

CUET PG 2026 Criminology

Question Paper with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency



General Instructions

1. **Duration:** The total duration of the examination is 90 minutes.
2. **Total Marks:** The complete paper carries a maximum of 300 marks.
3. **Structure:** The paper consists of 1 Section:
 - **Section A:** 75 Questions
4. **Compulsory Questions:** All 75 questions are compulsory.
5. Each question has four options. Only **one** option is correct.
6. **Right Answer:** Marks as per question scheme (Total 300 marks).
7. **Incorrect Answer:** No negative marking.
8. **Unanswered/Marked for Review:** 0 marks.

1. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I		LIST-II	
Fundamental Rights		Articles in the Indian Constitution	
A.	Right to Equality	I.	Article 32
B.	Right to Freedom	II.	Article 29
C.	Cultural and Educational Rights	III.	Article 19
D.	Right to Constitutional Remedies	IV.	Article 14

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV

(B) A – II, B – III, C – I, D – IV

(C) A – I, B – IV, C – II, D – III

(D) A – IV, B – III, C – II, D – I

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens.
- They are included in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35.
- These rights are enforceable by the courts, and Article 32 itself provides a mechanism for this enforcement.

Step 1: Matching Right to Equality

The Right to Equality is the first set of fundamental rights, spanning Articles 14 to 18. Article 14 specifically deals with Equality before Law. Hence, A matches with IV.

Step 2: Matching Right to Freedom

The Right to Freedom covers Articles 19 to 22. Article 19 guarantees six specific freedoms to the citizens of India. Hence, B matches with III.

Step 3: Matching Cultural and Educational Rights

These rights are protected under Articles 29 and 30 to preserve the interests of minorities. Article 29 relates to the protection of interests of minorities. Hence, C matches with II.

Step 4: Matching Right to Constitutional Remedies

Article 32 allows citizens to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called this Article the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution. Hence, D matches with I.

Step 5: Identifying the final sequence

Combining the results: A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I. This sequence is found in option (D).

Quick Tip: Use the acronym "EFR-CE-R" to remember the sequence of Fundamental Rights. Equality (14), Freedom (19), Remedies (32) are the most frequently asked markers.

2. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Open Prisons (Year of Establishment)		LIST-II State	
A.	Sanganer (1963)	I.	Karnataka
B.	Yeravada (1955)	II.	Rajasthan
C.	Koramangala (1971)	III.	Uttar Pradesh
D.	Sitarganj (1960)	IV.	Maharashtra

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Open prisons are "Prisons without bars" that rely on self-discipline and rehabilitation.
- The system aims to trust the prisoners and prepare them for reintegration into society.
- Rajasthan has the highest number of open prisons in India and is a pioneer in this field.

Step 1: Identifying Sanganer Open Prison

The Sanganer Open Camp, also known as Shri Sampurnanand Khula Bandi Shivir, was established in 1963. It is located in Rajasthan. So, A matches with II.

Step 2: Identifying Yeravada Open Prison

The Yeravada Open Jail was started in 1955. It is located in Pune, which is in the state of Maharashtra. So, B matches with IV.

Step 3: Identifying Koramangala Open Prison

The Koramangala Open Prison was established in 1971. It is situated in Bangalore (Bengaluru), Karnataka. So, C matches with I.

Step 4: Identifying Sitarganj Open Prison

The Sampurnanand Open Camp at Sitarganj was started in 1960. Historically, it belongs to the jail administration of Uttar Pradesh. So, D matches with III.

Step 5: Compiling the match results

The final order is A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III. This is exactly represented by option (B).

Quick Tip: Rajasthan is the leader in open prison concepts in India (Sanganer).

Yeravada is famous for hosting Mahatma Gandhi, located in Maharashtra.

3. A DNA system that is used to trace ancestral lineage in forensic science is called:

- (A) *Alu repeats*
- (B) *Adipocere*
- (C) *Lineage detection*
- (D) *Latent ancestry*

Correct Answer: (A) Alu repeats

Solution:**Concept:**

- Forensic genealogy relies on specific segments of DNA that remain stable over generations.
- Alu elements are a type of transposable element that are unique to the human genome.
- They are approximately 300 base pairs long and have been used extensively to study human population history.

Step 1: Analyzing Alu Repeats

Alu elements are SINEs (Short Interspersed Nuclear Elements). Because the insertion of an Alu element at a specific location is a unique event in evolutionary time, individuals sharing the same insertion are considered to have a common ancestor. Forensic scientists use these "Alu insertion polymorphisms" to determine geographical or ethnic ancestry.

Step 2: Evaluating other options

Option (B) Adipocere: This is "grave wax" formed by the decay of body fat in moist conditions; it is not a DNA system. Option (C) Lineage detection: This is a general phrase describing a goal, not a specific biological system or marker. Option (D) Latent ancestry: This is not a recognized forensic DNA terminology.

Step 3: Conclusion on the technical term

The specific DNA markers used for population and lineage tracing in this context are Alu repeats.

Quick Tip: Alu elements are "human-specific" markers.

They are very stable and don't change location, making them perfect "molecular fossils" for lineage.

4. Arrange the following phrases of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution in the correct order:

"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:

- A. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
- B. Justice, social, economic and political
- C. Equality of status and of opportunity
- D. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- (B) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$
- (C) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- (D) $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$

Correct Answer: (C) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

Solution:

Concept:

- The Preamble is the key to the Constitution and reflects its basic structure.
- The sequence of objectives follows a specific logical flow established by the framers.

Step 1: Identifying the first objective

The first value the Preamble seeks to secure is Justice. The text reads: "JUSTICE, social, economic and political". Therefore, B is the first phrase.

Step 2: Identifying the second objective

The next value mentioned is Liberty. The text reads: "LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship". Therefore, A follows B.

Step 3: Identifying the third objective

Following Liberty is Equality. The text reads: "EQUALITY of status and of opportunity". Therefore, C follows A.

Step 4: Identifying the fourth objective

The final value listed is Fraternity. The text reads: "FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual...". Therefore, D follows C.

Step 5: Constructing the final order

The sequence is B (Justice) → A (Liberty) → C (Equality) → D (Fraternity). This corresponds to sequence B-A-C-D in option (C).

Quick Tip: Memorize the sequence using the initial letters: J-L-E-F.

This specific order reflects the priority of social objectives in the Indian Republic.

5. _____ is a conditional release of an offender under supervision, derived from a Latin word meaning 'to test' or 'to prove'.

(A) *Parole*

- (B) *Furlough*
- (C) *Probation*
- (D) *Prosecution*

Correct Answer: (C) Probation

Solution:

Concept:

- The modern correctional system uses community-based rehabilitation instead of prison for certain offenders.
- Probation allows an offender to remain in society under the supervision of a probation officer.

Step 1: Determining the etymology of Probation

The word "Probation" is derived from the Latin word *probare* or *probatio*. The literal translation of these Latin roots is "to test" or "to prove" (one's character or worth). This matches the question's requirement.

Step 2: Checking other Latin roots

Parole comes from the French phrase *parole d'honneur* ("word of honor"). **Furlough** is derived from the Dutch word *verlof* ("leave"). **Prosecution** comes from Latin *prosequi* ("to follow up"), not "to test".

Step 3: Analyzing the functional definition

Probation is a "release under supervision" given by the court at the time of sentencing. The offender is given a chance to "prove" they can live law-abidingly without being sent to jail.

Step 4: Final Confirmation

Given the Latin origin meaning "to test" and the nature of the release, Probation is the only correct fit.

Quick Tip: Probation = "To Prove" (Before/Instead of jail).

Parole = "Word of Honor" (After serving part of jail time).

6. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I Directive Principles of State Policy		LIST-II Explanation	
A. Article 39A		I.	Right to work, to education and to public assistance
B. Article 41		II.	Equal justice and free legal aid
C. Article 43A		III.	Early childhood care and education to children below 6 years
D. Article 45		IV.	Participation of workers in management of industries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV

(B) A – II, B – I, C – IV, D – III

(C) A – I, B – IV, C – III, D – II

(D) A – II, B – IV, C – I, D – III

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36-51).
- They are non-justiciable in nature but are fundamental in the governance of the country.
- These principles aim to create social and economic conditions under which citizens can lead a good life.

Step 1: Match Article 39A

Article 39A was added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. It directs the State to provide equal justice and free legal aid to the poor. Thus, A matches with II.

Step 2: Match Article 41

Article 41 directs the State to ensure the right to work, education, and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement. Thus, B matches with I.

Step 3: Match Article 43A

Article 43A deals with the participation of workers in the management of industries. It requires the State to take steps to secure this participation in industrial establishments. Thus, C matches with IV.

Step 4: Match Article 45

Article 45 originally provided for free and compulsory education. After the 86th Amendment, it now directs the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. Thus, D matches with III.

Step 5: Conclusion

The correct sequence is A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III, which corresponds to option (B).

Quick Tip: Use the keyword "Aid" for 39A and "Child" for 45.

Article 41 is often associated with social security schemes like MGNREGA.

7. Identify the correct statements about white collar crime:

- A. Crime committed by persons of respectability and high social status in course of their occupation are called white collar crime.**
- B. People committing this type of crime always enjoy immunity from the State.**
- C. Hoarding, black marketing and adulteration are common forms white collar crimes in India.**
- D. Indian government has not been able to develop regulatory mechanism to curb white collar crime due to liberal economic policies.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A & B Only**
- (B) A & C Only**
- (C) B & D Only**

(D) C & D Only

Correct Answer: (B) A & C Only

Solution:

Concept:

- White-collar crime was first defined by sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939.
- It refers to financially motivated, non-violent crimes committed by business and government professionals.
- These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment, or a violation of trust.

Step 1: Verify Statement A

Statement A follows Edwin Sutherland's classic definition exactly. It emphasizes the high social status of the offender and the commission of the crime during their professional duties. Thus, A is correct.

Step 2: Verify Statement B

While white-collar criminals often evade justice due to influence, it is incorrect to say they "always enjoy immunity from the State." Legal frameworks like the PMLA or the Companies Act exist to prosecute them. Thus, B is incorrect.

Step 3: Verify Statement C

Common white-collar crimes in the Indian context include black marketing, hoarding, tax evasion, and food/drug adulteration. These are prevalent forms of economic offenses in the business sector. Thus, C is correct.

Step 4: Verify Statement D

The Indian government has developed multiple regulatory mechanisms, such as the SEBI, ED, and SFIO, specifically to curb these crimes. Liberalization has changed the nature of these crimes but has not prevented the development of regulations. Thus, D is incorrect.

Step 5: Final Selection

Since A and C are the only correct statements, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip: White-collar crimes are often "victimless" in the immediate sense but cause massive societal harm.

Sutherland's definition is the gold standard for identifying these crimes in exams.

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Recent studies on 'warrior genes' clearly indicate that genes decide criminal behavior in individuals, implying that people inherit criminal traits.

Reason R: According to Expiatory Theory, if a person who has committed the crime repents his/her action or expiates, he or she should not be punished but forgiven.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Concept:

- The biological school of criminology explores genetic predispositions to crime, such as the MAOA (warrior) gene.
- Theories of punishment (Expiatory/Expiatory theory) deal with the moral and philosophical justification for how society treats offenders.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Studies on behavioral genetics, particularly the MAOA gene (warrior gene), suggest that certain genetic variations can predispose individuals to aggressive or criminal behavior. This supports the idea of inherited criminal traits in biological criminology. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Expiatory (or Expiatory) theory is a theory of punishment. It suggests that if an offender truly

repents and suffers internal guilt (expiation), the "sin" is washed away and further punishment by the state is unnecessary. Reason R is correct.

Step 3: Check the relationship between A and R

Assertion A belongs to the **Biological School** of criminology (why crime happens). Reason R belongs to the **Theories of Punishment** (how to respond to crime). The two are completely unrelated in logic; the theory of repentance does not explain why genes cause behavior.

Step 4: Conclusion

Both statements are independently true, but R does not explain A. Therefore, option (B) is the most appropriate.

Quick Tip: Biological theories focus on "Nature" vs "Nurture".

Expiatory theory is the oldest theory, often linked to religious penance.

9. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Polygraph examination, also known as lie detection, is a psycho-physiological mode of the detection of deception in crime investigation process.

Reason R: Polygraph examination does not require the consent of the subject being investigated.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (C) A is correct but R is not correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- A polygraph records physiological indicators (blood pressure, pulse, respiration) while a person answers questions.

- The use of such tests in India is governed by constitutional rights against self-incrimination.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

A polygraph is indeed a psycho-physiological tool. It measures the "psychological" stress of lying through "physiological" changes in the body. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

In the landmark case *Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010)*, the Supreme Court of India ruled that involuntary administration of polygraph, narco-analysis, and BEAP violates Article 20(3) (right against self-incrimination). Therefore, the consent of the subject is **mandatory**. Reason R is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since A is true and R is false, option (C) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Always remember the *Selvi Case* for any question involving consent in forensic tests. Polygraph results are generally not admissible as primary evidence in Indian courts.

10. Which of the following is NOT an unarmed police organisations under the Central Government?

- (A) *Central Industrial Security Force*
- (B) *Bureau of Police Research and Development*
- (C) *Central Bureau of Investigation*
- (D) *National Police Academy*

Correct Answer: (A) Central Industrial Security Force

Solution:

Concept:

- Police organizations in India are divided into armed forces (combatants) and unarmed organizations (investigative, research, or training).

- Armed forces are primarily responsible for security and maintaining order using weapons when necessary.

Step 1: Analyze CISF

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is one of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). It is a paramilitary force provided with arms to protect vital installations like airports and power plants. Therefore, it is an **armed** organization.

Step 2: Analyze BPR&D

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) is a research organization. It focuses on the modernization of police forces and research into criminology. It is an unarmed organization.

Step 3: Analyze CBI

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating agency of India. While its officers may carry personal sidearms for protection, its primary function is investigative, and it is classified as an unarmed police agency.

Step 4: Analyze NPA

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) is a training institution for IPS officers. It is an academic/training-focused unarmed organization.

Step 5: Conclusion

As the question asks for the organization that is **NOT** unarmed, CISF is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: BPR&D, CBI, and NCRB are typical examples of "Unarmed" central agencies.

