

DE-7/2021/60

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

--

Name:		Reg.No.		Signature:	
-------	--	---------	--	------------	--

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-7/2021/60

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1½ hours

1. The only way to prevent HIV infection is what?
(A) Prevention (B) Prosecution
(C) Participation (D) Promotion
2. The most olden method of killing infant is :
(A) Poisoning of Milk
(B) Forced feeding
(C) Administration of Castro oil
(D) Sleeping tablets
3. The Science of behavior is called :
(A) Sociology (B) Social Science
(C) Psychology (D) None of these
4. When was the Hindu Marriage Act was passed? Specified the year :
(A) 1856 (B) 1966
(C) 1996 (D) 1976
5. Who is a beggar in sociology?
(A) A person who asks always on charity
(B) A Person who lives in the street
(C) A person who is under BPL
(D) A person who has no home
6. The International Labor Organization was established in the year :
(A) 1919 (B) 1929
(C) 1938 (D) 1941
7. One of the causes for beggary is :
(A) Poverty (B) Family disorganization
(C) Break up of joint family (D) No proper education

8. The scientist who compared human life with nature?
 (A) Pythagoras (B) Galileo galilee
 (C) Plato (D) Alva Edison
9. What is ageing?
 (A) It is biological process (B) It is chemical Action
 (C) It is related to mind (D) It is relate attitude of persons
10. Biological clock theory relates :
 (A) Body (B) Mind
 (C) Economy (D) Intelligence
11. What is Health? According to world health organization :
 (A) It is the physical, Mental and social well being
 (B) It relates refers to earning of the individual
 (C) Health refers to the per capita income
 (D) Health is physical appearance or strength or wellness
12. What is a psychosis?
 (A) It is the severe mental disorder (B) Dementia
 (C) AL schemer (D) Paranoid
13. Mental illness may be caused due to one of the following reasons :
 (A) Hereditary (B) Ageing
 (C) Educational background (D) None of these
14. Mental Health is :
 (A) Normal function of mind (B) It is I.Q of an Individual
 (C) Addiction (D) None of these
15. Rehabilitation of mental patients may be any one of the following :
 (A) Psycho therapy
 (B) Skill development
 (C) Restoration of family and social background
 (D) None of these
16. Which one of the following is not the main feature of urban community?
 (A) Loneliness (B) Namelessness
 (C) Homeliness (D) Simplicity

17. A decision on children in conflict with law of decided by :
- (A) Child welfare committee (B) Child protection officer
(C) Juvenile justice board (D) None of these
18. Social Action is :
- (A) Secondary method of social work (B) It is an illegal Action
(C) Anti-social Action (D) None of these
19. Social Welfare legislation is an example of :
- (A) Social Legislation (B) Labor Legislation
(C) Social reform Legislation (D) Planning Legislation
20. What is the Voluntary Organization?
- (A) It is governed by group of people
(B) It is having a profit motive
(C) Organized act by an individual as private organization
(D) It is an organization for collection of fund
21. Sociology refers to :
- (A) Study of social life (B) Study of animals
(C) Study of economic growth (D) None of these
22. An example of protective legislation is :
- (A) Child marriage (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1995)
(B) Maternity benefit act
(C) Person with disabilities act
(D) None of these
23. Social Administration is :
- (A) Study of welfare system (B) Study of plants
(C) Study of public authorities (D) None of these
24. Sociology refers to :
- (A) Study of people (B) Study of animals
(C) Study of birds (D) None of these
25. Important characters of Society may not include _____ of the following.
- (A) Likeness (B) Difference
(C) Conflict and Co-operation (D) Group of NGOs

26. _____ is considered to be the central concept in anthropology.
- (A) Culture (B) N.G.Os
(C) Poverty (D) Unemployment
27. Community is defined in Sociology as :
- (A) Capacity of people to solve problems with the assistance of an external agency
(B) It is the development of infrastructure program for the masses
(C) It is the development of the youth
(D) None of these
28. What is the Community living?
- (A) It is the group showing basic problems conditions
(B) It is a group of residing different location or work places
(C) It is a group having different goals
(D) None of these
29. Sriniketan institute of rural reconstruction was developed by :
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
30. _____ is a major scheme started in 1999 to construct.
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(B) Indira Awas Yojana
(C) Valmiki Ambeker Awas Yojana
(D) None of these
31. _____ is a good example of self Help group in Kerala.
- (A) The Co-operation Society formed under the societies act
(B) The companies Act 1956
(C) The Kudumbashree unit in Kerala
(D) None of these
32. Panchayat Raj was introduced in India out of the recommendation of _____ Committee.
- (A) Balwant Rai Committee (B) Sir. Walter Reckless committee
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Committee (D) Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan Committee
33. “Indira Awas Yojana” is program of :
- (A) Urbanization (B) Construction of dams
(C) Construction of houses (D) None of these

