

**DE - 7/2021/46**

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**

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.**

## A

1. When a child above 16 years commits a heinous offence, sequence the following using the code as per JJ Act, 2015 :
  - (i) Preliminary Assessment
  - (ii) Trial by Children Court
  - (iii) Children above 16 years + heinous offence
  - (iv) Disposal

(A) (i) (iii) (iv) and (ii)                      (B) (iii) (i) (ii) and (iv)  
 (C) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)                      (D) (iv) (iii) (ii) and (i)
2. Preliminary assessment may be done by which of the following professionals as per JJ Act, 2015 ?
  - (i) Psychologists
  - (ii) Academicians
  - (iii) Psycho-Social Workers
  - (iv) Other Experts

(A) (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct                      (B) (i) (iii) and (iv) are correct  
 (C) (i) (ii) and (iii) are correct                      (D) (i) and (ii) are correct
3. United Nations guidelines for the prevention of Juvenile Delinquency is also called as :
 

(A) Durban Rules                                      (B) Doha Rules  
 (C) Beijing Rules                                      (D) The Riyadh Guidelines
4. Cloward and Ohlin have proposed which theory of Juvenile Delinquency ?
 

(A) Theory of adult male deviance  
 (B) Integrated theory of crime  
 (C) Differential Opportunity Theory  
 (D) Self-Control theory of crime
5. 'Mala Prohibita' means
 

(A) An Act which is prohibited                      (B) Crime by Itself  
 (C) The Physical act of Crime                      (D) Criminal Intention
6. The criteria to be considered for further Preliminary assessment as per JJ Act are
  - (i) Physical Capacity
  - (ii) Mental Capacity
  - (iii) Ability to understand the consequence
  - (iv) Circumstances of the crime

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct                      (B) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct  
 (C) (ii) (iii) and (iv) are correct                      (D) (i) (ii) and (iii) are correct

7. Assertion (A)  
The committee has the authority to dispose the cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection, as well as to provide for their basic needs and protection  
Reason (R)  
“Committee” means Child Welfare Committee constituted under Section 27 of Juvenile Justice Act.
- (A) Both A and R are false  
(B) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(C) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(D) A is true but R is false
8. Who among the following is the proponent of Arousal Theory explaining Juvenile Delinquency ?
- (A) Donald J West (B) Robert Rubin  
(C) Martin Nelson (D) Jack Katz
9. Which of the two following persons of the Child Welfare Committee may allow a child to be given to adoption as a part of social integration of child in conflict with the law and neglected ?
- (i) To a person irrespective of marital status  
(ii) To a person who is alcoholic and gambler  
(iii) To a childless couple  
(iv) To a person involved in prostitution
- (A) (ii) and (iv) (B) (i) and (iii)  
(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iii)
10. Which among the following relates to Juvenile Delinquency ?
- (i) Riyadh Guidelines  
(ii) D. K. Basu Guidelines  
(iii) Beijing Rules  
(iv) Mandela Rules
- (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i) (iii) and (iv)
11. Juvenile Justice Board is headed by
- (A) A Session Judge (B) A Senior Social Worker  
(C) A Judicial Magistrate of First Class (D) A Superintendent of Police
12. Which one of the following is not a duty of a Probation Officer ?
- (A) Inquire, in accordance with any directions of a court, into the circumstances or home surroundings of any person accused of an offence with a view to assist the court in determining the most suitable method of dealing with him and submit reports to the court  
(B) Has the power to release certain offenders after admonition  
(C) Supervise probationers and other persons placed under his supervision and, where necessary, endeavour to find them suitable employment  
(D) Advise and assist offenders in the payment of compensation or costs ordered by the Court

A

13. Nothing in the Probation of Offenders Act shall affect
  - (A) Section 31 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (2 of 1947)
  - (B) Sub section 2 of Section 5 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (8 of 1897)
  - (C) Both A and B
  - (D) None of the above
  
14. Who has the power to make rules regarding the duties of the probation officers and the submission of reports by them ?
  - (A) Central Government
  - (B) State Government
  - (C) State Government with approval from Central Government
  - (D) None of the above
  
15. The Court shall not release an offender or his surety (if any) on probation of good conduct unless
  - (A) Offender or his surety, if any, has a fixed place of abode
  - (B) Or if they have regular occupation or is likely to live in the place during the bond time over which the court exercises jurisdiction
  - (C) B only
  - (D) Both A and B
  
