

CUET PG 2025 Criminology Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 90 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Agro forestry paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT directly related to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- (A) Civil and political rights
- (B) Economic, social, cultural rights
- (C) Collective Rights such as right to development
- (D) Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

Correct Answer: (D) Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948. It stands as a foundational document in the history of human rights, articulating for the first time the fundamental rights and freedoms that are inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, colour, religion, sex, language, political

or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. It is considered a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations, setting a precedent for subsequent human rights treaties and declarations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

To determine which option is not directly related to the UDHR, a thorough analysis of each statement is necessary:

1. **Civil and political rights:** These rights are extensively covered within the UDHR, specifically in Articles 3 through 21. Often referred to as "first-generation rights," they encompass the right to life, liberty, and personal security; freedom from slavery, torture, and arbitrary arrest; and freedoms of thought, expression, and peaceful assembly. These form the very core of the Declaration.

2. **Economic, social, and cultural rights:** These are also integral to the UDHR, primarily detailed in Articles 22 through 27. Known as "second-generation rights," they include the right to social security, the right to work in just and favourable conditions, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to education and participation in the cultural life of the community. The inclusion of these rights demonstrates the UDHR's comprehensive vision of human dignity.

3. **Collective Rights such as the right to development:** While the UDHR's primary focus is on the rights of the individual, it implicitly lays the groundwork for collective rights. The Preamble speaks of promoting "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom," and Article 28 states that "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized." This establishes a principle that would later evolve into more explicit collective rights, such as the right to development, which was formally articulated in the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development. Therefore, its philosophical roots are directly connected to the UDHR.

4. **Rights exclusively related to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power:** This is a highly specialized area of rights that is not explicitly or directly addressed in the 1948 UDHR. The UDHR provides general protections, such as the right to an effective remedy (Article 8) and a fair trial (Article 10), which are relevant to victims. However, a detailed framework of rights specifically for victims of crime was established much later. The key document for this is the "Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power," which was adopted by the UN General Assembly nearly four decades later, in 1985. Consequently, this set of rights is a subsequent development and not a direct component of the original UDHR.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Upon detailed analysis, it is evident that the rights pertaining exclusively to victims of crime and abuse of power were formalized in a separate and much later UN declaration. They are therefore not directly articulated within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, making this the correct answer.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about foundational documents like the UDHR, remember the historical context. The UDHR (1948) set a broad framework. More specific rights, like those for victims of crime, were often detailed in subsequent declarations and conventions.

2. The Directive Principles of State Policy talks about:

- A. Equal justice and free legal aid
- B. Maternity relief
- C. Composition of the Council of States
- D. Promotion of cooperative societies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, spanning from Article 36 to Article 51. These principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and represent the social, economic, and political goals that the State should strive to achieve. Inspired by the Irish Constitution, they are instructions or guidelines for the government when formulating laws and policies. A crucial feature of DPSPs is that they are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by a court of law, but they are nevertheless considered essential for creating a just and equitable society.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's meticulously evaluate each statement to determine if it falls under the purview of the Directive Principles of State Policy:

A. Equal justice and free legal aid: This principle is explicitly enshrined in **Article 39A** of the Constitution. This article, which is a part of the DPSP, was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. It mandates the State to ensure that the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid to ensure that citizens are not denied access to justice due to economic or other disabilities.

B. Maternity relief: **Article 42**, another key component of the DPSP, directs the State to create provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and specifically for maternity relief. This principle aims to protect the health and well-being of working women during and after pregnancy.

C. Composition of the Council of States: The details regarding the structure and com-

position of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) are found in **Article 80** of the Constitution. This article falls under Part V, which deals with "The Union." It is a structural provision concerning the organization of the central legislature and is distinct from the socio-economic policy guidelines that constitute the DPSP in Part IV.

D. Promotion of cooperative societies: The directive to promote cooperative societies is articulated in **Article 43B**. This article was incorporated into the DPSP by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011. It obligates the state to endeavor to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the constitutional provisions, statements A (Article 39A), B (Article 42), and D (Article 43B) are clearly identified as Directive Principles of State Policy. Statement C (Article 80) pertains to the structure of the Union legislature and is not a DPSP. Therefore, the correct combination of statements is A, B, and D only.

💡 Quick Tip

To solve questions on Indian Polity, it's crucial to differentiate between different parts of the Constitution, such as Fundamental Rights (Part III), DPSP (Part IV), and provisions related to the Union and State governments (Parts V and VI).

3. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Branches of Forensic Science)	LIST-II (Explanation)
A. Toxicology	III. Deals with the science of poisonous substances
B. Ballistics	IV. Examination of firearms, bullets, cartridges, etc.
C. Entomology	I. Study of insects
D. Odontology	II. Study of teeth and their dentures

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question assesses familiarity with various specialized disciplines within forensic science.

Forensic science is the broad field dedicated to applying scientific principles and methods to the investigation of crimes and legal matters. Each branch focuses on a specific type of evidence or analysis critical to legal proceedings.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's systematically match each branch of forensic science from LIST-I with its corresponding explanation in LIST-II.

A. Toxicology: Forensic toxicology is the scientific discipline concerned with the study of adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms, particularly in a legal context. It involves the detection, identification, and quantification of drugs, alcohol, poisons, and other toxic substances in biological samples like blood and urine to aid in legal investigations, such as determining the cause of death or impairment. This aligns perfectly with **III. Deals with the science of poisonous substances.**

B. Ballistics: Forensic ballistics is the science that focuses on the mechanics of projectiles, from the moment they are fired until they impact their target. It includes the analysis of firearms, ammunition, and the effects of shooting. Experts in this field examine firearms to see if they fired a specific bullet, analyze cartridge cases, and study gunshot residue patterns. This directly corresponds to **IV. Examination of firearms, bullets, cartridges, etc.**

C. Entomology: Forensic entomology involves the application of the study of insects and other arthropods to criminal investigations. It is most commonly used to estimate the minimum time since death (post-mortem interval) by analyzing the species of insects found on a body and their stage of development, as different species colonize a corpse in predictable waves. This is accurately described by **I. Study of insects.**

D. Odontology: Forensic odontology, or forensic dentistry, applies dental science to the law. Its primary applications include identifying unknown human remains through the comparison of dental records, and analyzing bite mark evidence found at a crime scene or on a victim. This correctly matches with **II. Study of teeth and their dentures.**

Step 3: Final Answer:

By systematically pairing each term with its definition, the correct correspondence is established as follows:

A (Toxicology) matches with III (Poisonous substances).

B (Ballistics) matches with IV (Firearms and bullets).

C (Entomology) matches with I (Study of insects).

D (Odontology) matches with II (Study of teeth).

This sequence, A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II, matches the provided correct option.

Quick Tip

For matching questions, try to match the terms you are most confident about first. This can help eliminate incorrect options quickly and narrow down the possibilities.

4. Which of the following ancient texts was the source of crime, crime control and punishment in the Indian traditional system of governance?