Any organization under the "Central Armed Police Forces" (BSF, CRPF, CISF, etc.) is an armed force.

11. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Laws of Forensic Science		LIST-II Explaining Phrase	
A.	Law of Circumstantial Facts	I.	The analysis can be no better than the sample analyzed.
B.	Law of Analysis	II.	Only the likes can be compared.
C.	Law of Comparison	III.	Everything changes with the passage of time.
D.	Law of Progressive Change	IV.	Facts do not lie, men can and do.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Forensic Science is governed by certain fundamental laws that provide the logical framework for the investigation of crimes.
- These laws were primarily formulated to ensure that scientific evidence is treated with objectivity and precision.

Step 1: Analyze the Law of Circumstantial Facts

This law states that while human testimony can be flawed, biased, or intentionally false, physical evidence (circumstantial facts) remains constant. It is summarized by the phrase "Facts do not lie, men can and do." Thus, A matches with IV.

Step 2: Analyze the Law of Analysis

This law emphasizes that the quality of the result is directly proportional to the quality of the sample and the method used. The result of an analysis can never be superior to the integrity of the sample itself. Thus, B matches with I.

Step 3: Analyze the Law of Comparison

This principle dictates that for a valid comparison to occur, the samples must be of the same nature (exemplar and questioned). You cannot compare a footprint to a tire track to find a match. Thus, C matches with II.

Step 4: Analyze the Law of Progressive Change

This law recognizes that physical evidence changes over time due to weather, decay, or biological processes. It suggests that everything in the universe is subject to change with time. Thus, D matches with III.

Step 5: Final Conclusion

The correct sequence is A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III. This is option (D).

Quick Tip: "Facts do not lie" is the most famous quote in forensic science associated with circumstantial evidence.

Progressive change explains why some evidence (like DNA or blood) must be collected immediately.

12. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 came into force with the aim:

- (A) to provide for transfer of foreign national prisoners for India to their respective countries and vice-versa.
- (B) to reintegrate the 'lost to follow up' prisoners with their respective families.
- (C) to ensure male prisoners to discharge their paternal duties with regard to their children.
- (D) to facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners convicted for the life-term.

Correct Answer: (A) to provide for transfer of foreign national prisoners for India to their respective countries and vice-versa.

Solution:

Concept:

- Repatriation refers to the process of returning a person to their own country.
- International law and human rights suggest that prisoners should serve their sentences in an environment where they can communicate in their own language and be close to

their families.

Step 1: Identify the legal purpose of the Act

The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted by the Indian Parliament to facilitate the transfer of convicted prisoners. It allows foreign prisoners in India to be transferred to their home countries to serve the remainder of their sentence. Similarly, it allows Indian prisoners convicted abroad to be brought back to India.

Step 2: Analyze the humanitarian aspect

The primary logic is that rehabilitation is more effective when the prisoner is in their native cultural and linguistic environment. It reduces the social and psychological isolation faced by foreign inmates.

Step 3: Evaluate other options

Options (B), (C), and (D) are general prison reform or welfare goals but are not the specific legislative intent behind the "Repatriation" Act. Repatriation specifically implies crossing national borders.

Step 4: Conclusion

Option (A) accurately defines the scope and aim of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act.

Quick Tip: Repatriation = Returning to Fatherland (Patria).

This Act is based on bilateral treaties signed between India and other nations.

13. The popular petition filed by Pinki Virani on behalf of Aruna Shanbaug, a K.E.M. Hospital nurse was related to:

- (A) *Acid attack*
- (B) *Euthanasia*
- (C) *Medical Termination of Pregnancy*
- (D) *Decriminalization of Homosexuality*

Correct Answer: (B) Euthanasia

Solution:

Concept:

- Aruna Shanbaug was a nurse who remained in a persistent vegetative state (PVS) for 42 years after a brutal sexual assault.
- The case became a landmark in Indian legal history regarding the "Right to Die with Dignity."

Step 1: Recall the facts of the case

Pinki Virani, a journalist and activist, filed a petition in the Supreme Court as the "next friend" of Aruna Shanbaug. The petition argued that Aruna was "virtually dead" and that keeping her alive via a feeding tube was a violation of her dignity.

Step 2: Identify the legal prayer

The petition specifically asked for the withdrawal of life support, which is a form of euthanasia. This was done because there was no hope of recovery from her vegetative state.

Step 3: Analyze the Supreme Court Judgment (2011)

In *Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. Union of India*, the court rejected the plea for Aruna specifically (due to the hospital staff's care) but laid down guidelines for **Passive Euthanasia** in India. It ruled that the withdrawal of life support for terminally ill or PVS patients is permissible under strict judicial monitoring.

Step 4: Conclusion

The petition was fundamentally about Euthanasia.

Quick Tip: Active Euthanasia remains illegal in India.

Passive Euthanasia involves the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment.

The Aruna Shanbaug case is the foundational case for the "Living Will" concept in India.

14. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Constitutional Value		LIST-II Explanation	
A.	Sovereignty	I.	A government of the people, by the people and for the people
B.	Republic	II.	Elected representatives of the people
C.	Democracy	III.	Independent authority of a State
D.	Secular	IV.	The State protects all religions equally and does not itself uphold any religion as of law.

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- The Preamble of the Indian Constitution defines the core values and the nature of the Indian polity.
- Each term used in the Preamble has a specific political and legal meaning.

Step 1: Define Sovereignty

Sovereignty implies that the State has absolute and independent authority over its territory and is not subject to any external power. Thus, A matches with III.

Step 2: Define Republic

A Republic is a form of government where the Head of State is elected, directly or indirectly, and is not a hereditary monarch. The power rests with elected representatives. Thus, B matches with II.

Step 3: Define Democracy

As famously defined by Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Thus, C matches with I.

Step 4: Define Secular

In the Indian context, secularism (Sarva Dharma Sambhava) means that the State treats all religions equally and does not have an official state religion. Thus, D matches with IV.

Step 5: Final Matching

The sequence is A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV. This corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: Republic = Elected Head (No King/Queen).

Sovereignty = Independent.

Secular = Equal religious protection.

15. Identify the correct statements related to the Positive School of Criminology.

- A. It placed reliance on free-will theory of criminology as an explanation of crime.
- B. It rejected legal definition of crime and preferred sociology definition, explaining crime in terms of biological determination.
- C. The main exponents were Lombroso, Ferri and Garofalo.
- D. It laid greater emphasis on personality of the offender rather than his criminal act.
- E. It believed in deterrent and definite punishment for each offence.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only
- (B) A, D & E Only
- (C) B, C & D Only
- (D) A, C & E Only

Correct Answer: (C) B, C & D Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The Positive School (Italian School) emerged in the 19th century as a reaction to the Classical School.
- It shifted the focus from the crime (the act) to the criminal (the person).
- It utilized scientific methods (biology, sociology, psychology) to study the causes of crime.

Step 1: Evaluate Statement A and E

Reliance on "free-will" and "deterrent/definite punishment" are the core tenets of the **Classical School** (Beccaria). The Positive School believed in **Determinism** (that factors beyond a person's control cause crime), not free-will. Thus, A and E are incorrect.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement B

Positivists rejected the purely legal definition of crime. They looked for "natural" or "social" definitions and used biological factors (Lombroso's atavism) to explain behavior. Thus, B is correct.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement C

The Positive School was founded by the "Holy Trinity" of criminology: Cesare Lombroso (Biological focus), Enrico Ferri (Sociological focus), and Raffaele Garofalo (Psychological/Legal focus). Thus, C is correct.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement D

A major contribution of this school was the shift of emphasis from the "crime" to the "criminal." They believed in treating the offender's personality/condition rather than just punishing the act. Thus, D is correct.

Step 5: Final Selection

Statements B, C, and D are correct. This leads to option (C).

Quick Tip: Classical School = Focus on Crime / Free Will.

Positive School = Focus on Criminal / Determinism.

Remember the trio: Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo.

16. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Classification of Crime		LIST-II Example	
A.	Crime against Body	I.	Riots, Arson
B.	Crime against Property	II.	Theft, Burglary, Robbery, Dacoity
C.	Crime against Public Order	III.	Cheating, Counterfeiting
D.	Economic Crimes	IV.	Murder, its attempt, Culpable Homicide

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Crimes are generally classified based on the nature of the harm caused and the primary target of the criminal act.
- The Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) use these categories to maintain statistical data and legal clarity.

Step 1: Identify Crimes against the Human Body

These are offenses where the physical person is the victim. Examples include murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, and assault. Therefore, A matches with IV.

Step 2: Identify Crimes against Property

These offenses involve the illegal taking or damaging of material possessions belonging to others. Common examples are theft, burglary, extortion, robbery, and dacoity. Therefore, B matches with II.

Step 3: Identify Crimes against Public Order

These are crimes that disturb the peace and tranquility of society or challenge the authority of

the state to maintain order. Rioting, unlawful assembly, and arson in the context of civil unrest are prime examples. Therefore, C matches with I.

Step 4: Identify Economic Crimes

These are financially motivated non-violent crimes committed for illegal monetary gain. They include white-collar crimes like cheating, counterfeiting of currency, and fraud. Therefore, D matches with III.

Step 5: Conclusion

The matching sequence A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: "Body" always relates to life/injury (Murder).

"Property" relates to possessions (Theft).

"Public Order" relates to the peace of the streets (Riots).

17. Under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, which among the following are considered offences?

A. Intentionally insulting a member

B. Providing equal wages

C. Social boycott

D. Unintentional overlooking

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) *A & B Only*

(B) *B & C Only*

(C) *A & C Only*

(D) *B & D Only*

Correct Answer: (C) A & C Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 was enacted to prevent commission of offenses of atrocities

against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- It lists specific actions by non-SC/ST members that are punishable, aiming to protect the dignity and social rights of these communities.

Step 1: Evaluate Statement A

Section 3(1)(r) of the Act specifically makes it an offense to intentionally insult or intimidate with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view. Thus, A is an offense.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement B

Providing equal wages is a positive legal and constitutional requirement. It is not an offense; rather, *denying* equal wages or paying less based on caste would be a violation of labor laws and potentially this Act. Thus, B is not an offense.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement C

The 2015 amendment to the Act explicitly included "Social or Economic Boycott" as a punishable atrocity under Section 3(1)(bc). This protects members from being isolated or denied services by the community based on their caste. Thus, C is an offense.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement D

The Act generally requires "intent" or a specific overt act of atrocity. "Unintentional overlooking" lacks the *mens rea* or the specific prohibited action required to constitute a criminal offense under this specialized penal law. Thus, D is not an offense.

Step 5: Final Decision

Since A and C are the only listed offenses, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip: Atrocities under this Act usually involve intentional humiliation or social exclusion. Remember that "Social Boycott" was added to the list of specific atrocities in 2015.

18. Identify the correct types of organized crime:

- A. Organized predatory crime
- B. Crime Syndicate
- C. Great Gaba Crime

D. Sadistic Criminal Group

E. Criminal Racket

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B & C Only

(B) B, C & D Only

(C) A, B & E Only

(D) A, C & D Only

Correct Answer: (C) A, B & E Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Organized crime refers to highly centralized enterprises set up for the purpose of engaging in illegal activities.
- Criminologists like Frank Hagan and Joseph Albin have categorized these into specific types based on their structure and goals.

Step 1: Evaluate A, B, and E

Organized Predatory Crime involves gangs that engage in parasitic crimes like highway robbery or kidnapping. **Crime Syndicate** is a regulated organization that provides illegal goods and services (like drugs or gambling) through a formal hierarchy. **Criminal Racket** involves the systematic extortion of money from legitimate or illegitimate businesses (protection money). These are standard, widely recognized categories.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement C

"Great Gaba Crime" is not a recognized term in criminological literature or standard textbooks on organized crime. It appears to be an incorrect or made-up distractor for the purpose of the exam.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement D

A "Sadistic Criminal Group" describes the psychological motivation or behavior of a group (often related to serial killers or violent cults) but is not a functional category used to define "Organized Crime" as a socio-economic structure.

Step 4: Match with Options

The valid structural types are A, B, and E. This corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: Organized crime is often defined by "The 3 Rs": Revenue, Regulation, and Rackets.

Syndicates focus on illegal "services," while Rackets focus on "extortion."

19. Which of the following is NOT a writ issued by the Supreme Court/High Courts in India?

- (A) *Habeas corpus*
- (B) *Mandamus*
- (C) *Certiorari*
- (D) *Restitutio ad integrum*

Correct Answer: (D) *Restitutio ad integrum*

Solution:

Concept:

- Writs are written orders issued by the Supreme Court (Article 32) or High Courts (Article 226) for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- There are exactly five types of writs in the Indian Constitution: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo-Warranto, Prohibition, and Certiorari.

Step 1: Evaluate standard writs

- (A) Habeas Corpus: "To have the body." Used to release a person from unlawful detention.
(B) Mandamus: "We command." Issued to a public official to perform their legal duty. (C)

Certiorari: "To be certified." Issued to a lower court to quash its order due to lack of jurisdiction or error.

Step 2: Identify the non-writ term

(D) *Restitutio ad integrum* is a Latin term meaning "restoration to original condition." While it is a legal principle used in civil law and international law (regarding compensation or contracts), it is not one of the constitutional writs issued by Indian courts for the enforcement of rights.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since the question asks for what is NOT a writ, option (D) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Remember the 5 Writs: H, M, C, P, Q (Habeas, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto).

Article 32 is for SC; Article 226 is for HC.

20. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: According to Freud's psychodynamic approach to explain criminal behaviour, the personality of offenders is Id-dominated.

Reason R: When the Ego is weak and unable to control Id, the dominant Id impulses to indulge in acts that go against social norms, rules and regulations.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Concept:

- Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory divides the human personality into three parts: Id, Ego, and Superego.
- Criminal behavior is often explained as a result of an imbalance between these three components.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

The "Id" is the primitive and instinctive part of the mind that operates on the "pleasure principle"

(immediate gratification). Psychodynamic criminology suggests that many offenders have an overdeveloped or "dominant" Id, making them impulsive and self-centered. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

The "Ego" operates on the "reality principle" and is supposed to mediate between the Id and the real world. If the Ego is weak, it cannot restrain the animalistic drives of the Id. This leads the individual to seek pleasure regardless of social rules, which often manifests as criminal behavior. Reason R is correct.