34. Crime is eternal as eternal as society. The statement is given by :
(A) Jeremy Bentham (B) Frank Tannenbaum
(C) Ceacea Bacaria (D) None of these
35. "Crime India" is a publication from :
(A) National Defense Academy
(B) National Institute of Criminology and forensic sciences
(C) National Justice of Criminology & Forensic Science
(D) National Crime Records Bureau
36. Judicial psychology is included in the work of :
(A) Manu (B) Yajnavalkya
(C) Kautilya (D) None of these
37. Demonological theory explains as :
(A) It is an act of demons and devils (B) The social reaction to crime
(C) It is an act of King (D) None of these
38. The number of ingredients which constitute one are _____ numbers in Multiple Factor approach.
(A) 7 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) None of these
39. The only one offence falling under the category of IPC :
(A) Offence against a person
(B) Offence of civil nature
(C) Commits crime by smuggling from foreign country
(D) None of these
40. 'Utilitarianism' is a theory Proposed by :
(A) Jeremy Bentham (B) Jacques Rousseau
(C) John Locke (D) Thomas Hobbes
41. Who said "Man is a social animal"?
(A) Aristotle (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jeremy Berthon (D) None of these
42. _____ theory states about state of normlessness.
(A) Anomic theory (B) Radical theory
(C) Labeling theory (D) None of these

43. "Eye for eye and tooth for teeth" is defined by :
- (A) Hamurabian law (B) Manu code
(C) Jeremy Bentham (D) None of these
44. Classical school of behavior is proposed by :
- (A) Aristotle (B) Ceacea Bacaria
(C) Peter Sutherland (D) None of these
45. _____ criminologist have stressed the idea that crime is something committed by all social classes.
- (A) Radical theory (B) Labeling theory
(C) Sub culture theory (D) None of these
46. Multiple factor approach is developed by :
- (A) Cohen (B) William Healey
(C) Albert Cohen (D) None of these
47. Which one of the following is not the reason for the social disorganization?
- (A) Social change (B) Cultural lag
(C) War (D) All of these
48. 18(3) of the protection of human rights act specify :
- (A) Compensation (B) Remuneration
(C) Salary (D) None of these
49. Elimination of all discrimination against women was adopted by U.N in the year :
- (A) 1989 (B) 1999
(C) 1979 (D) None of these
50. One of the following is not an example of organized crime :
- (A) Kidnapping (B) Extortion
(C) Trafficking of women (D) All of the above
51. Crime syndicate denotes :
- (A) Group of criminal engaged in the business of providing some forbidden or illegal service
(B) Kidnapping and abduction for Anson
(C) Organized smuggling of gold
(D) None of these

52. Who introduced the concept of white collar crime?
(A) Cesare Baccaria (B) Walter Reckless.
(C) Edwin Sutherland (D) None of these
53. What is known as Narcoterrorism?
(A) Drug as a source of terrorism
(B) Group of violence
(C) Taking away the ships by the terrorist
(D) None of these
54. _____ is also called brown sugar in India.
(A) Ganja (B) Opium
(C) Refined heroine (D) None of these
55. _____ is also known as indigenous banking system.
(A) Drug trafficking (B) Narcotic terrorism
(C) Hawala (D) None of these
56. NDPS Act came in force in the year :
(A) 1945 (B) 1985
(C) 1975 (D) None of these
57. In cyber crime phreeking refers to :
(A) Internet use
(B) Billing fraud
(C) Paralyzing the business by hacking the mail of computer
(D) None of these
58. What is mean by victimless crime?
(A) Complaintless crime (B) Cyber crime
(C) Narcotic crime (D) None of these
59. _____ is a an old age social phenomina in India.
(A) Prostitution (B) Beggaring
(C) Corruption (D) Computer crime
60. The illicit liquer production in some states are known as :
(A) Gambling (B) Boot legging
(C) Beggering (D) None of these

61. Which agency act crime criminal behavior in National Level?
(A) BP and ARD
(B) National statistical Organisation
(C) National Institute of criminology and Forensic science
(D) None of these
62. What is known as dark figure?
(A) Unknown Crime
(B) Crime committed during nights
(C) Crime committed in rural areas
(D) None of these
63. Which is first University in India which explosively study about police Science?
(A) MS University
(B) IGNO
(C) Indian Institute of Criminology
(D) Rekshak University, Gujarat
64. In juvenile delinquency, what is delinquency?
(A) Violate in the social norms
(B) Violate in the costumes of village
(C) Deviation of Official procedures of Govt.
(D) None of these
65. A child who commits crimes is under 7 years of age is known as :
(A) Infants
(B) Minor
(C) Adolescent
(D) Doli incapex
66. Who is a juvenile under the juvenile act?
(A) A person who has not completed age of 18
(B) A person who is a child below 7 years
(C) A person who is minor 16 years
(D) None of these
67. What do you mean by incapacitation in crime?
(A) Keep the offender from committing from the offence by keeping him inside the prison
(B) Supporting the offender do more offence
(C) To increasing the capacity of the offender
(D) None of these

