1. The problem of alcoholism until a few decades ago was considered a

(a) Moral problem

(b) Social irresponsibility

(c) Illegal act

(d) Social disorder

(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) ✓ (a), (b) and (d) only
(E) Answer not known

2. Individual factors are personality traits is also a reason for juvenile delinquency

(1) Submissiveness

(2) Hostility

(3) Lack of self-control

(4) Lack of parental control

(A) (1) and (2) and (4) only
(B) (2) and (3) only
(C) ✓ (1), (2) and (3) only
(D) (2), (3) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

3. The factors for NOT leads to Juvenile delinquency

(1) Organized families

(2) Peer pressure

(3) Poverty

(4) Good educational opportunity

(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (2) and (3) only
(C) (3) and (4) only
(D) (1) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

4. Whoever attempts to commit suicide (Sec. 309) IPC, shall be punished with

(A) simple imprisonment for one year
(B) simple imprisonment for one year with fine or with both
(C) simple imprisonment for ten years
(D) suicide itself is not a crime
(E) Answer not known

5. The NDPS Act was enacted in the year

(A) 1980
(B) 1985
(C) 1990
(D) 1988
(E) Answer not known

6. Evaluate the role of translational criminology in improving the criminal justice system. The most accurate statement is

(A) It separates research from real world application

(B) It ensures research findings are effectively used in justice policies and practices

(C) It discourages collaboration between researchers and practitioners

(D) It focuses solely on theoretical frameworks without practical use

(E) Answer not known

7. The main reasons behind truancy?

(1) Enjoying school and academic work

(2) Lack of interest in school or learning difficulties

(3) Supportive family environment

(4) Substance abuse

(A) (1) and (2) only

(B) (2) and (3) only

(C) (1) and (4) only

(D) (2) and (4) only

(E) Answer not known

8. What is NOT the role of the child welfare committee in cases of Truancy and Vagrancy

(A) to investigate the reasons for the child's truancy

(B) to provide counselling and support to the child and family

(C) to determine if the child needs care and protection or is in conflict with the law

(D) punishing or prosecuting the child

(E) Answer not known

9. The goal of translational criminology is to

(1) Develop new theories about the causes of crime

(2) Increase the number of arrests and convictions

(3) Improve the effectiveness of criminal justice policies and practices

(4) Reduce the prison population

(A) (1) and (2) only (B) (2) only

(C) (3) only (D) (4) only

(E) Answer not known

10. Substance abuse is defined

(A) Non-medical use of chemical substances in order to achieve alteration in psychological functioning

(B) Medical use of chemical substances in order to achieve alteration in psychological functioning

(C) Use of drugs

(D) Occasional use of prescription drugs as recommended

(E) Answer not known

11. According to Tarde, how does invention interact with imitation?

(A) Invention create new behaviours that others may imitate
(B) Invention destroys imitation
(C) Invention is less important than imitation
(D) Invention is genetic
(E) Answer not known

12. How can we stop learning bad behaviour?

(A) by Ignoring everyone
(B) by copying everyone
(C) by choosing good role models
(D) by spending time with rule breakers
(E) Answer not known

13. Why is the 'Intensity of an Association' a critical variable in predicting criminal behaviour in differential association theory?

(A) It increases the legal knowledge of an individual
(B) It determines the degree of emotional identification with the source
(C) It signifies how often a person commits crime
(D) It represents the number of laws broken
(E) Answer not known

14. How does "Appeal to Higher Loyalties" work as a neutralization?

(A) It justifies actions as being for a greater cause
(B) It increases shame
(C) It denies legal guilt
(D) It acknowledges social rules
(E) Answer not known

15. Why is drift theory more flexible than earlier positivist theories?

(A) It avoids all sociological explanation
(B) It sees deviance as occasional and not a fixed identity
(C) It focuses on punishment only
(D) It eliminates moral conflict
(E) Answer not known

16. An example of Ritualism in school (anomie theory) is

(i) Skipping all classes
(ii) Always doing home work but not caring about grade
(iii) Cheating on Testings
(iv) Becoming class leader

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (ii) only
(D) (iv) only
(E) Answer not known

17. Ritualism as per anomie theory is

(A) Breaking all rules
(B) Following rules for giving up on big goals
(C) Making up new goals
(D) Becoming such fast
(E) Answer not known

18. In the context of Merton's Anomie theory, why is 'innovation' considered a deviant adaptation?

(A) It uses new teaching methods
(B) It replaces old norms with creative ideas
(C) It pursues societal goals through unapproved means
(D) It ignores goals and focus only on rules
(E) Answer not known

19. How does Rebellion differs from Retreatism in anomie

(A) Rebels confirm to social norms, retriatists reject all norms
(B) Rebels seek to change society, retriatists withdraw
(C) Rebels innovate illegally, retriatists follow the rules
(D) Rebels accept societal goals, retriatists reject goals
(E) Answer not known

20. According to Sellin, criminal law often reflects

(A) Minority culture
(B) Everyone's value equally
(C) Dominant cultures values
(D) Scientific data
(E) Answer not known

21. From a policy perspective, why is investment in continuous professional development crucial for juvenile justice systems following the Beijing rules?

(A) It increases bureaucratic delays

(B) It ensures sustained quality and adaptation to evolving best practices in juvenile justice

(C) It reduces accountability by diffusing responsibility

(D) It limits innovation by enforcing rigid procedures

(E) Answer not known

22. How does the Beijing rules focus on rehabilitation influence juvenile justice policy making?

(A) It prioritizes punitive measures over social reintegration

(B) It eliminates the use of legal procedures in juvenile cases

(C) It recommends automatic incarceration for repeat offenders

(D) It mandates a balanced approach that promotes juveniles social reintegration while safeguarding legal rights

(E) Answer not known

23. A system that provides parole and halfway houses supports is comes under the 3 R's.

(A) Reformation and Reintegration

(B) Retribution and Deterrence

(C) Rehabilitation and Retribution

(D) Only the form of punishment

(E) Answer not known

24. How does the Article 19 of CRC address the issue of child protection in institutions such as orphanages or detention centers?