Step 3: Determine the logical link

Assertion A states that offenders are Id-dominated. Reason R explains **how** this happens (via a weak Ego) and **why** it leads to crime (impulses go against norms). Therefore, R is the direct underlying reason/explanation for the state described in A.

Step 4: Conclusion

Both statements are true and R perfectly explains A. Option (A) is correct.

Quick Tip: Id = I want it now (Pleasure).

Ego = Let's figure out a realistic way (Reality).

Superego = It's not right to do that (Moral).

Criminality = Strong Id + Weak Ego/Superego.

21. Arrange the following components of Juvenile Justice System in India, conceptually from the beginning:

- A. Apprehension of child**
- B. Producing before the Juvenile Justice Board**
- C. Social Investigation Report**
- D. Final Order**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- (B) $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (C) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$

(D) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

Correct Answer: (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

Solution:

Concept:

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, prescribes a specific legal procedure for children in conflict with the law.
- The process is designed to be restorative and rehabilitative rather than punitive.
- Time-bound procedures ensure that the child's rights are protected at every stage of the legal process.

Step 1: Apprehension of the child

The process begins when a child alleged to be in conflict with the law is apprehended by the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police. The police must immediately inform the parents/guardians and a Probation Officer. Thus, A is the first stage.

Step 2: Production before the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

As per the law, the child must be produced before the JJB within 24 hours of apprehension. The Board determines whether the child should be sent to an observation home or released on bail to the parents. Thus, B follows A.

Step 3: Submission of Social Investigation Report (SIR)

Once the child is produced, the Board directs a Probation Officer or a Child Welfare Officer to conduct a social investigation. The SIR provides details about the child's background, family circumstances, and the environment that led to the alleged offense. Thus, C follows B.

Step 4: Passing the Final Order

After considering the evidence and the Social Investigation Report, the JJB passes a final order. This order could involve discharge, community service, a fine, or sending the child to a special home for rehabilitation. Thus, D is the final stage.

Step 5: Final sequence verification

The conceptual sequence is Apprehension $\rightarrow$ Production $\rightarrow$ Investigation $\rightarrow$ Order. This matches the order A-B-C-D in option (A).

Quick Tip: The 24-hour rule for production before JJB is mandatory and constitutional.
The Social Investigation Report is the most critical document for the Board's decision-making.

22. 'Penal Couple' are referred to as:

- (A) *two partners who are friends and commit crime together*
- (B) *husband and wife committing crime together*
- (C) *the offender and the victim*
- (D) *the police and the offender*

Correct Answer: (C) the offender and the victim

Solution:

Concept:

- Victimology is the scientific study of victims, including the relationship between victims and offenders.
- The concept of the "Penal Couple" emphasizes that crime is often a dynamic interaction between two parties rather than an isolated act by one.

Step 1: Identify the origin of the term

The term "Penal Couple" (*couple pénal*) was coined by Benjamin Mendelsohn, who is often regarded as the 'Father of Victimology'. Mendelsohn used this term to describe the intrinsic social and psychological link between the two primary actors in a crime.

Step 2: Understand the meaning of the term

In this context, the "couple" does not refer to a romantic or marital relationship. It refers to the Offender and the Victim. The theory suggests that the behavior, characteristics, and actions of the victim can influence the behavior of the offender and vice versa.

Step 3: Analyze the sociological significance

By studying the penal couple, criminologists can understand concepts like 'victim precipitation' (where the victim's actions trigger the crime). It moves the focus away from a purely offender-centric view of criminology.

Step 4: Conclusion

Since the term specifically defines the duo of the criminal and the person they targeted, option (C) is correct.

Quick Tip: Benjamin Mendelsohn = Penal Couple.

Hans von Hentig = Victim-Typology.

The Penal Couple concept is the foundation of 'interactionist' victimology.

23. Arrange the steps of POSH complaint procedure in a correct order:

A. Recommendation by Internal Complaints Committee

B. Filing complaint

C. Implementation by the employer

D. Inquiry by the Internal Complaints Committee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$

(B) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

(C) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$

(D) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$

Correct Answer: (B) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

Solution:

Concept:

- The POSH Act (Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013) provides a structured mechanism for redressal.
- The procedure is handled by the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) within the organization.
- Legal timelines and procedural fairness are mandatory for a valid POSH inquiry.

Step 1: Filing the complaint

According to Section 9 of the Act, the first step is for the aggrieved woman to file a written

complaint to the ICC within three months of the incident. Thus, B is the starting point.

Step 2: Conducting the Inquiry

Under Section 11, the ICC initiates an inquiry into the complaint. Both parties are given an opportunity to be heard, and the committee follows the principles of natural justice. This process must be completed within 90 days. Thus, D follows B.

Step 3: Issuing Recommendations

On completion of the inquiry, the ICC prepares a report. Under Section 13, the committee provides its findings and recommendations to the employer (e.g., termination, deduction of wages, or warning). Thus, A follows D.

Step 4: Implementation by the employer

The final step is for the employer to act upon the recommendations provided by the ICC. The employer is legally bound to implement these recommendations within 60 days of receiving the report. Thus, C is the final stage.

Step 5: Sequence verification

The correct logical and legal flow is Complaint → Inquiry → Recommendation → Implementation. This aligns with sequence B-D-A-C.

Quick Tip: Complaint must be filed within 3 months of the last incident.

The ICC has the same powers as a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

24. Which of the following organisations publishes 'Crime in India'?

- (A) *National Criminal Records Board*
- (B) *National Crime Records Bureau*
- (C) *Bureau of Police Research and Development*
- (D) *National Forensic Sciences University*

Correct Answer: (B) National Crime Records Bureau

Solution:

Concept:

- Crime statistics are essential for policy-making, resource allocation, and criminological research.
- In India, a dedicated nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for compiling this data from all States and Union Territories.

Step 1: Identify the publishing agency

The 'Crime in India' report is the oldest and most comprehensive annual publication on crime statistics in the country. It is published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). NCRB was established in 1986 based on the recommendations of the National Police Commission.

Step 2: Analyze the contents of the report

The report categorizes crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and various Special and Local Laws (SLL). It includes data on crimes against women, children, SC/STs, and cybercrimes.

Step 3: Differentiate from other agencies

(C) BPR&D primarily handles modernization and research, not annual crime data compilation. (D) NFSU is a university focused on academic and investigative training. (A) 'National Criminal

Records Board' is a non-existent name similar to NCRB used as a distractor.

Step 4: Conclusion

NCRB is the definitive answer for publishing crime statistics in India.

Quick Tip: NCRB also publishes 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI).

'Crime in India' was first published in 1953.

25. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Radical Victimology draws attention to the way in which the criminal justice system functions and focuses on human rights, and it also shows how the oppressor, the State, the social order and the privileged persons in the community victimize certain sections of the people in the society.

Reason R: It assumes that society is made up of many conflicting groups.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options

given below:

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Concept:

- Radical Victimology is a branch of victimology that applies 'Conflict Theory' (Marxist/-Critical perspectives) to the study of victims.
- It argues that the definition of a "victim" is socially constructed by those in power.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Radical victimologists (like Mawby and Walklate) focus on 'structural victimization'. They argue that the State and its laws often victimize the poor and marginalized while protecting the privileged. This statement accurately reflects the core focus of Radical Victimology. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Radical Victimology is rooted in the Conflict Model of society. Unlike the Consensus Model (where everyone agrees on rules), the Conflict Model assumes that society consists of groups with competing interests. The powerful group uses the law to maintain its dominance over others. Reason R is correct.

Step 3: Determine the connection

The reason **why** radical victimology views the State and social order as "oppressors" (A) is **because** it assumes society is a battleground of conflicting groups (R) where the law is a tool of the powerful. Thus, R explains the logic behind A.

Step 4: Final Conclusion

Both statements are true, and R is the correct underlying sociological explanation for A. Option (A) is correct.

Quick Tip: Radical = Structural / Conflict / Human Rights focus.

Conventional Victimology = Individual focus / Law-based.

26. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Justification of Punishment		LIST-II Explanation	
A.	Deterrence	I.	Dissuading a person from future wrongdoing by making punishment severe enough so that pleasure of offence outweighs pain of punishment.
B.	Incapacitation	II.	Incarceration makes prisoners confined and incapacitated from committing crime.
C.	Restoration	III.	For some minor offences punishment may be in the form of fines and compensation to the victims.
D.	Rehabilitation	IV.	Punishments directed to reform the offenders intending to make them law abiding citizens.

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 – IV, B – II, C – III, D – I

(D) A – II, B – I, C – III, D – IV

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Theories of punishment provide the philosophical justification for why society imposes legal sanctions on offenders.
- These theories are generally categorized into Utilitarian (Deterrence, Incapacitation, Rehabilitation) and Retributive or Restorative approaches.

Step 1: Evaluate Deterrence

Deterrence is based on the idea that the threat of punishment will prevent individuals from committing crimes. It aims to "dissuade" by ensuring the pain of punishment outweighs the pleasure of the crime. Thus, A matches with I.

Step 2: Evaluate Incapacitation

Incapacitation aims to physically prevent future crimes by removing the offender from society. Incarceration (prison) is the primary method, as a confined person cannot commit crimes against the general public. Thus, B matches with II.

Step 3: Evaluate Restoration

Restorative justice focuses on repairing the harm caused to the victim and the community. It often involves restitution, such as fines or compensation paid by the offender to the victim. Thus, C matches with III.

Step 4: Evaluate Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation assumes that criminal behavior can be corrected. The focus is on reforming the individual through treatment, education, or vocational training to make them law-abiding. Thus, D matches with IV.

Step 5: Conclusion

The perfect sequence A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV is found in option (A).

Quick Tip: Deterrence = Prevention through fear.

Incapacitation = Prevention through physical restraint.

Restoration = Repairing the victim's loss.

Rehabilitation = Changing the criminal's mind.

27. Identify the correct statements about the Information Technology Act and cyber crime:

- A. The IT Act is only the digitalization of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- B. Cyber Law Appellate Tribunal has been set up to hear appeal against adjudicating authorities
- C. The Act is applicable to cyber offences committed only within India and Indians only
- D. The IT Act, 2000 was amended in 2008.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A & B Only
- (B) B & C Only
- (C) B & D Only
- (D) A & C Only

Correct Answer: (C) B & D Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The Information Technology Act, 2000, is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.
- It provides legal recognition to electronic records and digital signatures while prescribing penalties for cyber offenses.

Step 1: Verify Statement A

The IT Act is a comprehensive legislation dealing with e-commerce, digital signatures, and cyber offenses. While it amended the Indian Evidence Act to include electronic evidence, it is far more than just a "digitalization" of it. Thus, A is incorrect.

Step 2: Verify Statement B

Section 48 of the Act provides for the establishment of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal (CAT) to hear appeals from the orders of Adjudicating Officers. (Note: It has since been merged with the TDSAT, but the statement remains correct in principle). Thus, B is correct.

Step 3: Verify Statement C

Section 1 and Section 75 of the Act specify its extraterritorial jurisdiction. It applies to any person (including foreigners) who commits an offense outside India if the act involves a computer, system, or network located in India. Thus, C is incorrect.

Step 4: Verify Statement D

The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, was a major overhaul of the original law. It introduced new sections like 66A (later struck down) and clarified various cybercrimes. Thus, D is correct.

Step 5: Selection of Final Option

Statements B and D are correct. This leads to option (C).

Quick Tip: The IT Act was the first of its kind in India, passed on Oct 17, 2000.

Extra-territorial jurisdiction means the law follows the "target" computer, not just the "hacker."

28. Developed by Donald Clemmer, _____ is a process of assimilating prison culture or a process of taking on in a greater or a lesser degree the folkways, mores, customs and general culture of a prison in integrative steps.

- (A) *Prisonisation*
- (B) *Wolfganging*
- (C) *Prison dualisation*
- (D) *Prison – scapegoating*

Correct Answer: (A) Prisonisation

Solution:

Concept:

- Prison sociology studies the unique social structure and subculture that develops within correctional facilities.
- Inmates often undergo a psychological and social transformation as they adapt to the institutional environment.

Step 1: Identify the scholar and theory

Donald Clemmer, in his 1940 book *The Prison Community*, introduced the term "Prisonisation." He described it as the process by which an inmate takes on the values, customs, and culture of the prison subculture.

Step 2: Analyze the components of the process

Prisonisation involves learning the "inmate code" (e.g., don't snitch), adopting specific prison slang, and becoming dependent on the prison routine. Clemmer noted that the longer a person stays in prison, the more "prisonised" they become.

Step 3: Contrast with other options

(B) Wolfganging relates to Marvin Wolfgang's studies on subcultures of violence. (C) and (D)

are non-standard terms not associated with Donald Clemmer's primary work on prison culture.

Step 4: Conclusion

Based on the direct reference to Clemmer and the definition of cultural assimilation in jail, the correct term is Prisonisation.

Quick Tip: Prisonisation makes it harder for inmates to reintegrate into normal society.

It is often referred to as "Institutionalisation" in broader psychological terms.

29. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders		LIST-II Was held in	
A.	The First Congress, 1955	I.	Milan
B.	The Seventh Congress, 1985	II.	Vienna
C.	The Tenth Congress, 2000	III.	Geneva
D.	The Thirteenth Congress, 2015	IV.	Doha, Qatar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV

(B) A – IV, B – III, C – II, D – I

(C) A – III, B – I, C – II, D – IV

(D) A – II, B – III, C – I, D – IV

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

Solution:

Concept:

- The UN Crime Congresses have been held every five years since 1955.
- They are the world's largest gathering of governments and experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Step 1: Recall the location of the First Congress

The very first UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1955. It resulted in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Thus, A matches with III.

Step 2: Recall the location of the Seventh Congress

The Seventh Congress was held in Milan, Italy, in 1985. It was significant for adopting the Milan Plan of Action. Thus, B matches with I.

Step 3: Recall the location of the Tenth Congress

The Tenth Congress was held in Vienna, Austria, in 2000. It focused on "The Challenge of the 21st Century" and led to the Vienna Declaration. Thus, C matches with II.

Step 4: Recall the location of the Thirteenth Congress

The Thirteenth Congress was held in Doha, Qatar, in 2015. It marked the 60th anniversary of the UN Crime Congresses. Thus, D matches with IV.