68. Plato was a supporter of _____ theory of Punishment.
(A) Retributive theory (B) Rehabilitation theory
(C) Restitution theory (D) None of these
69. The Preventive theory is related to the elimination of the culprit by any one of the following reasons :
(A) By death (B) Acquittal
(C) Fine (D) None of these
70. Which one of the following is the punishment for killing a group of people?
(A) Suicide (B) Homicide
(C) Genocide (D) Matricide
71. Who is considered to be the ancient law giver of India?
(A) Lord Buddha (B) Kautilya
(C) Yajnavalkya (D) Manu
72. What are the two main types of crimes in during the Vedic Period?
(A) Homicide (B) Assault
(C) Theft and robbery (D) None of these
73. Which are the two or deals recognized by Manu, the historical law gives in India?
(A) Fire and water (B) Poison
(C) Deportation (D) None of these
74. In India flogging was abolished by passing the whipping Act in the year :
(A) 1994 (B) 1894
(C) 1864 (D) None of these
75. The method of transporting the unessential criminals to a far of society is called :
(A) Capital punishment (B) Banishment
(C) Fine (D) None of these
76. Section 73 and section 74 of the Indian penal code contains :
(A) Banishment (B) Life imprisonment
(C) Solitary confinement (D) None of these
77. Parole is being given as per the recommendation of :
(A) All India jails committee (B) Mullah Committee
(C) Dr. Kapoor committee (D) None of these

78. What is Concurrent sentence?
- (A) The sentence where the offender is released after serving the longest sentence.
 - (B) Serving the longest sentence.
 - (C) Serving the sentence in community.
 - (D) None of these
79. Determinant sentence is :
- (A) Sentence to a fixed term
 - (B) Sentence to a minimum and maximum term
 - (C) Release on parole
 - (D) None of these
80. Which one of the following is not a capital punishment?
- (A) Hanging
 - (B) Community service
 - (C) Crucification
 - (D) Burning on Hive
81. Electrocution is a form of killing firstly introduced in _____ Prison.
- (A) Auburn state prison in Newyork
 - (B) The sanquentin state prison, California
 - (C) Rikers Island in Newyork
 - (D) None of these
82. Which of following non-custodial measures widely used in European countries?
- (A) Probation
 - (B) Fine
 - (C) Solitary confinement
 - (D) Capital Punishment
83. Which section of Indian Penal code provide for attempt to commit an offence as Punishment?
- (A) 558
 - (B) 547
 - (C) 511
 - (D) None of these
84. Our criminal system is a system of :
- (A) Retributive justice
 - (B) Deterrence
 - (C) Reformation
 - (D) None of these
85. What do you mean by NOVA?
- (A) National organization for various activities
 - (B) National organization for voluntary agencies
 - (C) National organization for violence assistance
 - (D) National organization for victim's assistance

86. Prison is :
- (A) State subject (B) Union list
(C) Concurrent list (D) None of these
87. The agency entrusted by the M.H.A for the preparation of model prison manual is :
- (A) NCRB (B) NABARD
(C) NDDB (D) BP & ARD
88. Which one of the following is not training institute for prison officer?
- (A) National police Academy
(B) Academy of prison and correctional administration, Vellore
(C) Regional institute of correctional administrations, Chandigarh
(D) None of these
89. Penitentiary Act was passed in 18th century in England in the year :
- (A) 1779 (B) 1879
(C) 1987 (D) None of these
90. Who says "Crime is the outcome of diseased mind and jail must have an environment as a hospital?"
- (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Nelson Mandela (D) None of these
91. ————— correction aims to build a solid ties in between the offender and the community life.
- (A) Community correction (B) Penal Institutes
(C) Deportation (D) Capital punishment
92. Lord Macaulay quotes "shocking to humanity" with reference to which prison :
- (A) Alipur central prison (B) Tihar jail complex
(C) Yervada central jail at Pune (D) None of these
93. The enactment of the 1st uniform prison Act was made in :
- (A) 1894 (B) 1984
(C) 1884 (D) None of these

94. Discharged prisoners aid society was the recommendation of which committee?
(A) Indian jails committee 1919
(B) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer committee
(C) Justice Kapoor committee
(D) None of these
95. Who submitted a report called "Jail Administration in India"?
(A) Dr. Walter Reckless
(B) Lord Macaulay
(C) Lord William Bentinck
(D) None of these
96. All India jail Reforms committee 1983 is headed by :
(A) Justice Khanna
(B) Justice A.N. Mulla
(C) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
(D) None of these
97. Juvenile justice care and Protection Act was came in to force in _____ year.
(A) 2000
(B) 1886
(C) 1872
(D) None of these
98. The upper age limit to an offender under J.J. Act is :
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 17 years
(D) None of these
99. Probation of offenders Act was passed in the year :
(A) 1958
(B) 1948
(C) 1998
(D) None of these
100. A committee to look into the security and discipline in prisons is called _____ committee.
(A) Kapoor committee
(B) Justice Mulla committee
(C) Justice V.R Krishna Iyer Committee
(D) None of these
-

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK