

**DE-7/2021/67**

Question Booklet  
Alpha Code

**A**

Question Booklet  
Serial Number

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Name:		Reg.No.		Signature:	
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**DEPARTMENTAL TESTS — JULY, 2021**

Total Number of Questions : 100

[Time : 1½ hours

(Maximum Marks : 100)

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so the fact should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black - Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative marks for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
14. **If any candidates make a marking of answer in the question paper and exchange with other candidate during the course of the examination, the answer script will be invalidated and the candidates will be debarred for a minimum period of 2 years from appearing the Departmental Tests.**

# DE-7/2021/67

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1½ hours

1. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is also known as:  
(A) Beijing Rules (B) Nelson Mandela Rules  
(C) Bangkok Rules (D) Tokyo Rules
2. As per UN probation is a method of dealing with:  
(A) Accused (B) Juvenile Delinquents  
(C) Offenders (D) Drunkards
3. Which Rule of UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provides that different categories of prisoners shall be kept in separate institutions or parts of institutions, taking account of their sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of their treatment?  
(A) Rule 7 (B) Rule 8  
(C) Rule 9 (D) Rule 11
4. The headquarters of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is at:  
(A) Hague (B) Rome  
(C) Geneva (D) Vienna
5. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures is also known as:  
(A) Tokyo Rules (B) Beijing Rules  
(C) Nelson Mandela Rules (D) Bangkok Rules
6. The purpose and justification of a sentence of imprisonment or a similar measure depriving liberty is:  
(A) To retribute for the wrong done (B) To avenge the damage caused  
(C) To give an opportunity to expiate (D) To protect society against crime
7. Which article of ICCPR provides that all persons deprived of their Liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person?  
(A) Article 10 (1) (B) Article 12 (1)  
(C) Article 14 (1) (D) Article 21(1)
8. The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders is known as:  
(A) Tokyo Rules (B) Bangkok Rules  
(C) Beijing Rules (D) Nelson Mandela Rules

9. Restitution, community service and any other programme or response designed to accomplish reparation of the victim and community, and reintegration of the victim and/or the offender can be called as:
- (A) Preventive Justice (B) Reformatory Justice  
(C) Restorative Justice (D) Social Justice
10. The basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters was adopted in the year:
- (A) 1999 (B) 1998  
(C) 2002 (D) 2000
11. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights designated the week from 6 to 12 October 2008 as:
- (A) Social Security Week for Juveniles  
(B) Dignity and Justice for Detainees Week  
(C) Speedy Justice Week for Victims of Crime  
(D) Social awareness week on probation
12. The Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and their Development in a Changing World was adopted in the year:
- (A) 2005 (B) 2012  
(C) 2020 (D) 2010
13. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice was adopted in the year:
- (A) 1995 (B) 1986  
(C) 1985 (D) 1992
14. Under the Beijing Rules, any behaviour (act or omission) that is punishable by law under the respective legal systems is:
- (A) Crime (B) Misdemeanour  
(C) Transgression (D) Offence
15. The Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters was adopted in the Economic and Social Council Resolution of
- (A) 2000 (B) 2001  
(C) 2002 (D) 2004
16. The Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was first published in the year:
- (A) 2000 (B) 1998  
(C) 1992 (D) 1996