Step 5: Final Sequence

Matching the locations: A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV. This corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: Geneva (1st) and Vienna (10th) are common exam triggers.

These congresses now happen every 5 years (except when delayed like the 14th Kyoto congress).

30. Which one among the following is NOT a principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power under the United Nations Declaration (1985)?

- (A) *Access to Justice and fair treatment*
- (B) *Rejuvenation*
- (C) *Compensation*
- (D) *Assistance*

Correct Answer: (B) Rejuvenation

Solution:

Concept:

- The UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985) is the Magna Carta for victims.
- It established the four pillars of victim justice that member states are encouraged to implement.

Step 1: Identify the four pillars of the Declaration

The 1985 Declaration lists exactly four major areas of rights for victims:

1. Access to Justice and Fair Treatment
2. Restitution (by the offender)
3. Compensation (by the state)
4. Assistance (medical, psychological, social)

Step 2: Verify the options against the pillars

(A) Access to Justice is explicitly mentioned as the first principle. (C) Compensation is explicitly mentioned for cases where the offender cannot pay. (D) Assistance is explicitly mentioned to help victims recover.

Step 3: Spot the incorrect term

(B) Rejuvenation: While victims certainly need to "recover," the term "Rejuvenation" is not used as a technical principle in the UN Declaration. The actual missing pillar from the options is "Restitution."

Step 4: Conclusion

Since Rejuvenation is not one of the four principles, it is the correct choice for a "NOT" question.

Quick Tip: Remember the 4 pillars using the acronym **ARCA**: Access, Restitution, Compensation, Assistance. This declaration defines a victim regardless of whether the offender is identified or prosecuted.

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31. Which of the following is an example of victimless crime?

- (A) *Alcoholism and drug related offences*
- (B) *When offenders use mask and can not be identified*
- (C) *Fake employment placement rackets*
- (D) *Theft of Intellectual Property*

Correct Answer: (A) Alcoholism and drug related offences

Solution:

Concept:

- Victimless crime refers to illegal actions that involve only willing participants and do not directly harm the person or property of another.
- These are often called "crimes against public order" or "consensual crimes" and are based on moral or social codes.
- Common examples include gambling, drug use, and consensual adult prostitution.

Step 1: Define the characteristics of the chosen category

Alcoholism and drug-related offenses are often categorized as victimless because the harm is primarily self-inflicted. In these acts, there is no "victim" in the traditional sense who files a complaint; the state acts as the complainant based on public health and morality laws. Thus, A fits the criteria.

Step 2: Evaluate the other options

(B) Masked offenders: This describes a mode of committing a crime (like robbery), which definitely has a victim. (C) Fake employment rackets: This is a form of fraud/cheating where individuals are victims of financial loss. (D) Theft of IP: This is a property crime where the creator or owner of the intellectual property is the victim.

Step 3: Final Conclusion

Among the given choices, alcoholism and drug use are the only offenses where the "victim" and "offender" are often the same person, making it a victimless crime.

Quick Tip: Victimless crimes are highly controversial in criminology due to the "overcriminalization" debate.

The primary argument for these crimes is that they offend "public morality" even if no individual is harmed.

32. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has increased the number of recognized disabilities from:

- (A) 7 to 21
- (B) 5 to 10
- (C) 10 to 15
- (D) 12 to 16

Correct Answer: (A) 7 to 21

Solution:

Concept:

- The RPWD Act, 2016 replaced the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- It shifted the focus from a medical model of disability to a human-rights-based model.
- The Act significantly expanded the scope of eligibility for government schemes and reservations.

Step 1: Recall the provisions of the 1995 Act

The original 1995 Act recognized only 7 categories of disabilities: Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy-cured, Hearing impairment, Locomotor disability, Mental retardation, and Mental illness.

Step 2: Analyze the 2016 Amendment changes

The 2016 Act expanded this list to 21 categories. New additions included cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy, acid attack victims, hard of hearing, speech and language disability, specific learning disabilities, autism spectrum disorder, chronic neurological conditions (like Multiple Sclerosis and Parkinson's), and blood disorders (Thalassemia, Hemophilia, Sickle Cell Disease).

Step 3: Verify the counts

The transition was specifically from 7 (old act) to 21 (new act). This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: Acid attack victims were specifically included in the 21 categories to ensure their rehabilitation.

The reservation for persons with disabilities in government jobs also increased from 3% to 4%.

33. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Police Custodial Torture and Death are falsely fabricated as Human Right Violation.

Reason R: The police gives justification of custodial torture as a "necessary evil" as hardened criminals understand the language of violence only.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (D) A is not correct but R is correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- Custodial torture is an act of inflicting physical or mental pain on a person in police custody.
- International law (UN Convention Against Torture) and Indian law (Article 21) strictly prohibit torture.
- The DK Basu guidelines provide strict safeguards against custodial violence.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Assertion A states that custodial torture/death are "falsely fabricated" as human rights violations. This is factually and legally incorrect. Torture is a recognized and severe violation of fundamental human rights. Therefore, A is not correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Reason R describes a sociological and professional reality. Police officers often use the "necessary evil" or "third-degree" justification, claiming it is the only way to extract information from "hardened" criminals. While this justification is **illegal**, the statement that "the police gives such justification" is a true observation. Therefore, R is correct.

Step 3: Final Choice

Since A is false and R is true, we select option (D).

Quick Tip: Torture is a violation of the Right to Life under Article 21.
India has signed but not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Torture.

34. Section 4 of the POSH Act mandates Internal Complaint Committee in workplace with minimum of:

- (A) 10 or more employees
- (B) 50 or more employees
- (C) 100 or more employees
- (D) no number of employees is specified

Correct Answer: (A) 10 or more employees

Solution:

Concept:

- The POSH Act (2013) requires employers to create an internal mechanism to handle sexual harassment complaints.
- Depending on the size of the organization, the mechanism is either an Internal Committee (IC) or falls under a Local Committee (LC).

Step 1: Review Section 4(1) of the Act

Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, mandates that every employer of a workplace shall constitute an "Internal Complaints Committee".

Step 2: Identify the employee threshold

This mandate applies to all administrative units or offices of a workplace employing 10 or more employees. If a workplace has fewer than 10 employees, or if the complaint is against the employer themselves, the complaint is handled by the Local Committee (LC) constituted by the District Officer.

Step 3: Conclusion

The threshold specified for the mandatory formation of an ICC is 10 or more employees.

Quick Tip: Failure to constitute an ICC can lead to a fine of up to Rs. 50,000.

Repeating the offense can lead to cancellation of business licenses.

35. Arrange the stages of arrest procedure under the Code of Criminal procedure.

A. Production before the Magistrate B. Right to legal aid C. Informing grounds of arrest D. Detention in police custody

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

(B) $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$

(C) $C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

(D) $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$

Correct Answer: (D) $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$

Solution:

Concept:

- Arrest is a serious deprivation of liberty, and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) provides several safeguards to the arrested person.
- These steps follow a constitutional and statutory sequence to ensure the legality of the detention.

Step 1: Identify the first step of arrest

Under Section 50 of the CrPC and Article 22(1) of the Constitution, the very first step during an arrest is Informing the grounds of arrest. An arrest is illegal if the grounds are not communicated to the person. Thus, C is first.

Step 2: Identify the communication of rights

Immediately upon arrest, under Section 41D and the *D.K. Basu* guidelines, the person has a Right to legal aid and the right to consult a legal practitioner of their choice. They must also be informed of their right to bail if the offense is bailable. Thus, B follows C.

Step 3: The period of detention

After arrest and informing of rights, the person is held in Detention in police custody during the process of travel and initial documentation at the station. Thus, D follows B.

Step 4: The final mandatory step

Under Section 57 of the CrPC and Article 22(2), an arrested person must be Produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours (excluding travel time). This is the judicial check on police power. Thus, A is the final step in this sequence.

Step 5: Verify the sequence

The logical sequence is Informing Grounds (C) → Informing Rights/Legal Aid (B) → Custody (D) → Production (A). This matches option (D).

Quick Tip: Informing grounds is a Constitutional right, not just a procedural one.

The 24-hour production rule is the most important safeguard against illegal detention.

36. In Forensic Sciences, "washer-women's marks" are called when:

- (A) a female corpse is found drowning and water is inhaled causing severe chest pain as the cause of death
- (B) washer women commit crime by drowning and suffocating the victim in water
- (C) the corpse has remained in water for more than twelve hours, the skin of hands and feet show a bleached and sodden appearance.
- (D) a bloodstain pattern is created on a wet bloody surface where a recognizable image is created on the body.

Correct Answer: (C) the corpse has remained in water for more than twelve hours, the skin of hands and feet show a bleached and sodden appearance.

Solution:

Concept:

- Washer-woman's marks (also known as maceration) are a significant post-mortem finding in bodies recovered from water.
- It refers to the wrinkling and bleaching of the skin caused by prolonged immersion.
- This phenomenon is helpful for forensic pathologists to estimate the duration of stay in the water.

Step 1: Describe the biological process

When a body is submerged in water, the outer layer of the skin (stratum corneum) absorbs water through osmosis. This causes the skin to swell, become pale (bleached), and develop deep wrinkles or folds. This is similar to how fingers look after a long bath, but much more pronounced.

Step 2: Identify the timeline and location

These marks typically begin to appear on the fingertips within 2-4 hours and become well-defined on the palms and soles after 12-24 hours. The process is most evident in areas with thick keratin, such as the hands and feet.

Step 3: Evaluate the forensic significance

The presence of these marks confirms that the body was in water for a significant period.

However, it does not necessarily prove drowning, as a body dumped in water after death will also develop these marks.

Step 4: Final Matching

Option (C) accurately describes the physiological appearance (bleached and sodden) and the typical time frame (more than 12 hours) associated with this forensic term.

Quick Tip: Washer-woman's marks indicate "Immersion", not necessarily "Drowning".

The marks disappear if the body is removed and the skin dries out.

It is one of the earliest signs used to estimate the "Post-Mortem Interval" (PMI) in water.

37. Which of the following Acts deals with the wrongful and explicit portrayal of female body for product marketing in print and electronic media?

- (A) *Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act*, 1995
- (B) *Cinematograph Act*, 1952
- (C) *Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act*, 1986
- (D) *Wrongful Portrayal of Females (Prevention) Act*, 1996

Correct Answer: (C) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Solution:

Concept:

- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, was enacted to prohibit the indecent representation of women through advertisements, publications, writings, paintings, or in any other manner.
- The law aims to prevent the commodification and derogatory portrayal of women in the media.

Step 1: Identify the specific legal provision

The Act defines "indecent representation" as the depiction of a woman's figure, form, or body part in a way that is indecent, derogatory, or likely to deprave, corrupt, or injure public morality. Section 3 specifically prohibits advertisements containing such representations.

Step 2: Analyze the scope of the Act

It covers all forms of media, including print (newspapers, magazines) and electronic media (including digital platforms after recent proposed amendments). It penalizes not just the publisher, but also the advertiser and the distributor.

Step 3: Differentiate from other Acts

(A) The Cable TV Act deals with overall broadcasting standards and codes but is not exclusively for female portrayal. (B) The Cinematograph Act deals with the certification of films by the Censor Board. (D) This is a non-existent Act name used as a distractor.

Step 4: Conclusion

The most direct and specialized law for this issue is the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

Quick Tip: This Act was brought in response to the growing commercialization of the female body in advertising.

It is often read alongside Section 292 of the IPC (Obscenity).

38. Arrange the milestones of the evolution of Victim's Rights internationally and in India from earliest to latest

- A. Law Commission of India Reports (152nd and 154th)
- B. Justice Malimath Committee Report
- C. UN Declaration (1985)
- D. Growth of Victimology as a discipline (Mendelsohn. etal)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- (B) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$
- (C) $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$
- (D) $D \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

Correct Answer: (D) $D \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

Solution:

Concept:

Concept:

- Victimology evolved from a sub-discipline of criminology to an independent field focusing on the "forgotten actor" in the criminal justice system.
- The movement gained momentum globally in the mid-20th century, leading to international standards and subsequent domestic reforms in India.

Step 1: Identify the earliest milestone

The growth of Victimology as a scientific discipline (D) began in the late 1940s and 1950s. Benjamin Mendelsohn and Hans von Hentig are the pioneers who established the theoretical foundation during this period. Thus, D is the earliest.

Step 2: Identify the international standard

The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (C) was adopted in 1985. This was the first global consensus on the minimum rights for victims. Thus, C follows D.

Step 3: Identify the Indian legal milestones

The Law Commission of India's 152nd Report (1994) on Custodial Crimes and the 154th Report (1996) on CrPC reforms (A) specifically discussed victim compensation and rights in India. Thus, A follows C.

Step 4: Identify the most recent report

The Justice Malimath Committee Report (B) on the Reform of Criminal Justice System was submitted in 2003. It made comprehensive recommendations to give victims a say in the trial process and established the "Victim Compensation Scheme." Thus, B is the latest.

Step 5: Final Sequence

The chronological order is D (1940s/50s) → C (1985) → A (1990s) → B (2003). This matches sequence D-C-A-B in option (D).

Quick Tip: Mendelsohn = 1947 (Birth of Victimology).

UN Declaration = 1985.

Malimath Committee = 2003.

Remember that theoretical growth (D) always precedes formal law/policy (C, A, B).

39. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Sections of the Criminal Law (Amendment)		LIST-II Example	
A.	Section 326B	I.	Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid
B.	Section 354C	II.	Voyeurism
C.	Section 370	III.	Trafficking of a person
D.	Section 376	IV.	Rape

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV

(B) A – I, B – IV, C – III, D – II

(C) A – II, B – IV, C – III, D – I

(D) A – III, B – II, C – I, D – IV

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

Solution:

Concept:

- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, popularly known as the Nirbhaya Act, significantly changed the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- It introduced new offenses specifically targeting gender-based violence and expanded the definition of existing ones.

Step 1: Match Section 326B

Section 326B IPC deals with the punishment for voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw

acid on a person with the intention of causing injury or disfigurement. Thus, A matches with I.

Step 2: Match Section 354C

Section 354C IPC was introduced to define and punish 'Voyeurism'. It involves the act of watching or capturing images of a woman engaging in a private act where she would usually expect not to be observed. Thus, B matches with II.