- (A) Garud Puran
- (B) Dharmasastra
- (C) Atharva Veda
- (D) Yajur Veda

Correct Answer: (B) Dharmasastra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question seeks to identify the specific genre of ancient Indian texts that served as a comprehensive legal and ethical code, particularly concerning jurisprudence. This involves distinguishing between different types of sacred and scholarly literature based on their primary content and purpose within the traditional Indian framework.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the nature and content of each option provided:

1. Garud Puran: The Puranas are a collection of Hindu religious texts, composed later than the Vedas. They primarily contain narratives, myths, and legends concerning the creation and destruction of the universe, genealogies of gods, kings, and sages, and concepts of Hindu cosmology and philosophy. While they discuss concepts like dharma (righteous conduct) and karma (consequences of actions), they are not systematic legal treatises. The Garud Puran, for instance, is famous for its detailed descriptions of the afterlife and associated rites, not for being a code of criminal law.

2. Dharmasastra: This is a genre of Sanskrit literature pertaining to dharma. The term literally means "treatises on dharma." These texts are the foundational works of Hindu law and jurisprudence. They meticulously detail the rules of conduct, ethical principles, and laws governing all aspects of life, including civil and criminal matters. Famous examples like the *Manusmriti*, *Yajnavalkya Smriti*, and the *Arthashastra* provide elaborate classifications of crimes (e.g., theft, assault, defamation), prescribe investigative procedures, outline judicial processes, and specify a wide range of punishments. They were the authoritative source for kings and judicial bodies in ancient and medieval India.

3. Atharva Veda and 4. Yajur Veda: The Vedas are the most ancient and sacred scriptures of Hinduism, considered to be of divine origin (*shruti*). They are primarily collections of hymns, prayers, liturgical formulas, and philosophical discussions. The Yajur Veda is a compilation of prose mantras for worship rituals, while the Atharva Veda contains hymns, spells, and incantations for various purposes, including healing and protection. Although they lay the philosophical foundation for the concept of dharma, they are not legal codes that systematically define crimes or prescribe punishments for a system of governance. That role was fulfilled by the later, human-authored Smriti texts, of which the Dharmasastras are the most prominent.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Given the distinct functions of these ancient texts, the Dharmasastras stand out as the specific body of literature that methodically codified laws related to crime, its control, and the administration of punishment, thereby forming the backbone of the traditional Indian justice system.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the hierarchy and purpose of ancient Indian texts. The Vedas are foundational spiritual texts. The Dharmasastras are specialized texts that interpret Vedic principles to create codes of law and social conduct.

5. In criminological literature, 'Recidivism' implies:

- (A) The radical approach by criminologists who believe that human nature by itself is not criminal
- (B) The tendency of under-trials to show an innocent face so that they are released
- (C) The habit of relapsing into crime by the offenders
- (D) The tendency of under-trials who are falsely charged to actually commit the crime for which they are imprisoned.

Correct Answer: (C) The habit of relapsing into crime by the offenders

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

'Recidivism' is a fundamental term in the field of criminology and penology. It refers to the act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior, specifically criminal behavior, after they have experienced negative consequences for that behavior. It is a critical metric for evaluating the success of correctional and rehabilitation programs within the criminal justice system. A high rate of recidivism suggests that interventions are failing to deter or reform offenders.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's carefully examine each of the provided options to find the precise definition of recidivism:

(A) This option describes a particular theoretical perspective within criminology, such as labeling theory or certain sociological schools of thought, which posits that criminality is a social construct rather than an inherent trait. This is a theoretical approach, not the definition of recidivism.

(B) This describes a form of manipulation or deceptive behavior that an accused person (an under-trial) might employ during the judicial process. It relates to courtroom tactics or personal demeanor, not the act of reoffending after a conviction.

(C) This statement provides the accurate and universally accepted definition of recidivism. It is the tendency of an individual who has already been convicted and punished (or treated) for a crime to "relapse" or revert to criminal activities. This can be measured in various ways, such as by rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration for a new offense.

(D) This describes a complex psychological reaction, sometimes associated with concepts like the "self-fulfilling prophecy" or the negative effects of wrongful imprisonment. While it is a recognized phenomenon, it is not the definition of recidivism, which applies to those who have previously committed offenses.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term 'Recidivism' in criminology specifically and accurately denotes the act of an offender relapsing into criminal behavior after having undergone punishment or intervention for a previous crime. Therefore, option (C) is the correct definition.

💡 Quick Tip

Break down the word: "re-" means "back" or "again," and "cid" comes from the Latin "cadere," meaning "to fall." So, recidivism literally means "to fall back" into crime. This can help you remember its meaning.

6. Open jails are set up under philosophical tenets of _____.

- (A) Incarceration of prisoners
- (B) Revenge Philosophy
- (C) Retribution
- (D) Reformation of prisoners

Correct Answer: (D) Reformation of prisoners

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

An open jail, also known as a minimum-security prison or a semi-open prison, represents a progressive model of correctional administration. In such facilities, inmates, typically those who have shown good behavior and are nearing the end of their sentences, are housed with significantly less supervision and physical restraint than in conventional prisons. The system is designed to foster responsibility, self-discipline, and vocational skills, thereby facilitating a smoother transition and reintegration into society upon release.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the underlying philosophies of punishment to identify the one that justifies the establishment of open jails:

1. **Incarceration of prisoners:** Incarceration is the physical act of confining individuals in a prison. It is a method or a tool of the justice system, not a guiding philosophy in itself. While prisoners in open jails are technically incarcerated, the *reason* for this specific type of low-security incarceration is what the question asks for.

2. **Revenge Philosophy:** This is an archaic and primitive theory of justice based on vengeance and inflicting pain on the offender purely for emotional satisfaction ("an eye for an eye"). This philosophy is entirely contradictory to the principles of trust and rehabilitation that are central to the open jail model.

3. **Retribution:** This is a more formalized philosophy than revenge, holding that punishment is a morally justified and necessary response to a crime, proportional to its severity. The focus of retribution is on giving the offender their "just deserts" for past actions. It is backward-looking and primarily concerned with punishment, not with changing the offender's future behavior, which is the goal of open jails.

4. **Reformation of prisoners:** Also known as the rehabilitative philosophy, this theory posits that the primary purpose of punishment is to reform the offender. It aims to address the root causes of criminal behavior through education, vocational training, counseling, and other therapeutic interventions. The goal is to transform the offender into a law-abiding, productive member of society. Open jails are a quintessential example of this philosophy in action, as their entire structure is built on trusting prisoners and providing them with opportunities to reform and prepare for a life after prison.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The model of open jails, which emphasizes trust, minimal security, work, and community reintegration, is fundamentally rooted in the belief that offenders can be changed for the better. This directly aligns with the philosophical tenet of reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Quick Tip

Remember the four main theories of punishment: Retributive (punishment for the crime), Deterrent (to discourage others), Incapacitative (to remove the offender from society), and Reformative (to rehabilitate the offender). Open jails are a prime example of the reformative approach.

7. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Crime Example)	LIST-II (Type)
A. Embezzlement	I. Crime against property
B. Human trafficking	II. Organized crime
C. Murder	III. Crime affecting public safety
D. Rioting	IV. Crime against person

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires the classification of specific criminal offenses into broader, well-defined categories of crime. Such categorization is essential in law and criminology to understand the nature of the crime, the type of harm caused, and the appropriate societal response. The categories provided represent different ways of grouping crimes based on the primary victim or the nature of the act itself.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's systematically analyze each crime in LIST-I and determine its most appropriate classification from LIST-II.

A. Embezzlement: Embezzlement is defined as the misappropriation or theft of assets (money or property) by a person who was entrusted with its care and management. The core of this offense is the violation of trust leading to a loss of property. Therefore, its primary classification is as a **I. Crime against property**.

B. Human trafficking: This is a grave offense involving the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat, use of force, coercion, or deception, for the purpose of exploitation. Due to its complexity, the involvement of criminal networks, cross-border operations, and its profit-driven nature, it is quintessentially classified as **II. Organized crime**. While it is also a severe crime against a person, the 'organized crime' label best captures its structural and operational nature.

C. Murder: Murder is the unlawful and intentional killing of one human being by another. The direct and ultimate harm is inflicted upon an individual. This makes it the most serious example of a **IV. Crime against person**. This category includes all offenses where the primary victim is an individual whose physical integrity or life is violated.

D. Rioting: Rioting involves a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by a group of people acting with a common intent. It is characterized by public violence, disorder, and a threat to the general peace and order of the community. Because its impact is on the community at large and disrupts social tranquility, it is aptly categorized as a **III. Crime affecting public safety**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Following the detailed analysis, the correct pairings are:

A (Embezzlement) → I (Crime against property)

B (Human trafficking) → II (Organized crime)

C (Murder) → IV (Crime against person)

D (Rioting) → III (Crime affecting public safety)

This sequence, A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III, corresponds to the correct option.

💡 Quick Tip

Crimes can be categorized in multiple ways. A useful approach is to ask: What is the primary harm?

- Harm to property? (Theft, Embezzlement)
- Harm to a person? (Assault, Murder)
- Harm to public order/society? (Rioting, Sedition)
- Is it conducted by a structured group? (Organized Crime)

8. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which of the following is a unique provision for 'children in conflict with law'?

- (A) Mandatory life imprisonment
- (B) Automatic transfer to adult prison
- (C) Permanent records of criminal offenses
- (D) Rehabilitation through individualized care plans

Correct Answer: (D) Rehabilitation through individualized care plans

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, of India, is a legislative framework that fundamentally departs from the punitive model of criminal justice. Its approach is rooted in the principles of child rights, protection, and social reintegration. The primary objective is not to punish but to understand the circumstances of the child, provide necessary care, and rehabilitate them to become productive members of society. The Act distinguishes between 'children in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection,' providing separate mechanisms for each.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's scrutinize each option in light of the core philosophy and specific provisions of the JJ Act, 2015:

(A) **Mandatory life imprisonment:** This is a severe, punitive sanction reserved for the adult criminal justice system. Such a measure is antithetical to the reformatory and child-friendly ethos of the JJ Act. The Act explicitly aims to protect children from the harshness of the adult system.

(B) **Automatic transfer to adult prison:** The JJ Act, 2015, does not permit any automatic transfer. It introduced a provision for a 'preliminary assessment' by the Juvenile Justice Board for children aged 16-18 who have allegedly committed a heinous offense. This assessment determines the child's mental and physical capacity to commit the offense and their ability to understand its consequences. Only after this judicial evaluation can a decision be made to try the child as an adult, making the process discretionary and not automatic.

(C) **Permanent records of criminal offenses:** The Act is designed to prevent lifelong stigma. Section 24 of the Act mandates that the records of any conviction of a child who has committed an offense shall be removed. This ensures that the past offense does not disqualify the child from future opportunities. An exception exists only for heinous offenses where the child, after turning 21, is tried and convicted as an adult.

(D) **Rehabilitation through individualized care plans:** This is the very essence and a hallmark feature of the JJ Act. Section 18 of the Act makes it mandatory for the Juvenile Justice Board to create an Individual Care Plan (ICP) for every child in conflict with the law. This plan is a comprehensive document prepared in consultation with the child and their guardians, outlining specific actions for their rehabilitation, including education, skill development, counseling, and social reintegration. This tailored approach is unique to the juvenile justice system.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The provision for creating and implementing individualized care plans is a distinct and central feature of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. It embodies the Act's primary goal of rehabilitation over punishment and is a unique characteristic compared to the adult criminal justice system.

💡 Quick Tip

When answering questions about the JJ Act, always remember its foundational principles: "best interest of the child," "reformation," and "reintegration." Options that suggest punitive or adult-like measures are usually incorrect.

9. The most significant advantage of e-courts in the Indian context is:

- (A) Complete eradication of human element
- (B) Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking
- (C) Mandatory replacement of human judgement
- (D) Mandatory online hearings

Correct Answer: (B) Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The e-Courts Mission Mode Project is a pan-India initiative overseen by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. Its primary objective is to transform the Indian Judiciary by integrating Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into its daily operations. The project aims to make the justice delivery system more efficient, affordable, reliable, and transparent for all stakeholders, including litigants, lawyers, and judges.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's critically assess each option to identify the most significant and realistic advantage of the e-Courts project:

(A) **Complete eradication of human element:** This is an inaccurate and undesirable goal. The legal system relies heavily on human intellect, empathy, and interpretation. Technology in e-Courts is designed to be an enabler and a tool to augment human capabilities—automating repetitive tasks, managing data, and improving communication—not to eliminate the crucial roles of judicial officers, legal professionals, and administrative staff.

(B) **Enhanced accessibility and transparent case tracking:** This is the core and most impactful benefit of the e-Courts system. Through the online portal, litigants and lawyers can file cases (e-filing), access case status, view daily orders, and obtain copies of judgments from anywhere and at any time. This demystifies the judicial process, reduces the need for physical visits, minimizes reliance on intermediaries, and brings unprecedented transparency to case management. This direct access to information empowers citizens and is the project’s most significant achievement.

(C) **Mandatory replacement of human judgement:** This is a fundamental misunderstanding of the role of technology in law. Judicial decision-making involves complex legal reasoning, interpretation of statutes, weighing of evidence, and an understanding of human factors—tasks that cannot be replaced by algorithms. E-courts support the judicial process by providing organized information and tools, but the act of judgment remains an inherently human function.

(D) **Mandatory online hearings:** While the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of virtual hearings, they are not mandatory for every case under the e-Courts project. The choice of physical, virtual, or hybrid hearings depends on various factors, including the nature of the proceedings (e.g., evidence recording), the technological readiness of the parties, and the discretion of the court. The system provides the capability for online hearings, but it does not make them universally mandatory.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the options provided, the most profound and widely recognized advantage of the e-Courts project is the dramatic improvement in accessibility to case information and the transparent tracking of legal proceedings, which empowers stakeholders and enhances the efficiency of the justice delivery system.

Quick Tip

For questions about technological interventions in governance, focus on the core objectives: efficiency, transparency, and accessibility. Extreme options like “complete eradication” or “mandatory replacement” are generally incorrect.