17. Which provision of Code of Criminal procedure provides for release of offenders on probation?  
(A) Section 300 (B) Section 346  
(C) Section 278 (D) Section 360
18. The term "Code" under Probation of offenders Act, 1958 means:  
(A) Code of Criminal Procedure (B) Code of Civil Procedure  
(C) Indian Penal Code (D) Both (A) and (B)
19. A "probation officer" under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 means an officer appointed to be a probation officer or recognised as such under:  
(A) Section 4 (B) Section 13  
(C) Section 10 (D) Section 11
20. The power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct is contained in \_\_\_\_\_ of Probation of offenders Act, 1958.  
(A) Section 4 (B) Section 7  
(C) Section 6 (D) Section 3
21. The Court can release an offender on probation if he has committed an offence under all the following sections except:  
(A) Section 379 (B) Section 381  
(C) Section 299 (D) Section 404
22. The most frequently used measure as an alternative to pre-trial detention in India is:  
(A) Community service (B) Bail  
(C) Furlough (D) Fine
23. The right to speedy trial is a fundamental right of a prisoner implicit in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.  
(A) Article 19 (B) Article 23  
(C) Article 21 (D) Article 20
24. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, gives power to criminal courts to effectuate the right to speedy trial?  
(A) Section 309 (B) Section 311  
(C) Section 258 (D) All the above
25. Which provision of Code of Criminal procedure provides that an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death penalty can be imposed has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, should be released on a personal bond with or without sureties.  
(A) Section 311 (B) Section 436A  
(C) Section 258 (D) Section 460

26. Sections 265A to 265L of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, provides for:  
(A) Victim Compensation (B) Free Legal Aid  
(C) Plea-bargaining (D) Review Petition
27. The Legal Services Authorities Act, was enacted in the year:  
(A) 1987 (B) 1985  
(C) 1991 (D) 1995
28. \_\_\_\_\_ involves removal from criminal justice process and redirection to community support service.  
(A) Restitution (B) Diversion  
(C) Retribution (D) Incarceration
29. Which State has framed the Village Courts Act, 2000 under which powers have been given at the village level for disposal of petty offences?  
(A) Kerala (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Goa
30. The power to grant pardon or executive clemency is vested on the Governor of a State under \_\_\_\_\_ of Constitution of India.  
(A) Article 72 (B) Article 161  
(C) Article 62 (D) Article 123
31. The Court can vary the bond of the probationer by extending the duration but not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of the original order.  
(A) Two years (B) One year  
(C) Three years (D) Five years
32. The Procedure to be followed in case of offender failing to observe conditions of bond is laid down under \_\_\_\_\_ of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.  
(A) Section 9 (B) Section 7  
(C) Section 4 (D) Section 6
33. Which provision of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 provides for duties of probation officers?  
(A) Section 9 (B) Section 7  
(C) Section 14 (D) Section 6

34. A probation Officer under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 shall be:
- (A) A person appointed to be a probation officer by the State Government or recognised as such by the State Government or a person provided for this purpose by a society recognised in this behalf by the State Government
  - (B) Any other person who, in the opinion of the court, is fit to act as a probation officer in the special circumstances of the case.
  - (C) Only (A)
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
35. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 provides that every probation officer shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (A) Section 15
  - (B) Section 7
  - (C) Section 14
  - (D) Section 6
36. Clause (3) of article 15, clauses (e) and (f) of article 39, articles 45 and 47 of the constitution of India, impose on the State a primary responsibility of ensuring human rights of:
- (A) Prisoners
  - (B) Undertrials
  - (C) Children
  - (D) Women
37. A child who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence is termed as \_\_\_\_\_ under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000.
- (A) Child in need of care and protection
  - (B) Juvenile delinquent
  - (C) Child in conflict with law
  - (D) Foster child
38. Who is the father of probation system in England?
- (A) Matthew Davenport Hill
  - (B) John Augustus
  - (C) Jeremy Bentham
  - (D) John Locke
39. Whom did John Augustus represent in Courts represented in Courts to mark the beginning of probation system?
- (A) Juveniles
  - (B) Beggars
  - (C) Petty thieves
  - (D) Drunkards
40. The first probation statute was enacted in which state in USA?
- (A) Vermont
  - (B) Massachusetts
  - (C) Arizona
  - (D) Ohio
41. Probation was extended throughout England as a measure of correctional method of treatment by:
- (A) Probation of offenders Act, 1907
  - (B) Criminal Justice Act 1948
  - (C) Criminal Justice Act 1968
  - (D) Probation of offenders Act, 1919