Step 3: Match Section 370

Section 370 IPC deals with the offense of trafficking of persons for the purpose of exploitation. It was extensively substituted in 2013 to cover various forms of modern slavery. Thus, C matches with III.

Step 4: Match Section 376

Section 376 IPC is the primary penal section for the offense of Rape. The 2013 amendment expanded the definition of rape under Section 375 and increased the penalties under Section 376. Thus, D matches with IV.

Step 5: Final Result

The correct sequence is A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: Sections 354A to 354D are the "new" stalking and harassment sections introduced in 2013. 326A is for acid throwing, while 326B is for the "attempt" to throw acid.

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Thorsten Sellin stated that Capital Punishment has failed as a measure of social protection, so also as an instrument of retributive justice.

Reason R: However, capital punishment is still recommended because of its reformist value and deterrent effect.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct.

(D) *A is not correct but R is correct.*

Correct Answer: (C) A is correct but R is not correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- Capital punishment (Death Penalty) is the ultimate deterrent in traditional penology.
- Modern criminologists and human rights activists argue against its efficacy and ethics.
- Thorsten Sellin was a prominent sociologist who conducted extensive research on the deterrent effect of the death penalty.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Thorsten Sellin's research in the 1950s and 60s showed that there was no significant difference in homicide rates between states with and without the death penalty. He famously argued that it failed both as a deterrent (social protection) and as a balanced form of justice. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Reason R states that capital punishment has "reformist value." This is logically impossible, as the Reformatory Theory of punishment aims to change the criminal's mind and integrate them back into society. Since execution kills the offender, it has zero reformatory value. Additionally, many studies (like Sellin's) dispute its "deterrent effect." Reason R is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since A is a true statement about a scholar's findings and R is a factually and logically incorrect claim about the nature of the death penalty, the correct choice is option (C).

Quick Tip: Reformatory Theory = Life / Rehabilitation.

Retributive Theory = An eye for an eye.

Capital punishment is the antithesis of the Reformatory School.

41. Identify the correct principles of policing from the statement below:

A. To investigate, detect and activate the prosecution of offences

- B. To demean liberty, equality and fraternity in human affair
- C. To uphold and protect human rights
- D. To curb movements on highways and facilitate public disorder
- E. To strengthen the security of persons and property

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only
- (B) A, C & E Only
- (C) B, C & D Only
- (D) A, D & E Only

Correct Answer: (B) A, C & E Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Policing is a civil function of the State intended to maintain law and order and ensure the safety of citizens.
- Modern policing principles shift from a "force" mentality to a "service" mentality, emphasizing the protection of constitutional rights.
- The Model Police Act and various police reform committees (like the Padmanabhaiah Committee) outline these core duties.

Step 1: Analyze the primary law enforcement function

The primary duty of the police is to investigate crimes, detect the perpetrators, and initiate legal proceedings (prosecution) in a court of law. This ensures that the rule of law is maintained. Thus, A is a correct principle.

Step 2: Evaluate the social and constitutional values

Police are meant to be guardians of the Constitution. Statement B suggests "demeaning" values like Liberty and Equality, which is the opposite of a police officer's oath. Statement C correctly identifies that they must uphold and protect human rights. Thus, B is incorrect and C is correct.

Step 3: Analyze public order and security duties

Police are tasked with *preventing* public disorder, not "facilitating" it as suggested in statement

D. Their objective on highways is to ensure the smooth flow of traffic and prevent crimes. Statement E correctly identifies that their ultimate goal is the security of people and their property. Thus, D is incorrect and E is correct.

Step 4: Final Selection

Combining the correct statements A, C, and E, we find that option (B) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Modern policing is based on the "Peelian Principles" – the police are the public and the public are the police.

Always look for words like "Uphold," "Protect," and "Security" in positive policing principles.

42. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Courts in India?

- A. Nyaya Panchayats are invested with criminal jurisdiction so as to reduce the burden of High Courts.**
- B. Lok Adalats are not having any locus standi in the Indian Judicial System.**
- C. Lok Adalats provide people a quick, easy, accessible, non-technical forum for their dispute-resolution.**
- D. The matters that can be taken up by Lok Adalat for disposal are enumerated in Section 20(1) of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) *A & B Only*
- (B) *A & C Only*
- (C) *C & D Only*
- (D) *A & D Only*

Correct Answer: (C) C & D Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The Indian judiciary includes Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to speed up the delivery of justice.
- Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are one of the most effective ADR tools in India, designed

for compromise and settlement.

- They were given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Step 1: Evaluate the statement on Nyaya Panchayats

Nyaya Panchayats are village-level courts that deal with petty civil and criminal matters. Their goal is to reduce the burden on *subordinate/district courts*, not directly the High Courts. High Courts handle appellate and constitutional matters. Thus, A is incorrect.

Step 2: Evaluate the status of Lok Adalats

Statement B claims Lok Adalats have no "locus standi." This is false because they are recognized by the 1987 Act and their awards have the force of a decree of a Civil Court. Thus, B is incorrect.

Step 3: Analyze the nature of Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are known for being informal, non-technical, and free of court fees. They focus on settling disputes through conciliation, making justice accessible and fast for the common man. Thus, C is correct.

Step 4: Check the legal framework

Section 20(1) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, explicitly lists the conditions under which a case can be referred to a Lok Adalat, including pending cases and pre-litigation matters. Thus, D is correct.

Step 5: Conclusion

With C and D being the only true statements, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip: There is no appeal against the award of a Lok Adalat because it is based on mutual consent. Lok Adalats are a "Win-Win" situation as no party is declared a 'loser'.

43. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Branch of Forensic Service		LIST-II Deals with	
A.	Forensic Toxicology	I.	Skeletal remains of the deceased
B.	Ballistics	II.	Teeth and their morphological changes
C.	Forensic Osteology	III.	Sources and properties of poison
D.	Forensic Odontology	IV.	Examination of firearms and bullets

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Forensic science involves the application of scientific disciplines to legal investigations.
- Different specialized branches deal with different types of physical evidence found at a crime scene.

Step 1: Match Forensic Toxicology

Toxicology is the study of adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms. In forensics, it involves detecting poisons, drugs, or chemicals in the body to determine the cause of death or impairment. Thus, A matches with III.

Step 2: Match Ballistics

Forensic ballistics is the science of analyzing firearms usage. It involves the study of projectiles (bullets), shell casings, and the marks left on them by a firearm to link a weapon to a crime. Thus, B matches with IV.

Step 3: Match Forensic Osteology

Osteology is the scientific study of bones. Forensic osteologists examine skeletal remains to

identify the age, sex, ancestry, and possible trauma of the deceased person. Thus, C matches with I.

Step 4: Match Forensic Odontology

Odontology is the study of teeth. It is used in forensics for identifying unknown remains through dental records or analyzing bite marks found on victims or suspects. Thus, D matches with II.

Step 5: Final Sequence

The correct matches are A-III, B-IV, C-I, and D-II. This corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: "Toxic" = Poison (Toxicology).

"Osteo" = Bone (Osteology).

"Odont" = Tooth (Odontology).

Remember these Greek/Latin roots to solve such matches instantly.

44. The full form of POCSO Act is:

- (A) *Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act*
- (B) *Prohibition of Children for Sexual Overtone Act*
- (C) *Prevention of Children from Sexual Obligation Act*
- (D) *Prosecution of Children for Sexual Orientation Act*

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

Solution:

Concept:

- The POCSO Act is a specialized legislation in India enacted to protect children from sexual assault, harassment, and pornography.
- It was passed in 2012 following the realization that existing laws were insufficient for child victims.
- It is a gender-neutral law, meaning it protects both boys and girls under the age of 18.

Step 1: Identify the official title

The Act was enacted as "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012". It is often abbreviated as POCSO. Thus, option (A) is the literal correct full form.

Step 2: Analyze the components of the name

The name clearly defines its scope: **Protection** (safeguarding), **Children** (any person below 18 years), and **Sexual Offences** (the specific type of crime addressed).

Step 3: Verify key features

The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for speedy trials and follows a child-friendly approach in recording evidence to prevent re-traumatization of the victim.

Step 4: Conclusion

Option (A) is the only accurate full form recognized in legal and academic texts.

Quick Tip: POCSO defines a "Child" as any person below the age of 18 years.

It shifted the focus from 'penetration' to a wider range of sexual contact and abuse.

45. _____ in a criminal justice context, can be defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behaviour after he or she has been convicted of a prior offence, sentenced and corrected:

- (A) *Vicarious trauma*
- (B) *Redisposition*
- (C) *Recidivism*
- (D) *Innocent conviction*

Correct Answer: (C) Recidivism

Solution:

Concept:

- One of the main goals of the penal system is to reduce the rate of re-offending.
- When an individual "relapses" into crime despite previous punishment or rehabilitation, it is seen as a failure of the correctional process.

Step 1: Define the technical term

The correct term for habitual relapse into crime is Recidivism. A recidivist is a person who repeats an unwanted behavior after they have either experienced negative consequences of that behavior or have been treated/trained to extinguish that behavior.

Step 2: Evaluate the process described

The question describes a three-stage process: 1. Conviction (Legal guilt established). 2. Sentencing (Punishment given). 3. Correction (Rehabilitation attempted). If the person still "reverts" to crime, they are called a recidivist.

Step 3: Analyze other options

(A) Vicarious trauma: Emotional residue of exposure to working with those suffering from trauma (e.g., counselors/police). (B) Redisposition: A non-standard term likely used as a distractor. (D) Innocent conviction: A miscarriage of justice where a person is wrongly found guilty.

Step 4: Final Conclusion

Recidivism is the only term that fits the sociological and legal definition of "reversion" to crime.

Quick Tip: High recidivism rates often indicate that the prison system is serving as a "school of crime" rather than a reform center.

Effective parole and probation systems are designed specifically to lower recidivism.

46. A "Dead born Child" is a one:

- (A) *Who is malnourished and underweighed.*
- (B) *Who was considered dead at the time of birth due to delayed respiration/inhalation start.*
- (C) *Who is abandoned by the family because of malformed genitals.*
- (D) *Who has died inside the uterus and shows rigor mortis at delivery.*

Correct Answer: (D) Who has died inside the uterus and shows rigor mortis at delivery.

Solution:

Concept:

- In forensic medicine, it is crucial to distinguish between a stillborn child, a dead-born child, and a child who died after birth (live birth).
- A "dead-born" child specifically refers to a fetus that died within the uterus before the process of birth began or was completed.

Step 1: Identify the medical definition of a dead-born child

A dead-born child is one that dies in the uterus. Signs of death in utero include maceration (skin peeling) or the presence of rigor mortis at the time of delivery. If a child is born with rigor mortis, it proves that the child was already dead while still inside the mother's womb. Thus, D is the correct definition.

Step 2: Differentiate from a stillborn child

While often used interchangeably in common language, a stillborn child in a strict legal sense is one that is born dead after a certain period of gestation (usually 28 weeks) but may have been alive at the start of labor. A dead-born child definitely died before the birth process.

Step 3: Evaluate other options

Option (B) describes "suspended animation" or a difficult birth where the child might still be revived; it doesn't define a dead-born child. Options (A) and (C) describe physical conditions or social situations unrelated to the biological state of being dead at birth.

Quick Tip: Rigor mortis at birth is a "sure sign" of death in the uterus.

The Hydrostatic Test (floating lungs) is used to determine if a child was born alive or was dead-born.

47. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Crime is purposive in that the criminal behaviour is designed to meet the individual offender's need for money, status, sex and excitement.

Reason R: According to Rational Choice Theory, an offender, in self interest chooses to commit a crime on the basis of his/her assessment that it will be rewarding or profitable or satisfy some need better than a non-criminal behaviour.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options

given below:

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Concept:

- Rational Choice Theory (RCT) suggests that criminals are rational actors who weigh the costs and benefits of their actions.
- It assumes that individuals seek to maximize pleasure and minimize pain.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Criminal behavior is rarely random. From a sociological and psychological perspective, an offender commits a crime to achieve a specific goal—whether it is financial gain, social standing (status), or psychological gratification (excitement/sex). Therefore, crime is indeed "purposive." Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Rational Choice Theory explicitly states that people choose crime because they calculate that it serves their interests better than legal alternatives. They assess the "profit" (reward) versus the "risk" (punishment). Reason R is correct.

Step 3: Establish the link

Assertion A describes the **nature** of the act (purposive behavior to meet needs). Reason R provides the **theoretical framework** (Rational Choice) that explains how and why that purposive choice is made. Because the offender is rational, they behave in a purposive way to meet their needs.

Step 4: Conclusion

R is the logical explanation for A. Thus, option (A) is correct.

Quick Tip: Rational Choice Theory is the modern version of the Classical School of Criminology. It focuses on the "Opportunity" and "Decision-making" process of the criminal.

48. Which Indian law deals with drug addiction and related crime?

- (A) *The Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act*
- (B) *The Central Bureau of Narcotics Act*
- (C) *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act*
- (D) *National Drug Control and Rehabilitation Act*

Correct Answer: (C) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Solution:

Concept:

- Drug-related offenses in India are governed by a stringent special law that covers cultivation, production, possession, sale, and consumption.
- This law was enacted in 1985 to fulfill India's international treaty obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

Step 1: Identify the primary legislation

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985, is the comprehensive law dealing with drug abuse and trafficking in India. It prohibits the manufacture, transport, and consumption of narcotic drugs (like opium, cannabis, heroin) and psychotropic substances (like LSD, MDMA).

Step 2: Analyze the features of the NDPS Act

The Act is known for its severe penalties, including mandatory minimum sentences for commercial quantities. It also includes provisions for the forfeiture of property derived from drug trafficking and provides for the rehabilitation of addicts.

Step 3: Evaluate other options

(A) The Opium Act (1857/1878) and Dangerous Drugs Act (1930) were the old laws that were repealed and replaced by the NDPS Act. (B) The Central Bureau of Narcotics is an **agency**, not

a comprehensive law for crimes. (D) This is a non-existent name used as a distractor.

Step 4: Final Selection

The NDPS Act is the definitive law for drug-related crimes in India.

Quick Tip: Under NDPS, the quantity of the drug (Small vs. Commercial) determines the severity of the punishment.

Section 37 of this Act makes getting bail extremely difficult for major offenders.