10. Arrange the following United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders from earliest to latest:

A. The Congress in Kyoto

B. The Congress in Stockholm

C. The Congress in London

D. The Congress in Milan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, A, D

Correct Answer: (D) C, B, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a major international conference held every five years. It brings together government officials, policymakers, practitioners, academics, and representatives of civil society from around the world to share experiences and develop strategies on a wide range of issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice. The question requires placing four specific congresses in their correct chronological sequence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

To establish the correct order, we must identify the year in which each of these congresses took place:

- **C. The Congress in London:** The Second UN Congress was held in London, United Kingdom, in the year **1960**. This congress focused on topics such as juvenile delinquency and the prevention of crime.
- **B. The Congress in Stockholm:** The Third UN Congress convened in Stockholm, Sweden, in **1965**. Its main theme was the prevention of criminality.
- **A. The Congress in Kyoto:** The Fourth UN Congress took place in Kyoto, Japan, in **1970**. It addressed the theme of "Crime and Development." (It is worth noting that Kyoto also hosted the Fourteenth Congress in 2021, but given the sequence of the other options, the 1970 event is the relevant one for this question).
- **D. The Congress in Milan:** The Seventh UN Congress was held in Milan, Italy, in **1985**. This was a landmark event that adopted the Milan Plan of Action and several other important international instruments, including the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the "Beijing Rules").

Step 3: Final Answer:

By arranging the congresses according to their respective years from the earliest to the latest, we get the following sequence:

1. London (1960) corresponds to **C**.
2. Stockholm (1965) corresponds to **B**.
3. Kyoto (1970) corresponds to **A**.
4. Milan (1985) corresponds to **D**.

Therefore, the correct chronological order is C, B, A, D.

💡 Quick Tip

For historical sequencing questions, even if you don't know all the dates, remembering one or two key events can help eliminate incorrect options. For instance, knowing that the London Congress was one of the earliest can help narrow down the choices.

11. Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India primarily aim at:

- (A) Impose legal restrictions
- (B) Limit the Government's power
- (C) Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India
- (D) Fundamental Duties act as a prerequisite for citizenship

Correct Answer: (C) Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution of India through the 42nd Amendment in 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. They are enumerated in a single article, Article 51-A, under Part IV-A. The inclusion of these duties was intended to remind citizens that the enjoyment of rights is intrinsically linked to the performance of duties. They are meant to guide citizens in their social and civic conduct and to foster a sense of discipline and commitment towards the nation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the fundamental purpose of these duties by evaluating each option:

(A) **Impose legal restrictions:** This is incorrect. A key characteristic of Fundamental Duties is that they are non-justiciable. This means that unlike Fundamental Rights, they cannot be directly enforced through a court of law. While Parliament can enact laws to implement them, the duties themselves do not automatically create legally binding restrictions or penalties for non-compliance.

(B) **Limit the Government's power:** The constitutional provisions designed to limit the power of the government are primarily the Fundamental Rights (Part III), which impose negative obligations on the State. Fundamental Duties, in contrast, are positive obligations placed upon the citizens, not the government.

(C) **Create a moral-ethical framework for citizens of India:** This accurately captures the essence of Fundamental Duties. They serve as a set of guiding principles and ideals that citizens are expected to uphold. For instance, duties like cherishing the noble ideals of the freedom struggle, promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood, and developing a scientific temper are fundamentally moral and ethical exhortations aimed at building a responsible citizenry and a strong, integrated nation. They act as a moral compass for civic life.

(D) **Fundamental Duties act as a prerequisite for citizenship:** This is factually incorrect. The conditions and procedures for acquiring and terminating Indian citizenship are

detailed in Part II of the Constitution (Articles 5-11) and the Citizenship Act, 1955. The observance or non-observance of Fundamental Duties has no bearing on a person's citizenship status.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary and intended purpose of incorporating Fundamental Duties into the Constitution was not to create legal obligations, but to establish a moral and ethical code of conduct for citizens, encouraging them to contribute positively to the nation's growth and harmony.

 Quick Tip

Remember the key distinction: Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are primarily claims against the State. Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable and are moral obligations on the citizen.

12. One of the unique features of Indian federalism is:

- (A) Cooperative federalism with flexibility
- (B) Absolute State autonomy
- (C) Dissolution of transparency
- (D) Absolute union autonomy

Correct Answer: (A) Cooperative federalism with flexibility

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Federalism is a system where governmental power is divided between a national (central) government and regional (state) governments. The Indian Constitution establishes a federal structure, but it deviates significantly from the classical federal model (like that of the USA). It is often described as 'quasi-federal' or a federation with a strong centralizing tendency. The question asks to identify a unique characteristic of this specific model.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each option to see which one best describes the Indian federal system:

(A) **Cooperative federalism with flexibility:** This is a defining feature of the Indian model. "Cooperative federalism" signifies that the Centre and the States are not in watertight compartments but are partners in the process of governance. Institutions like the GST Council, the National Development Council, and Zonal Councils are designed to promote cooperation. "Flexibility" refers to the Constitution's ability to adapt. While the division of powers is constitutionally enshrined, there are provisions (like Article 356 for President's Rule) that allow the structure to become unitary during emergencies. This blend of cooperation and situational flexibility makes the Indian system unique.

(B) **Absolute State autonomy:** This is incorrect. In the Indian system, States do not possess absolute autonomy. The Constitution provides a detailed division of powers (Union List,

State List, Concurrent List), and the Union List contains more subjects of national importance. Furthermore, in cases of conflict on subjects in the Concurrent List, the Union law prevails. The power of the Governor and certain emergency provisions also curtail state autonomy.

(C) **Dissolution of transparency:** This describes a failure or a negative characteristic of governance, not a constitutional feature of a federal system. The goal of any democratic system, including a federal one, is to enhance transparency.

(D) **Absolute union autonomy:** This is also incorrect. While the Union government is powerful, its authority is not absolute. It is bound by the provisions of the Constitution, which also carves out a significant and constitutionally protected sphere of action for the State governments. The Supreme Court acts as a guardian of the Constitution to ensure neither level of government oversteps its boundaries.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Indian model of federalism is distinguished by its dynamic interplay between the central and state governments, emphasizing partnership and cooperation while retaining the flexibility to operate as a unitary system when national integrity is at stake. This makes "cooperative federalism with flexibility" its most accurate and unique description.

Quick Tip

Indian federalism is often described as "holding together" federalism, where a large country is divided into constituent units for administrative convenience, as opposed to "coming together" federalism (like the USA) where independent states come together to form a federation. This leads to a stronger central government.

13. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)	LIST-II (Description)
A. Article 3	I. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.
B. Article 5	II. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
C. Article 9	III. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
D. Article 15	IV. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires direct knowledge of the specific content of key articles within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UDHR consists of a preamble and 30 articles that set out a broad range of fundamental human rights and freedoms to be universally protected. The matching exercise tests the ability to recall and associate specific rights with their corresponding article numbers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's conduct a direct comparison of each article in LIST-I with its stated description in LIST-II to verify the accuracy of the matches presented in the question's pre-matched table.

