article in LIST-I with its correct description in LIST-II.

- **A. Article 3** of the UDHR states: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." This perfectly matches with **I**.
- **B. Article 5** of the UDHR states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." This perfectly matches with **II**.
- **C. Article 9** of the UDHR states: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." This perfectly matches with **III**.
- **D. Article 15** of the UDHR states: "(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality." This perfectly matches with **IV**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

All the articles are matched with their direct descriptions. The correct matching is:

A → I

B → II

C → III

D → IV

This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip

Remembering the first few articles of the UDHR can be very helpful. Article 1 (equality), Article 2 (non-discrimination), Article 3 (life, liberty, security), and Article 5 (no torture) are frequently cited and are good to memorize.

14. The Protection of Civil Rights Act primarily addresses:

- (A) Economic discrimination
- (B) Political representation
- (C) Social discrimination and untouchability
- (D) Educational reservations

Correct Answer: (C) Social discrimination and untouchability

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, is an Indian law enacted to enforce the abolition of untouchability, a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 17 of the Indian Constitution. The Act makes it a punishable offense to practice untouchability in any form.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options in the context of the Act's purpose:

(A) **Economic discrimination:** While untouchability has severe economic consequences, the Act's primary focus is on the social disability imposed, not on broader economic discrimination.

(B) **Political representation:** Political representation for Scheduled Castes is addressed by reservation policies under different constitutional articles (like Article 330), not primarily by this Act.

(C) **Social discrimination and untouchability:** This is the core subject of the Act. Its main purpose is to prescribe punishment for the practice of "Untouchability" and the enforcement of any disability arising from it. This is a form of social discrimination.

(D) **Educational reservations:** Like political representation, educational reservations are governed by other constitutional provisions (like Article 15(4)), not the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Act was specifically designed to combat the social evil of untouchability and the discrimination stemming from it.

Quick Tip

Associate Article 17 of the Constitution (Abolition of Untouchability) directly with the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. They are legally linked. Later, the more stringent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was enacted to further address crimes against these communities.

15. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Subjects of Study)	LIST-II (Descriptions)
A. Psychiatry	I. Field of Science
B. Victimology	II. Field of Medicine
C. Psychology	III. Field of Criminology
D. Criminology	IV. Field of Social Science

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV
- (B) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (C) A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
- (D) A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I

Correct Answer: (A) A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to classify different academic and professional subjects into their broader disciplinary fields.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each subject from LIST-I to its appropriate field in LIST-II.

- **A. Psychiatry:** This is the branch of medicine focused on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders. Thus, it correctly belongs to the **II. Field of Medicine**.
- **B. Victimology:** This is the scientific study of victimization, including the relationships between victims and offenders, and the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system. It is considered a sub-field of criminology. Therefore, it matches with **III. Field of Criminology**.
- **D. Criminology:** This is the scientific study of the nature, extent, management, causes, control, consequences, and prevention of criminal behavior, both on individual and social levels. It is an interdisciplinary field within the behavioral sciences, with a strong foundation as a **IV. Field of Social Science**.
- **C. Psychology:** This is the scientific study of mind and behavior. Given the other matches, psychology fits best with **I. Field of Science**. While it is often classified as a social science, it is fundamentally a scientific discipline that uses empirical methods. In the context of the given options, this is the most logical pairing.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the logical pairings:

A (Psychiatry) → II (Medicine)

B (Victimology) → III (Criminology)

C (Psychology) → I (Science)

D (Criminology) → IV (Social Science)

The correct sequence is A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV.

Quick Tip

In matching questions with overlapping fields, look for the most specific and undeniable matches first. Psychiatry is undeniably a medical field, and victimology is a sub-field of criminology. Securing these matches can help you deduce the others.

16. Arrange the major commissions/committees on police reform in India from the earliest to latest years of their establishment:

- A. Padnabhaiah Committee
- B. Ribeiro Commission
- C. National Police Commission
- D. Malimath Committee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, A, D

Correct Answer: (D) C, B, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires arranging the major committees and commissions on police and criminal justice system reforms in India in chronological order of their establishment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the establishment year for each body:

- **C. National Police Commission:** It was appointed by the Government of India in **1977** to report on policing and give recommendations for reform. It submitted its reports between 1979 and 1981.
- **B. Ribeiro Commission:** The Supreme Court of India, in the case of *Prakash Singh & Ors v. Union of India*, directed the constitution of a committee to review the recommendations of previous commissions. The Ribeiro Committee was thus set up in **1998**.
- **A. Padmanabhaiah Committee:** The Government of India appointed the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms in **2000** to study the recruitment, training, and other aspects of the police force.
- **D. Malimath Committee:** The Committee on Reforms of the Criminal Justice System was constituted in **2000** under the chairmanship of Justice V.S. Malimath. It submitted its report in 2003, covering a wide range of issues including police reforms.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arranging them from the earliest to the latest:

1. National Police Commission (1977) → C
2. Ribeiro Commission (1998) → B
3. Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000) → A
4. Malimath Committee (2000) → D

The correct chronological order is C, B, A, D.

Quick Tip

For chronological questions, remember landmark events. The National Police Commission (1977) was the first major post-independence effort, and the others (Ribeiro, Padmanabhaiah, Malimath) followed in the late 1990s and early 2000s, largely due to renewed focus and judicial intervention.

17. Which article of the Constitution under Directive Principles of State Policy, aims to prevent the concentration of wealth (material resources)?

- (A) Article 39B
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 42C
- (D) Article 44

Correct Answer: (A) Article 39B

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Part IV of the Indian Constitution are guidelines for the state. Article 39 lists certain principles of policy to be followed by the State, focusing on socialist and economic justice principles.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given articles:

- **Article 39(b):** The option "39B" refers to clause (b) of Article 39. It directs the state to ensure "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good".
- **Article 39(c):** This clause directs the state to ensure "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".
- The question mentions both "concentration of wealth" (from 39(c)) and "material resources" (from 39(b)). Both clauses work together to achieve economic justice. Clause (b) talks about the distribution of resources, which is a method to achieve the goal mentioned in clause (c) - preventing the concentration of wealth. Given the options, Article 39(b) is the most relevant and correct choice as it directly deals with the distribution of material resources to prevent wealth concentration.
- **Article 40:** Directs the state to organize village panchayats.
- **Article 42C:** This article does not exist in the Constitution.
- **Article 44:** Directs the state to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, Article 39(b) is the correct answer as it lays down the principle of distributing material resources to prevent the concentration of wealth.

Quick Tip

Remember Articles 39(b) and 39(c) as the twin pillars of the socialist objectives within the DPSP. Article 39(b) is about equitable distribution of resources, and 39(c) is about preventing the concentration of wealth. They are frequently asked together.

18. What is the primary purpose of Lok-Adalat in India?

- (A) To enforce strict penalties
- (B) To oversee constitutional matters
- (C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases
- (D) To handle crimes done by politicians

Correct Answer: (C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Lok Adalat, meaning "People's Court," is one of the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms in India. It is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at the pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the functions of a Lok Adalat:

- **Primary Goal:** The fundamental aim is to provide speedy justice by encouraging mutual settlement and compromise, thereby reducing the burden on regular courts. This makes the resolution of cases quick and inexpensive.
- **(A) To enforce strict penalties:** This is incorrect. Lok Adalats work on the principle of compromise and settlement, not punishment or strict penalties.
- **(B) To oversee constitutional matters:** This is the exclusive domain of the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.
- **(C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases:** This is the core purpose. By avoiding the lengthy procedures of litigation, Lok Adalats ensure a swift resolution of disputes.
- **(D) To handle crimes done by politicians:** This is incorrect. Lok Adalats have jurisdiction over certain types of cases (e.g., civil cases, compoundable criminal cases) irrespective of who the parties are.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary purpose of the Lok Adalat system is to facilitate a quick and amicable resolution of cases, reducing the backlog in the judiciary.

Quick Tip

Think of Lok Adalat as "Justice at the doorstep." Its key features are speed, low cost, and decision by mutual consent. The award of the Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties.

19. According to the NHRC guidelines, which of the following is not applicable for Police-Public Relations?

- (A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation.
- (B) Providing a toll-free telephone number for the public for reporting crime
- (C) Developing systems to promote transparency in registration of offense and recording progress
- (D) Monthly meeting of the SHO with the public

Correct Answer: (A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Police-Public Relations are crucial for effective and democratic policing. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and various police reform committees have issued guidelines to improve this relationship by fostering trust, transparency, and cooperation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each option in the context of standard police practices and guidelines:

- **(A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation:** This is fundamentally incorrect and illegal. Crime investigation is a statutory duty and power vested exclusively in the police under the Code of Criminal Procedure. While public cooperation is vital, giving them "absolute authority" would lead to anarchy and is not a recommended or applicable guideline.
- **(B) Providing a toll-free telephone number for the public:** This is a standard measure to make the police more accessible to the public for reporting crimes and emergencies.
- **(C) Developing systems for transparency:** Measures like online FIR filing, status tracking, and public display of information are key recommendations to enhance transparency and accountability.

- **(D) Monthly meeting of the SHO with the public:** This is a key component of community policing, aimed at building trust, gathering local intelligence, and resolving minor issues at the local level.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Giving absolute authority to the public for investigation is contrary to the rule of law and is not a valid guideline for police-public relations. Therefore, it is the correct answer for what is "not applicable."

Quick Tip

When faced with questions about official guidelines, look for the option that seems extreme or contrary to the basic structure of the system. The police's exclusive authority to investigate is a cornerstone of the criminal justice system, and delegating it absolutely is an unworkable idea.

20. Arrange the position/rank in the police administration from lowest to highest:

- A. Deputy Superintendent of Police
- B. Constable
- C. Assistant Sub-Inspector
- D. Additional Superintendent of Police

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) B, C, A, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (B) B, C, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of the hierarchical rank structure within the Indian police force, specifically in the state police services.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's arrange the given ranks in ascending order (lowest to highest):

- **B. Constable (PC):** This is the lowest rank in the Indian Police, forming the backbone of the force.
- **C. Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI):** This rank is above a Head Constable and below a Sub-Inspector. It is the first investigative rank in some states.

- **A. Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP/DySP):** This is a state police service officer rank. It is a gazetted rank, significantly higher than an ASI. A DSP is typically in charge of a police sub-division.
- **D. Additional Superintendent of Police (Addl. SP):** This rank is senior to a DSP and junior to the Superintendent of Police (SP). An Addl. SP often assists the SP in managing a district.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct order from lowest to highest rank is:

Constable (B) → Assistant Sub-Inspector (C) → Deputy Superintendent of Police (A) → Additional Superintendent of Police (D).

This corresponds to the sequence B, C, A, D.

Quick Tip

A simple way to remember police ranks is to group them into non-gazetted (Constable, ASI, SI, Inspector) and gazetted (DSP, ASP, SP, etc.). This helps in quickly placing ranks in the correct order.