42. A separate court for the trial of teenage criminals was established at Birmingham, in the year:
- (A) 1907 (B) 1908  
(C) 1910 (D) 1905
43. Which principle of Beijing Rules mostly expressed in terms of just deserts in relation to the gravity of the offence considers that the response to young offenders should be based on the consideration not only of the gravity of the offence but also of personal circumstances?
- (A) Principle of Proportionality (B) Principle of Depravity  
(C) Principle of Risk assessment (D) Principle of Social exclusion
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ signed by President Calvin Coolidge, provided for a probation system in the federal courts of US (except in the District of Columbia).
- (A) Criminal Justice Act, 1926 (B) Probation Act of 1925  
(C) Probation Act 1972 (D) Criminal Justice Act 1948
45. A national training centre was established in the year 1950 at \_\_\_\_\_ to provide officers with orientation and refresher training.
- (A) Manhattan (B) Chicago  
(C) Columbia (D) Vermont
46. Which program was expanded nationally in USA during 1991 and grew to include offenders on probation and supervised release and defendants on pretrial supervision as those who may be eligible to be placed on home confinement with electronic monitoring?
- (A) Neighbourhood groups (B) Civil policing  
(C) Special Curfew Program (D) Digital surveillance
47. In this methodology, probation officer uses behavioural strategies to assist offender in developing prosocial skills to avoid or manage high-risk situations by modelling, and rehearsing the skill followed by providing constructive feedback.
- (A) Cognitive restructuring (B) Behavioural learning  
(C) Counselling assessment (D) Structured learning
48. The Headquarters of United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute is at:
- (A) Hague (B) Turin  
(C) Geneva (D) Stockholm
49. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research institute was established in the year:
- (A) 1980 (B) 1997  
(C) 1968 (D) 1986

50. The historical development of probation was influenced by which principle of criminology?  
 (A) Trait (B) Psycho analysis  
 (C) Natural law (D) Positivism
51. In probation, the offender is placed under \_\_\_\_\_ supervision and is given \_\_\_\_\_ guidance or treatment.  
 (A) Community, judicial (B) Personal, Individual  
 (C) Judicial, community (D) Community, individual
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system (private or public) which administers the delivery of specific services and is commonly considered a subsystem of a broader system of criminal justice.  
 (A) Neighbourhood groups (B) Community policing  
 (C) Probation (D) Probate
53. Rule \_\_\_\_\_ of Tokyo Rules provide for those non-custodial measures imposing an obligation on the offender, applied before or instead of formal proceedings or trial, shall require the offender's consent.  
 (A) Rule 3.4 (B) Rule 9.2  
 (C) Rule 10.4 (D) Rule 3.8
54. While deciding non-custodial measure, the judicial authority, should take into consideration all the following except :  
 (A) Economic feasibility of State (B) Rehabilitative needs of the offender  
 (C) Protection of society (D) Interests of the victim
55. All the activities designed to prepare the offender's file for decision-making related to conditional release is known as:  
 (A) Consolidation (B) Case Supervision  
 (C) Case preparation (D) File management
56. All activities which are intended to ascertain whether any imposed conditions or obligations are fulfilled as well as activities intended to secure compliance by using, or threatening to use, the procedures available in the event of non-compliance can be called:  
 (A) Risk Reduction (B) Control  
 (C) Supervision (D) Management
57. Conditions, sentences, or programs involving the placement of offenders in the community rather than incarceration can be termed as:  
 (A) Sanctions (B) Community participation  
 (C) Community corrections (D) Structural reformation