16. Determine the reports which have been explicitly asked to be treated confidential under the Probation of Offenders Act.
  - (A) Report which needs to be furnished by the Probation officer to the court regarding good conduct of the offender
  - (B) Report given by the Probation officer relating to the character and physical and mental condition of the offender who is under 21 years
  - (C) Report which helps to determine whether it would not be desirable to deal under Section 3 or Section 4 with an offender who is under 21 years
  - (D) All of the above
  
17. Pick the odd one out by applying the Probation of Offenders Act.
 

(A) Section 514B of CrPC	(B) Section 514C of CrPC
(C) Section 126 of CrPC	(D) Section 126A of CrPC
  
18. Does Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act have an overriding effect on Section 360 of CrPC ?
  - (A) Yes it has an overriding effect on Section 360
  - (B) No it does not
  - (C) There is no difference between Section 360 of CrPC and Section 4 of POA.
  - (D) Yes it has an overriding effect on Section 360 only if the concerned State has applied the Act.
  
19. Among the following offences under Indian Penal Code which one is not applicable under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act.
 

(A) Robbery	(B) Theft
(C) Cheating	(D) Criminal Trespass

20. First time offenders, between the ages 19 and 21, detained for offences punishable with less than seven years and have served at least ..... must be considered for release under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the maximum sentence                      (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the maximum sentence  
(C)  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the maximum sentence                      (D)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the maximum sentence
21. Under the probation of Offender Act, Probation is granted mostly
- (A) All offenders    (B) First offenders  
(C) Terrorists    (D) Recidivists
22. Assertion (A)  
The powers conferred on the Juvenile Justice boards by the JJ Act may also be exercised by the court of sessions and High Court  
Reason (R)  
When the proceedings come before the court of sessions and the high court in appeal, revision or otherwise, these powers are exercised.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) A is false but R is true  
(C) Both A and R are false  
(D) A is true but R is false
23. Integrated theory of Juvenile Delinquency has been propounded by :
- (A) Vold                      (B) Elliot                      (C) Chesney-Lind      (D) De Kesserdy
24. Children's Court deals with which of the following ?
- (i) Children above 16 years  
(ii) Neglected Children  
(iii) Children committing heinous crimes  
(iv) Children in need of care and protection
- (A) (i) and (ii)    (B) (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (iii)    (D) (ii) and (iii)
25. Who will review the pendency of cases of the Juvenile Justice Board once in every three months ?
- (A) First Class Magistrate                              (B) Principal Magistrate  
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate                        (D) District Magistrate
26. How many members does a Juvenile board under the JJ Act have ?
- (A) Three Members                                      (B) Four Members  
(C) Five Members                                        (D) Six Members
27. Find the odd pair
- (A) Children in Conflict with Law                      - Special Home  
(B) Adolescent Children                                - Borstal Home  
(C) Neglected Children                                 - Children's Home  
(D) Women Offenders                                    - Observation Home

A

28. After enquiry Juvenile Justice Board can pass order regarding juvenile for  
 (A) Admonition (B) Term in Special Home  
 (C) Probation (D) All of the above
29. Find the odd pair :  
 (A) Juvenile Justice Board - Chapter III of JJ Act  
 (B) Procedure in relation to children in conflict with Law - Chapter IV of JJ Act  
 (C) Child Welfare Committee - Chapter VII of JJ Act  
 (D) Procedure in relation to children in need of care and protection - Chapter VI of JJ Act
30. Who Chairs a Child Welfare Committee as specified under the JJ Act ?  
 (A) Judicial Officer (B) Social Worker  
 (C) District Welfare Officer (D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
31. According to the JJ Act how many women social workers should be there in the Juvenile Justice Board ?  
 (A) At least two (B) At least three  
 (C) At least one (D) None of the above
32. Who first introduced probation service for offenders ?  
 (A) John Augustus (B) John Kennedy  
 (C) John Ohlin (D) John Howard
33. A Court order in response to a violation of conditions of probation, taking away a person's probationary status, thereby withdrawing the freedom is called .....  
 (A) Parole Revocation (B) Split Sentence  
 (C) Probation Revocation (D) Probation Restriction
34. Probation and parole  
 (A) Are distinctly different forms of community correction administered by different authorities  
 (B) Use different supervision technique but are administered by the same office  
 (C) Are sentences handed over by courts  
 (D) Are essentially the same
35. Which one of the following is not a condition precedent to the release of an offender on probation under Section 4 of probation of offenders Act, 1958 ?  
 (A) Circumstances of the case (B) Nature of the offence  
 (C) Character of the offender (D) Amount of damage caused by the offender