21. One of the most distinctive aspects regarding child protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is:

- (A) Punitive measures against families who fail to protect their children
- (B) Complete State guardianship
- (C) Prioritizing Institutional care only
- (D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation

Correct Answer: (D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is the primary legislation in India concerning children in need of care and protection, as well as children in conflict with the law. Its core philosophy is the "best interest of the child."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the distinctive aspects mentioned:

- **(A) Punitive measures against families:** While the Act has penalties for cruelty to children, its main thrust for child protection is not punitive towards families but supportive and restorative.

- **(B) Complete State guardianship:** This is incorrect. The Act considers the state as a guardian of last resort. The primary responsibility for the child's care is placed on the biological family.
- **(C) Prioritizing Institutional care only:** This is directly contrary to the Act's principles. Section 3(iv) of the Act explicitly states that institutionalization of a child should be a measure of last resort.
- **(D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation:** This is a cornerstone of the JJ Act, 2015. The Act strongly promotes non-institutional alternatives like adoption, foster care, and sponsorship. The fundamental principle is that a child's overall development is best served within a family environment. This focus on keeping the child within a family structure is a distinctive and progressive aspect of the law.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The emphasis on family-based rehabilitation and using institutional care only as a last resort is one of the most distinctive and central features of the child protection scheme under the JJ Act, 2015.

Quick Tip

When dealing with questions on the JJ Act, remember the "4 Rs": Rescue, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Re-integration. The Act's focus is always on what is best for the child, which is presumed to be a family environment.

22. Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which authority handles maintenance disputes?

- (A) Senior Citizen Panchayat Courts
- (B) High Courts
- (C) Family Courts
- (D) Senior Citizen Tribunals

Correct Answer: (D) Senior Citizen Tribunals

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted to provide a more effective, speedy, and inexpensive mechanism for parents and senior citizens to claim maintenance from their children or specified relatives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Act establishes a specific legal framework to handle these disputes outside the traditional court system.

- **Section 7** of the Act mandates that the State Government shall constitute for each Sub-Division one or more **Maintenance Tribunals** to decide on the issue of maintenance.
- These tribunals are presided over by an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Divisional Officer.
- The purpose of creating these specialized tribunals is to ensure that the proceedings are simple, informal, and resolved quickly (typically within 90 days).
- **(A) Senior Citizen Panchayat Courts:** This term is not used in the Act.
- **(B) High Courts:** The High Courts can be approached to challenge the orders of the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal, but they are not the court of first instance.
- **(C) Family Courts:** While Family Courts handle maintenance under other laws, this Act specifically creates a separate and dedicated forum.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Act specifically provides for the establishment of "Maintenance Tribunals," which are also commonly referred to as Senior Citizen Tribunals, to handle maintenance disputes under its provisions.

Quick Tip

Many modern social welfare laws in India create specialized tribunals (e.g., Consumer Forums, Green Tribunals, Senior Citizen Tribunals) to ensure speedy and expert resolution of disputes, bypassing the slower, more formal procedures of regular civil courts.

23. Which of the following actions comes under the act of 'Dowry' as per the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?

- A. The groom's parents demand specific gifts for their relatives.
 - B. Parents give cash to their newly wedded daughter out of their own will.
 - C. Advertising that parental property will be given to the groom for marrying their daughter.
 - D. The groom's extended family forces the bride's family for destination wedding.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) A, C and D only

Correct Answer: (D) A, C and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, defines 'dowry' in Section 2 as any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given, directly or indirectly, by one party of a marriage to the other, or by parents of either party, at, before, or any time after the marriage **in connection with the marriage**. The key element is that it must be a demand or a consideration for the marriage, not a voluntary gift.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each action based on this definition:

- **A. The groom's parents demand specific gifts for their relatives:** A 'demand' for gifts in connection with the marriage falls squarely within the definition of dowry. This is an act of dowry.
- **B. Parents give cash to their newly wedded daughter out of their own will:** The Act explicitly excludes presents given at the time of marriage to the bride or bridegroom without any demand having been made. Since this is a voluntary gift ('out of their own will'), it does not constitute dowry.
- **C. Advertising that parental property will be given to the groom for marrying their daughter:** Offering property as a consideration for the marriage makes the property a 'dowry'. Section 4A of the Act also specifically bans advertisements related to offering property as consideration for marriage. This is an act of dowry.
- **D. The groom's extended family forces the bride's family for a destination wedding:** Forcing one party to incur significant expenditure is a demand for a 'valuable security' or an indirect demand for property. This form of coercion in connection with marriage also falls under the purview of dowry.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Actions A, C, and D involve a demand, consideration for marriage, or coercion for expenditure, and thus come under the act of 'dowry'. Action B is a voluntary gift and is excluded. Therefore, A, C, and D only are correct.

Quick Tip

The crucial element in identifying dowry is the presence of a 'demand' or 'condition' for the marriage. Voluntary gifts given without any prior demand are not considered dowry under the law.

24. Arrange the following scams from the earliest to latest, as they were brought to the knowledge of public.

- A. Harshad Mehta Scam
- B. Satyam Scam
- C. PNB Nirav Modi Scam
- D. Ketan Parekh Scam

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) A, D, B, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (C) A, D, B, C

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires arranging some of India's most well-known financial scams in the chronological order of their public exposure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's establish the year each scam came to light:

- **A. Harshad Mehta Scam:** This was a major stock market manipulation scam that was exposed in **1992**.
- **D. Ketan Parekh Scam:** This was another significant stock market scam, orchestrated by a protege of Harshad Mehta, which was unearthed in **2001**.
- **B. Satyam Scam:** This was a corporate fraud involving the manipulation of company accounts by its founder. The scandal broke in January **2009**.
- **C. PNB Nirav Modi Scam:** This was a large-scale fraud involving the issuance of fraudulent Letters of Undertaking at Punjab National Bank. It came to public attention in early **2018**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arranging these scams from the earliest to the latest based on the year of exposure:

1. Harshad Mehta Scam (1992) → A
2. Ketan Parekh Scam (2001) → D
3. Satyam Scam (2009) → B
4. PNB Nirav Modi Scam (2018) → C

The correct sequence is A, D, B, C.

Quick Tip

Associate these major scams with their respective time periods: Harshad Mehta with the early 90s economic liberalization, Ketan Parekh with the dot-com boom of the early 2000s, Satyam with the late 2000s corporate world, and PNB with recent banking frauds.

25. Sometimes, a child pornography image is hidden inside another graphic image file, audio file or other file format. Such malpractices come under the gamut of:

- (A) Secondary cyber crime
- (B) Cyber strangulation
- (C) Steganography
- (D) Stenography

Correct Answer: (C) Steganography

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes the practice of concealing a file, message, or image within another file. We need to identify the correct technical term for this practice from the given options.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the options:

- **Secondary cyber crime:** This is not a standard or recognized term in cybersecurity or law.
- **Cyber strangulation:** This is not a recognized technical term.
- **Steganography:** This is the art and science of hiding information by embedding messages within other, seemingly harmless messages or files (the 'cover' file). The practice of hiding an illicit image inside a legitimate-looking image or audio file is a classic example of steganography.
- **Stenography:** This is the practice of writing in shorthand. It is completely unrelated to computers or hiding digital files.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The technique of hiding a file within another file is correctly known as steganography.

Quick Tip

Do not confuse Steganography with Cryptography. Cryptography is about scrambling a message so it cannot be understood (encryption). Steganography is about hiding the very existence of the message.

26. The duties of an employer are dealt under _____ of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act.

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 7

Correct Answer: (C) Chapter 6

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the specific chapter within the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, that outlines the duties of an employer.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's look at the structure of the Act:

- Chapter IV deals with the 'Complaint'.
- Chapter V deals with the 'Inquiry into Complaint'.
- **Chapter VI** is titled '**Duties of Employer**'. This chapter contains Section 19, which explicitly lists the duties of every employer. These duties include providing a safe working environment, displaying the penal consequences of sexual harassment, organizing awareness programs, and assisting the woman if she chooses to file a police complaint.
- Chapter VII deals with the 'Duties and Powers of District Officer'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The duties of an employer under the Act are detailed in Chapter 6.

Quick Tip

For major legislations, it's helpful to remember the broad structure. For the POSH Act, remember that after defining the committees and the complaint process, the law logically lays down the duties of the employer to prevent and redress harassment.

27. Who among the following was actively associated with the concept of Public Interest Litigation and made it widely practicable in India?

- (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
- (B) Justice J.S. Verma
- (C) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (D) Justice B.N. Kirpal

Correct Answer: (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a legal tool that allows any person or organization to file a lawsuit in court for the protection of 'public interest,' such as pollution, terrorism, and road safety. This is a departure from the traditional rule of 'locus standi,' where only the person whose rights were violated could approach the court.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The introduction and popularization of PIL in India are credited to a few key judges of the Supreme Court in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

- **Justice P.N. Bhagwati** is widely regarded as the chief architect and champion of PIL in India. Along with Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, he relaxed the strict procedural requirement of 'locus standi,' allowing any member of the public to approach the court on behalf of the poor, oppressed, and marginalized sections of society. He famously allowed letters and postcards addressed to the court to be treated as writ petitions.
- Justice J.S. Verma is renowned for the landmark Vishakha judgment on sexual harassment at the workplace.
- Justice M. Hidayatullah and Justice B.N. Kirpal were eminent jurists and former Chief Justices of India but are not primarily associated with the development of PIL.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Justice P.N. Bhagwati played the most pivotal role in conceptualizing and making Public Interest Litigation a widely practicable tool for social justice in India.

Quick Tip

When you see a question about the origins of PIL in India, the two names to look for are Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. Justice Bhagwati is particularly credited with making it a popular and accessible tool.

28. Which report specifically addresses the conditions of women prisoners in India?

- (A) National Human Rights Commission Report, 2002
- (B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987
- (C) Mulla Committee Report, 1983
- (D) Committee on Women in Detention, 2005

Correct Answer: (B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify a key report that specifically focused on the issues and conditions faced by women prisoners in the Indian prison system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given options:

- **(A) National Human Rights Commission Report, 2002:** The NHRC publishes numerous reports on various human rights issues, including prison conditions, but this is not a specific, landmark report solely on women prisoners.
- **(B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987:** The Government of India constituted a National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners in 1986 under the chairmanship of Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. The committee submitted its comprehensive report in 1987, which is a foundational document on the subject. It made over 400 recommendations covering all aspects of the custody and care of women offenders.
- **(C) Mulla Committee Report, 1983:** The All-India Committee on Jail Reforms, headed by Justice A.N. Mulla, submitted its report in 1983. While it was a monumental work on overall prison reforms in India, its primary focus was not exclusively on women prisoners.
- **(D) Committee on Women in Detention, 2005:** While various committees may have been formed, the 1987 Krishna Iyer report remains the most significant and widely cited official report specifically on women prisoners.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Justice Krishna Iyer Report of 1987 is the landmark report that specifically and comprehensively addresses the conditions of women prisoners in India.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between the Mulla Committee Report (1983) and the Krishna Iyer Report (1987). Mulla Committee was for general jail reforms, while the Krishna Iyer Committee was specifically for women prisoners.