58. Formal restorative justice programmes can be considered and generally applied:
- (A) Prior to Conviction and after conviction
  - (B) Pre-Sentence and Post-Sentence
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Only (A)
59. As per Tokyo Rules, post-sentencing dispositions may include:
- (A) Furlough and half-way houses
  - (B) Work or education release
  - (C) Parole
  - (D) All the above
60. \_\_\_\_\_ originally meaning 'word of honour'.
- (A) Parole
  - (B) Probate
  - (C) Recognizance
  - (D) Commute
61. As per the preamble of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, the basic purpose of the Act is to provide for the release of Offenders on probation after
- (A) Suspension of sentence
  - (B) Fine
  - (C) Admonition
  - (D) Report
62. The period of Probation under S 562 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 was not to exceed:
- (A) 6 months
  - (B) Two years
  - (C) Three years
  - (D) One year
63. Probation found legal recognition for the first time in India by:
- (A) Section 360 of Cr.P.C 1973
  - (B) Section 562 of the Cr.P.C 1898
  - (C) Section 3 of Probation of offenders Act, 1958
  - (D) S.21 of Indian Penal Code 1860
64. The first law on Probation system was enacted in Norway in the year:
- (A) 1856
  - (B) 1887
  - (C) 1807
  - (D) 1817
65. \_\_\_\_\_, a mode of alternate correctional system is still prevalent in Irish probation system.
- (A) Furlough
  - (B) Work homes
  - (C) Recognizance
  - (D) Destitute homes
66. The practice of \_\_\_\_\_ acted as a primary historical influence in the rise of probation in common law system.
- (A) Restitution
  - (B) Retribution
  - (C) Blood money
  - (D) Benefit of clergy

67. The \_\_\_\_\_ nevertheless, was the early stage of what was known today as formal probation.
- (A) Suspension of sentence (B) Incarceration  
(C) Blood money (D) Hue and cry
68. All the following are phases of deviance except:
- (A) Emergence (B) Patterning  
(C) Change (D) Cognitive learning
69. The behaviour that violates the standard of the person performing the act, the perceived standards of some persons or some group that is important to that actor or both can be termed as :
- (A) Deviance (B) Disturbance  
(C) Misdemeanour (D) Occurrence
70. The legal concept of probation as a criminal justice system is :
- (A) Conditional suspension of sentence (B) Community service  
(C) Preventive justice (D) Retribution
71. The term probation is derived from the Latin word :
- (A) Parable (B) Poena  
(C) Pu (D) Probare
72. The Rehabilitation Councils proposed by the Council of Europe in 1979 is an early version of:
- (A) Probation (B) Restorative Justice  
(C) Foster home (D) Juvenile Justice
73. The first probation statute in England, the \_\_\_\_\_ provided for the release of offenders on their own recognizance.
- (A) Probation of Offenders Act, 1907 (B) Criminal Justice Act, 1925  
(C) Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 (D) Probation of Offenders Act, 1919
74. Which statute in UK enabled for the first time in the history sentences that was calculated in hours rather than months?
- (A) Criminal Justice Act. 1972 (B) Criminal Justice Act 1946  
(C) Criminal Justice Act 1993 (D) None of these
75. A member of the judiciary, a prosecutor or a body that is empowered by law to make decisions about the imposition, implementation, or revocation of a non-custodial measure or to modify its conditions and obligations or anybody similarly empowered is called:
- (A) Adjudicator (B) Competent authority  
(C) Arbitrator (D) Conciliator

76. Which provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 provides that where a juvenile is arrested, the officer in charge of the police station shall inform the probation officer of such arrest to enable him to obtain information regarding the antecedents and family background of the juvenile.
- (A) Section 11 (B) Section 13  
(C) Section 12 (D) Section 10
77. All the following are Conditional Release programs except:
- (A) Parole (B) Work release  
(C) Unescorted temporary absences (D) Pardon
78. A situation where a staff decision or action in a correctional organisation may be or appear to be influenced by personal interest or gain is:
- (A) Conflict of interest (B) Predisposition  
(C) Prejudice (D) Hatred
79. Sentence that are added together in determining the total time to be served are:
- (A) Consecutive sentences (B) Concurrent sentences  
(C) Deferred sentence (D) Continuous sentence
80. The provision of assistance, referral and information services to offenders concerning personal development, institutional obligations, and available programs can be collectively called:
- (A) Surveillance (B) Counselling  
(C) Structured learning (D) Cognitive learning
81. \_\_\_\_\_ includes all persons subject to prosecution, trial or the execution of a sentence.
- (A) Offender (B) Victim  
(C) Juvenile (D) Vagabond
82. The process by which prisoners and volunteers are given information about the objectives, services, rules, regulations, and structure of the organisation or service is called:
- (A) Counselling (B) Cognitive assessment  
(C) Orientation (D) Psychoanalysis
83. An agreement entered by the prosecutor and a defendant whereby concessions are generally made in terms of sentence or charge in return for a guilty plea is:
- (A) Plea bargaining (B) Pardon  
(C) Admonition (D) Compounding
84. An approved written directive or guideline from the appropriate authority which states objectives to be pursued and assigns responsibility to meet stated goals is:
- (A) Vision (B) Policy  
(C) Objective (D) Principle