49. Identify the correct fingerprint patterns as given by S. Edward Henry:

- A. Arch
- B. Spiral
- C. Loop
- D. Circular
- E. Whorl

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only
- (B) B, C & E Only
- (C) A, C & E Only
- (D) B, C & D Only

Correct Answer: (C) A, C & E Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Sir Edward Henry developed the "Henry Classification System" for fingerprints in the late 19th century.
- His system allowed for the organized filing and searching of fingerprint records, which revolutionized criminal identification.

Step 1: List the primary Henry patterns

Sir Edward Henry identified four main types of patterns that form the basis of his system: 1. Arches (Plain and Tented) 2. Loops (Radial and Ulnar) 3. Whorls 4. Composites

Step 2: Evaluate the given choices

- A. Arch: This is a fundamental Henry pattern. - C. Loop: This is a fundamental Henry pattern (about 60-65% of people have loops). - E. Whorl: This is a fundamental Henry pattern (about 30-35% of people have whorls).

Step 3: Identify the distractors

Spiral (B) and Circular (D) are descriptive words that might appear *inside* a whorl pattern, but they are not the primary categorical "patterns" named in the Henry System.

Step 4: Final Conclusion

The correct set of patterns from the list is A, C, and E. This matches option (C).

Quick Tip: Loops are the most common pattern; Arches are the rarest.

The Henry system is still the foundation for modern Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS).

50. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Mental illness may propagate some people to indulge in criminal behaviour (Veeraraghavan, 2019).

Reason R: Heather (2003) notes that mental disorders are not sufficient causes for violence and criminal behaviour, as socio-economic factors are the major determinants of these unlawful behaviours.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Solution:

Concept:

- Criminological psychology explores the link between mental health and crime.
- Different scholars emphasize different causative factors, ranging from individual pathology to social environment.

Step 1: Evaluate Assertion A

Veeraraghavan (2019) and many other forensic psychologists acknowledge that certain mental illnesses (like psychosis or anti-social personality disorder) can be a factor that "propagates" or pushes an individual toward criminal acts. Assertion A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason R

Heather (2003) represents the sociological/critical view. He argues that mental illness alone is rarely the "cause" and that factors like poverty, unemployment, and environment (socio-economic factors) are more powerful predictors of crime. Reason R is correct.

Step 3: Determine the relationship

Assertion A identifies **individual pathology** as a factor. Reason R identifies **social structure** as the primary factor, essentially downplaying the weight of the factor in A. While both are valid academic perspectives, Statement R does not explain why Statement A happens; instead, it offers a competing or qualifying viewpoint.

Step 4: Conclusion

Both statements are academically accurate reflections of the cited works, but they represent different viewpoints rather than an explanation-cause relationship. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Most crimes are committed by people without mental illness.

The relationship between mental health and crime is a "Multi-factorial" one, involving both biology and environment.

51. Arrange the hierarchy of police officials working in the State police force from highest to lowest rank

- A. Superintendent of Police
- B. Director-General of Police
- C. Head Constable
- D. Inspector-General of Police
- E. Sub-Inspector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$
- (B) $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (C) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$
- (D) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$

Correct Answer: (D) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$

Solution:

Concept:

- The police hierarchy in India is standardized across states to maintain a clear chain of command.
- At the top is the state-level leadership (IPS officers), followed by district-level administration, and then the subordinate executive staff.
- Understanding this hierarchy is essential for knowing the administrative and operational flow of law enforcement.

Step 1: Identify the highest rank in the state

The Director-General of Police (DGP) is the highest-ranking police officer in an Indian State or Union Territory. They head the entire state police force. Thus, B is the starting point of the descending order.

Step 2: Identify the senior leadership level

Below the DGP and Additional DGPs come the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), who typically heads a Police Range. Thus, D follows B.

Step 3: Identify the district-level leadership

The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the head of the police force in a district. In metropolitan areas, this rank may be equivalent to a Deputy Commissioner of Police. Thus, A follows D.

Step 4: Identify the field executive ranks

The Sub-Inspector (SI) is the officer in charge of a small police station or a specific wing within a station. Below the SI and Assistant Sub-Inspector is the Head Constable (HC). Thus, E follows A, and C is the lowest in this specific list.

Step 5: Establish the final hierarchy

The descending order is DGP (B) → IGP (D) → SP (A) → SI (E) → HC (C). This matches the sequence B-D-A-E-C in option (D).

Quick Tip: DGP is always the "head" of the state police.

SP is the "kingpin" of district police administration.

Rank insignia helps: DGP has crossed sword and baton with emblem; SI has two stars.

52. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Theorist		LIST-II Theory	
A.	Durkheim	I.	Control Theory of Crime
B.	Sutherland	II.	Theory of Differential Association
C.	Shah and Mckay	III.	Economic Theory of Crime
D.	Bonger	IV.	Cultural Transmission Theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A – I, B – III, C – II, D – IV

(B) A – I, B – II, C – IV, D – III

(C) A – II, B – III, C – I, D – IV

(D) A – IV, B – III, C – II, D – I

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Sociological theories of crime explain criminal behavior as a product of social structures, learning processes, and economic conditions.
- These theories shifted the focus of criminology from the individual's biology to the individual's environment.

Step 1: Match Sutherland

Edwin Sutherland is famous for the Theory of Differential Association, which posits that criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others, especially in intimate personal groups. Thus, B matches with II.

Step 2: Match Bonger

Willem Bonger was a Marxist criminologist who developed the Economic Theory of Crime. He argued that capitalism breeds 'egoism' and greed, which leads to crime among both the poor and the rich. Thus, D matches with III.

Step 3: Match Shaw and McKay

Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay, from the Chicago School, developed the Social Disorganization Theory and Cultural Transmission Theory. They found that certain neighborhoods maintain high crime rates over decades because criminal values are transmitted across generations. Thus, C matches with IV.

Step 4: Match Durkheim

Emile Durkheim is a founding father of sociology. While he is best known for 'Anomie', his work on the 'collective conscience' and the functional role of crime in society forms the basis for Social Control Theories. Thus, A matches with I.

Step 5: Final Matching Result

The correct matches are A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III. This corresponds to option (B).

Quick Tip: Sutherland = "Learning" (Differential Association).

Bonger = "Capitalism/Economics."

Shaw & McKay = "Neighborhoods/Transmission."

53. Which of the following are commonly known as "Cocaine Triad", the largest cocaine producers in the world?

- (A) *Bolivia, Peru and Columbia*
- (B) *Brazil, Afghanistan and Nigeria*
- (C) *Burma, Nepal and India*
- (D) *Pakistan, Afghanistan and India*

Correct Answer: (A) Bolivia, Peru and Columbia

Solution:

Concept:

- Drug production is often concentrated in specific geographical regions based on climate and political stability.
- The Andean region of South America is the primary global source for coca leaves and refined cocaine.

Step 1: Identify the primary cocaine source regions

Cocaine is derived from the coca plant, which grows best in the high-altitude regions of the Andes Mountains. The three countries that dominate global production are Colombia (often spelled Columbia in some exam texts), Peru, and Bolivia.

Step 2: Understand the "Triad" term

These three nations are referred to as the "Cocaine Triad" because they account for virtually 100

Step 3: Differentiate from other drug regions

(D) Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India are associated with the "Golden Crescent," which is a major region for opium/heroin production. (C) Burma (Myanmar) is part of the "Golden Triangle," another major opium producing region.

Step 4: Conclusion

As the question specifically asks for "Cocaine" producers, the South American group (Bolivia, Peru, Colombia) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Cocaine = South America (Bolivia, Peru, Colombia).

Heroin = Asia (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos).

These are the world's most significant "illicit crop" zones.

54. Arrange the following steps of POCSO reporting and trial:

A. Reporting

B. Recording of statement

C. Medical examination

D. Trial

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

(B) $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

(C) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$

(D) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

Correct Answer: (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

Solution:

Concept:

- The POCSO Act (2012) provides a mandatory procedure to handle cases of sexual abuse against children to minimize their trauma.
- The law mandates a strict timeline for investigation and trial.

Step 1: The Reporting Stage

The process starts with reporting the offense. Under Section 19, any person who has apprehension that a sexual offense has been committed must report it to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police. Thus, A is the first step.

Step 2: Recording of Statement

After reporting, the statement of the child is recorded under Section 24. This should be done at the residence of the child or a place of their choice, usually by a woman police officer not in uniform. Thus, B follows A.

Step 3: Medical Examination

Section 27 requires that the medical examination of the child be conducted within 24 hours. If the victim is a girl, it must be done by a female doctor. Thus, C follows B.

Step 4: The Trial

Once the investigation is complete and the charge sheet is filed, the case moves to the Special Court for the trial. The Act mandates that the trial should be completed within one year. Thus, D is the final stage.

Step 5: Sequence Verification

The logical and legal flow is Reporting → Statement → Medical → Trial. This matches the sequence A-B-C-D in option (A).

Quick Tip: Failure to report a POCSO offense is itself a punishable crime under Section 21.

The child's statement is the primary evidence and is recorded without any pressure.

55. Identify the correct classification of criminals as given by Ferri:

- A. Sane criminals
- B. Anthropological criminals
- C. Born criminals
- D. Passionate criminals
- E. Habitual criminals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only
- (B) A, C & D Only
- (C) B, C & D Only
- (D) C, D & E Only

Correct Answer: (D) C, D & E Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Enrico Ferri was a student of Lombroso and a key figure in the Positive School of Criminology.
- He expanded Lombroso's biological focus by adding social and environmental factors.
- Ferri classified criminals into five distinct categories in his work *Criminal Sociology*.

Step 1: Recall Ferri's five-fold classification

Enrico Ferri categorized criminals into:

1. **Born Criminals** (similar to Lombroso's atavism)
2. **Insane Criminals** (suffering from clinical mental illness)
3. **Passionate Criminals** (who commit crimes out of sudden emotion)
4. **Occasional Criminals** (who give in to external temptation)
5. **Habitual Criminals** (who have made crime a profession)

Step 2: Identify the matches in the list

From the given options: - C (Born), D (Passionate), and E (Habitual) are direct matches to Ferri's specific categories.

Step 3: Evaluate distractors A and B

(A) Sane Criminals: Ferri used the term "Insane," not "Sane." (B) Anthropological Criminals:

This is a broader term often associated with Lombroso's general theory rather than Ferri's specific five-fold classification.

Step 4: Conclusion

Since C, D, and E are the three valid categories from Ferri's original list, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Ferri believed that "crime is a social phenomenon."

Remember the acronym **B-I-P-O-H** for Ferri: Born, Insane, Passionate, Occasional, Habitual.

56. A hidden computer programmer that is set to disturb a computer system or network, which is triggered on a present time or some other pre-defined state of the system is called:

- (A) *Logic bomb*
- (B) *Integrated Services Digital Network*
- (C) *Email Spoofing*
- (D) *CPU bomb*

Correct Answer: (A) Logic bomb

Solution:

Concept:

- Cybercrime involves malicious software (malware) designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems.
- Some malware is designed to lie dormant until certain specific conditions are met, making it difficult to detect immediately.

Step 1: Define a Logic Bomb

A logic bomb is a piece of code intentionally inserted into a software system that will set off a malicious function when specified conditions are met. These conditions can be a specific date and time (often called a time bomb) or the occurrence of a particular event, such as a specific user logging in or a certain file being deleted.

Thus, option (A) is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate other options

(B) Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a set of communication standards for simultaneous digital transmission of voice, video, and data over traditional circuits. It is not malware. (C) Email Spoofing is the creation of email messages with a forged sender address.

It is a technique used in phishing, not a triggered code block. (D) CPU bomb (or fork bomb) is

a type of denial-of-service attack that continuously replicates itself to deplete system resources, but it doesn't necessarily rely on a "pre-defined state" or "time trigger" in the same way a logic bomb does.

Step 3: Conclusion

Based on the specific description of being "triggered on a present time or other pre-defined state," Logic Bomb is the most accurate term.

Quick Tip: Logic bombs are often planted by "insiders" like disgruntled employees. They are classified as "non-replicating" malware, unlike viruses or worms.

57. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Classification of victims		LIST-II Examples	
A.	Non-participating victims	I.	Rape, domestic violence, robbery
B.	Provocative victims	II.	Sati, deodasi, prostitution
C.	Participating victims	III.	Foeticide, infanticide
D.	Retaliating victims	IV.	Victims of dowry death

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Victim typology helps in understanding the degree of responsibility or involvement a victim may have in the criminal event.

- Different scholars like Mendelsohn and von Hentig have categorized victims based on their biological, social, or psychological characteristics.

Step 1: Identify Non-participating victims

These are victims who are completely innocent and have no biological or social link to the crime's initiation. Infants (infanticide) and fetuses (foeticide) are the ultimate examples of totally passive and non-participating victims.

Thus, A matches with III.

Step 2: Identify Provocative victims

Provocative victims are those whose actions or social situation triggers the offender's behavior. In the sociological context of many Indian crimes, victims of dowry death are often preceded by intense social friction and demands that "provoke" the final tragic act.

Thus, B matches with IV.

Step 3: Identify Participating victims

These are individuals who voluntarily engage in an act that is legally considered a crime or carries a high risk of victimization. Practices like Sati, the Devadasi system, or engaging in prostitution involve the victim's active (though often socially coerced) participation.

Thus, C matches with II.

Step 4: Identify Retaliating victims

These are victims who are involved in a cycle of violence or who have some prior interaction with the offender that leads to a crime like rape, domestic violence, or robbery where there is a direct interpersonal confrontation.

Thus, D matches with I.

Step 5: Final Matching Result

The sequence A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: Non-participating = Most innocent (Infants).

Participating = Consensual/Illegal acts (Prostitution).

This typology is essential for determining victim compensation and legal liability.

58. Identify the correct types of home made bombs using LEDs:

A. Molotov Cocktail Bombs

B. Transistor Bombs

C. Letter Bombs

D. Nuclear Bombs

E. Hydrogen Bombs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) *A, B & C Only*

(B) *A, C & E Only*

(C) *B, C & D Only*

(D) *B, C & E Only*

Correct Answer: (A) A, B & C Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) or "homemade bombs" are weapons constructed in a non-standard way by non-military personnel.
- These devices often use household items and electronics for initiation and timing.

Step 1: Evaluate Statement A

A Molotov Cocktail is the most basic form of a homemade bomb, consisting of a breakable bottle containing fuel and a wick. While it doesn't typically use LEDs, it is categorized as a fundamental "homemade/improvised" bomb in all criminology texts.

Thus, A is part of the correct set.

Step 2: Evaluate Statements B and C

Transistor bombs and Letter bombs are modern IEDs. Transistor bombs hide explosives within electronic devices like radios, which use LEDs and circuits. Letter bombs are small explosive devices sent through mail and can contain electronic triggers/LEDs.

Thus, B and C are correct types of homemade/improvised bombs.

Step 3: Evaluate Statements D and E

Nuclear bombs and Hydrogen bombs are sophisticated weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) that require advanced national infrastructure, enriched uranium/plutonium, and complex

fusion/fission technology. They cannot be "homemade using LEDs."

Thus, D and E are incorrect.

Step 4: Final Selection

Since A, B, and C are the only plausible "homemade" types in the list, option (A) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Molotov cocktails are named after a Soviet Foreign Minister.

IEDs are classified as "Improvised" because they use commercial or homemade components rather than military ordnance.

59. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, employment of children below 14 years is prohibited in:

- (A) *hazardous occupations only*
- (B) *family enterprises only*
- (C) *all occupations except family enterprises after school hours*
- (D) *shops and establishments*

Correct Answer: (C) all occupations except family enterprises after school hours

Solution:

Concept:

- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was significantly amended in 2016 to align with the Right to Education (RTE) Act.
- It aims to ensure that children have the opportunity to attend school and obtain basic education.

Step 1: Recall the 2016 Amendment Provisions

Before 2016, child labor was only prohibited in certain "hazardous" occupations. The 2016 Amendment changed this to a complete ban on the employment of children (those below 14 years) in all occupations and processes.

Step 2: Identify the legal exceptions

The Act provides two main exceptions: 1. Where the child helps his family or family enterprise, which is other than any hazardous occupations/processes, after school hours or during vacations. 2. Where the child works as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry (like films/TV), subject to safety conditions.

Step 3: Match with the options

Option (C) correctly captures both the general prohibition and the specific family-enterprise exception mentioned in the law.

Step 4: Conclusion

Therefore, children below 14 cannot be employed anywhere else, ensuring their right to education is not compromised.

Quick Tip: Adolescent (14-18 years) labor is now prohibited in "hazardous" occupations like mining. This Act is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of ending all forms of child labor.

60. Identify the correct statements regarding the High profile organized crime:

- A. Sansar Chand, one of the most notorious wildlife crime kingpin is accused killing more than 200 tigers in Sariska.**
- B. Ravilal Sharma allegedly recruited youngmen to Army with bogus certificates of education an fictitious addresses.**
- C. Tahelka Tape story on corruption in defence deals, surfaced around 2003-2004.**
- D. Jitu Baba was linked with 4G scam in 2009-10.**
- E. Telgi scam was related to phreaking in the year 2008.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only**
- (B) B, C & D Only**
- (C) C, D & E Only**
- (D) A, C & E Only**

Correct Answer: (A) A, B & C Only

Solution:

Concept:

- High-profile organized crimes are large-scale illegal operations that often involve significant financial corruption, ecological damage, or national security risks.
- These cases are frequently investigated by central agencies like the CBI or the ED.

Step 1: Verify Statement A

Sansar Chand was a notorious poacher and the kingpin of a massive illegal wildlife trade network. He was primarily responsible for the local extinction of tigers in the Sariska Tiger Reserve, reportedly accounting for the death of over 200 tigers throughout his career.

Thus, A is correct.

Step 2: Verify Statement B

Ravilal Sharma was involved in a high-profile Army recruitment scam where he operated a syndicate to get candidates recruited using fraudulent documents and fake education certificates.

Thus, B is correct.

Step 3: Verify Statement C

The Tehelka "Operation West End" was a sting operation that exposed corruption in defense procurement deals. While the tapes first surfaced in March 2001, the resulting legal battles, commissions, and political fallout were the dominant high-profile news in the early 2000s (around 2003-2004).

Thus, C is considered correct in the context of this exam.

Step 4: Identify the errors in D and E

- Jitu Baba was not a primary figure in a "4G scam" (The major scam was 2G in 2008-2010). -

The Abdul Karim Telgi scam (2003) involved Fake Stamp Papers, not "phreaking" (which is a telephone hacking crime).

Thus, D and E are incorrect.

Step 5: Final Conclusion

With A, B, and C being the valid statements, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip: Telgi Stamp Paper scam is estimated at over Rs. 30,000 crores.

Sansar Chand's network was global, spanning from India to Nepal and China.

61. Identify the correct statements regarding the salient features of Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act:

- A. Monetary relief may be given to the aggrieved woman to meet the expenses or loss.
- B. Stopping woman from carrying on her employment does not amount to domestic violence.
- C. Insulting on not bringing dowry is not covered in this Act as there is another specific Act on Dowry.
- D. Every aggrieved woman shall have the right to reside in shared household.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A & B Only
- (B) B & C Only
- (C) A & D Only
- (D) C & D Only

Correct Answer: (C) A & D Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, is a progressive civil law intended to provide protection and support to women facing abuse within a domestic relationship.
- It defines domestic violence broadly to include physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse.
- The Act provides various reliefs like protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief.

Step 1: Evaluate Statement A - Monetary Relief

Under Section 20 of the PWDVA, the Magistrate can direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to meet the expenses incurred and losses suffered by the aggrieved woman and any child

as a result of domestic violence. This includes medical expenses and loss of earnings.
Thus, Statement A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement B - Employment and Abuse

Economic abuse is defined under Section 3 of the Act. Forcing a woman to leave her job or preventing her from taking up employment constitutes a form of economic and emotional abuse. Therefore, the statement that it "does not amount to domestic violence" is legally incorrect.

Thus, Statement B is incorrect.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement C - Dowry Harassment

While the Dowry Prohibition Act exists, the PWDVA specifically includes "harassment by way of unlawful demand for any dowry" under the definition of verbal and emotional abuse. It provides an additional civil remedy to the victim.

Thus, Statement C is incorrect.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement D - Right to Residence

Section 17 of the Act provides that every woman in a domestic relationship shall have the right to reside in the shared household, whether or not she has any right, title, or beneficial interest in the same.

Thus, Statement D is correct.

Step 5: Final Selection

Since only A and D are correct, the matching option is (C).

Quick Tip: The PWDVA is the first Indian law to recognize "Economic Abuse" as a form of domestic violence.

"Shared Household" rights apply even if the property is owned or rented solely by the husband or his relatives.

62. Arrange the following Chief Justices of India in the order of their tenure from earliest to latest:

A. Harilal J. Kania

B. P. N. Bhagwati

C. Rangnath Mishra

D. G.B. Patnaik

E. D.Y. Chandrachud

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$

(B) $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$

(C) $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$

(D) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow E$

Correct Answer: (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$

Solution:

Concept:

- The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the highest-ranking officer of the Indian federal judiciary and the head of the Supreme Court.
- The appointment is usually based on the principle of seniority of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Step 1: Identify the first CJI

Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania (A) was the first Chief Justice of India, serving from January 1950 to November 1951. He is the starting point of the chronological list.

Step 2: Determine the tenure of P.N. Bhagwati

Justice P.N. Bhagwati (B), known as the pioneer of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India, served as the 17th CJI from July 1985 to December 1986.

Step 3: Determine the tenure of Rangnath Mishra

Justice Rangnath Mishra (C) served as the 21st CJI from September 1990 to November 1991. He followed Justice Bhagwati in the chronological order.

Step 4: Determine the tenure of G.B. Patnaik and D.Y. Chandrachud

Justice G.B. Patnaik (D) served as the 32nd CJI for a short tenure in late 2002. Justice D.Y.

Chandrachud (E) is the 50th and current CJI (as of 2023-24), having taken office in November 2022.

Step 5: Construct the sequence

The chronological order from the 1950s to the present is: Kania (A) → Bhagwati (B) → Mishra (C) → Patnaik (D) → Chandrachud (E). This matches option (A).

Quick Tip: H.J. Kania is a fixed anchor as the 1st CJI.

D.Y. Chandrachud is the current CJI, making him the last in any historical sequence.

P.N. Bhagwati is synonymous with the 1980s era of judicial activism.

63. Under the JJ Act, Children in Need of Care and Protection include:

A. Abandoned Children

B. Child victim of trafficking

C. Child witness

D. Child in conflict with law

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) *A & B Only*

(B) *B & C Only*

(C) *A & D Only*

(D) *C & D Only*

Correct Answer: (A) A & B Only

Solution:

Concept:

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, categorizes children into two primary groups: "Children in Conflict with Law" (CCL) and "Children in Need of Care and Protection" (CNCP).
- CNCP are children who are vulnerable, neglected, or victims of circumstances beyond their control.

Step 1: Analyze the legal definition of CNCP

Section 2(14) of the JJ Act provides an exhaustive list of categories for CNCP. It includes children found without a home, children whose parents are incapacitated, abandoned children, and victims of trafficking.

Thus, A and B are core categories of CNCP.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement C - Child Witness

While a child witness is a vulnerable person, they are not explicitly defined as a "Child in Need of Care and Protection" under the 12 specific categories of Section 2(14), unless they also fall into other criteria (like being at risk of abuse).

Thus, C is not a primary category in this context.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement D - Child in Conflict with Law

The Act makes a fundamental distinction between the two. A Child in Conflict with Law (D) is someone alleged to have committed an offense. They are handled by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), whereas CNCP are handled by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

Thus, Statement D is an entirely separate category.

Step 4: Conclusion

Statements A and B are the only ones fitting the specific definition of CNCP. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: CNCP = Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

CCL = Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).

Remember: CNCP are victims/neglected; CCL are alleged offenders.

64. In Ancient India, _____ written around 310 B. C. provided a comprehensive and systematic information about crime investigation and punishment of offenders.

- (A) *Mahadandadhikari*
- (B) *Arthashastra*
- (C) *Faujdari Adalat*

(D) *Bhṛigu – Samhita*

Correct Answer: (B) Arthashastra

Solution:

Concept:

- Ancient Indian history contains well-developed concepts of statecraft, policing, and penal laws.
- The Mauryan era produced one of the world's most detailed treaties on political science and administration.

Step 1: Identify the text from the 4th Century B.C.

Kautilya (also known as Chanakya), the advisor to Chandragupta Maurya, wrote the Arthashastra around 310-300 B.C. It is a monumental work on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.

Step 2: Analyze the criminological content of Arthashastra

The text contains detailed chapters on the maintenance of law and order, the role of spies (investigation), the suppression of "thorns" (criminals), and a rigorous penal code that prescribed various punishments based on the severity of the crime.

Step 3: Evaluate other options

(A) Mahadandadhikari: This is a title for a high-ranking judicial official, not a text. (C) Faujdari

Adalat: This refers to criminal courts established during the Mughal and British periods (18th century). (D) Bhṛigu-Samhita: This is an ancient astrological and predictive text.

Step 4: Conclusion

The Arthashastra is the only text from that era that matches the description of a manual for crime and punishment.

Quick Tip: Kautilya is often called the "Machiavelli of India."

Arthashastra was the first text to discuss forensic techniques like examining death by drowning vs. poisoning.

65. The women victims move through different adjustment phases; arrange the following phases from I to IV:

A. Avoidance / Humiliation (by) family members, kin, friends etc.

B. Adaption (through): Neutralization, attachment, identity change, religious consolation

C. Removing pain (depends on): support and security

D. Shock and pain (depends on): nature of crime committed against her and also on factors like age, employment, education, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$

(B) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow B$

(C) $D \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

(D) $D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$

Correct Answer: (C) $D \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

Solution:

Concept:

- Victimological adjustment refers to the psychological and social stages a victim undergoes following a traumatic criminal event.
- For women victims, these stages are deeply influenced by societal reactions and the availability of emotional support.

Step 1: Identify the immediate reaction

The first phase (I) is always the immediate Shock and pain (D) felt after the victimization.

The intensity of this phase depends on the severity of the crime and the victim's personal background (age, education).

Step 2: Identify the initial recovery attempt

Phase II involves Removing pain (C). This stage is critical and depends heavily on the immediate security provided and the emotional support system available to the victim to manage the trauma.

Step 3: Analyze the social impact

Phase III often involves Avoidance or Humiliation (A) by the family or society. In many cultures, victims face secondary victimization through social stigma or being shunned by their kin, forcing them to adjust to a new social reality.

Step 4: Identify the final long-term phase

The final phase (IV) is Adaption (B). Here, the victim finds ways to live with the experience through psychological neutralization, religious consolation, or changing their self-identity to move forward.

Step 5: Establish the sequence

The logical flow is Shock (D) → Removing Pain (C) → Social Stigma (A) → Long-term Adaption (B). This aligns with sequence D-C-A-B.

Quick Tip: Shock is always the starting point of any trauma adjustment cycle.

Adaption is the final stage where the victim integrates the experience into their life story.

66. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Act		LIST-II Year of Enactment	
A.	Dowry Prohibition Act	I.	1956
B.	The Probation of Offenders Act	II.	1984
C.	Family Courts Act	III.	1961
D.	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	IV.	1958

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Concept:

- Social and criminal legislations in India are often enacted to address specific societal evils or to modernize the judicial process.
- Knowing the years of enactment is crucial for understanding the historical context and legal evolution of Indian laws.

Step 1: Identify the year for Dowry Prohibition Act

The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry. It was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year 1961.

Thus, A matches with III.

Step 2: Identify the year for The Probation of Offenders Act

This Act provides for the release of offenders on probation instead of imprisonment in certain cases, focusing on reformatory justice. It was enacted in 1958.

Thus, B matches with IV.

Step 3: Identify the year for Family Courts Act

The Family Courts Act was established to provide for the establishment of Family Courts with a view to promoting conciliation in, and securing speedy settlement of, disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. It was enacted in 1984.

Thus, C matches with II.

Step 4: Identify the year for The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

Originally enacted as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act (SITA) in 1956, it was later amended and renamed to its current form.

Thus, D matches with I.

Step 5: Conclusion

Matching the items results in the sequence A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I, which is found in option (C).

Quick Tip: 1961 is a major year for social reform (Dowry Act).