29. One of the most innovative features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is:

- (A) Criminal prosecution of primary accused only
- (B) Financial penalties for victims
- (C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved
- (D) Public shaming of perpetrators

Correct Answer: (C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, was enacted to provide a civil remedy for victims of domestic violence. Its innovativeness lies in its broad definitions and the wide range of reliefs it provides.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the features mentioned:

- **(A) Criminal prosecution of primary accused only:** This is incorrect. The PWDVA is primarily a civil law. The only criminal aspect is the prosecution for breach of a protection order issued under the Act.
- **(B) Financial penalties for victims:** This is incorrect. The Act provides for monetary relief for the aggrieved woman, not penalties on her.
- **(C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved:** This is a core innovative feature. The Act was the first to legally recognize a woman's "right to reside in a shared household" (Section 17), preventing her from being thrown out of her home. It also offers a comprehensive package of reliefs, including protection orders, residence orders, monetary relief, custody orders, and compensation, all of which can be sought through a single application.
- **(D) Public shaming of perpetrators:** This is not a legal remedy provided under the Act or any other formal law in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The recognition of the right to residence in a shared household and the provision of a wide range of civil reliefs are the most innovative and impactful features of the PWDVA, 2005.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Domestic Violence Act is primarily a civil law, focusing on providing immediate relief and protection (like the right to stay in the home) rather than immediate punishment (like imprisonment), which is the domain of criminal law (e.g., Section 498A of the IPC).

30. Which subject is included in the concurrent list under the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Education
- (B) Police
- (C) Army

(D) Nuclear energy

Correct Answer: (A) Education

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution distributes legislative powers between the Union and the State governments. It contains three lists:

- **List I (Union List):** Subjects on which only the Parliament can make laws.
- **List II (State List):** Subjects on which only the State Legislatures can make laws.
- **List III (Concurrent List):** Subjects on which both the Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's classify the subjects given in the options:

- **(A) Education:** Initially, education was a subject in the State List. However, through the **42nd Amendment Act of 1976**, it was moved to the Concurrent List (Entry 25). This allows both the central and state governments to legislate on it.
- **(B) Police:** 'Police' and 'Public Order' are subjects under the State List (Entry 1 and 2).
- **(C) Army:** 'Defence of India' and the armed forces fall under the Union List (Entry 1).
- **(D) Nuclear energy:** 'Atomic energy' is a subject under the Union List (Entry 6).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, Education is the subject included in the Concurrent List.

Quick Tip

Remember the five subjects that were moved from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment, 1976: (1) Education, (2) Forests, (3) Weights and measures, (4) Protection of wild animals and birds, and (5) Administration of justice. These are frequently asked in exams.

31. A hidden computer programme that is set to disturb a computer system or network, which is triggered at a preset time or some other logically defined state of the system analogous to a time bomb, is called:

- (A) Email Bomb
- (B) Logic Bomb
- (C) Adipocere Bomb
- (D) Antivirus related cyber malfunctioning

Correct Answer: (B) Logic Bomb

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a type of malicious software (malware) that remains dormant until a specific condition is met. This condition can be a particular date and time or a specific action taken by a user.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given options:

- **Email Bomb:** This is a form of cyber attack that involves sending a massive volume of emails to a specific address to overwhelm the server and cause a denial of service. It does not involve a hidden program with a trigger.
- **Logic Bomb:** This is the correct term. A logic bomb is a piece of code intentionally inserted into a software system that will execute a malicious function when specified conditions are met. A "time bomb" is a subtype of a logic bomb that is triggered by a specific date or time.
- **Adipocere Bomb:** This is not a term used in cybersecurity. Adipocere relates to the waxy substance formed during the decomposition of fatty tissue in dead bodies.
- **Antivirus related cyber malfunctioning:** This is a general descriptive phrase, not the name of a specific type of malware.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The description perfectly matches the definition of a Logic Bomb, which is designed to execute upon a logical trigger.

Quick Tip

Remember the relationship: All time bombs are logic bombs, but not all logic bombs are time bombs. A logic bomb can be triggered by any logical condition (e.g., deleting a specific file), while a time bomb is specifically triggered by time.

32. Which of the following conditions are considered as bonded labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?

- (A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms
- (B) Working as an apprentice for a fixed term
- (C) Voluntary work taken up but expecting remuneration and not getting
- (D) Remuneration of labour but without getting salary slips

Correct Answer: (A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, was enacted to abolish the practice of bonded labour. The Act defines a 'bonded labour system' as a system where a debtor enters into an agreement with a creditor to render labour or service as a consideration for an advance (debt), often under exploitative and unclear terms.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the conditions:

- **(A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms:** This is the essence of bonded labour. A person is forced to provide labour in exchange for a loan, often for an indefinite period because the terms of repayment are not defined or are designed to be impossible to meet. This falls directly under the Act's definition.
- **(B) Working as an apprentice for a fixed term:** This is a legal and regulated form of training and employment under the Apprentices Act, 1961. It is not bonded labour.
- **(C) Voluntary work taken up but expecting remuneration and not getting:** This is a case of non-payment of wages, which is a labour dispute, but it does not become bonded labour unless the work is being performed to pay off a debt under a bondage agreement.
- **(D) Remuneration of labour but without getting salary slips:** This is a violation of employment laws regarding proper documentation and record-keeping, but it is not bonded labour.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The condition of pledging one's labour to repay a loan, especially with no clear repayment terms, is the classic definition of bonded labour.

Quick Tip

The key formula for identifying bonded labour is: **Debt + Forced Labour = Bonded Labour**. Always look for the element of an advance or loan that compels a person to work against their will.

33. The Mulla Committee focused on reforms in the area of -----

- (A) Police training
- (B) Juvenile justice
- (C) Prisoner welfare and Prison administration
- (D) Women and child welfare

Correct Answer: (C) Prisoner welfare and Prison administration

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Government of India has, over the years, constituted various committees to study and recommend reforms in different parts of the criminal justice system. The question asks about the specific focus of the Mulla Committee.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The All-India Committee on Jail Reforms was constituted in 1980 under the chairmanship of Justice Anand Narain Mulla.

- Its mandate was to conduct a comprehensive review of the prison system in India and suggest reforms.
- The committee submitted its report in 1983, covering a wide range of topics, including the living conditions of prisoners, rights of prisoners, issues related to undertrials, vocational training, staff welfare, and the overall administration of prisons.
- The report is considered a landmark document in the history of prison reforms in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Mulla Committee's focus was squarely on the holistic reform of the prison system, encompassing both the welfare of prisoners and the efficiency of prison administration.

Quick Tip

To remember the focus of key reform committees, use simple associations:

- **Mulla Committee** → Jails/Prisons
- **Dharma Vira Commission (National Police Commission)** → Police
- **Malimath Committee** → Criminal Justice System (overall)
- **Justice Verma Committee** → Laws on Sexual Assault

34. Who among the following eminent criminologists are considered as the exponents of Positive School?

- A. Raffaele Garofalo
- B. Cesare Lombroso
- C. Enrico Ferri
- D. Richard Quinney

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Positive (or Positivist) School of Criminology, which emerged in the late 19th century, was a shift from the Classical School's focus on free will. Positivism argues that criminal behavior is determined by biological, psychological, and social factors, and it advocates for a scientific study of the criminal.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the affiliations of the criminologists listed:

- **A. Raffaele Garofalo, B. Cesare Lombroso, and C. Enrico Ferri** are together known as the "Holy Trinity" or the "Italian School" of criminology. They are the founding fathers of the Positive School.
 - **Lombroso** focused on biological determinism (the "born criminal").
 - **Ferri** emphasized the role of social and economic factors in addition to biological ones.
 - **Garofalo** contributed with his concept of "natural crimes" and sociological definitions.
- **D. Richard Quinney** is a prominent American sociologist and a leading figure in the **Radical or Critical School of Criminology** of the 1960s and 70s. This school views crime as a product of capitalist class struggle and the state's power to define what is criminal.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Raffaele Garofalo are the main exponents of the Positive School. Richard Quinney belongs to a different, later school of thought. Therefore, A, B, and C are the correct choices.

Quick Tip

Remember the "Italian Triumvirate" of Lombroso, Ferri, and Garofalo as the pioneers of the Positivist School. Their work, though now largely outdated, was revolutionary for introducing scientific methods to the study of crime.

35. The Government of India initiated a Helpline number for the elderly, which is:

- (A) 1098
- (B) 13468
- (C) 14567
- (D) 45678

Correct Answer: (C) 14567

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Government of India, under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, launched a national helpline to address the problems and grievances of senior citizens, providing them with necessary information and support.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the correct helpline number:

- The national helpline for senior citizens, called the '**Elder Line**', was launched to offer free information, guidance, emotional support, and even field intervention in cases of abuse.
- The pan-India toll-free number for this service is **14567**.
- For context, the number **1098** is the well-known national helpline for children in distress (Childline).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct helpline number initiated by the Government of India for the elderly is 14567.

Quick Tip

It's useful to memorize important national helpline numbers:

- **112**: National Emergency Response System (integrates police, fire, health services)
- **1098**: Childline
- **181**: Women's Helpline
- **14567**: National Helpline for Senior Citizens (Elder Line)

36. The process where inmates adopt the norms, values, and behaviours of the prison sub-culture to survive the stresses of life behind bars is termed as:

- (A) Socialization
- (B) Prison-enculturation
- (C) Prisonization
- (D) Jailization

Correct Answer: (C) Prisonization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the specific sociological term that describes how prisoners adapt to the unique social environment of a prison by internalizing its distinct code of conduct and culture.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the terms:

- **Socialization:** This is a broad sociological term for the lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies, providing an individual with the skills and habits necessary for participating within their own society. It is too general.
- **Prison-enculturation and Jailization:** These are not standard or widely accepted terms in sociological or criminological literature.
- **Prisonization:** This is the correct, specific term. It was coined by the sociologist **Donald Clemmer** in his 1940 book, *The Prison Community*. It describes the process of assimilation, where an inmate takes on, in greater or lesser degree, the folkways, mores, customs, and general culture of the penitentiary. This includes adopting the informal "inmate code."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific process of an inmate's assimilation into the prison sub-culture is termed Prisonization.

Quick Tip

Associate the term 'Prisonization' with its originator, Donald Clemmer. This process is central to understanding the sociology of prisons and the challenges of rehabilitation, as deep prisonization can make it difficult for an ex-inmate to reintegrate into mainstream society.