36. Which of the following Statements are true :

Options

- (i) On failure to observe any of the conditions of the bond entered under Section 4 of the probation of Offenders Act 1958 the court is at discretion to sentence the offender for the original offence or to impose affinity upto rupees 50 in case of first failure.
- (ii) An offender above the age of 21 cannot be granted probation under Section 3 and 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- (iii) On failure of the offender to enter a fresh bond on an order of court under Section 8 of the Probation of Offenders Act 1958, the court shall not sentence for the offence of which he was found guilty.
- (iv) The amount of compensation imposed on the offender under Section 5 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 can be recovered as fine in accordance with the provisions of CrPC.

- (A) Statement (i) & (ii)
- (B) Statement (ii) & (iii)
- (C) Statement (iv) & (i)
- (D) Statement (iii) & (iv)

37. A Court after holding trial, convicts and grants benefit of probation of offenders Act, 1958 to accused. Which of the following orders is impermissible in law ?

- (A) Admonish the offender
- (B) Direct under Section 12 of the Act that the conviction shall not have an adverse effect on his service
- (C) Direct the offender to pay compensation and cost
- (D) Direct the offender to furnish bail and bond to keep peace and good behaviour for 3 years

38. What is the general age limit prescribed to become the Chief Probation Superintendent ?

- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 35 years
- (D) Between 25 and 40 years

39. Name the authority which fixes the jurisdiction and the headquarters of a Regional Probation Officer.

- (A) State Government
- (B) Chief Probation Superintendent
- (C) Inspector General with approval of State Government
- (D) Chief Probation Superintendent with approval of State Government

40. Which one of the following is not a duty of a Regional Probation Officer ?

- (A) Advise and assist offenders in the payment of compensation or costs ordered by the Court
- (B) Control, guide and supervise the work of Probation Officer's in the area within his Jurisdiction
- (C) Assist and foster aftercare work and other activities for the purpose of rehabilitation of offenders and maintain contact with other allied associations and the public
- (D) Ensure proper and speedy discharge of probation work and quick despatch of business

A

41. With respect to Honorary Probation Officer which one of the following is not true.
- (A) Is not less than 30 and not more than 50 years of age at the time of first appointment
  - (B) Is responsible for setting the jurisdiction of the probation officers.
  - (C) Is a person of good character and competent by his personality, training and education to influence for good an offender placed under his supervision.
  - (D) Is in a position to devote adequate time to the supervision of offenders.
42. A probation officer availing casual leave should intimate
- (A) The District Magistrate
  - (B) Inspector General of Prisons
  - (C) Chief Probation Superintendent
  - (D) Honorary Probation Officer
43. Can search under this Act be made without warrant ?
- (A) Yes but only by a trafficking police officer
  - (B) Yes but only by a Special police officer if he has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence has been or is being committed in respect of a person living in any premises
  - (C) No search cannot be done
  - (D) Yes by the special police officer or the trafficking police officer if he has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence has been or is being committed in respect of a person living in any premises
44. How are protective homes and corrective institutions set up and run ?
- (A) The Central Government may in its discretion establish protective homes and corrective institutions
  - (B) The State Government may in its discretion establish protective homes and corrective institutions
  - (C) The Central Government in consultation with the State Government establish protective homes and corrective institutions as required
  - (D) By the District Magistrate according to the requirements under its Jurisdiction
45. What is the provision relating to the establishment of Special Courts ?
- (A) Section 21A
  - (B) Section 22
  - (C) Section 22A
  - (D) Section 22B
46. What is the order given by the Magistrate under Section 19 ?
- (A) Applicant made to be kept in Protective home
  - (B) Applicant made to be kept in a correctional Institution
  - (C) Applicant made to be kept under the supervision of a person appointed by the Magistrate
  - (D) All of the above



47. What offence has a person committed if he refuses to witness a search under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 ?
- (A) He has committed offence under Section 187 of IPC  
 (B) He has committed offence under Section 188 of IPC  
 (C) He has committed offence under Section 186 of IPC  
 (D) He has committed no offence
48. Which Section under Kerala Probation of Offenders Rules 1960 deals with the Powers and Duties of Regional Probation Officers ?
- (A) Section 5 (B) Section 5C (C) Section 7 (D) Section 4
49. Which Section under Kerala Probation of Offenders Rules 1960 deals with the report on the preliminary Investigation ?
- (A) Section 11 (B) Section 12 (C) Section 13 (D) Section 17
50. Which one of the following records is not the duty to be maintained by a Probation Officer.
- (A) A diary showing his day-to-day work including preliminary inquiries, attendance at courts, visit to probationers and contact made in the advancement of probation work.  
 (B) A history-sheet in the prescribed form for each probationer recording in all important events during the period of his probation  
 (C) An index card  
 (D) None of the above
51. Find matching pair :
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| (A) Restoration of child in need of Care and Protection | - Section 40 |
| (B) Foster Care   | - Section 43 |
| (C) Open Shelter  | - Section 44 |
| (D) Sponsorship   | - Section 46 |
52. If a person is above 16 and has committed a heinous crime then the order of process that a person undergoes as per JJ Act is
- (i) Juvenile Justice Bureau  
 (ii) Preliminary Assessment  
 (iii) Special Home  
 (iv) After Care Home
- (A) (iv) (iii) (ii) and (i) (B) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)  
 (C) (iii) (ii) (i) and (iv) (D) (i) (iii) (ii) and (iv)
53. Which Section restricts Probation officers to divulge any information concerning enquiries or probation work to any person ?
- (A) Section 14 (B) Section 13 (C) Section 20 (D) Section 21
54. The term of office of non official members of the State Advisory Committee under The Kerala Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2014 is :
- (A) 2 years (B) 3 years  
 (C) 4 years (D) Discretion of the Chairman

A

55. What is the purpose of the Standing Advisory Committee ?  
 (A) To look into the flaws of the legislation  
 (B) To supervise the Chief Probation Superintendent in administrative matters  
 (C) To create awareness among the public  
 (D) For eliciting public co-operation and for advising on efficient administration of the Act
56. Which Section mandates the female probationer to be kept under a female Probation officer ?  
 (A) Section 11 (B) Section 14 (C) Section 15 (D) Section 17
57. Section 2(45) of the Juvenile Justice Act states that “petty offences” includes the offences for which the maximum punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment upto three years such cases shall be disposed of by the Board through  
 (A) Trial (B) Summary Proceeding  
 (C) Inquiry (D) All of the above
58. As far as heinous offences are concerned if the child is below 16 years then the procedure prescribed for serious offences is to be followed, but if the child is above 16 years then assessment in terms of Section ..... has to be made  
 (A) Section 10 (B) Section 14 (C) Section 15 (D) Section 25
59. Serious offences under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 includes the offences for which the punishment under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force, is imprisonment of  
 (A) More than 7 years (B) Less than 7 years  
 (C) Life Imprisonment (D) Three to seven years
60. Heinous offences are defined under which Section of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015  
 (A) Section 2(33) (B) Section 2(23) (C) Section 2(25) (D) Section 2(35)
61. After the adoption of the ..... Rules, India enacted the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. In this Act, the juvenile was defined under Section 2(h) to mean a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years or a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years.  
 (A) Italy (B) France (C) Beijing (D) U. K.
62. Choose the correct option from the following passage :  
 (A) Offence where the maximum sentence is more than 7 years imprisonment, but no minimum sentence or minimum sentence of less than 7 years is provided, shall be treated as ‘serious offences’ within the meaning of the Act and dealt with accordingly till the Parliament takes the call on the matter.  
 (B) Offence where the maximum sentence is more than 7 years imprisonment, but no minimum sentence or minimum sentence of less than 7 years is provided, shall be treated as ‘heinous offences’ within the meaning of the Act and dealt with accordingly till the Parliament takes the call on the matter.  
 (C) Offence where the maximum sentence is more than 7 years imprisonment, but no minimum sentence or minimum sentence of less than 7 years is provided, shall be treated as ‘petty offences’ within the meaning of the Act and dealt with accordingly till the Parliament takes the call on the matter.  
 (D) None of the above

63. The Central Adoption Resource Authority is constituted under which Section under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 ?  
(A) Section 2(7) (B) Section 66 (C) Section 69 (D) Section 68
64. Who evaluates the functioning of the Board, Committee, Special Juvenile Police units, Registered Institutions or Recognised fit facilities and Persons under the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 ?  
(A) The Human Rights Commission  
(B) The Central Government evaluates  
(C) The State Government evaluates  
(D) The Central Government or State Government may independently evaluate
65. What is the punishment for keeping a brothel ?  
(A) Rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than one year  
(B) Rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.  
(C) Rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.  
(D) Rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and in the event of a second.
66. What is a protective home under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 ?  
(A) A shelter where undertrials may be kept in pursuance of this The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956  
(B) A corrective institution  
(C) An institution in which persons who are in need of care and protection, may be kept under this Act and where appropriate technically qualified persons, equipment and other facilities have been provided.  
(D) None of the above
67. What is the punishment given for a man who tempts or endeavours to tempt, or attracts or endeavours to attract the attention of, any person for the purpose of prostitution ?  
(A) He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period of not less than seven days but which may extend to three months  
(B) He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both  
(C) He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, and also with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees  
(D) None of the above

A

68. Does a retired Police officer have any power under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 ?
- (A) No a retired Police officer has no such powers  
 (B) Yes if at the time of his retirement, was holding a post not below the rank of an inspector  
 (C) No only if the District Magistrate confers such power  
 (D) Yes, only if the District Magistrate confers such power and was holding a post not below the rank of an inspector
69. Which section deals with the Corrective Institution ?
- (A) Sec 2(b)      (B) Sec 10A      (C) Both A and B      (D) None of the above
70. What is the duration of detention in a corrective institution ?
- (A) The detention order shall not be less than 1 year and not more than 4 years.  
 (B) The detention order shall not be less than 2 years and not more than 5 years.  
 (C) The detention order shall not be less than 3 years and not more than 5 years.  
 (D) The detention order shall not be less than 2 years and not more than 4 years.
71. What are the conditions for the release from the Corrective Institution ?
- (A) Requirements relating to residence of the offender and supervision over the offenders activities and movements.  
 (B) Reasonable belief that the offender will lead a useful and industrious life  
 (C) Both A and B  
 (D) None of the above
72. What happens if person "A" is in charge of a premise, and someone else uses it as a brothel ?
- (A) It shall be presumed that "A" has knowingly allowed that premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or has the knowledge that the premises or any part thereof are being used as a brothel.  
 (B) It shall be presumed that "A" has only the knowledge that the premises or any part thereof are being used as a brothel.  
 (C) It shall be presumed that "A" has not knowingly allowed that premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel.  
 (D) It shall be presumed that "A" runs the brothel.
73. How will the authorities decide that person "A" knew about the brothel ?
- (A) There is a newspaper report having circulation in the area in which such person resides, which says that the premise is being used for prostitution, following a search  
 (B) A copy of the list of things found during the search  
 (C) Only B  
 (D) Both A and B
74. Sponsorship according to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 means provision of support financial or otherwise to meet ..... needs of the child.
- (A) Medical      (B) Educational  
 (C) Developmental      (D) All of the above

75. With respect to the Special Juvenile Police Unit. Choose the correct option.
- (A) To co-ordinate all functions, the State Government shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman. It also includes Railway police dealing with children.
- (B) To co-ordinate all functions, the State Government shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare. It also includes Railway police dealing with children.
- (C) To co-ordinate all functions, the State Government shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman. It also does not include Railway police.
- (D) To co-ordinate all functions, the Central Adoption Resource Authority shall constitute Special Juvenile Police Units in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police or above and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman. It also includes Railway police.
76. Name the authority assigned with the duty of monitoring the implementation of the Act. Options:
- (i) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights  
 (ii) The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights  
 (iii) The District Commission for Protection of Child Rights  
 (iv) The State Child Protection Society
- (A) Option (i) & (ii)                                      (B) Option (i) (ii) & (iii)  
 (C) Option (ii) & (iii)                                      (D) Option (iv) alone
77. With respect to the provisions of prospective adoptive parents choose the incorrect option.
- (A) A single or divorced person can also adopt  
 (B) In case of a couple, the consent of both the spouses for the purpose of adoption is not mandatory  
 (C) A single male is not eligible to adopt a girl child.  
 (D) Adoptive parents shall be physically fit, financially sound, mentally alert and highly motivated to adopt a child.
78. Any person, who takes or sends a child to a foreign country or takes part in any arrangement for transferring the care and custody of a child to another person in a foreign country without a valid order from the Court, shall be punishable as per the provision of .....
- (A) Section 58      (B) Section 59                      (C) Section 66                      (D) Section 80

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79. What are the functions of the Central Adoption Resource Authority ?
- (A) To regulate inter-country adoptions
  - (B) To frame regulations on adoption and related matters from time to time as may be necessary.
  - (C) To promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate inter-State adoptions in co-ordination with State Agency
  - (D) All of the above
80. Choose the incorrect option
- (A) The Steering Committee shall oversee the functioning of Authority and review its working from time to time so that it operates in most effective manner
  - (B) The Steering Committee shall approve the annual budget, annual accounts and audit reports as well as the action plan and annual report of Authority
  - (C) The Steering Committee shall take up matters relating to children with a view to ensure the implementation of this Act, including the establishment and maintenance of institutions under this Act, notification of competent authorities in relation to the children and their rehabilitation.
  - (D) The Steering Committee shall adopt the recruitment rules, service rules, financial rules of Authority as well as the other regulations for the exercise of the administrative and programmatic powers within the organisation.
81. When did the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act come into force ?
- (A) December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015
  - (B) January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016
  - (C) December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015
  - (D) January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015
82. Who is an administrator under the JJ Act ?
- (A) Any district official not below the rank of Secretary to the State, on whom magisterial powers have been conferred
  - (B) Any district official not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State, on whom magisterial powers have been conferred
  - (C) Any officer below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State, not having magisterial powers conferred
  - (D) Any officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State, on whom quasi judicial powers have been conferred
83. What is aftercare under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act ?
- (A) It means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who have completed the age of eighteen years but have not completed the age of twenty-one years, and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society
  - (B) It means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who have completed the age of eighteen years and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society
  - (C) It means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who are below the age of twenty-one years, and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society
  - (D) It means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to person's, who have completed the age of eighteen years but are not willing to join the mainstream of the society

84. What is the most criticized aspect of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act when it was introduced as a Bill ?
- (A) Foster Care (B) Age Determination System  
(C) Judicial Waiver System (D) None of the above
85. In what circumstances the Board can deny bail to a person who is a child in conflict with law ?
- (A) The release is likely to bring that person into association with any known criminal  
(B) The release is likely to expose the said person to moral, physical or psychological danger  
(C) The person's release would defeat the ends of justice  
(D) All of the above
86. The appointment of any member of the Child Welfare Committee shall be terminated by the
- (A) State Government  
(B) Central Government  
(C) Chairperson  
(D) Central Govt. after consultation with the State Govt.
87. Choose the correct option
- (A) Any member of the Child Welfare Committee shall be terminated if disobeys any order of the chairperson  
(B) Any member of the Child Welfare Committee shall be terminated if he fails to attend the proceedings of the Committee consecutively for four months without any valid reason  
(C) Any member of the Child Welfare Committee shall be terminated if he fails to attend the proceedings of the Committee consecutively for three months without any valid reason  
(D) Any member of the Child Welfare Committee shall be terminated if he charged of any offence under Indian Penal Code
88. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to the powers of the Child Welfare Committee ?
- (A) Have the power to deal exclusively with all proceedings under the Juvenile Justice Act for care and protection of the Child.  
(B) Cases dealing with the Rehabilitation of Children  
(C) Cases dealing with the Treatment and Development  
(D) Registration of child care institution in every district





95. Special homes are meant for ?  
(A) Children violating the law  
(B) Orphans  
(C) For children needing care and protection  
(D) All of the above
96. Under which Section does the State Government recognise one or more institutions in a district as a Specialised Adoption Agency ?  
(A) Section 65      (B) Section 64      (C) Section 32      (D) Section 37
97. What convention is the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 based on with respect to the Inter-country adoption ?  
(A) Hague Adoption Convention  
(B) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child  
(C) Geneva convention of 1949  
(D) None of the above
98. What does abandoned child mean as per Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?  
(i) Abandoned child means a child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents  
(ii) It means a child who has been declared as abandoned by the Committee after due inquiry  
(A) Only (i)      (B) Only (ii)  
(C) Both (i) and (ii)      (D) None of the above
99. What amounts to corporal punishment under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ?  
(i) Physical Punishment  
(ii) Deliberate infliction of pain  
(A) Only (i)      (B) Only (ii)  
(C) None of the above      (D) Both (i) and (ii)
100. Choose the incorrect option from the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015  
(A) All human beings shall be treated with equal dignity and rights.  
(B) Adversarial or accusatory words are to be used in the processes pertaining to a child.  
(C) The primary responsibility of care, nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be  
(D) There shall be no discrimination against a child on any grounds including sex, caste, ethnicity, place of birth, disability and equality of access, opportunity and treatment shall be provided to every child.
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**A**

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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**\* The Booklet with alpha code 'A' starts with Qn. No. 1 of the Original question paper.  
(1 - 100)**