(A) It excludes institutional settings from protection mandates

(B) It includes institutional settings critical environments for child protection

(C) It only apply foster care homes

(D) It considers institutional care irrelevant to child rights

(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following :

Under probation of offenders Act

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Sec. 4 | 1. Provision as to sureties |
| (b) Sec. 7 | 2. Variation of conditions of probation |
| (c) Sec. 8 | 3. Instead of sentencing, court may release on bond under supervision |
| (d) Sec. 10 | 4. Report of probation officer to be confidential |

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

(E) Answer not known

26. Match the following :

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Suspension of probationers | 1. Helping probationer find jobs, education and counselling |
| (b) Preparation of PSIR | 2. Submitting regular progress updates on probationers |
| (c) Assistance in Social Rehabilitation | 3. Probation Officer |
| (d) Reporting to the Court | 4. Monitoring conduct and ensuring compliance with probation conditions |

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

(E) Answer not known

27. Under Sec. 9 of probation of offenders act, if an offender breaches the conditions of the bond, the court may first

(A) Sentence the offender immediately

(B) Issue a summon or warrant for appearance

(C) Send the offender to police custody

(D) Cancel the offender probation without hearing

(E) Answer not known

28. Probation under the probation of Offenders Act is considered

(A) Criminal convictions
(B) Non-punitive order aimed to reform
(C) Fine
(D) Not recognized by courts
(E) Answer not known

29. The after care services can be provided to a Juvenile

(A) Only one month
(B) As long as required for proper rehabilitation
(C) No time limit
(D) Child can stay forever
(E) Answer not known

30. A 17 year old is accused of murder which authority decides whether the Juvenile can be tried as an adult.

(A) Childrens court
(B) Child Welfare Committee
(C) Juvenile Justice Board
(D) District Magistrate
(E) Answer not known

31. A well prepared social investigation report by Juvenile Justice Board helps in

(A) Speedy Conviction
(B) Awarding monetary fine
(C) Deciding the mode of rehabilitation
(D) Dismissing the case
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the following.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Juvenile Justice Board | 1. | Legal process to provide permanent family to a child |
| (b) | Foster care | 2. | Deals with Juveniles in conflict with law |
| (c) | Juvenile in need care and protection | 3. | Temporary care of a child by family |
| (d) | Adoption | 4. | Juvenile who is homeless or abandoned |

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

(E) Answer not known

33. Choose the right answer.

(i) JJ Board have to intimate the child regarding the venue of the trial

(ii) The principal magistrate and atleast two members must be present at the final disposal of case in JJ Board.

(iii) JJ board procedures are child friendly

(iv) A child in conflict with law should not be produced before an individual member of the JJ Board.

(A) (ii) only

(B) (i), (iii) and (iv) only

(C) (ii) and (iv) only

(D) ✓ (ii) and (iii) only

(E) Answer not known

34. Why is the involvement of trained staff crucial in Juvenile homes?

(A) To enforce discipline through strict measures

(B) To provide specialized care and support tailored to children's developmental needs

(C) To reduce operational costs

(D) To avoid legal responsibilities

(E) Answer not known

35. Why regular inspection and monitoring of protective homes crucial?

(i) To ensure adherence to child protection

(ii) To reduce operational costs

(iii) To prevention of abuse or neglect

(iv) To avoid legal responsibilities

(A) (i) and (ii) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(D) (iii) and (iv) only

(E) Answer not known

36. In case a child is found vulnerable but refuses family reintegration, the best approach as per JJ Act.

(A) Send the child home forcefully

(B) Explore alternative care options like foster care

(C) Ignore the childs wishes

(D) Keep the child indefinitely in the prevention home

(E) Answer not known

37. How does community awareness and sensitization enhance the effectiveness of women vigilance homes?

(i) It reduces Stigma

(ii) It increases social inclusion

(iii) It replaces institutional care

(iv) It has no significance impact

(A) (i), (ii) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (iv) only

(E) Answer not known

38. How can vulnerable children be protected from Exploitation?

(A) Keeping at home without schooling

(B) Educating and Enforcing laws

(C) Sending to work early

(D) Avoiding communication

(E) Answer not known

39. The funds for the protective homes in India is provided by

(A) State Government only

(B) Central Government only

(C) State and Central Govt. jointly

(D) By private donor only

(E) Answer not known

40. In what ways can vigilance homes help in preventing future vulnerability and promote the well being of children under their care.

(A) By offering temporary shelter only

(B) By Assessing needs, providing care and connecting children with family

(C) By isolating children from society indefinitely

(D) By denying educational opportunities

(E) Answer not known

41. Assertion [A] : Emotion – Provoking events produce various physiological reactions and that responsible for subjective emotional experiences.

Reason [R] : Facial expressions sometimes produce shifts in our emotional experiences rather than merely reflecting them.

(A) [A] is true but [R] is false

(B) Both [A] and [R] are true; and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

(C) [A] is false; but [R] is true

(D) Both [A] and [R] are true; but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]

(E) Answer not known

42. One of the following is tend to restore the balance and cut off the motivated behaviour as the aroused drives are reduced?