37. Which of the following cases led to the establishment of the "Basic Structure Doctrine"?

- (A) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
- (B) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
- (C) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- (D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Correct Answer: (D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The "Basic Structure Doctrine" is a landmark judicial principle in Indian constitutional law that states that the Parliament of India's power to amend the Constitution is not unlimited. It cannot amend or abrogate the "basic features" or the fundamental framework of the Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the role of each case:

- **(A) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980):** This case strengthened and clarified the Basic Structure Doctrine. The Supreme Court struck down clauses of the 42nd Amendment that gave unlimited amending power to Parliament, stating that "limited amending power" is itself a basic feature of the Constitution.
- **(B) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967):** In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights. This set the stage for a conflict between Parliament and the judiciary, but it did not establish the Basic Structure Doctrine itself.
- **(C) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978):** This case vastly expanded the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) by introducing the concept of "procedure established by law" being fair, just, and reasonable. It is not related to the establishment of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
- **(D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973):** This is the historic case where the Supreme Court, by a narrow majority of 7-6, propounded the Basic Structure Doctrine for the first time. It overruled the Golaknath decision but held that while Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution (including Fundamental Rights), it cannot alter its "basic structure" or framework.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the seminal case of Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala.

Quick Tip

The Kesavananda Bharati case is arguably the most important decision in the history of the Indian Constitution. For exams, remember it as the "Basic Structure Case". It created a balance between Parliament's power to amend and the need to preserve the core identity of the Constitution.

38. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (International Days relating to Human Rights)	LIST-II (Dates)
A. International Day Against Child Labour	I. 15 th June
B. International Day for Older Persons	II. 1 st October
C. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	III. 10 th December
D. International Human Rights Day	IV. 21 st March

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A-I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (C) A-I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (D) A-III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Correct Answer: (C) A-I, B - II, C - IV, D - III

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the knowledge of important international observance days designated by the United Nations, which are related to various human rights issues.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each day in LIST-I with its correct date in LIST-II.

- **A. International Day Against Child Labour:** This is observed annually on **12th June**. The date in the question (15th June) appears to be a typo, as 12th June is the correct date. Assuming 'I' represents the correct date's month, this is the intended match.
- **B. International Day for Older Persons:** This day is celebrated every year on **1st October**. This matches with **II**.
- **C. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:** This is observed on **21st March**. This matches with **IV**.

- **D. International Human Rights Day:** This is one of the most well-known international days, celebrated on **10th December**, the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. This matches with **III**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the correct dates, the matching is:

A → I (June)

B → II (1st October)

C → IV (21st March)

D → III (10th December)

This corresponds to the sequence A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III.

Quick Tip

Certain dates are very important and frequently asked. Human Rights Day (Dec 10), Environment Day (June 5), and Women's Day (March 8) are good ones to memorize for any competitive exam.

39. Arrange the following significant words as they appear in the preamble of the Constitution of India:

A. FRATERNITY

B. EQUALITY

C. LIBERTY

D. JUSTICE

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, C, B, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) D, C, B, A

Correct Answer: (D) D, C, B, A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution outlines its objectives. It contains a specific sequence of ideals that the Constitution aims to secure for all its citizens. The question requires arranging these ideals in the order they are mentioned.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The relevant part of the Preamble reads:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation...”

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the text of the Preamble, the correct order of the words is:

1. JUSTICE (D)
2. LIBERTY (C)
3. EQUALITY (B)
4. FRATERNITY (A)

The correct sequence is D, C, B, A.

Quick Tip

A good mnemonic to remember the order of these four ideals in the Preamble is **J-LEF** (Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity). This can help you quickly recall the sequence during an exam.

40. Sequence the following legislations as they were enacted - from earliest to latest:

A. National Food Security Act

B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

C. Family Courts Act

D. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
(B) A, C, B, D
(C) D, C, B, A
(D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (C) D, C, B, A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the chronological knowledge of the enactment years of some major social legislations in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's find the year of enactment for each Act:

- **D. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act:** This was a landmark piece of legislation that was enacted in **1971**.
- **C. Family Courts Act:** This Act was passed to establish Family Courts with a view to promoting conciliation and securing speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. It was enacted in **1984**.
- **B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Originally passed as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), this law guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment was enacted in **2005**.
- **A. National Food Security Act:** This Act aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of India's population. It was enacted in **2013**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arranging these legislations from the earliest to the latest:

1. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (1971) → D
2. Family Courts Act (1984) → C
3. MGNREGA (2005) → B
4. National Food Security Act (2013) → A

The correct sequence is D, C, B, A.

Quick Tip

For questions involving the chronology of laws, try to associate them with the political era. MTP Act (Indira Gandhi's era), Family Courts Act (Rajiv Gandhi's era), and MGNREGA Food Security Act (Manmohan Singh's UPA era). This can help in ordering them correctly.

41. _____ is an internet scam done by cyber criminals where the user is convinced digitally to provide confidential information.

- (A) Phishing attack
- (B) Docx attack
- (C) Website attack
- (D) Internet terrorism

Correct Answer: (A) Phishing attack

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a specific type of cybercrime that uses social engineering—convincing or tricking a user—to get them to reveal sensitive information like passwords, credit card numbers,

or other personal details.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the options:

- **Phishing attack:** This is the practice of sending fraudulent communications that appear to come from a reputable source, usually through email. The goal is to trick the recipient into revealing sensitive information or to deploy malicious software on the victim's infrastructure. This perfectly matches the question's description.
- **Docx attack:** This is too specific. A malicious Docx file can be a *vehicle* for an attack (like delivering malware), but it's not the name of the scam itself.
- **Website attack:** This is a very general term that could refer to many things, such as a DDoS attack, SQL injection, or defacement. It doesn't specifically describe the act of tricking a user for information.
- **Internet terrorism (Cyberterrorism):** This involves using the internet to conduct violent acts that result in or threaten loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political or ideological gains. It is much more severe than a scam to get confidential information.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The internet scam where a user is digitally convinced to provide confidential information is known as a Phishing attack.

Quick Tip

The word "phishing" is a homophone of fishing. Just like an angler uses bait to catch a fish, a cybercriminal uses a deceptive email or message as bait to "catch" a victim's confidential information.

42. In which of the following cyber crimes does the victim believe in the offender and part with information/money?

- (A) Worm hole
- (B) Pig Slaughter scam
- (C) Web site attack
- (D) Virus attack

Correct Answer: (B) Pig Slaughter scam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a cybercrime that relies heavily on social engineering, where a scammer

builds trust with a victim over a period of time before convincing them to invest money in a fraudulent scheme.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Worm hole:** This is a concept from theoretical physics, not cybercrime.
- **(B) Pig Slaughter scam (or Pig Butchering scam):** This is the correct answer. The name comes from the practice of "fattening up the pig before slaughter." In this long-con scam, the criminal develops a relationship (often romantic) with the victim over weeks or months, building a high level of trust. Once trust is established, the scammer introduces a supposedly lucrative investment opportunity (usually in cryptocurrency), convinces the victim to invest, and then disappears with the money. This method relies entirely on the victim believing in the offender.
- **(C) Web site attack:** This is a broad term for an attack on a website and doesn't necessarily involve building personal trust with a victim.
- **(D) Virus attack:** This is a technical attack where malicious software infects a system. It doesn't rely on the victim's belief or trust in the offender in the way described.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 'Pig Slaughter scam' is a specific type of cybercrime that involves a long-term trust-building exercise before the victim is manipulated into parting with their money.

Quick Tip

The key characteristic of a Pig Slaughtering scam is the "long game." Unlike a simple phishing email, this scam involves a significant investment of time by the criminal to groom the victim, making the eventual betrayal much more devastating financially and emotionally.

43. How much does a complainant have to pay the police to get a copy of the FIR or complaint?

- (A) Rs. 100/-
- (B) Varies from state to state
- (C) Rs. 50/-
- (D) No payment is to be made

Correct Answer: (D) No payment is to be made

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is about the legal right of a complainant (the person who informs the police about a cognizable offense) to receive a copy of the First Information Report (FIR) that has been registered based on their complaint.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Section 154(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC)** explicitly states that a copy of the information as recorded (the FIR) shall be given forthwith, **free of cost**, to the informant.
- The Supreme Court of India, in the case of *Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India (2016)*, has reinforced this right and directed that all FIRs should be uploaded on the police website within 24 hours of registration (with exceptions for sensitive cases).
- This provision ensures that the complainant has an official record of their complaint and can pursue further legal action if necessary.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The law mandates that a copy of the FIR must be provided to the complainant free of charge. Therefore, no payment is to be made.

Quick Tip

Remember this as a fundamental right of a person who initiates the criminal law process. The "free of cost" provision is designed to ensure that access to justice is not hindered by a person's financial inability.

44. What is included in the rights of prisoners in the contemporary legal framework in India?

- (A) Absolute right to freedom
- (B) Complete suspension of rights
- (C) Restricted legal access
- (D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity

Correct Answer: (D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Indian judiciary has, through a series of landmark judgments, established that prisoners are not stripped of all their fundamental rights upon incarceration. While their right to liberty is curtailed, they retain other constitutional rights. The core principle is that a prisoner is a

human being and must be treated with dignity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Absolute right to freedom:** This is incorrect. The very act of imprisonment is a lawful restriction of the right to freedom of movement.
- **(B) Complete suspension of rights:** This is incorrect. The Supreme Court in cases like *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration* has held that "convicts are not, by mere reason of the conviction, denuded of all the fundamental rights which they otherwise possess."
- **(C) Restricted legal access:** This is incorrect. The right to legal access and counsel is a fundamental right under Article 22 of the Constitution and is available to prisoners. While practically there might be challenges, the legal framework does not prescribe restriction of legal access.
- **(D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity:** This is the correct answer. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution includes the right to live with human dignity. This applies to prisoners as well. This right encompasses protection from torture, cruel and unusual punishment, the right to basic necessities like food and medical care, and the right to be treated as a human being.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The cornerstone of prisoners' rights in India is the preservation of their human dignity, as protected under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The guiding principle of Indian jurisprudence on prisoners' rights is: "Imprisonment curtails liberty, it does not extinguish humanity." Associate Article 21 (Right to Life and Dignity) as the primary source of all rights available to prisoners.

45. One of the most distinct aspects of the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act', is:

- (A) Punishment of the accused within a month
- (B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee
- (C) Public disclosure of complaints
- (D) Exclusive digital reporting platforms

Correct Answer: (B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, provides a specific mechanism for the redressal of complaints of sexual harassment in the workplace. The question asks for a distinct aspect of this Act.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Punishment of the accused within a month:** The Act prescribes a timeline for the inquiry (typically 90 days), but it does not guarantee punishment within a month. The process involves inquiry, findings, and then action by the employer based on service rules.
- **(B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee (ICC):** This is the most distinct and central feature of the Act. Section 4 makes it mandatory for every employer of a workplace having ten or more employees to constitute an ICC. This committee, headed by a senior-level female employee and including an external member, serves as the primary quasi-judicial body for receiving and redressing complaints. This institutional mechanism is the backbone of the Act.
- **(C) Public disclosure of complaints:** This is incorrect. Section 16 of the Act strictly prohibits the publication or disclosure of the contents of the complaint and inquiry proceedings, ensuring the confidentiality of the parties involved.
- **(D) Exclusive digital reporting platforms:** The Act does not mandate exclusive digital platforms. While digital reporting is possible (e.g., SHe-Box portal by the government), the primary mechanism established by the law is the ICC/LCC.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The legal mandate to create an Internal Complaints Committee in every applicable workplace is the most distinct and foundational aspect of the Act.

Quick Tip

When thinking about the POSH Act, 2013, always remember the ICC (Internal Complaints Committee) for workplaces with 10+ employees and the LCC (Local Complaints Committee) for workplaces with fewer than 10 employees or for the unorganized sector. The creation of this redressal machinery is the law's main innovation.

46. According to which principle or law of Forensic science, it is asserted that, "when a criminal or his/her instrument of crime comes in contact with the victim or the objects surrounding him/her, they leave traces, and the criminal or his/her instrument picks up traces from the same contact?"

- (A) Law of Circumstantial Facts
- (B) Locard's Principle of Exchange

- (C) Law of Comparison
- (D) Principle of Probability

Correct Answer: (B) Locard's Principle of Exchange

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a fundamental concept in forensic science related to the transfer of evidence between objects upon contact. This is crucial for linking a suspect to a crime scene or a victim.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given options:

- **(A) Law of Circumstantial Facts:** This is a legal principle related to evidence where a fact is inferred from other proven facts, rather than a specific forensic principle about trace evidence.
- **(B) Locard's Principle of Exchange:** Formulated by Dr. Edmond Locard, a pioneer in forensic science, this principle is the cornerstone of trace evidence analysis. It states that with every contact between two objects, there will be a mutual exchange of matter between them. The quote in the question is a direct explanation of this principle.
- **(C) Law of Comparison:** This forensic principle states that for an object or substance to be identified, it must be compared to a known standard sample. For example, comparing a suspect's fingerprint with one found at the scene. It's about analysis, not the initial transfer of evidence.
- **(D) Principle of Probability:** This principle is used to determine the likelihood that a specific piece of evidence (like a DNA match) is unique or coincidental. It's about the statistical significance of evidence, not its creation or transfer.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The assertion that "every contact leaves a trace" is the essence of Locard's Principle of Exchange.

Quick Tip

The simple phrase to remember this fundamental forensic principle is: "Every contact leaves a trace." This is the core of Locard's Exchange Principle and the basis for collecting trace evidence like hair, fibers, and soil from a crime scene.

47. BPRD stands for:

- (A) Bihar Police Research Division
- (B) Board of Police Research & Development
- (C) Bureau of Police Research & Development
- (D) Bhartiya Police Resource Division

Correct Answer: (C) Bureau of Police Research & Development

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the full form of the acronym BPRD, which represents a national-level organization related to police forces in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

BPRD is a key institution under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

- The correct and full name is the **Bureau of Police Research & Development**.
- It was established in 1970 with the primary objective of modernization of police forces in India.
- Its functions include conducting research on policing issues, developing new equipment and methodologies, promoting the use of science and technology in police work, and overseeing training standards.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct expansion of the acronym BPRD is Bureau of Police Research & Development.

Quick Tip

Remember that BPR&D is the central 'think tank' for the Indian police. It deals with research (R) and development (D) for policing. The first letter, 'B', stands for 'Bureau', a common term for a government department or agency.

48. Which key aspect is emphasized in the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Committee (ARC) on police reforms?

- (A) Absolute authority of the police personnel in dealing with offenders
- (B) Political control over police
- (C) Strengthening community policing
- (D) Increased funding for prisons

Correct Answer: (C) Strengthening community policing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), headed by Veerappa Moily, was constituted in 2005 to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system. Its fifth report, titled "Public Order," dealt extensively with police reforms.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the aspects mentioned in the options:

- **(A) Absolute authority of the police:** No democratic reform commission would recommend this. The ARC focused on making the police more accountable, not giving them absolute authority.
- **(B) Political control over police:** The ARC, like most police reform bodies, recommended insulating the police from illegitimate political interference, not strengthening political control. It suggested establishing State Police Commissions to ensure this.
- **(C) Strengthening community policing:** This was a major theme of the report. The ARC emphasized that police should function as a service that is accountable to the community. It recommended various measures to bridge the gap between the police and the public, making policing more cooperative and community-oriented.
- **(D) Increased funding for prisons:** While important, this falls under prison reforms. The ARC's "Public Order" report was primarily focused on police reforms, with its main thrust being on accountability, performance, and the police-public interface.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A key emphasis of the Second ARC's report on Public Order was to make policing more citizen-centric, which includes the strengthening of community policing.

Quick Tip

Modern police reform initiatives, including the 2nd ARC and the Supreme Court's directives in the Prakash Singh case, consistently revolve around three core ideas: Accountability, Insulation from extraneous influences, and Community-centric policing.

49. Which scheme focuses on vocational training for prisoners in India?

- (A) Skill development of prisoners
- (B) Swavalamban yojana
- (C) Sudhar Jao Yojana
- (D) Nirbhaya Scheme

Correct Answer: (A) Skill development of prisoners

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify a scheme focused on providing vocational training to prisoners in India, which is a crucial part of their reformation and rehabilitation process.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options:

- **(A) Skill development of prisoners:** This is a broad description of the objective rather than a specific scheme name. However, various skill development programs are run in prisons, often in collaboration with the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) or by state governments and NGOs. In the context of the given options, this is the most accurate description of the activity.
- **(B) Swavalamban yojana:** This name has been associated with various self-reliance schemes, including a pension scheme (now Atal Pension Yojana), but it is not a specific scheme for prisoners' vocational training.
- **(C) Sudhar Jao Yojana:** This is not a formal, recognized national-level government scheme.
- **(D) Nirbhaya Scheme:** The Nirbhaya Fund is dedicated to financing initiatives for the safety and security of women. It does not focus on the vocational training of the general prison population.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While not a formal scheme name, "Skill development of prisoners" accurately describes the focus of various governmental and non-governmental efforts to provide vocational training inside prisons for their rehabilitation. The other options are incorrect.

Quick Tip

Prisoner rehabilitation is a key goal of the modern correctional system. Vocational training and skill development are central to this, as they equip inmates with marketable skills, increasing their chances of successful reintegration into society upon release.

50. A comprehensive coverage of Integrated Child Protection Services by the Ministry of Women & Child Development is known as:

- (A) Mission Vatsalya
- (B) Mission Suraksha
- (C) Mission Bal Suraksha evam Unnati
- (D) Mission Bacche Bachao

Correct Answer: (A) Mission Vatsalya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the name of the umbrella scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) that deals with child protection services in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Government of India has recently restructured its schemes for women and children into three main umbrella missions: Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Shakti, and Mission Vatsalya.

- **Mission Vatsalya** encompasses the erstwhile Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme.
- Its objective is to secure a healthy and happy childhood for every child in India, ensure their protection, and assist States/UTs in implementing the mandate of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.
- It includes statutory bodies, service delivery structures, institutional care, and non-institutional community-based care.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The comprehensive scheme for Integrated Child Protection Services is now known as Mission Vatsalya.

Quick Tip

The word 'Vatsalya' in Sanskrit means 'parental affection' or 'tender love for one's child'. This is a good way to remember that Mission Vatsalya is the government's flagship scheme for child protection and welfare.

51. The POCSO Act denotes:

- (A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- (B) The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- (C) The Promotion of Children against Sexual Offences Act
- (D) The Projection of Children about Sexual Obligation Act

Correct Answer: (A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the full form of the acronym POCSO, which refers to a major law in

India dealing with child sexual abuse.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The acronym **POCSO** stands for **P**rotection of **C**hildren from **S**exual **O**ffences.
- The POCSO Act was enacted in **2012** and later amended in 2019 to make its provisions more stringent.
- It is a comprehensive, gender-neutral law that provides a strong legal framework for the protection of children from sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and pornography.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct denotation of the POCSO Act is The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the first word. The Act's primary aim is 'Protection', which is a broader and more proactive concept than just 'Prevention'. This can help you distinguish between the correct answer and other similar-sounding options.

52. Which of the following statements are true with regard to 'Foster Care'?

- A.** It is a means of alternative care under the Juvenile Justice Act, other than the child's biological family.
- B.** It always precedes and leads to legal adoption.
- C.** It is keeping a child in need of care and protection in a family temporarily as identified by the District Child Protection Unit.
- D.** It may result in legal adoption.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, C and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, C and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Foster Care, as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is a system of non-institutional, family-based care for children in need of care and protection who are temporarily unable to live with their biological families.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **A:** This is **true**. Foster care is an arrangement for a child to live with a family other than their own, making it a form of alternative care.
- **B:** This is **false**. Foster care is intended to be a temporary arrangement. While a foster child might eventually be adopted (by the foster family or another), it is not a mandatory prerequisite for adoption. Adoption is a permanent legal process, whereas foster care is temporary care.
- **C:** This is **true**. The core idea of foster care is providing a temporary, safe family environment for a child, with the process being managed by official bodies like the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) and the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
- **D:** This is **true**. Although foster care itself is temporary, it is possible for the arrangement to lead to a legal adoption if the child is legally free for adoption and it is deemed to be in the child's best interest.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, C, and D are true, while statement B is false. Therefore, the correct option is A, C and D only.

Quick Tip

The key distinction to remember is: **Foster Care = Temporary**, **Adoption = Permanent**. Foster care is about providing temporary care, while adoption permanently severs the child's legal ties with the biological parents and creates new ones with the adoptive parents.

53. Which of the following are the characteristics of radical criminology?

- A. It rejects the individualistic approach to crime causation.
- B. Instead of explaining the fact of deviance with reference to the society within which it occurs, it gives importance to social power.
- C. It questions the rightfulness of law.
- D. It postulates the 'free-will' of deviants.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Radical Criminology, also known as Critical or Marxist Criminology, is a school of thought that emerged in the 1960s. It analyzes crime and the justice system from the perspective of social class, power, and inequality.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the characteristics:

- **A:** This is **true**. Radical criminology rejects theories that blame crime on individual pathology (like biological or psychological defects) and instead focuses on the role of societal structures.
- **B:** This is **true**. It argues that crime is not just a feature of society, but a consequence of the power dynamics within it, particularly the conflict between the ruling class (bourgeoisie) and the working class (proletariat). The powerful define what is criminal to protect their interests.
- **C:** This is **true**. It views law not as a neutral or just code of conduct, but as an instrument of the ruling class used to maintain social and economic order and suppress dissent. It questions the legitimacy of the legal system itself.
- **D:** This is **false**. The concept of 'free-will' is the central tenet of the **Classical School of Criminology** (associated with Beccaria and Bentham). Radical criminology is deterministic, arguing that social and economic conditions, not free choice, compel people towards criminal behavior.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, B, and C are core characteristics of radical criminology, while D is a characteristic of the Classical School. Thus, the correct option is A, B and C only.

Quick Tip

To distinguish between criminological schools:

- **Classical School** = Free Will & Rational Choice.
- **Positive School** = Determinism (Biological, Psychological factors).
- **Radical/Critical School** = Power, Class Conflict & Capitalism.

54. Alcoholism is a:

- A. Social problem
- B. Victimless crime
- C. Violent, organized crime
- D. Problem with long term physical and mental health implications

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the correct descriptions of alcoholism from a list of attributes, covering social, legal, and medical perspectives.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **A. Social problem:** This is **true**. Alcoholism has significant negative consequences for society, including family breakdown, domestic violence, loss of productivity, and public health costs.
- **B. Victimless crime:** This is a contentious but often used classification in criminology. A "victimless crime" is an illegal act that typically involves consenting adults and lacks a direct, complaining victim (e.g., drug use, gambling). While the consequences of alcoholism (like drunk driving) certainly create victims, the act of alcohol abuse itself is sometimes categorized this way. Given the options, it is likely considered true for the purpose of this question.
- **C. Violent, organized crime:** This is **false**. Alcoholism is a health disorder and a social problem; it is not a category of crime like gang activity or trafficking. While alcoholism can be a contributing factor to violence, it is not synonymous with violent or organized crime.
- **D. Problem with long term physical and mental health implications:** This is **true**. Medically, alcoholism is a chronic disease that leads to severe health issues like liver cirrhosis, cardiovascular diseases, neurological damage, and various mental health disorders.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statement C is definitively incorrect. Eliminating all options that include C leaves only option 1. Therefore, within the context of the question, alcoholism is considered a social problem, a victimless crime (in a specific sense), and a problem with long-term health implications.

Quick Tip

When a question asks you to select multiple correct statements, the process of elimination is a very effective strategy. Identify one statement that you know is definitely false, and then eliminate all answer choices that include it.

55. The four domains of child rights as propagated by the UNCRC are:

- (A) Right to Survival; Right to Protection; Right to Development; and Right to Participation
- (B) Right to Health; Right to Education; Right to Protection; and Right to Development
- (C) Right to Survival; Right to Education; Right against Abuse and Exploitation; and Right to Development
- (D) Right to Survival; Right to have a Family; Right to Development; and Right to Education

Correct Answer: (A) Right to Survival; Right to Protection; Right to Development; and Right to Participation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a comprehensive human rights treaty that outlines the civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural rights of children. For ease of understanding, UNICEF and other bodies have grouped the various articles of the convention into four broad domains.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The four interconnected and indivisible core principles or domains of child rights under the UNCRC are:

- **Right to Survival:** This includes the right to life, and the needs for basic health care, nutrition, shelter, and clean water.
- **Right to Protection:** This includes protection from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- **Right to Development:** This includes the right to education, play, leisure, cultural activities, and access to information, and freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.
- **Right to Participation:** This includes the right of children to express their views in matters affecting them, the right to be heard, and to be involved in the life of their community and society.

The other options list specific rights (like health, education, family) which are components of these four overarching domains, but are not the domains themselves.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The four main domains of child rights as propagated by the UNCRC are the Right to Survival,

Right to Protection, Right to Development, and Right to Participation.

Quick Tip

A useful mnemonic to remember the four domains of child rights is **S-P-D-P**: **S**urvival, **P**rotection, **D**evelopment, **P**articipation. This covers the entire lifecycle and engagement of a child in society.

56. Under the POCSO Act, which of the following enhances child protection?

- (A) Global database of offenders
- (B) Compulsory digital tracking
- (C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure
- (D) Mandatory DNA testing

Correct Answer: (C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is not just about punishment but also about ensuring a protective and sensitive justice process for the child victim. The question asks to identify a provision within the Act that serves this purpose.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options in the context of the POCSO Act's provisions:

- **(A) Global database of offenders:** While a national registry of sex offenders exists, a "global database" is not a provision of this Indian law.
- **(B) Compulsory digital tracking:** This is not a provision under the POCSO Act.
- **(C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure:** This is a cornerstone of the POCSO Act. Section 33 and 34 mandate special court procedures to protect the child. This includes conducting trials *in-camera* (privately, not in an open court) and creating a child-friendly atmosphere (e.g., no police uniforms, allowing a supportive person). This is done to minimize the trauma of the judicial process for the child victim.
- **(D) Mandatory DNA testing:** DNA testing may be used as evidence, but it is not mandatory in every case under the Act. The procedures are guided by the investigation, not a blanket mandate in the law itself.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The provision for in-camera trials and a child-friendly environment is a key feature of the POCSO Act designed to enhance the protection and well-being of the child during the legal

process.

Quick Tip

The POCSO Act is known for its child-centric approach. Key features include: special courts, in-camera trials, no cross-examination of the child by the accused directly, and speedy trials. These measures are designed to prevent the re-victimization of the child by the justice system.

57. Which of the following Act originated from the Vishakha guidelines?

- (A) POCSO Act
- (B) Sexual Harassment of Women Act 2013
- (C) J.J. Act 2015
- (D) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

Correct Answer: (B) Sexual Harassment of Women Act 2013

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The "Vishakha guidelines" were a set of procedural guidelines for use in cases of sexual harassment at the workplace. They were laid down by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark 1997 case of *Vishakha and others v. State of Rajasthan*. The court stated that these guidelines were to be considered law until a specific legislation was enacted on the subject.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The Vishakha guidelines were specifically about preventing and redressing sexual harassment of women **at the workplace**.
- For 16 years, these guidelines were the primary legal framework for this issue in India.
- In **2013**, the Parliament of India enacted the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act**. This Act codified and built upon the principles laid down in the Vishakha guidelines, creating a comprehensive statutory framework.
- The other Acts listed deal with different issues: POCSO with child sexual abuse, JJ Act with juvenile justice, and the PWDV Act with domestic violence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Sexual Harassment of Women Act 2013 is the legislation that originated from and gave statutory force to the Vishakha guidelines.

Quick Tip

Remember the cause-and-effect relationship: The *Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan* case (1997) led to the Vishakha Guidelines, which in turn led to the enactment of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (2013).

58. What is included under Innovative prison reform strategies?

- (A) Reduced legal representation
- (B) Increased imprisonment duration
- (C) Implementing Revenge Philosophy
- (D) Skill development and psychological counselling

Correct Answer: (D) Skill development and psychological counselling

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Innovative prison reform strategies are moving away from purely punitive models of incarceration towards a more reformatory and rehabilitative approach. The goal is to correct the offender's behavior and prepare them for a law-abiding life after release.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options based on the modern philosophy of corrections:

- **(A) Reduced legal representation:** This would be a violation of fundamental rights, not a reform.
- **(B) Increased imprisonment duration:** This is a punitive measure and is contrary to the reformatory goal. Reform strategies often explore alternatives to long-term incarceration.
- **(C) Implementing Revenge Philosophy:** This is an archaic and retributive approach. Modern reforms are based on reformation and rehabilitation, not revenge.
- **(D) Skill development and psychological counselling:** This is the core of innovative prison reform. **Skill development** (vocational training) equips inmates with marketable skills to earn a livelihood post-release, reducing recidivism. **Psychological counselling** addresses underlying issues like anger management, substance abuse, and trauma, which contribute to criminal behavior.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Skill development and psychological counselling are key components of innovative, rehabilitative prison reform strategies.

Quick Tip

Modern prison reform focuses on "rehabilitation" and "reformation." Any option that sounds punitive (like revenge, longer sentences) is likely incorrect, while options related to education, therapy, skills, and well-being are likely correct.

59. What is the distinct approach adopted under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act?

- (A) Complete prohibition
- (B) Rehabilitation and education support
- (C) Gradual phase out from child labor
- (D) Economic compensation

Correct Answer: (B) Rehabilitation and education support

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, was significantly amended in 2016. The amended Act, now called the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, adopts a more stringent and holistic approach towards child labor.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the approach of the amended Act:

- **(A) Complete prohibition:** The Act imposes a complete prohibition on the employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and processes. It also prohibits the employment of adolescents (14-18 years) in hazardous occupations. So, while prohibition is a key part, it's not the only part of the approach.
- **(B) Rehabilitation and education support:** This is the most distinct and comprehensive approach of the current law. The amended Act links the prohibition of child labor directly with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. It also provides for a Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund. The focus is not just on removing the child from work but ensuring their rehabilitation through education.
- **(C) Gradual phase out from child labor:** This was the approach of the older, un-amended Act, which only prohibited child labor in certain industries and regulated it in others. The new law has moved away from this towards a more complete prohibition.
- **(D) Economic compensation:** The Act focuses on penalties for employers and rehabilitation for the child, not direct economic compensation as the primary strategy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The distinct approach of the current law is the strong link between the prohibition of child labor

and the simultaneous provision of rehabilitation and education support, ensuring the child's right to education is protected.

Quick Tip

Remember that the 2016 amendment to the Child Labour Act was a game-changer. It shifted the focus from merely 'regulating' child labor to 'prohibiting' it and linking this prohibition with the fundamental Right to Education.

60. Which among the following is a part of the State Police?

- (A) CBI
- (B) CRPF
- (C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW)
- (D) CISF

Correct Answer: (C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires differentiating between Central police/investigative agencies and units that are part of a State Police force. 'Police' is a State subject under the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each option:

- **(A) CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation):** This is the premier investigating agency of the Central Government of India.
- **(B) CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force):** This is one of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It assists State/UT police in maintaining law and order.
- **(C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW):** This is a specialized unit within a State Police force. For example, states like Bihar and Tamil Nadu have a PEW specifically to enforce laws related to the prohibition of liquor. Since 'Prohibition' laws are made by states, their enforcement is a state police function.
- **(D) CISF (Central Industrial Security Force):** This is another CAPF responsible for providing security cover to industrial units, government infrastructure projects, and facilities located all over India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

CBI, CRPF, and CISF are central agencies. The Prohibition Enforcement Wing is a specialized

unit that operates as part of a State Police force.

Quick Tip

A good way to identify central forces is that their names often contain "Central" (CRPF, CISF) or refer to a national jurisdiction (CBI). State police units often have names related to specific functions mandated by state laws (like Prohibition).

61. What is the primary focus of the Indecent Representation of Women Act?

- (A) Criminal prosecution of the aggrieved party
- (B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation
- (C) Social media regulations
- (D) Workplace dress codes

Correct Answer: (B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is an Indian law enacted to prohibit the indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures, or in any other manner.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the primary focus:

- **(A) Criminal prosecution of the aggrieved party:** This is incorrect. The Act provides for the prosecution of the person who creates or publishes the indecent representation, not the victim.
- **(B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation:** This is the core purpose of the Act. Section 2(c) defines "indecent representation of women" as the depiction of the figure or form of a woman in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or denigrating women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality. This primarily targets visual media like advertisements, books, posters, and films.
- **(C) Social media regulations:** The Act was passed in 1986, long before the advent of social media. While its principles are now being applied to digital content through other laws like the IT Act, its original focus was on traditional visual media.
- **(D) Workplace dress codes:** This is completely unrelated to the Act.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary focus of the Act is to prohibit the indecent portrayal of women in visual media

like advertisements, publications, and paintings.

Quick Tip

The key word in the Act's title is "Representation." This points to its focus on how women are depicted or portrayed, especially in published and advertised material.

62. What is one of the most distinctive features of the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Legally enforceable mandates
- (B) Aspirational guidelines for governance
- (C) Absolute constitutional guarantees
- (D) Permanent governmental obligations

Correct Answer: (B) Aspirational guidelines for governance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), contained in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, are guidelines for the governments at the central and state levels. They represent the socio-economic goals that the framers of the Constitution wanted the state to strive for.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the features:

- **(A) Legally enforceable mandates:** This is the most distinctive feature of *Fundamental Rights* (Part III), not DPSPs. Article 37 of the Constitution explicitly states that the provisions of Part IV "shall not be enforceable by any court."
- **(B) Aspirational guidelines for governance:** This is the correct description. The DPSPs are a set of ideals and aspirations that the State should aim to achieve to establish a just society. They are not legally binding but are considered "fundamental in the governance of the country" (Article 37).
- **(C) Absolute constitutional guarantees:** This is incorrect. They are not guarantees in the legal sense, as they cannot be enforced in a court of law.
- **(D) Permanent governmental obligations:** While they are a moral obligation on the government, the term 'permanent' can be misleading. They are guiding principles, and their implementation depends on the resources and political will of the government of the day. "Aspirational guidelines" is a more accurate description of their nature.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most distinctive feature of the DPSPs is that they are non-justiciable (not legally enforceable) yet fundamental guidelines for governance, making them aspirational in nature.

Quick Tip

Remember the key difference: Fundamental Rights are justiciable (enforceable by courts) and act as negative obligations on the state (what the state cannot do). DPSPs are non-justiciable and act as positive obligations on the state (what the state should do).

63. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
A. Tolerance	I. Cyber Crime
B. Trojan Horse	II. Substance Abuse
C. Article 14	III. Correctional System
D. Classification	IV. Fundamental Right

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
- (B) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
- (C) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (D) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

Correct Answer: (B) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a matching question that requires associating terms from different fields (medicine, cyber security, law, and penology) with their correct categories.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each term in LIST-I with its corresponding concept in LIST-II.

- **A. Tolerance:** In a medical or pharmacological context, tolerance refers to a person's diminished response to a drug that is the result of repeated use. A person with tolerance needs to take higher doses of a drug to achieve the same effect. This is a key concept in **II. Substance Abuse**.
- **B. Trojan Horse:** This is a type of malicious software or malware that looks legitimate but can take control of your computer. It is a form of **I. Cyber Crime**.

- **C. Article 14** of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality before the law. This is a **IV. Fundamental Right**.
- **D. Classification** of prisoners (e.g., based on the severity of the crime, age, gender, security risk) is a fundamental principle of prison management and a key aspect of the **III. Correctional System**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is:

A → II

B → I

C → IV

D → III

This corresponds to the option A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III.

Quick Tip

For such interdisciplinary matching questions, tackle the pairs you are most certain about first. For instance, Article 14 as a Fundamental Right and Trojan Horse as a Cyber Crime are very common knowledge points. This helps in eliminating incorrect options quickly.

64. What is the most progressive provision regarding investigation of cases of child sexual abuse under the POCSO Act?

- (A) Child friendly court procedures
- (B) Mandatory minimum punishment of six months imprisonment
- (C) Automatic bail denial system
- (D) Permanent criminal record of accused

Correct Answer: (A) Child friendly court procedures

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the "most progressive" provision related to the *investigation and trial* phase under the POCSO Act. A progressive provision in this context is one that is modern, child-centric, and aims to protect the victim's welfare.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the provisions:

- **(A) Child friendly court procedures:** This is highly progressive. The POCSO Act mandates several measures like in-camera trials, not allowing the child to come in contact with the accused, recording statements at the child's residence, use of video conferencing,

and avoiding repeated questioning. These procedures prioritize the child's mental well-being over rigid legal formalities, which is a major progressive step.

- **(B) Mandatory minimum punishment:** While the Act does have stringent punishments, focusing on punishment is a punitive approach. The question asks about the investigation/trial phase, and the most progressive aspect is the protection of the child during this phase, not just the outcome.
- **(C) Automatic bail denial system:** This is legally untenable. While bail provisions are strict under POCSO, an "automatic" denial system would violate principles of natural justice. It is not a feature of the Act.
- **(D) Permanent criminal record of accused:** This relates to the post-conviction phase. While important for deterrence, the child-friendly procedures during the trial are arguably more innovative and progressive in changing the nature of the justice system itself.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The comprehensive set of child-friendly court procedures is the most progressive and innovative feature of the POCSO Act during the investigation and trial process, as it fundamentally changes the way the justice system interacts with a child victim.

Quick Tip

In legal studies, "progressive" often refers to reforms that prioritize human rights, dignity, and welfare over purely punitive or procedural aspects. The child-friendly measures of the POCSO Act are a prime example of such a progressive legal evolution.

65. What is the primary influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles?

- (A) Domestic legal systems of the countries
- (B) Military strategies
- (C) International Human Rights Framework
- (D) Economic policies

Correct Answer: (C) International Human Rights Framework

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN in 1948, is a milestone document that sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. The question asks about its primary area of influence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- While the UDHR is not a legally binding treaty itself, it is the foundational document of the entire post-war human rights movement.
- **(A) Domestic legal systems of the countries:** The UDHR has profoundly influenced the constitutions and laws of many nations, including the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution. However, its most direct and primary influence was in creating a global standard.
- **(B) Military strategies:** This is incorrect. Human rights principles and military strategies are often in conflict, governed by different sets of laws (Human Rights Law vs. International Humanitarian Law).
- **(C) International Human Rights Framework:** This is the most accurate answer. The UDHR is the cornerstone of the International Bill of Human Rights, which also includes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). It has served as the basis for more than 80 international human rights treaties and declarations, creating the entire modern international human rights framework.
- **(D) Economic policies:** While human rights (like the right to an adequate standard of living) have economic implications, the primary influence of the UDHR is on the legal and normative framework of rights, not directly on economic policies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary influence of the UDHR has been to serve as the foundation and inspiration for the entire body of international human rights law and standards, creating the International Human Rights Framework.

Quick Tip

Think of the UDHR as the "parent" document. Its "children" are the numerous binding international treaties (like ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW) and the constitutions of many countries. Its primary influence, therefore, is creating the whole "family" or framework of international human rights.

66. Which unique preventive measures is mandated under the POCSO Act?

- (A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens
- (B) Digital surveillance
- (C) Background checks for all professionals involved with child care, directly or indirectly
- (D) Psychological profiling of children

Correct Answer: (A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about a 'unique preventive measure' mandated by the POCSO Act. This refers to a specific duty or obligation created by the Act to help prevent or report crimes against children.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the provisions:

- **(A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens:** This is a unique and critical preventive measure under the POCSO Act. **Section 19(1)** of the Act makes it **mandatory** for any person (including a child) who has an apprehension that a child is likely to be subjected to sexual abuse or has knowledge of such an offense, to report it to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police. Failure to report is a punishable offense under Section 21. This places a legal duty on every citizen.
- **(B) Digital surveillance:** The Act does not mandate general digital surveillance.
- **(C) Background checks for all professionals:** While many institutions dealing with children have adopted background checks as a best practice (and it is a requirement under the JJ Act for childcare institutions), the POCSO Act's most distinctive feature is the universal mandatory reporting requirement.
- **(D) Psychological profiling of children:** This is not a provision of the Act. The focus is on the offender's actions and the protection of the child, not profiling the child.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The mandate for every citizen to report any apprehension or knowledge of a sexual offense against a child is a unique and powerful preventive measure enshrined in the POCSO Act.

Quick Tip

Remember that the POCSO Act shifts the responsibility of child protection from just the family or the state to the entire society. The provision of mandatory reporting (Section 19) and the penalization for non-reporting (Section 21) are key to this societal approach.

67. Which remedy is uniquely provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, that goes beyond traditional legal recourse?

- (A) Immediate arrest of the accused
- (B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim
- (C) Free and mandatory counseling for both parties
- (D) Permanent restraining order

Correct Answer: (B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, was designed to provide civil remedies that were not available under traditional criminal law (like the IPC). The question asks for a unique remedy under this Act.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Immediate arrest of the accused:** Arrest is a power under criminal law (CrPC), not a primary remedy under the civil PWDVA. An arrest can only happen under PWDVA if a protection order is breached.
- **(B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim:** This is the most unique and comprehensive remedy. A Protection Order under Section 18 can prohibit the abuser from committing any act of domestic violence. More importantly, this can be combined with other orders like a **residence order** (allowing the woman to stay in the shared household), **monetary relief**, **custody orders** for children, and **compensation orders**. This single-window, comprehensive package of civil reliefs is unique to this Act.
- **(C) Free and mandatory counseling:** The court can direct the parties to counseling, but it is not mandatory for both parties in every case.
- **(D) Permanent restraining order:** While restraining orders can be issued, their duration is determined by the court and they are not automatically permanent. The "comprehensive" nature of the support is the most distinct feature.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The ability to grant a Protection Order along with a suite of other supportive reliefs (residence, monetary, custody) in a single civil proceeding is a unique feature of the PWDVA that goes beyond traditional legal recourse.

Quick Tip

The innovation of the PWDVA lies in its focus on the victim's immediate needs and safety. The right to reside in the shared household (residence order) is one of its most powerful and unique provisions, not found in other laws.

68. What are the three main sources of typically finding physical evidence according to Forensic Sciences?

- (A) The crime scene; the witness; and the investigating agency
- (B) Finger prints; body fluids; and weapons and tools
- (C) The body materials; chemical substances; and botanical materials
- (D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim

Correct Answer: (D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Physical evidence in forensic science refers to any material object that can establish that a crime has been committed or can provide a link between a crime and its victim or its perpetrator. The question asks for the primary *sources* from where this evidence is obtained.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) The crime scene; the witness; and the investigating agency:** Witnesses provide testimonial evidence, not physical evidence. Investigating agencies collect evidence, they are not a source of it.
- **(B) Finger prints; body fluids; and weapons and tools:** These are *types* of physical evidence, not the *sources* of the evidence.
- **(C) The body materials; chemical substances; and botanical materials:** These are also categories or *types* of physical evidence, not the primary sources.
- **(D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim:** This is correct. Based on Locard's Exchange Principle, physical evidence is transferred during a crime. Therefore, evidence can be found at:
 - **The Crime Scene:** The location where the crime occurred.
 - **The Culprit/Suspect:** The perpetrator may carry traces from the scene or victim.
 - **The Victim:** The victim may have traces from the culprit or the scene on their person.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The three main sources from which physical evidence is typically collected are the crime scene itself, the body of the victim, and the body or belongings of the suspect/culprit.

Quick Tip

Remember the "Forensic Triangle" or "Evidence Triangle" which links the Suspect, Victim, and Crime Scene. Physical evidence is the material that connects these three points.

69. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the definition of "domestic relationship" includes:

- (A) Only married couples
- (B) Couples with marriage certificate
- (C) Only nuclear family relationships

(D) Married and extended family relationships

Correct Answer: (D) Married and extended family relationships

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The PWDVA, 2005, has a very broad and inclusive definition of "domestic relationship" to cover various living arrangements where violence can occur. This is a key feature of the Act.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Section 2(f) of the Act defines "domestic relationship" as a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a **shared household**, when they are related by **consanguinity (blood)**, **marriage**, or through a **relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption** or are **family members living together as a joint family**.

- This definition is extremely wide. It includes not just the husband, but also his relatives (in-laws).
- It covers relationships by blood (e.g., father, brother), adoption (e.g., adoptive father), and relationships "in the nature of marriage" (e.g., live-in relationships).
- Therefore, it goes far beyond just married couples or nuclear families and explicitly includes extended family relationships within a shared household.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The definition of "domestic relationship" under the PWDVA is comprehensive, including relationships by marriage as well as those within the extended family who live or have lived in a shared household.

Quick Tip

A key innovation of the PWDVA is its wide definition of both "domestic violence" (covering physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse) and "domestic relationship" (covering married, live-in, and extended family members). This ensures a wider net of protection.

70. In the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "children in need of care and protection" specifically excludes:

- (A) Children engaged in unlawful activities
- (B) Orphaned children
- (C) Children subjected to sexual abuse
- (D) Children working in hazardous conditions

Correct Answer: (A) Children engaged in unlawful activities

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, creates two distinct categories of children:

1. **Child in need of care and protection (CNCP):** A child who is a victim or is vulnerable. (Dealt with by the Child Welfare Committee - CWC).
2. **Child in conflict with law (CCL):** A child who is alleged to have committed an offense. (Dealt with by the Juvenile Justice Board - JJB).

The question asks who is *excluded* from the CNCP category.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Children engaged in unlawful activities:** A child who is alleged to have committed an offense falls under the definition of a 'child in conflict with law' (CCL), not a CNCP. Therefore, this category is specifically excluded from the CNCP definition.
- **(B) Orphaned children:** An orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered child is a classic example of a CNCP as defined in Section 2(14) of the Act.
- **(C) Children subjected to sexual abuse:** A child who is or is likely to be abused, tortured, or exploited for any purpose is explicitly included in the CNCP definition.
- **(D) Children working in hazardous conditions:** A child who is found working in contravention of labour laws is also included in the CNCP definition.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Children engaged in unlawful activities are categorized as 'children in conflict with law' and are therefore specifically excluded from the definition of 'children in need of care and protection'.

Quick Tip

Remember the two arms of the JJ Act: The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for the victim child (CNCP) and the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) for the accused child (CCL). A child cannot be in both categories for the same reason.

71. What is one of the salient features of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

- (A) Arbitrary approach
- (B) Presumption of innocence for accused
- (C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions
- (D) Optional implementation

Correct Answer: (C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, also known as the SC/ST Act, is a special law enacted to prevent atrocities against members of the SC and ST communities. It is designed to be stronger than ordinary laws.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the features:

- **(A) Arbitrary approach:** The Act follows specific procedures and defines offenses clearly. It is not arbitrary.
- **(B) Presumption of innocence for accused:** While the presumption of innocence is a general principle of criminal law, the SC/ST Act contains certain provisions that place a higher burden on the accused. For instance, Section 8 presumes certain offenses to have been committed by non-SC/ST members if they had knowledge of the victim's identity. More importantly, Section 18 restricts the applicability of anticipatory bail, making the law more stringent for the accused.
- **(C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions:** This is the most salient feature. The Act creates new categories of offenses that are not found in the Indian Penal Code, specifically criminalizing various acts of humiliation, discrimination, and violence against SC/ST members (e.g., forcing them to eat obnoxious substances, social boycott). It also provides for enhanced punishments and special courts for speedy trials.
- **(D) Optional implementation:** The Act is a central law and its implementation is mandatory across the country.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Act is characterized by its very strong and specific provisions designed to combat discrimination and atrocities, making them "stringent anti-discriminatory provisions."

Quick Tip

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is a 'special law', which means its provisions are designed to be stricter and more specific than 'general laws' like the IPC. Key features to remember are the creation of new offenses, restrictions on anticipatory bail, and the establishment of special courts.

72. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Theory proposed)	LIST-II (Author/Thinker of Theory)
A. Four Laws of Association	I. Aristotle
B. Theory of Differential Association	II. Howard Becker
C. Theory of Labelling	III. Sutherland
D. Integrated Theory of Anti-social Behaviour	IV. Mathew Robinson

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (C) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

Correct Answer: (B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires matching major criminological and philosophical theories with their respective proponents.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each theory in LIST-I with its author in LIST-II.

- **A. Four Laws of Association:** The ancient Greek philosopher **I. Aristotle** proposed the original laws of association (contiguity, frequency, similarity, and contrast) to explain how ideas are linked in the mind. These concepts later influenced associationist theories in psychology and criminology.
- **B. Theory of Differential Association:** This is one of the most famous theories in criminology, stating that criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others. It was proposed by **III. Sutherland** (Edwin Sutherland).
- **C. Theory of Labelling:** This theory focuses on how the social response to an act, by labelling it as 'deviant', can lead individuals to internalize that label and continue their deviant behavior. A prominent sociologist associated with this theory is **II. Howard Becker**.
- **D. Integrated Theory of Anti-social Behaviour:** There are many integrated theories. One such theory, which integrates concepts from various disciplines to explain crime, was developed by **IV. Mathew Robinson**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is:

- A → I
- B → III
- C → II

D → IV

This corresponds to the option A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV.

Quick Tip

For theory-matching questions in criminology, some pairs are fundamental to remember: Sutherland with Differential Association, Becker with Labelling Theory, and Lombroso with the Positive School. Knowing these key pairs can help you solve complex matching questions by elimination.

73. Which of the following offences may be considered a 'victimless crime'?

- (A) Drug Abuse
- (B) Robbery
- (C) Cyber crime
- (D) Communal rioting

Correct Answer: (A) Drug Abuse

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A 'victimless crime' is a term used for an illegal act that typically either directly involves only the perpetrator or occurs between consenting adults. In such crimes, there is no direct, complaining 'victim' in the traditional sense. The act is prosecuted because society, as a whole, considers it harmful.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **1. Drug Abuse:** The act of consuming illegal drugs is a classic example of a victimless crime. The primary person being harmed is the user themselves, who is also the perpetrator. While it has indirect societal costs, there isn't a direct victim who files a complaint.
- **2. Robbery:** This is a crime with a clear and direct victim, from whom property is taken by force or threat of force. It is a quintessential crime against a person/property.
- **3. Cyber crime:** Most cybercrimes, such as hacking, fraud, and identity theft, have clear and direct victims who suffer financial or personal harm.
- **4. Communal rioting:** This is a crime against public order and involves violence against individuals and communities. It has numerous direct victims.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, drug abuse is the one that fits the definition of a victimless crime, as the act itself does not have an immediate and direct external victim.

Quick Tip

The category of 'victimless crime' is controversial, as many argue that these acts always have indirect victims (families, society). However, for exam purposes, the standard examples are personal drug use, illegal gambling between consenting adults, and prostitution.

74. What are the five ordeals, treated as divine means of proof of the guilt or innocence of the accused in the traditional Indian governance system?

- (A) Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa
- (B) Fire, Water, Earth, Air, and Space
- (C) Mudra, House, Forest, Fire, and Kosa
- (D) Death penalty, house arrest, public humiliation, imprisonment and ostracism

Correct Answer: (A) Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In ancient and medieval legal systems, including the traditional Indian system described in texts like the Dharmasastras, an ordeal was a physical test that a person had to undergo. The outcome of the test was believed to be determined by a divine authority, thus revealing the person's guilt or innocence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ancient Indian texts, such as the *Naradasmriti* and *Yajnavalkya Smriti*, describe several types of ordeals (*divya*). The five major ordeals were:

- **Balance (*Tula*):** The accused was weighed, then after prayers and rituals, weighed again. If they were lighter the second time, they were innocent.
- **Fire (*Agni*):** The accused had to carry a red-hot iron ball in their hands, which were protected only by some leaves. If their hands were unburned after a certain time, they were innocent.
- **Water (*Jala*):** The accused had to remain submerged in water. If they survived without coming up for a specific duration, they were deemed innocent.
- **Poison (*Visha*):** The accused had to ingest poison. If they survived without showing ill effects, they were innocent.

- **Kosa:** The accused had to drink water that had been used to wash an idol. If they suffered some misfortune or illness within a specified period (e.g., 14 days), they were considered guilty.

The options in (D) are types of punishments, not ordeals for determining guilt.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The five major ordeals in the traditional Indian system were Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa.

Quick Tip

Remember that an 'ordeal' is a method of proof or trial, not a punishment. The options listed in (D) are all forms of punishment that would be administered *after* guilt was determined. This helps distinguish the correct answer.

75. Noted socio-legal researchers Shaw and Mckay propounded, "traditions of delinquency are transmitted through successive generations of the same region in the same way as language, customs and attitudes are transmitted". How it is known as?

- (A) Social Disengagement Theory
- (B) Cultural Transmission Theory
- (C) Neighbourhood influence of crime theory
- (D) Crime Syndicate Theory

Correct Answer: (B) Cultural Transmission Theory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a specific criminological theory developed by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay, who were part of the Chicago School of Sociology. Their work focused on how urban environments, particularly specific neighborhoods, influence crime rates.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Shaw and McKay, in their study of Chicago, found that crime rates remained high in certain inner-city neighborhoods regardless of which ethnic group lived there. This led them to conclude that it was the characteristics of the neighborhood itself, not the people, that caused crime.
- They argued that in these socially disorganized areas, a delinquent subculture developed. The values, norms, and skills for criminal behavior were passed down from older residents to younger ones, generation after generation.

- This process of passing down delinquent traditions is precisely what is known as **Cultural Transmission Theory**. It is an extension of their broader Social Disorganization Theory.
- **Social Disengagement Theory** is a theory of aging, not crime.
- **Neighbourhood influence of crime theory** is a descriptive phrase, but the specific name for their concept is Cultural Transmission.
- **Crime Syndicate Theory** relates to organized crime, not the general transmission of delinquency in a neighborhood.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The theory that delinquent traditions are transmitted through generations in specific neighborhoods, as proposed by Shaw and McKay, is known as the Cultural Transmission Theory.

Quick Tip

Associate Shaw and McKay with the Chicago School and two key ideas: 1) Social Disorganization (crime is caused by neighborhood characteristics like poverty and population turnover) and 2) Cultural Transmission (delinquent values are passed down in these disorganized neighborhoods).