85. An obligation in a court of law to perform a specific duty, e.g., to appear in court, as a condition for referral is:
- (A) Recognisance (B) Respite  
(C) Admonition (D) Parole
86. A written report for the purpose of assisting the court in imposing sentence and which relates to the accused who has pleaded guilty or who has been found guilty of an offence by the court is a:
- (A) Version (B) Remand Report  
(C) Pre-sentence report (D) Summary report
87. \_\_\_\_\_ is a punishment technique that requires an offender to serve a short prison term prior to release on probation for the purposes of encouraging future crime avoidance and behaviour change.
- (A) Parole (B) Remand  
(C) Work Release (D) Shock probation
88. The legislation establishing probation in New Zealand was introduced by the \_\_\_\_\_ who was Minister of Justice from 1884 to 1887.
- (A) Matthew Davenport Hill (B) Joseph Augustus Tole  
(C) John Malcolm (D) Edwin Sutherland
89. Probation was not available for all adult offenders in the United States until:
- (A) 1956 (B) 1925  
(C) 1945 (D) 1986
90. \_\_\_\_\_ removes both the sentence and the conviction and completely absolves the convict from all sentences, punishments, and disqualifications.
- (A) Commutation (B) Pardon  
(C) Reprieve (D) Remission
91. \_\_\_\_\_ implies a stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period:
- (A) Respite (B) Reprieve  
(C) Commutation (D) Remission
92. The National Probation Service for England and Wales was established in its current form by the
- (A) Probation of Offenders Act, 1907  
(B) Probation of Offenders Act, 1919  
(C) Criminal Justice and Court Services Act, 2001  
(D) Criminal Justice Act, 1948

93. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the most comprehensive study of penitentiaries that introduced modern methods to penology in Canada.
- (A) Archambault Commission (B) Brooklyn Plan  
(C) Matthew plan (D) Foucault Commission
94. Rule \_\_\_\_\_ of the Beijing Rules provides that the juvenile's right to privacy shall be respected at all stages in order to avoid harm being caused to her or him by undue publicity or by the process of labelling.
- (A) Rule 12 (B) Rule 8  
(C) Rule 14 (D) Rule 15
95. The Latin word *probatio* means:
- (A) Punish (B) Testing period  
(C) Retribute (D) Penalise
96. Which provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 provides that a juvenile who has committed an offence shall not suffer any disqualification attaching to a conviction of an offence under law?
- (A) Section 11 (B) Section 13  
(C) Section 19 (D) Section 10
97. In Australia, the credit for developing early parole systems is usually given to an Englishman:
- (A) John Augustus (B) Matthew Davenport Hill  
(C) John Roe (D) Alexander Maconochie
98. People who tend to reject equality and pluralism in society can be termed as:
- (A) Extremist (B) Terrorist  
(C) Offender (D) Anarchist
99. The most striking difference between police supervision and probation supervision is:
- (A) Existence of personal relationship (B) Statutory requirement  
(C) Authoritarian nature (D) Effectiveness
100. Section 6 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 imposes restriction on imprisonment of offenders under the age of:
- (A) 21 years (B) 18 years  
(C) 16 years (D) 14 years

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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