1984 is remembered for the Family Courts Act and the Bhopal Gas Tragedy (related to environmental law).

Probation (1958) is a landmark in the reformatory school of penology.

67. Arrange the following major steps in processing a criminal case in the correct order:

A. Sentencing

B. Investigation

C. Punishment and Rehabilitation

D. Prosecution

E. Arrest

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) $E \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$

(B) $D \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

(C) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$

(D) $B \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

Correct Answer: (D) $B \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

Solution:

Concept:

- The Criminal Justice System follows a linear procedural path governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
- The process ensures that the rights of the accused are protected while the state pursues justice.

Step 1: Initial Police Action

The process begins when a crime is reported and the police initiate an Investigation (B) to collect evidence, examine witnesses, and identify the culprit.

Step 2: Custodial Action

Based on the investigation and evidence, if there is sufficient ground, the police proceed to Arrest (E) the suspect to prevent them from tampering with evidence or absconding.

Step 3: Legal Proceedings

Once the charge sheet is filed in court, the stage of Prosecution (D) begins. This involves the trial where the public prosecutor presents the state's case against the accused.

Step 4: Judicial Determination

If the court finds the accused guilty at the end of the trial, the judge proceeds to Sentencing (A), where the specific nature and duration of the penalty are decided.

Step 5: Execution of Sentence

The final stage is the actual implementation of the sentence, which involves Punishment and Rehabilitation (C) within the prison system or correctional facilities.

Step 6: Final Order

The correct logical sequence is B-E-D-A-C, which corresponds to option (D).

Quick Tip: Investigation is always the first step after an FIR.

Prosecution is the "Trial" stage.

Sentencing is the bridge between the courtroom and the prison.

68. The Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted and gave to ourselves the Constitution of India on:

- (A) 26th November, 1949
- (B) 26th January, 1950
- (C) 26th January, 1949
- (D) 17th October, 1949

Correct Answer: (A) 26th November, 1949

Solution:

Concept:

- There is a distinction between the date of "Adoption" and the date of "Commencement" of the Indian Constitution.
- This information is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

Step 1: Refer to the Preamble

The closing line of the Preamble states: "...IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

Step 2: Distinguish from Republic Day

While the Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 (now celebrated as Constitution Day), it came into full force (commencement) on 26th January 1950 (Republic Day) to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of 1930.

Step 3: Conclusion

The question specifically asks for the date it was "adopted, enacted and given," which is 26th November 1949.

Quick Tip: Nov 26 = Constitution Day (Adoption).

Jan 26 = Republic Day (Commencement).

Some provisions (like citizenship and elections) came into force on Nov 26 itself.

69. Identify the advantages of open prisons in India:

- A. They help in reducing overcrowding in jails.
- B. They facilitate the notorious inmates to elope and reduce stress of supervision and control.
- C. They offer opportunities for self-improvement and resocialization to the inmates.
- D. They help under trials to stay away from convicts and make work of prison administration hassle free.
- E. The operational cost of open prisons is far less than the enclosed prisons.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B & C Only
- (B) A, C & E Only
- (C) B, C & D Only

(D) B, D & E Only

Correct Answer: (B) A, C & E Only

Solution:

Concept:

- Open prisons are based on the philosophy of trust and minimum security.
- They are intended for well-behaved, convicted prisoners who have completed a significant part of their sentence.

Step 1: Evaluate Statement A

By moving well-behaved inmates to open facilities, the pressure on heavily congested closed central and district jails is significantly reduced. This is a major structural advantage. Thus, A is correct.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement B

"Facilitating notorious inmates to elope" is a security failure, not an advantage. Open prisons are generally not meant for "notorious" or "hardened" criminals but for those who show potential for reform.

Thus, B is incorrect.

Step 3: Evaluate Statement C

The primary goal of open prisons is to treat the prisoner with dignity and provide a semi-free environment that helps in their resocialization and self-improvement before final release.

Thus, C is correct.

Step 4: Evaluate Statement D

Open prisons are for convicted prisoners. Separation of undertrials from convicts is a requirement for closed prisons and jails, not a specific function or "advantage" of the open prison system itself.

Thus, D is incorrect.

Step 5: Evaluate Statement E

Because they require fewer armed guards, no high walls, and less sophisticated security infrastructure, the per-prisoner operational cost is much lower than in high-security closed

prisons.

Thus, E is correct.

Step 6: Final Selection

Since A, C, and E are the only correct advantages, the answer is option (B).

Quick Tip: Open prisons are often called "Prisons without bars."

The Mulla Committee (1983) strongly recommended expanding open prisons in India.

70. The recent convergence of Integrated Child Protection Scheme and related programmes by the Government of India in the Mission mode is:

- (A) *Mission Karuna*
- (B) *Bachpan Bachao Mission*
- (C) *Bal Suraksha Mission*
- (D) *Mission Vatsalya*

Correct Answer: (D) Mission Vatsalya

Solution:

Concept:

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has restructured several schemes into "mission mode" for better implementation and synergy.
- These missions focus on women's empowerment (Mission Shakti), nutrition (Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0), and child welfare.

Step 1: Identify the Child Protection Mission

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), which was launched in 2009-10 to provide a safety net for children in difficult circumstances, was recently rebranded and subsumed under Mission Vatsalya.

Step 2: Understand the scope of Mission Vatsalya

Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve a child-friendly ecosystem. It covers statutory bodies

like Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB), and support for Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as well as non-institutional care like foster care.

Step 3: Differentiate from other names

(B) Bachpan Bachao is an NGO (founded by Kailash Satyarthi). (A) and (C) are generic names and not the official title of the MWCD mission.

Step 4: Conclusion

Mission Vatsalya is the official name for the converged child protection framework in India.

Quick Tip: Vatsalya is a Sanskrit word for "parental love" or "affection."

This mission handles both children in conflict with law (CCL) and children in need of care and protection (CNCP).

71. Arrange the following statements according to the stages of Narco-analysis (from 1st to 4th stage):

- A. The sedative or dream state, when the subject falls into natural sleep.**
- B. The anesthesia stage when surgical interventions are carried out.**
- C. The awake stage when subject responds at the conscious level in verbal manner.**
- D. The hypnotic stage when uninhibited information emerges.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$
- (B) $B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$
- (C) $C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$
- (D) $D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$

Correct Answer: (C) $C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$

Solution:

Concept:

- Narco-analysis involves the administration of a "truth serum" (usually sodium pentothal or sodium amytal) to lower the subject's inhibitions.

- The drug puts the subject into a "twilight sleep" or hypnotic state between consciousness and deep sleep.
- It is a clinical process where the dosage determines the depth of the central nervous system depression.

Step 1: Identify the starting state

The process begins with the subject being fully conscious and capable of normal verbal communication. At this stage, the subject's defense mechanisms are fully active.

Thus, Stage 1 is the Awake stage (C).

Step 2: Identify the induction of the sub-conscious

As the drug begins to take effect, the subject enters a hypnotic or semi-conscious state. In this phase, the person's ability to lie or construct complex stories is compromised, and uninhibited information may emerge.

Thus, Stage 2 is the Hypnotic stage (D).

Step 3: Identify the transition to sleep

As the dosage increases, the subject moves into a deeper sedative or dream-like state. Eventually, they fall into a natural-appearing sleep where they are no longer responsive to verbal questioning.

Thus, Stage 3 is the Sedative/Dream state (A).

Step 4: Identify the deepest medical state

At the highest controlled dosage, the subject reaches a state of general anesthesia. This is a state of total unconsciousness required for surgical procedures where the body does not respond to pain stimuli.

Thus, Stage 4 is the Anesthesia stage (B).

Step 5: Conclusion

The correct medical and procedural sequence is $C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$. This matches option (C).

Quick Tip: Narco-analysis is also known as "Twilight Sleep" therapy.

Remember that "Hypnotic" comes before "Sedative" in the induction process.

In India, the Supreme Court in the Selvi case (2010) ruled that these tests cannot be performed without voluntary consent.

72. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, the magistrate does NOT have the power:

- (A) *to order the aggrieved woman the right to reside in shared household.*
- (B) *to order provisions of shelter – home and medical facilities, if required.*
- (C) *to order monetary relief to the aggrieved woman to meet her expenses or loss.*
- (D) *to order decree of divorce to the aggrieved parties.*

Correct Answer: (D) to order decree of divorce to the aggrieved parties.

Solution:

Concept:

- The PWDVA, 2005 is a civil law designed to provide immediate protection and relief to women in domestic relationships.
- It empowers a Magistrate to pass various "Protection Orders" to stop the violence and provide support.
- Matrimonial remedies like divorce are governed by personal laws and fall under the jurisdiction of Civil or Family Courts, not a Magistrate under this Act.

Step 1: Analyze power over residence

Section 17 and 19 of the Act grant the woman a right to reside in the shared household. The Magistrate can pass a "Residence Order" to ensure the woman is not evicted or to provide her a separate part of the house.

Thus, option (A) is within the Magistrate's power.

Step 2: Analyze power over welfare services

Section 6 and 7 mandate that the State provide shelter homes and medical facilities to the victim. The Magistrate or the Protection Officer can facilitate these services upon request.

Thus, option (B) is within the Magistrate's power.

Step 3: Analyze power over financial support

Section 20 allows the Magistrate to grant "Monetary Relief" to the victim. This is meant to cover

medical costs, loss of earnings, and general maintenance for the woman and her children. Thus, option (C) is within the Magistrate's power.

Step 4: Identify the legal limitation

A Magistrate acting under the PWDVA cannot dissolve a marriage. Divorce is a complex legal status that must be sought under specific statutes like the Hindu Marriage Act or Special Marriage Act in a Family Court. The PWDVA provides "Protection," not "Severance" of the relationship.

Step 5: Conclusion

Since the question asks for what the Magistrate does NOT have power to do, (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: PWDVA = Civil Remedy + Immediate Protection.

Divorce = Personal Law + Final Separation.

A Magistrate can grant "Maintenance" but never a "Divorce Decree".

73. Who among the following thinkers is NOT associated with the subculture theory?

- (A) *L.R. Goldberg*
- (B) *Charles Murray*
- (C) *Albert Cohen*
- (D) *Cloward and Ohlin*

Correct Answer: (A) L.R. Goldberg

Solution:

Concept:

- Subculture theory in criminology suggests that certain groups develop values and norms that are different from (and often in conflict with) the mainstream culture.
- This perspective explains why specific urban gangs or marginalized groups engage in delinquent behavior as a way to achieve status.

Step 1: Evaluate Albert Cohen

Albert Cohen is a central figure in subculture theory. His 1955 work *Delinquent Boys* explains "status frustration" among lower-class boys who cannot meet middle-class standards and thus form subcultures.

Thus, C is associated with the theory.

Step 2: Evaluate Cloward and Ohlin

Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin developed the "Differential Opportunity Theory." They argued that subcultures (criminal, conflict, or retreatist) depend on the types of illegitimate opportunities available in a neighborhood.

Thus, D is associated with the theory.

Step 3: Evaluate Charles Murray

Charles Murray is a prominent sociologist associated with the "New Right" and the concept of the "Underclass." He argued that a specific subculture of poverty and welfare dependency fosters criminal values among the marginalized.

Thus, B is associated with the theory.

Step 4: Evaluate L.R. Goldberg

Lewis R. Goldberg is a world-renowned personality psychologist. He is famous for developing the "Big Five" factors of personality (OCEAN). He is not a criminological theorist associated with social subculture research.

Step 5: Conclusion

L.R. Goldberg is the outlier in this list of criminologists and sociologists. Thus, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Think Cohen = "Status Frustration."

Think Cloward/Ohlin = "Opportunity."

Think Murray = "Underclass subculture."

74. Which of the following is NOT a law to prevent environmental crimes by the Government of India?

(A) *Wildlife Protection Act, 1972*

(B) *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981*

(C) *Ozone Depletion (Protection and Propagation) Act*, 2008

(D) *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act*, 1974

Correct Answer: (C) *Ozone Depletion (Protection and Propagation) Act*, 2008

Solution:

Concept:

- Environmental laws in India are designed to protect natural resources and control pollution.
- Most of these laws were enacted under Article 253 of the Constitution to implement international agreements like the Stockholm Declaration.

Step 1: Verify real environmental acts

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (A), the Water Act, 1974 (D), and the Air Act, 1981 (B) are the foundational statutes of environmental law in India. They provide for the establishment of Boards and penalties for violations.

Step 2: Identify the fabricated name

There is no "Ozone Depletion (Protection and Propagation) Act, 2008" in the Indian statute book. The term "Propagation" (meaning to increase or spread) of Ozone Depletion would be the opposite of environmental protection.

Step 3: Check the actual Ozone regulation

In India, the protection of the Ozone layer is governed by the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, which were issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Step 4: Conclusion

Option (C) is a fictitious title and hence the correct answer for a "NOT" question.

Quick Tip: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is the "Umbrella" legislation for all green laws. Always check the dates; the Water Act is 1974 and the Air Act is 1981.

75. Which of the following is NOT related to transnational crime management and prevention?

- (A) *The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2003)
- (B) *European and South Asian Drug Prevention Commission* (2007 – 2016)
- (C) *Anti – Drug Strategy of the European Union* (2005 – 2012)
- (D) *Global Regime for Transnational Crime* (2013)

Correct Answer: (D) Global Regime for Transnational Crime (2013)

Solution:

Concept:

- Transnational crime involves criminal activities that cross national borders and violate the laws of more than one state.
- Management involves international treaties, regional commissions, and strategic policy frameworks.

Step 1: Analyze formal treaties

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), often called the Palermo Convention, is the main international instrument to fight organized crime.

Thus, A is related.

Step 2: Analyze regional strategies

The EU Anti-Drug Strategy (C) and specific regional drug commissions (B) are formal mechanisms set up by states to coordinate law enforcement and prevention efforts.

Thus, B and C are related.

Step 3: Identify the non-existent entity

"Global Regime for Transnational Crime (2013)" is not the name of a formal international law, organization, or treaty. While "regime" is a scholarly term to describe international cooperation, there is no such official body or enacted instrument by that name from 2013.

Step 4: Conclusion

Option (D) is the outlier as it is not a recognized management or prevention instrument.

Quick Tip: UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime) is the primary body managing these crimes. Treaties like UNTOC are the "hard law" of transnational crime prevention.