(A) Drive

(B) Instinct

(C) Incentives

(D) Needs

(E) Answer not known

43. The intentional infliction of harm on others is called ————————.

(A) Aggression
(B) Assertiveness
(C) Injury
(D) Frustration
(E) Answer not known

44. Aggression that is a means to some other end is called ————————.

(A) Instrumental aggression
(B) Hostile aggression
(C) Social aggression
(D) Physical aggression
(E) Answer not known

45. Adler believed that aggression was the dynamic power behind all ———————— but he soon become dissatisfied with this term.

(A) Personality characteristics
(B) Motivation
(C) Behaviour
(D) Complex
(E) Answer not known

46. Reason and Assertion type.

Assertion [A] : Fluid intelligence increases into the early twenties and then gradually declines.

Reason [R] : Fluid intelligence with the ability to think and reason is gradually declining in the elderly

(A) [A] is true but [R] is the false
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(C) [A] is false [R] is true
(D) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A] is correct
(E) Answer not known

47. Box like model which is called as tridimensional theory of intelligence was proposed by _____.

(A) J.P. Guilford
(B) Charles Spearman
(C) Thurston. L
(D) Thorndike
(E) Answer not known

48. Thinking aimed at finding the one right answer to a problem is called _____

(A) Creativity
(B) Enrichment
(C) Convergent thinking
(D) Divergent thinking
(E) Answer not known

49. One of the following is not a heuristic used in solving problems?

(A) Working backward
(B) Fast mapping
(C) Forming sub goals
(D) Searching for analogies
(E) Answer not known

50. Arrange in chronological order of the model of memory

(1) The process through which information stored in memory is located

(2) The process through which information is retained in memory

(3) The process through which information is converted into a form that can be entered in to memory

(A) 1 2 3

(B) 3 2 1

(C) 2 3 1

(D) 1 3 2

(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Stages of sleep | 1. | 90 minutes |
| (b) | Cycles of sleep | 2. | Delta waves |
| (c) | One sleep cycle | 3. | 5 |
| (d) | Deep sleep | 4. | 4 to 5 |

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

(E) Answer not known

52. According to _____, a dream is merely another kind of thinking that occurs when people sleep.

(A) dreams for survival theory
(B) freudian dreams theory
(C) activation – synthesis hypothesis
(D) self organization theory
(E) Answer not known

53. _____ are drugs that have a sedative effect.

(A) Nicotine
(B) Barbiturates
(C) Crystal meth
(D) Cocaine
(E) Answer not known

54. The major cause of geometrical and similar illusions _____.

(A) Eye movement
(B) Confusion
(C) Perspectives
(D) Emotion
(E) Answer not known

55. Choose the right matches among type :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sustained attention | – Focus on attention between two or more things at a time |
| 2. | Alternating attention | – Focus on one thing for a continuous period |
| 3. | Selective attention | – Decided to focus on one thing |
| 4. | Focused attention | – Able to suddenly drawn to a specific stimuli (eg) loud noise |

(A) 1 and 3 are correct
(B) 1 and 2 are correct
(C) 2 and 3 are correct
(D) 3 and 4 are correct
(E) Answer not known

56. The Hindbrain consists of the _____.

(A) Endocrine and limbic system
(B) Reticular formation
(C) Thalamus, Hypothalamus, Cerebrum
(D) Cerebellum, Medulla, Pons
(E) Answer not known

57. One part of neuron receives the messages from other cells.

(A) Axon
(B) Dendrites
(C) Soma
(D) Myelin
(E) Answer not known

58. One of the following approaches has the most optimistic view of human nature is ————————.

(A) Structuralism
(B) Behaviorism
(C) Psycho analysis
(D) Humanism
(E) Answer not known

59. Industrial Psychology is ————————.

(A) Applied Psychology
(B) Theoretical Psychology
(C) Educational Psychology
(D) Abnormal Psychology
(E) Answer not known

60. The first psychology laboratory was started at ————————.

(A) Berlin
(B) Boston
(C) Frankfurt
(D) Leipzig
(E) Answer not known

61. Valid form of discovering the unknown from the known is

(A) Pratyaksha
(B) Sabda
(C) Arthapatti
(D) Anupalabhi
(E) Answer not known

62. Which one is the concluding portion of the Veda?

(A) Vedanta
(B) Visistadvaita
(C) Advaita
(D) Dvaita
(E) Answer not known

63. The doctrine that the World is a phenomenal appearance of Brahman ————————.

(A) Vivarta - Vāda
(B) Khyat - Vāda
(C) Ārambha - Vāda
(D) Parināma - Vāda
(E) Answer not known

64. According to Sankara Vivartha Vada meant

(A) World is an appearance of Brahman
(B) World actually emerges from Brahman
(C) World is the creation of Brahman
(D) World is the creation of God
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following is correct about Maya?

(i) It is not only absence of Knowledge
(ii) It is also positive wrong Knowledge

(A) (i) only
(B) (ii) only
(C) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
(D) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(E) Answer not known

66. Which one of the following is not an extra-ordinary perception according to Nyaya?

(A) Yogaja
(B) Jnanalaksana
(C) Sannidayalaksana
(D) Samanyalaksana
(E) Answer not known

67. In which one of the following Kumarila agrees with Prabhakara?

(A) Error as non-apprehension
(B) Intrinsic validity of knowledge
(C) Error is one of commission only
(D) Wrong synthesis of perceived and represented
(E) Answer not known

68. The Vedanta Sutra is called

(A) Upanisad
(B) Brahma Sutra
(C) Yoga Sutra
(D) Purva Mimamsa
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following combination of systems hold the doctrine of Asatkaryavada?

I. Sankhya
II. Nyaya
III. Yoga
IV. Vaishesika

(A) All
(B) I and II
(C) II and IV
(D) IV and I
(E) Answer not known

70. Sankhya means

(A) Number
(B) Ritual
(C) Reason
(D) Particles
(E) Answer not known

71. In the schools of Buddhism, Mādhyamika is also known as

(A) Vijnanavada School
(B) Sunyavada School
(C) Santrantika School
(D) Vaibhasika School
(E) Answer not known

72. Who is called 'Nihilists Philosophers' in Buddhism?

(A) Bahyapratyaksa - Vadi
(B) Vijnanavadi
(C) Bahyanumeya - Vadi
(D) Sunya - Vadi
(E) Answer not known

73. What is the meaning of Prajnā in Buddhism?

(A) Knowledge
(B) Conduct
(C) Concentration
(D) Character
(E) Answer not known

74. 'Liberation of all sentient beings, as the ultimate goal of every,

(A) Hinayanist
(B) Mahayanist
(C) Tirtangaras
(D) Nyaiykas
(E) Answer not known

75. The term 'Jina' means

(A) Action
(B) Happiness
(C) Conqueror
(D) Faith
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following system of Indian Philosophy accepts Pratyakhsha as the only means of valid knowledge?

(A) Jainism
(B) Buddhism
(C) Vaisesika
(D) Carvaka
(E) Answer not known

77. In Jainism, the word 'Jina' etymologically means

(A) United
(B) Bounded
(C) Conqueror
(D) Looser
(E) Answer not known

78. Match the following according to Jainism

| List I | List II |
|---|---|
| (a) Asrava | 1. Stopping the influx of fresh karma |
| (b) Bandha | 2. Shedding of already existing karma |
| (c) Samvara | 3. Moving of Karma to Soul |
| (d) Nirjana | 4. Actual infiltration of Karma |

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

(E) Answer not known

79. Who is the founder of Jainism?

(A) Vardhamāna
(B) Rishabha Deva
(C) Buddhā
(D) Charaka
(E) Answer not known

80. The Charvaka admits the existence of ———— elements.

(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five
(E) Answer not known

81. What kind of standard Kant held to define ethics?

(A) Subjective norms
(B) Relative norms
(C) Capable of Universalisation
(D) Genuine rule of conduct
(E) Answer not known

82. According to ———— we are naturally altruistic and self sacrificing'.

(A) Kant
(B) Hume
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Dewey
(E) Answer not known

83. Match the following ethical thinkers with their moral axioms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Jeremy Bentham | 1. | Categorical imperatives |
| (b) | Immanuel Kant | 2. | Felicific calculus |
| (c) | Joseph Butler | 3. | Social organism |
| (d) | F.H. Bradley | 4. | Supreme Authority of conscience |

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

(E) Answer not known

84. ———— is a very famous work by Bradley.

(A) Appearance and Reality
(B) Discourse on method
(C) Being and Time
(D) Creative Evolution
(E) Answer not known

85. The only standard of valuation of pleasure is quantitative. There are seven dimensions of pleasure according to

(A) J.S. Mill
(B) Bentham
(C) Butler
(D) Bradley
(E) Answer not known

86. Our common duties and specific duties pertaining to our station in society and stage of life refer to

(A) Varnashrama-dharma
(B) Sadharmya
(C) Punya
(D) Papa
(E) Answer not known

87. The Bhagavad Gita anticipates Bredly's conception of

(A) My station and its life
(B) My station and its duties
(C) My duty and its station
(D) My duty and its life
(E) Answer not known

88. What is the fifth stage of Buddhist Eight Fold paths?

(A) Right Speech
(B) Right Belief
(C) Right conduct
(D) Right livelihood
(E) Answer not known

89. _____ refers to the realization of one's highest personal good and social good by performing his specific duties.

(A) Svabhava
(B) Svadharma
(C) Paradharma
(D) Asurisampad
(E) Answer not known

90. In Kshatriyas, _____, psychical tendency is predominating and _____ is subordinate.

(A) Sattvika, Rajas
(B) Rajas, Tamas
(C) Rajas, Sattvika (Sattva)
(D) Tamas, Sattvika
(E) Answer not known

91. J.S. Mill's law of universal causation is called

(A) Experimental canons
(B) Method of Agreement
(C) Method of Difference
(D) Method of Residues
(E) Answer not known

92. In a constructive dilemma, the minor premise

(A) Denies the antecedents
(B) Denies the consequents
(C) Affirms the consequents
(D) Affirms the antecedents
(E) Answer not known

93. Which of the following syllogism is logically valid?

I. Either p or q
Not p
Therefore, q

II. Either p or q
p
Therefore, not q

III. Either p or q
q
Therefore, not p

(A) II and III only
(B) I only
(C) II only
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

94. 'In mixed hypothetical syllogism, the consequent is negated in the second premise and the antecedent is negated in the conclusion' is called as

(A) Modus ponens
(B) Modus tollens
(C) Modus operandi
(D) Modus percipi
(E) Answer not known

95. In Hypothetical syllogism, if minor premise affirms antecedent, then the conclusion is

(A) Affirmed consequent
(B) Deny consequent
(C) Deny antecedent
(D) Affirmed antecedent
(E) Answer not known

96. Identify the fallacy in this syllogism

"All horses are quadrupeds
No cows are horses
∴ No cows are quadrupeds

(A) Fallacy of undistributed middle
(B) Fallacy of illicit major
(C) Fallacy of illicit minor
(D) Fallacy of three propositions
(E) Answer not known

97. Find the correct answer :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Particular Negative | 1. S is P |
| (b) Universal Negative | 2. S is not P |
| (c) Universal Affirmative | 3. some S is not P |
| (d) Particular Affirmative | 4. some S is P |

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

(E) Answer not known

98. Find the right opposition: (A & O; E & I)

(A) Contradictory opposition
(B) Contrary opposition
(C) Subcontrary opposition
(D) Subaltern opposition
(E) Answer not known

99. Propositions which differ in both quality and quantity are

(A) A & E
(B) I & O
(C) A & I
(D) E & I
(E) Answer not known

100. A & E propositions distribute their _____

(A) Both subject and predicate
(B) Only predicate
(C) Only subject
(D) Not predicate and not subject
(E) Answer not known

101. Anger is always a

(A) Secondary Emotion
(B) Primary Emotion
(C) Tertiary Emotion
(D) Uncontrollable Emotion
(E) Answer not known

102. Anger has the following components

(a) Physical

(b) Cognitive

(c) Emotional

(d) Behavioural

(A) (a), and (b) alone

(B) (a) and (c) alone

(C) (a), (b) and (c) alone

(D) (b), (c) and (d) alone

(E) Answer not known

103. Which among the following statements are true regarding institution in homicide cases :

(i) Restitution can be ordered to cover the funeral and burial expenses of the deceased victim.

(ii) Restitution can be paid to the surviving dependents or estate of the homicide victim

(iii) Restitution cannot be ordered in homicide cases because the primary victim is deceased.

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i) and (ii) only

(D) (ii) and (iii) only

(E) Answer not known

104. The elements of Routine activity theory are

(1) Potential offender

(2) Potential threats

(3) Suitable target

(4) Absence of guardianship

(A) (1), (2) and (3) only

(B) (1), (3) and (4) only

(C) (1), (2) and (4) only

(D) (2), (3) and (4) only

(E) Answer not known

105. In restorative justice, An offenders accountability can be evaluated by

(A) Their willingness to make amends

(B) Length of Jail time

(C) Number of court appearances

(D) Amount of fines paid

(E) Answer not known

106. In assessing whether a restorative justice process achieved restoration, which outcome would be most significant?

(A) Increased incarceration rates for offenders

(B) Victims silence on the matter

(C) Lengthy court procedures without dialogue

(D) Offenders acknowledgement of wrong doing and active efforts to make amends

(E) Answer not known

107. Which two theorists are most commonly associated with routine activity theory?

(A) Bentham and Beccaria
(B) Rawls and Goring
(C) Cohen and Felson
(D) Cornish and Clarke
(E) Answer not known

108. Informal mechanism (Mediation and Arbitration) as stated under UN Declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power can be used to

(A) Exclude victims from the process
(B) Impose harsher penalties
(C) Facilitate conciliation and redress for victims
(D) Delay the resolution of the case
(E) Answer not known

109. The term "Compensation" under victimology refers to financial assistance by

(1) Offender
(2) State govt.,
(3) Potential Offenders
(4) Potential victims

(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (2) only
(C) (3) only
(D) (1), (2) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

110. Expansion for PTSD

(A) Positive Traumatic Stress Disorder
(B) Pre Traumatic Stress Disorder
(C) Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
(D) Post Traumatic Syndrome Disorder
(E) Answer not known

111. Pick out the correct example for victim of crime

(A) Victim of caste discrimination
(B) Victim of homicide
(C) Victim of social exclusion
(D) Victim of verbal abuse
(E) Answer not known

112. The term "Restitution" in victimology refer to financial assistance from

(1) State
(2) Offender
(3) Bank
(4) Work place

(A) (1) alone
(B) (2) alone
(C) (1) and (2) alone
(D) All the above
(E) Answer not known

113. The person who suffered injury, harm or loss due to illegal activity of some one is called direct victims. Besides there may be

(1) Primary victims

(2) Secondary victims

(3) Tertiary victims

(4) Bystanders

(A) (1) alone
(B) (1) and (2) alone
(C) (2) and (3) alone
(D) All
(E) Answer not known

114. Under UN declaration a person is considered victim even if the offender is not

(1) Identified

(2) Apprehended

(3) Prosecuted

(4) Convicted

(A) (1) alone is true
(B) (2) alone is true
(C) (1) and (2) is true
(D) (1), (2), (3) and (4) is true
(E) Answer not known

115. Identify the option that is not a core principle of CPTED?

(A) Natural Surveillance
(B) Natural Access control
(C) Isolation
(D) Territoriality
(E) Answer not known

116. Which among the following best defines the main target of secondary crime prevention?

(A) The entire general population
(B) The prison population only
(C) Individuals who have been convicted of a crime
(D) Individuals or groups with high risk of criminality
(E) Answer not known

117. The SARA model is closely associated with

(A) Community policing
(B) Problem – oriented policing
(C) Intelligence – led policing
(D) Zero – Tolerance policing
(E) Answer not known

118. The theory not related to crime prevention is

(1) Rational choice theory
(2) Situational crime prevention
(3) Routine activity theory
(4) Differential Association theory

(A) (1) only
(B) (2) only
(C) (3) only
(D) (4) only
(E) Answer not known

119. Primary crime prevention includes

(1) Analysing the root cause of the crime

(2) Analysing the opportunities for a crime

(3) Punishment for the crime

(4) Analysing the root causes for the social disorder

(A) (1) and (3) only

(B) (1) and (4) only

(C) (1), (2) and (4) only

(D) (1) and (2) only

(E) Answer not known

120. Crime prevention stresses on

(1) Control of individuals

(2) Informal Social Control

(3) Formal Social Control

(4) Effective laws

(A) (3) only

(B) (2) and (3) only

(C) (2) only

(D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

(E) Answer not known

121. Why it is important to punish offenders under section 14 strictly under POCSO Act?

(i) To prevent the spread of child abuse

(ii) To protect children rights

(iii) To make rules complicated

(iv) To deter children

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (i) and (iv) only

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(E) Answer not known

122. Sec 34 of POCSO Act deals with

(A) Abetment
(B) Pornography
(C) Only Certain offences
(D) Punishment for failure to Report about the crime
(E) Answer not known

123. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from

(1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(2) American Constitution
(3) ICCPR
(4) ICESCR

(A) Only (1)
(B) (2) only
(C) (1) and (2) only
(D) (3) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

124. The primary focus of Chapter VI of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?

(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) State Human Rights Commission
(C) Human Rights Courts
(D) International covenants on Human Rights
(E) Answer not known

125. Under the protection of Human Rights Act, for the speedy trial of offences of human rights violation, the State Government may with concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court can make

(A) For each district a court of session to be Human Rights Court
(B) Separate Human rights court
(C) Multiple Human rights court for each district
(D) Special public prosecutor
(E) Answer not known

126. What powers does the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, grant to the NHRC and SHRC during inquiries?

(1) Powers of a Criminal Court
(2) Powers of a Civil Court
(3) Powers of a Revenue Court
(4) No specific powers related to inquiries

(A) (1) only
(B) (1) and (2) only
(C) (2) only
(D) (3) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

127. Identify the articles in the Indian Constitution deals with protection against arrest and detention?

(A) Article 20
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 23
(E) Answer not known

128. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with

(A) Freedom of speech and expression

(B) Abolition of untouchability

(C) Right to Education

(D) Protection of life and personal liberty

(E) Answer not known

129. Immediate measures for controlling communalism and communal riot includes

(1) Peace committees in which individuals belong to different religious communities

(2) State must plan to use new strategies in dealing with communal violence

(3) Life-time imprisonment

(4) Government in power target extremist and cripple their capacity

(A) (1) and (2) only

(B) (2) and (3) only

(C) (3) and (4) only

(D) (1), (2) and (4)

(E) Answer not known

130. The following is NOT typically considered a protected characteristic under hate crime laws?

(A) Race

(B) Religion

(C) Political Affiliation

(D) Sexual orientation

(E) Answer not known

131. What is the key difference between a regular crime and a hate crime?

(a) Hate crimes involve more Physical Violence

(b) Hate crimes have no victims, only perpetrators

(c) Hate crimes are motivated by bias against a protected group

(d) Hate crimes are always committed by organized groups

(A) (a) only
(B) (a) and (b) only
(C) (c) only
(D) (c) and (d) only
(E) Answer not known

132. The impact of honour killings on society is

(A) Strengthens social bonds
(B) Promotes social harmony
(C) Leads to fear, violence and social fragmentation
(D) Has no significant impact
(E) Answer not known

133. In some legal systems, blasphemy is still recognized as a crime. This means :

(a) Freedom of expression is absolute and unlimited

(b) Individuals can freely express any opinion without consequence

(c) Certain expressions are restricted due to their potential to offend religious beliefs

(d) All religions are treated equally under the law

(A) (a) and (b) (B) (a) and (c)

(C) (d) only (D) (c) only

(E) Answer not known

134. The best defines of blasphemy is

(i) Respectful behaviour towards religious figures

(ii) The act of showing disrespect or irreverence towards something sacred

(iii) Acceptance of different religious beliefs

(iv) Promoting religious harmony.

(A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (ii) only

(C) (iii) only (D) (i) and (iv) only

(E) Answer not known

135. The major cause for the communal violence is

(1) Different religions have different elements in their structure, rituals and ideological practices

(2) Economic difference between different community and religion.

(3) Discrimination on gender basis by government.

(4) Support by government on Educational policies in favour of certain religion.

(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1) only
(C) (2) and (3) only
(D) (3) and (4) only
(E) Answer not known

136. _____ is not the cause of child sexual abuse.

(A) Adjustment problems of the perpetrator
(B) Organized family
(C) Victims characteristics
(D) Psychological disorder of the Abuser
(E) Answer not known

137. Neglectful parents are

(i) They feel lonely and isolated

(ii) They feel apathetic and believe that their efforts are futile

(iii) They Emotionally Attached with their children

(iv) They experience high stress because of poor coping skills

(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(E) Answer not known

138. Domestic violence is abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as

(i) Dating

(ii) Marriage

(iii) Cohabitation

(iv) In workplace

(A) (ii) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) and (iv) only
(E) Answer not known

139. Why is the continuation of dowry demands after marriage considered harmful to women?

(A) It supports marital bonding
(B) It Ensure's family tradition are followed
(C) It creates long term Emotional, financial and physical pressure on women
(D) It increases the social status of the bride
(E) Answer not known

140. Dowry Prohibition Act Amended in

(i) 1984

(ii) 1986

(iii) 1987

(iv) 1964

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (i) and (iv) only
(D) (i) only
(E) Answer not known

141. Arsenic can appear in _____ and _____ within hours of ingestion.

(A) Blood and urine
(B) Hair and nails
(C) Bones and tissues
(D) Stomach and intestine
(E) Answer not known

142. _____ compounds are powerful inhibitors of enzyme.

(A) Sodium
(B) Potassium
(C) Lead
(D) Copper
(E) Answer not known

143. The Detection of Arsenic is done by _____ instrumental method.

(A) Infra Red Spectroscopy
(B) Colorimetry
(C) Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
(D) Volumetric titration
(E) Answer not known

144. _____ is a vast term which includes insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides and nematocides.

(A) Pesticides
(B) Chemical compounds
(C) Poisons
(D) Antibiotics
(E) Answer not known

145. Organo phosphorus compounds are isolated from urine and stomach contents by _____.

(A) Carbamylation
(B) Steam distillation
(C) Fractional distillation
(D) Condensation
(E) Answer not known

146. Plumbism is chronic poisoning of _____.

(A) Mercury
(B) Lead
(C) Iodine
(D) Organo chlorine pesticides
(E) Answer not known

147. _____ is liquid metal, bright silvery appearance and is volatile at room temperature.

(A) Gold
(B) Iron
(C) Mercury
(D) Copper
(E) Answer not known

148. The presence of carbolic acid (phenol) in the urine is indicated by _____. When the urine turns blue.

(A) Ferric chloride
(B) Barium chloride
(C) Ferrous sulphate
(D) Barium sulphate
(E) Answer not known

149. Cyanide in blood can be estimated colorimetrically by _____ coloring agents.

(A) Pyridine and Nitric acid
(B) Pyridine and barbituric acid
(C) Pyridine
(D) Barbituric acid
(E) Answer not known

150. The most commonly used method to measure the Carboxy Haemoglobin [CoHb] in carbon monoxide poisoning is

(A) Volumetric method
(B) Semi-Quantitative
(C) Spectrophotometry
(D) Immuno assay
(E) Answer not known

151. Commonly used protein precipitants include

(A) Sodium tungstate
(B) Ethyl alcohol
(C) Trichloro acetic acid
(D) Tungstic acid and Trichloro acetic acid
(E) Answer not known

152. Xanthoprotein reaction (ie) production of picric acid is seen in cases of poisoning by

(A) Hydrochloric acid
(B) Sulphuric acid
(C) Nitric acid
(D) Carbolic acid
(E) Answer not known

153. _____ can be defined as information-whether in the form of personal testimony, documents or the production of material objects – that is given in a legal investigation to make a fact.

(A) Search
(B) Crime scene
(C) Evidence
(D) Investigation
(E) Answer not known

154. The field of Forensic Fire arms examination is referred as _____.

(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Forensic Ballistics
(C) Forensic Toxicology
(D) Forensic Pathology
(E) Answer not known

155. The following drugs comes under Act [NDPS Act 1985] except

(A) Opium
(B) Cocaine
(C) Hashish
(D) Paracetamol
(E) Answer not known

156. Calotropis Gigantea is _____ poison.

(A) Corrosive
(B) Vegetable
(C) Irritant
(D) Mechanical
(E) Answer not known

157. The simple colour test to screen the presence of pethidine is

(A) Libermann's test
(B) Fast Blue B test
(C) Frohde's test
(D) Mendellion test
(E) Answer not known

158. Phenothiazines are classified under _____.

(A) Stimulants
(B) Depressants
(C) Hallucinogens
(D) Neuroleptic or Antipsychotic
(E) Answer not known

159. The common name "Microdot" refers to

(A) Amphetamine
(B) Diazepam
(C) Heroin
(D) LSD
(E) Answer not known

160. The most active hallucinogen present in Cannabis plant is

(A) Cannabinol (CBIV)
(B) Cannabidiol (CBD)
(C) Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
(D) Phencyclidine
(E) Answer not known

161. The protein which is not present in plasma is

(A) Fibrinogen
(B) Globulins
(C) Albumin
(D) Hemoglobin
(E) Answer not known

162. Method of collection of dried blood stain includes the following except

(A) Swab
(B) Scraping
(C) Lifting
(D) FTA paper
(E) Answer not known

163. Human blood may be divided into _____ distinct blood groups.

(A) 2
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) Answer not known

164. _____ a specialized group of plasma globular proteins, actively involved in immunity.

(A) Peptides
(B) Alkaloid
(C) Immunoglobins
(D) Harmones
(E) Answer not known

165. Several substances known as anticoagulants are in use to _____ the blood clotting.

(A) Enhance
(B) Inhibit
(C) Catalyze
(D) Activate
(E) Answer not known

166. White Blood cells are also called as _____ which are subdivided into three types.

(A) Plasma
(B) Leucocytes
(C) Erythrocytes
(D) Thrombocytes
(E) Answer not known

167. In the _____ blood group system, two types of antigens, give rise to four blood group types.

(A) MNS
(B) ABO
(C) Duffy
(D) Rh
(E) Answer not known

168. There are _____ types of sutures on the outer surface of the skull.

(A) 6
(B) 4
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) Answer not known

169. A useful trait for distinguishing between male and female pelvis is the _____, located on the inferior border of the illium.

(A) Sciatic Notch
(B) Teeth
(C) Mastoid process
(D) Gonial angle
(E) Answer not known

170. A _____ is used for hair examination between questioned hairs and individual.

(A) Compound Microscope
(B) Stereo Microscope
(C) Comparison Microscope
(D) Magnifying lens
(E) Answer not known

171. The formation of a blood droplet in a complex event influenced by the following except

(A) Viscosity
(B) Surface tension
(C) Gravity
(D) Density
(E) Answer not known

172. Rayons are modified _____ fibre.

(A) Cellulose
(B) Silk
(C) Metal
(D) Synthetic
(E) Answer not known

173. The ratio of diameter of the medulla and the hair is called as

(A) Cortex index
(B) Medullary index
(C) Cuticle index
(D) Melanin index
(E) Answer not known

174. The following biological specimens are used for the extraction of DNA except

(A) Blood
(B) Semen
(C) Saliva
(D) Sweat
(E) Answer not known

175. Approximately half of the repetitions DNA is called _____.

(A) Fragmented DNA
(B) Micro DNA
(C) Satellite DNA
(D) Mini DNA
(E) Answer not known

176. The chelating agent used for decalcifying in DNA extraction process is

(A) EDTA
(B) Acetonitrile
(C) Methanol
(D) Phenol
(E) Answer not known

177. The main purpose of DNA testing is

(A) To find out an individuals weight
(B) To find out an individuals height
(C) To find out an individuals colour
(D) To find out an individuals DNA profile
(E) Answer not known

178. In Microscopic identification of spermatozoa, the red component of the dye is

(A) Nuclear fast red
(B) Malachite green
(C) Rhodamime B
(D) Fast Blue B
(E) Answer not known

179. In presumptive assay for blood _____ acts as the catalyst and _____ is used as an oxidant.

(A) Hydrogen peroxide and Heme
(B) Benzidine and hydrogen peroxide
(C) Hydrogen peroxide and benzidine
(D) Heme and hydrogen peroxide
(E) Answer not known

180. When blood droplet/source is subjected to a force associated with beatings or stabbing, resulting into

(A) Low velocity impact spatter

(B) Intermediate velocity impact spatter

(C) Medium velocity impact spatter

(D) High velocity impact spatter

(E) Answer not known

181. One of the following is the tendency to evaluate events by thinking about alternative to them.

(A) Optimistic Bias

(B) Counterfactual thinking

(C) Self serving Bias

(D) Downward counterfactual thinking

(E) Answer not known

182. Anisha is covering her college's football game against its arch rival for the school newspaper. At the game, she interviews several students from her college, but decides she only needs to interview one or two students from the rival school to understand the general opinion of students at the rival school. Anisha is demonstrating?

(A) In-group bias

(B) A perception of out-group homogeneity

(C) The ultimate attribution error

(D) Blaming the victim

(E) Answer not known

183. _____ is the evaluative preference for all aspects of our own group relative to other groups.

(A) Social comparison
(B) Ethnocentrism
(C) Relative deprivation
(D) Prisoner's dilemma
(E) Answer not known

184. Identify which of the following statements are true about enhancing group brainstorming

(i) Combine group and solitary brainstorming.
(ii) Have group members interact by writing.
(iii) Incorporate electronic brainstorming.
(iv) Prediction about outcome.

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(E) Answer not known

185. _____ is the mutual support and cooperation enabled by a social network.

(A) Social capital
(B) Cohesiveness
(C) Collectivism
(D) Social exchange
(E) Answer not known

186. Systematic desensitization is an effective treatment for _____ disorders.

(A) Panic
(B) Obsessive Compulsive
(C) Phobic
(D) Generalized Anxiety
(E) Answer not known

187. ICD-10 was published by

(A) APA
(B) BPA
(C) WHO
(D) ACA
(E) Answer not known

188. Types of Dissociative Disorders are

(A) Dissociative amnesia, depersonalization
(B) Dissociative fugue, dissociative identity disorder
(C) Dissociative amnesia, depersonalization, dissociative identity disorder, dissociative fugue
(D) Dissociative amnesia, dissociative fugue
(E) Answer not known

189. To diagnose a person with _____ disorder the person must never have had a manic, hypomanic or mixed episode.

(A) Hoarding Disorder
(B) Major depressive disorder
(C) Cyclothymic disorder
(D) Panic disorder
(E) Answer not known

190. Symptoms usually start or exacerbated by preceding emotional or interpersonal conflicts or stressors for _____ disorder. (Eg. Partial paralysis, pseudoseizures, etc)

(A) Hypochondriasis
(B) Pain disorder
(C) Somatization disorder
(D) Conversion disorder
(E) Answer not known

191. Arrange the following zones which stimulates libido stressed by Freud

I. Genital zone

II. Anal zone

III. Latency zone

IV. Oral zone

(A) IV, II, I, III

(B) III, I, IV, II

(C) IV, II, III, I

(D) II, III, IV, I

(E) Answer not known

192. The Id, Ego and super ego constitutes the :

(A) Personality

(B) Dynamic aspect of mind

(C) Mind

(D) Topographical aspect of mind

(E) Answer not known

193. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) consists of _____ cards.

(A) 20 (B) 10

(C) 19 (D) 12

(E) Answer not known

194. A psychological test used to assess individual differences in several different motives

(A) DAT test
(B) TAT test
(C) IQ test
(D) EQ test
(E) Answer not known

195. Freud emphasized the role of _____ in shaping people's personality.

(A) Free will
(B) Group influences
(C) Unconscious desires
(D) Hormones
(E) Answer not known

196. Match correct response with their Sanskrit word :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Vata | | 1. | Equilibrium |
| (b) Pitta | | 2. | Phlegm |
| (c) Kapha | | 3. | Bile |
| (d) Sama | | 4. | Bodily air |

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

(E) Answer not known

197. Arrange the following General Adaptation Syndrome stages in chronological order.

1. Resistance stage
2. Alarm stage
3. Exhaustion stage

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

198. _____ technique can ensure that both the client and therapist remain committed to the behaviour charge process and that each is aware of the other's commitment.

(A) Motivational Interviewing
(B) Behavioural Assignments
(C) Contingency Contracting
(D) Stimulus Control Intervention
(E) Answer not known

199. Assertion [A] : Smoking is an addiction, harder to stop than heroin addiction.

Reason [R] : People smoke to maintain blood levels of nicotine, and to prevent withdrawal symptoms.

(A) [A] is true, [R] is false

(B) [A] is false, [R] is true

(C) Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

(D) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]

(E) Answer not known

200. According to _____ a health behaviour is the direct result of behavioral intention.

(A) Theory of reasoned action (B) Health belief model

(C) Theory of planned behaviour (D) Self determination theory

(E) Answer not known