- **A. Article 3** of the UDHR is a cornerstone provision. It states, "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." This is a direct and exact match with the description provided in **I**.
- **B. Article 5** of the UDHR unequivocally prohibits mistreatment and abuse. It states, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." This is a direct and exact match with the description in **II**.
- **C. Article 9** of the UDHR provides protection against the arbitrary power of the state. It states, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." This is a direct and exact match with the description in **III**.
- **D. Article 15** of the UDHR addresses the fundamental link between an individual and a state. It states, "(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality." This is a direct and exact match with the description in **IV**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

As each article listed in LIST-I corresponds perfectly with its description in LIST-II, the matching is straightforward. The correct sequence is A-I, B-II, C-III, and D-IV. This alignment confirms that option (A) is the correct answer.

 Quick Tip

Remembering the first few articles of the UDHR can be very helpful. Article 1 (equality), Article 2 (non-discrimination), Article 3 (life, liberty, security), and Article 5 (no torture) are frequently cited and are good to memorize.

14. The Protection of Civil Rights Act primarily addresses:

- (A) Economic discrimination
- (B) Political representation
- (C) Social discrimination and untouchability
- (D) Educational reservations

Correct Answer: (C) Social discrimination and untouchability

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, is a specific piece of legislation in India. Its existence and purpose are directly linked to a unique provision in the Indian Constitution: Article 17, which abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form. The Act's primary function is to give legal force to this constitutional mandate by defining offenses and prescribing punishments for acts that enforce disabilities arising from the practice of untouchability.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the scope of the Act by examining each option:

(A) **Economic discrimination:** While the practice of untouchability has historically resulted in severe economic deprivation and discrimination for affected communities, the Act itself is not a general law against all forms of economic discrimination. Its focus is narrower, penalizing actions that stem specifically from the notion of untouchability, even if those actions have economic consequences (e.g., preventing access to a shop or a well).

(B) **Political representation:** The issue of political representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is addressed through separate constitutional mechanisms, primarily Articles 330 and 332, which provide for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. This is a matter of affirmative action in the political sphere, distinct from the punitive measures in the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

(C) **Social discrimination and untouchability:** This is the core subject matter of the Act. It directly addresses the deep-rooted social evil of untouchability, which manifests as a form of extreme social discrimination. The Act penalizes enforcing social disabilities such as preventing access to public places, shops, hotels, places of public worship, and sources of water. Therefore, its primary purpose is to combat this specific form of social discrimination.

(D) **Educational reservations:** Similar to political representation, affirmative action in education, including reservations in educational institutions, is governed by other constitutional articles, notably Article 15(4) and Article 15(5). These provisions are aimed at promoting educational advancement, whereas the Protection of Civil Rights Act is focused on punishing discriminatory practices.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, was enacted with the specific and primary objective of eradicating the practice of untouchability and penalizing the social discrimination and disabilities that arise from it, thereby giving effect to Article 17 of the Constitution.

 Quick Tip

Associate Article 17 of the Constitution (Abolition of Untouchability) directly with the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. They are legally linked. Later, the more stringent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was enacted to further address crimes against these communities.

15. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Subjects of Study)	LIST-II (Descriptions)
A. Psychiatry	I. Field of Science
B. Victimology	II. Field of Medicine
C. Psychology	III. Field of Criminology
D. Criminology	IV. Field of Social Science

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires classifying various academic and professional disciplines into their broader parent fields. This involves understanding the core focus, methodology, and scope of each subject listed in LIST-I. The classifications in LIST-II are broad, so the task is to find the most appropriate and specific fit for each subject.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's methodically match each subject with its most suitable description.

- **A. Psychiatry:** Psychiatry is a specialized branch that requires a medical degree (M.D. or D.O.). It is dedicated to the diagnosis, prevention, study, and treatment of mental disorders. Since it involves medical training and the prescription of medication, its undeniable classification is within the **II. Field of Medicine**.
- **B. Victimology:** Victimology is the study of victims of crime. It examines the psychological effects of crime on victims, the relationship between victims and offenders, and the role of victims within the criminal justice system. It emerged as a sub-discipline of criminology and is intrinsically linked to it. Therefore, it fits perfectly as a **III. Field of Criminology**.

- **D. Criminology:** Criminology is the study of crime, criminal behavior, and the criminal justice system from a societal perspective. It draws heavily on sociology, psychology, and law to understand the causes and consequences of crime. As it studies social phenomena and structures, its broadest and most accurate classification is as a **IV. Field of Social Science**.
- **C. Psychology:** Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. It uses empirical methods, including experimentation and statistical analysis, to understand mental processes and behavior. While it has applications in social sciences and humanities, its fundamental approach is scientific. Given that the other, more specific matches have been made, classifying Psychology as a **I. Field of Science** is the most logical choice in this context. It is a science that bridges the natural and social sciences.

Step 3: Final Answer:

By establishing the most logical and specific pairings first, the complete set of correct matches becomes clear:

A (Psychiatry) → II (Field of Medicine)

B (Victimology) → III (Field of Criminology)

C (Psychology) → I (Field of Science)

D (Criminology) → IV (Field of Social Science)

This sequence, A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV, corresponds precisely with option (A).

💡 Quick Tip

In matching questions with overlapping fields, look for the most specific and undeniable matches first. Psychiatry is undeniably a medical field, and victimology is a sub-field of criminology. Securing these matches can help you deduce the others.

16. Arrange the major commissions/committees on police reform in India from the earliest to latest years of their establishment:

A. Padnabhaiah Committee

B. Ribeiro Commission

C. National Police Commission

D. Malimath Committee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, C, B, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) C, B, A, D

Correct Answer: (D) C, B, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires the chronological arrangement of significant bodies constituted in India to recommend reforms for the police and the broader criminal justice system. Answering this requires knowledge of the timeline of key events and policy initiatives in the history of Indian governance and law enforcement.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's determine the year of establishment for each commission and committee to create an accurate timeline.

- **C. National Police Commission:** This was a landmark commission, the first of its kind in post-independence India. It was appointed by the Janata Party government in **1977** with a broad mandate to comprehensively review the policing system. It produced eight detailed reports between 1979 and 1981, but its recommendations were largely unimplemented for many years.
- **B. Ribeiro Commission:** In the late 1990s, the Supreme Court of India began hearing a Public Interest Litigation (Prakash Singh v. Union of India) regarding the non-implementation of police reforms. As part of this judicial process, the Ribeiro Committee was established by the government in **1998** at the Court's behest to review the recommendations of previous commissions and suggest ways to implement them.
- **A. Padmanabhaiah Committee:** Following the Ribeiro Committee, the Government of India appointed another committee in **2000**, headed by K. Padmanabhaiah. The Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms was tasked with examining the requirements of the police to face future challenges and to suggest measures to improve efficiency and public perception.
- **D. Malimath Committee:** The Committee on Reforms of the Criminal Justice System, popularly known as the Malimath Committee, was also constituted in **2000**. Chaired by Justice V.S. Malimath, it had a wider mandate than just police reforms, covering all aspects of the criminal justice system, including investigations, prosecution, and the judiciary. It submitted its report in 2003.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Placing these bodies in order from the earliest to the latest based on their year of establishment gives the following sequence:

1. National Police Commission (1977) → **C**
2. Ribeiro Commission (1998) → **B**
3. Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000) → **A**
4. Malimath Committee (2000) → **D**

The correct chronological order is C, B, A, D.

Quick Tip

For chronological questions, remember landmark events. The National Police Commission (1977) was the first major post-independence effort, and the others (Ribeiro, Padmanabhaiah, Malimath) followed in the late 1990s and early 2000s, largely due to renewed focus and judicial intervention.

17. Which article of the Constitution under Directive Principles of State Policy, aims to prevent the concentration of wealth (material resources)?

- (A) Article 39B
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 42C
- (D) Article 44

Correct Answer: (A) Article 39B

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question pertains to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. Specifically, it focuses on the economic or socialist principles embedded within these directives. Article 39 contains a list of several key principles that the State is directed to follow to establish an egalitarian social order. The question asks to identify the specific clause that deals with the equitable distribution of resources to prevent wealth concentration.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the content and purpose of each article listed in the options:

- **(A) Article 39B:** The option refers to Article 39, clause (b). This clause directs the State to formulate its policy towards securing "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good". This principle is directly aimed at ensuring that resources are not hoarded by a few but are distributed equitably for the benefit of all. This is a foundational principle for preventing the concentration of wealth. It works in tandem with the subsequent clause, 39(c), which states that the economic system should not result in "the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". Together, these two clauses form the constitutional basis for policies aimed at economic justice. Given the options, 39(b) is the most direct answer related to the distribution of material resources.
- **(B) Article 40:** This article belongs to the Gandhian principles within the DPSP. It directs the State to "take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government". It deals with political decentralization, not economic wealth concentration.

- **(C) Article 42C:** This is not a valid article in the Constitution of India. Article 42 exists, but it does not have a clause (c). Article 42 deals with securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- **(D) Article 44:** This article falls under the liberal-intellectual principles of the DPSP. It directs the State to "endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India". It pertains to legal and social reform, not economic policy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the detailed analysis of the articles, Article 39(b) is the specific constitutional directive that obligates the state to distribute material resources for the common good, thereby directly aiming to prevent the concentration of wealth.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember Articles 39(b) and 39(c) as the twin pillars of the socialist objectives within the DPSP. Article 39(b) is about equitable distribution of resources, and 39(c) is about preventing the concentration of wealth. They are frequently asked together.

18. What is the primary purpose of Lok-Adalat in India?

- (A) To enforce strict penalties
- (B) To oversee constitutional matters
- (C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases
- (D) To handle crimes done by politicians

Correct Answer: (C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Lok Adalat, which translates to "People's Court," is a vital component of India's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system. Established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, it is a forum designed to settle disputes amicably, operating on principles of justice, equity, and fair play. Its main philosophy is to provide a non-adversarial platform where parties can reach a voluntary compromise, thereby reducing the immense backlog of cases in the formal judicial system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's meticulously analyze each option to determine the core function of a Lok Adalat:

- **(A) To enforce strict penalties:** This is contrary to the fundamental nature of a Lok Adalat. Its process is one of conciliation and compromise, not adjudication and punishment. The goal is to arrive at a mutually agreeable settlement, not to impose penalties.

- **(B) To oversee constitutional matters:** The interpretation and adjudication of constitutional law are complex tasks that fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the higher judiciary, namely the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. Lok Adalats do not have the authority to handle such matters.
- **(C) To facilitate quick resolution of cases:** This is the very reason for the existence of Lok Adalats. By employing informal procedures and encouraging direct negotiation between parties, they bypass the protracted and expensive processes of traditional litigation. This ensures that disputes, especially those that are compoundable or civil in nature, are resolved swiftly.
- **(D) To handle crimes done by politicians:** The jurisdiction of a Lok Adalat is determined by the nature of the case (e.g., motor accident claims, land disputes, compoundable criminal offenses), not by the identity or status of the individuals involved. There is no special provision for them to exclusively handle cases involving politicians.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary and overarching purpose of the Lok Adalat system is to offer an accessible, inexpensive, and efficient forum for the amicable and rapid settlement of disputes, thereby playing a crucial role in alleviating the burden on the conventional court system.

💡 Quick Tip

Think of Lok Adalat as "Justice at the doorstep." Its key features are speed, low cost, and decision by mutual consent. The award of the Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties.

19. According to the NHRC guidelines, which of the following is not applicable for Police-Public Relations?

- (A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation.
- (B) Providing a toll-free telephone number for the public for reporting crime
- (C) Developing systems to promote transparency in registration of offense and recording progress
- (D) Monthly meeting of the SHO with the public

Correct Answer: (A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Effective policing in a democracy hinges on a strong and positive relationship between the police and the public. Recognizing a significant trust deficit, bodies like the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and various police reform committees have consistently recommended measures to make policing more transparent, accountable, and community-oriented.

These guidelines aim to transform the police from a 'force' into a 'service'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each option against the principles of democratic policing and established guidelines:

- **(A) Giving absolute authority to local people for crime investigation:** This proposition is fundamentally incompatible with the rule of law. Crime investigation is a complex, legally-defined function that requires specialized training, procedural knowledge (under the Code of Criminal Procedure), and state-sanctioned authority. Granting "absolute authority" for investigation to untrained citizens would lead to chaos, vigilantism, and a breakdown of the criminal justice system. While public cooperation is sought, the authority remains exclusively with the police.
- **(B) Providing a toll-free telephone number for the public:** This is a standard and highly recommended practice. It enhances accessibility, making it easier for citizens to report crimes, seek help during emergencies, and communicate with the police without incurring costs.
- **(C) Developing systems to promote transparency:** This is a core tenet of police reform. Initiatives such as online FIR registration (e-FIR), public access to case status, and transparent display of procedures are crucial for building public trust and ensuring accountability.
- **(D) Monthly meeting of the SHO with the public:** This is a cornerstone of "Community Policing." Regular meetings between the Station House Officer (SHO) and local residents (often through Community Liaison Groups) help in fostering dialogue, understanding local issues, gathering intelligence, and collaboratively solving problems.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While enhancing public accessibility, transparency, and community engagement are key objectives of police-public relations, transferring the statutory and exclusive power of crime investigation to the public is legally untenable and practically disastrous. Therefore, it is not an applicable guideline.

Quick Tip

When faced with questions about official guidelines, look for the option that seems extreme or contrary to the basic structure of the system. The police's exclusive authority to investigate is a cornerstone of the criminal justice system, and delegating it absolutely is an unworkable idea.

20. Arrange the position/rank in the police administration from lowest to highest:

A. Deputy Superintendent of Police

B. Constable

C. Assistant Sub-Inspector

D. Additional Superintendent of Police

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) B, C, A, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (B) B, C, A, D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The police forces in India, primarily organized at the state level, have a well-defined hierarchical structure. This rank structure determines the chain of command, responsibilities, and authority. The ranks can be broadly divided into non-gazetted (lower ranks like constables and inspectors) and gazetted (senior officers like DSP and above). This question tests the knowledge of this specific hierarchy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the position and role of each rank to place them in the correct ascending order:

- **B. Constable (PC):** This is the entry-level and most numerous rank in the Indian Police. Constables perform the primary patrol and response duties and are the foundation of the police organization. This is the lowest rank among the options.
- **C. Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI):** An ASI is a non-gazetted police officer who ranks above a Head Constable and below a Sub-Inspector. They often function as investigating officers for minor cases or command small police posts. This rank is senior to a Constable.
- **A. Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP/DySP):** This is a gazetted rank, representing a significant jump in authority and responsibility from an ASI. A DSP is a state police service officer, often in charge of a police sub-division (comprising several police stations). Officers from the Indian Police Service (IPS) also begin their careers at this rank (designated as ASP).
- **D. Additional Superintendent of Police (Addl. SP):** This is a senior gazetted rank, placed above a DSP and below the Superintendent of Police (SP). In a district, an Addl. SP assists the SP in supervising police administration, crime, or a specific sub-division.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the established hierarchy of the Indian police system, the correct sequence from the lowest to the highest rank is:

Constable (B), followed by Assistant Sub-Inspector (C), then Deputy Superintendent of Police (A), and finally the most senior, Additional Superintendent of Police (D). This corresponds to the sequence B, C, A, D.

💡 Quick Tip

A simple way to remember police ranks is to group them into non-gazetted (Constable, ASI, SI, Inspector) and gazetted (DSP, ASP, SP, etc.). This helps in quickly placing ranks in the correct order.

21. One of the most distinctive aspects regarding child protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is:

- (A) Punitive measures against families who fail to protect their children
- (B) Complete State guardianship
- (C) Prioritizing Institutional care only
- (D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation

Correct Answer: (D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, represents a paradigm shift in child welfare legislation in India. It is firmly grounded in international child rights conventions and operates on the cardinal principle of the "best interest of the child." A core element of this philosophy is the belief that a child's holistic development—emotional, social, and physical—is best nurtured within a family setting.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each option based on the Act's foundational principles:

- **(A) Punitive measures against families:** The Act's primary approach is restorative and supportive, not punitive towards families. While it does contain penal provisions (like Section 75 for cruelty to a child), its main focus is on counseling and strengthening the family unit to make it a safe environment for the child.
- **(B) Complete State guardianship:** The Act operates on the "principle of family responsibility." It recognizes the biological family as the primary caregiver and holds the State's guardianship role as a secondary option, to be invoked only when the family is unable or unwilling to care for the child.
- **(C) Prioritizing Institutional care only:** This is in direct contradiction to the Act's mandate. Section 3(iv) explicitly establishes the "principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort." The Act actively discourages placing children in institutions (like Children's Homes) unless all other options are exhausted.
- **(D) Prioritizing family-based rehabilitation:** This is a central and progressive feature of the law. The Act places immense emphasis on keeping children within a family structure through various non-institutional methods. It promotes a hierarchy of options:

restoration to the biological family, followed by adoption, foster care, and sponsorship. This commitment to a family environment is its most distinctive aspect.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The legislative insistence on family-based rehabilitation and the clear directive to use institutional care only as a final alternative is the most distinctive and child-centric feature of the protection framework established by the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

💡 Quick Tip

When dealing with questions on the JJ Act, remember the "4 Rs": Rescue, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Re-integration. The Act's focus is always on what is best for the child, which is presumed to be a family environment.

22. Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which authority handles maintenance disputes?

- (A) Senior Citizen Panchayat Courts
- (B) High Courts
- (C) Family Courts
- (D) Senior Citizen Tribunals

Correct Answer: (D) Senior Citizen Tribunals

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, was enacted to address the growing problem of neglect and abandonment of the elderly. Recognizing that traditional civil court procedures could be time-consuming and intimidating for senior citizens, the Act created a specialized, simplified, and speedy legal mechanism specifically for handling maintenance claims.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Act outlines a specific quasi-judicial structure to adjudicate these matters:

- **Section 7** of the Act is the key provision. It explicitly directs each State Government to constitute one or more **Maintenance Tribunals** for every Sub-Division. This is not optional; it is a statutory mandate.
- These tribunals are specifically empowered to hear and decide upon applications for maintenance made by parents and senior citizens. They are presided over by an officer of the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer.

- The procedure is designed to be simple and quick, and lawyers are generally not permitted, ensuring a less adversarial environment.
- **(A) Senior Citizen Panchayat Courts:** This is an incorrect term; the Act does not provide for any such body.
- **(B) High Courts:** The High Court serves as a higher judicial forum for appeal or writ petitions against the orders of the Tribunal, but it is not the primary authority for filing a maintenance claim under this Act.
- **(C) Family Courts:** Family Courts, established under the Family Courts Act, 1984, handle maintenance claims under other laws (like Section 125 CrPC or personal laws), but the 2007 Act provides a distinct and separate forum to make the process easier for the elderly.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, specifically establishes and empowers specialized "Maintenance Tribunals" (commonly known as Senior Citizen Tribunals) as the designated authority to handle maintenance disputes brought under its provisions.

💡 Quick Tip

Many modern social welfare laws in India create specialized tribunals (e.g., Consumer Forums, Green Tribunals, Senior Citizen Tribunals) to ensure speedy and expert resolution of disputes, bypassing the slower, more formal procedures of regular civil courts.

23. Which of the following actions comes under the act of 'Dowry' as per the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?

- A. The groom's parents demand specific gifts for their relatives.
 - B. Parents give cash to their newly wedded daughter out of their own will.
 - C. Advertising that parental property will be given to the groom for marrying their daughter.
 - D. The groom's extended family forces the bride's family for destination wedding.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) A, C and D only

Correct Answer: (D) A, C and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, defines 'dowry' broadly in Section 2. The critical element is not the gift itself, but the context in which it is given. For an act to constitute dowry, there must be a transfer of property or valuable security that is given or agreed to be given as a **consideration for the marriage**. This implies an element of demand, coercion, or conditionality, distinguishing it from purely voluntary gifts given out of affection.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each scenario against this legal definition:

- **A. The groom's parents demand specific gifts for their relatives:** The word 'demand' is key. When a demand for property or gifts is made in connection with the marriage, it unequivocally falls within the definition of giving or taking dowry under Section 3 of the Act.
- **B. Parents give cash to their newly wedded daughter out of their own will:** The Act makes a specific exception for voluntary gifts. The explanation to Section 3 clarifies that presents given to the bride or groom at the time of marriage, without any demand having been made, are not considered dowry, provided they are of a customary nature and their value is not excessive. Since this action is "out of their own will," it does not constitute dowry.
- **C. Advertising that parental property will be given to the groom for marrying their daughter:** This action makes the transfer of property a direct condition or consideration for the marriage, which is the very essence of dowry. Furthermore, Section 4A of the Act makes such advertisements, which offer a share in property as a consideration for marriage, a specific punishable offense.
- **D. The groom's extended family forces the bride's family for destination wedding:** The use of force or coercion to make the bride's family incur substantial expenditure is an indirect demand for property or valuable security. This financial pressure exerted "in connection with the marriage" brings it under the wide ambit of the definition of dowry.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Upon legal scrutiny, actions A, C, and D all contain an element of demand, conditionality, or coercion linked to the marriage, thus qualifying as acts of dowry under the Dowry Prohibition Act. Action B, being a voluntary gift, is legally excluded. Therefore, the correct combination is A, C, and D only.

Quick Tip

The crucial element in identifying dowry is the presence of a 'demand' or 'condition' for the marriage. Voluntary gifts given without any prior demand are not considered dowry under the law.

24. Arrange the following scams from the earliest to latest, as they were brought to the knowledge of public.

- A. Harshad Mehta Scam
- B. Satyam Scam
- C. PNB Nirav Modi Scam
- D. Ketan Parekh Scam

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) A, D, B, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (C) A, D, B, C

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of some of the most significant financial frauds in modern Indian history. Arranging them chronologically involves recalling the approximate time period when each scam was exposed to the public and became a major national issue.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's establish the timeline for the public exposure of each scam:

- **A. Harshad Mehta Scam:** This was a massive stock market manipulation scam where the stockbroker Harshad Mehta exploited loopholes in the banking system to siphon off funds into the stock market, artificially inflating stock prices. It was uncovered and brought to public light by journalist Sucheta Dalal in April **1992**.
- **D. Ketan Parekh Scam:** Ketan Parekh, another stockbroker, orchestrated a similar but technologically more advanced stock market manipulation, primarily during the dot-com boom. This scam was exposed in March **2001**, leading to a major market crash.
- **B. Satyam Scam:** This was India's largest corporate accounting fraud, often referred to as "India's Enron." The chairman of Satyam Computer Services, Ramalinga Raju, confessed in a letter on January 7, **2009**, that he had been systematically falsifying the company's accounts for years.
- **C. PNB Nirav Modi Scam:** This major banking fraud involved the celebrity jeweller Nirav Modi and his uncle Mehul Choksi. They allegedly colluded with officials of the Punjab National Bank (PNB) to obtain fraudulent Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) to secure loans from overseas banks. The scam was officially reported to the investigative agencies and became public knowledge in January-February **2018**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arranging these financial scams based on their year of public exposure from the earliest to the latest results in the following order:

1. Harshad Mehta Scam (1992) → A
 2. Ketan Parekh Scam (2001) → D
 3. Satyam Scam (2009) → B
 4. PNB Nirav Modi Scam (2018) → C
- The correct chronological sequence is A, D, B, C.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate these major scams with their respective time periods: Harshad Mehta with the early 90s economic liberalization, Ketan Parekh with the dot-com boom of the early 2000s, Satyam with the late 2000s corporate world, and PNB with recent banking frauds.

25. Sometimes, a child pornography image is hidden inside another graphic image file, audio file or other file format. Such malpractices come under the gamut of:

- (A) Secondary cyber crime
- (B) Cyber strangulation
- (C) Steganography
- (D) Stenography

Correct Answer: (C) Steganography

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a digital technique used to conceal the very existence of a piece of information (in this case, an illicit image) by embedding it within an ordinary, innocuous-looking digital file (the carrier or cover file). This is a method of covert communication or data hiding. The task is to identify the correct technical term for this process.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the definitions of the given options:

- **(A) Secondary cyber crime:** This is not a formal or standard classification in cyber-crime literature. Crimes are typically classified by their nature (e.g., hacking, phishing, identity theft), not as 'primary' or 'secondary'.
- **(B) Cyber strangulation:** This is not a recognized term in the field of cybersecurity or digital forensics.
- **(C) Steganography:** This is the precise technical term for the practice described. Derived from Greek words meaning "concealed writing," steganography is the art and science of hiding a file, message, image, or video within another file, message, image, or video. The

goal is to make the secret data undetectable to a casual observer. The use of steganography to hide contraband files is a common technique used by criminals.

- **(D) Stenography:** This is the skill of writing in shorthand, a method of rapid writing using symbols and abbreviations. It is a secretarial or journalistic skill and has no connection to digital files or cybersecurity.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific malpractice of hiding one digital file (like an image) inside another file format (like another image or an audio file) to conceal its existence falls precisely under the definition of steganography.

💡 Quick Tip

Do not confuse Steganography with Cryptography. Cryptography is about scrambling a message so it cannot be understood (encryption). Steganography is about hiding the very existence of the message.

26. The duties of an employer are dealt under _____ of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act.

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 7

Correct Answer: (C) Chapter 6

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, often called the POSH Act, is a comprehensive piece of legislation that creates a legal framework to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work. The question requires identifying the specific chapter of this Act that enumerates the legal obligations placed on employers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

A review of the structure of the POSH Act reveals the following organization of its key chapters:

- Chapter III deals with the 'Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee'.
- Chapter IV is titled 'Complaint' and details the procedure for making a complaint of sexual harassment.

- Chapter V is titled 'Inquiry into Complaint' and outlines the process and powers of the Complaints Committee during an inquiry.
- **Chapter VI** of the Act is explicitly titled '**Duties of Employer**'. This chapter contains Section 19, which provides a detailed list of mandatory duties. These include establishing an Internal Committee, formulating a policy, conducting awareness programs, and providing necessary facilities to the committee, among others.
- Chapter VII is titled 'Duties and Powers of District Officer' and outlines the responsibilities of the government-appointed District Officer.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the official structure of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, the specific legal duties and obligations of the employer are comprehensively detailed under Chapter 6.

Quick Tip

For major legislations, it's helpful to remember the broad structure. For the POSH Act, remember that after defining the committees and the complaint process, the law logically lays down the duties of the employer to prevent and redress harassment.

27. Who among the following was actively associated with the concept of Public Interest Litigation and made it widely practicable in India?

- (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
- (B) Justice J.S. Verma
- (C) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (D) Justice B.N. Kirpal

Correct Answer: (A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) represents one of the most significant innovations in Indian jurisprudence. It marks a radical departure from the traditional legal principle of 'locus standi' (the right to bring an action or to appear in a court), which stipulated that only a person who has suffered a direct legal injury could seek judicial remedy. PIL allows any public-spirited citizen or social organization to approach the court on behalf of those who are unable to do so due to poverty, ignorance, or social disadvantage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The credit for pioneering and popularizing PIL in India is primarily attributed to two visionary judges of the Supreme Court in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

- **(A) Justice P.N. Bhagwati:** He is universally hailed as the chief architect and pioneer of the PIL movement in India. Serving as a judge and later as the Chief Justice of India, he, along with his contemporary Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, transformed the judicial landscape. Justice Bhagwati championed the cause of judicial activism to enforce the rights of the underprivileged. His most notable contribution was allowing the Supreme Court to treat simple letters and even postcards from citizens detailing human rights violations as formal writ petitions, thereby making justice profoundly more accessible.
- **(B) Justice J.S. Verma:** He was an eminent jurist known for many landmark judgments, most notably the 'Vishaka Guidelines' which laid down the framework for dealing with sexual harassment at the workplace. While he was a proponent of judicial activism, he is not considered a pioneer of the PIL movement itself.
- **(C) Justice M. Hidayatullah and (D) Justice B.N. Kirpal:** Both were distinguished former Chief Justices of India who made significant contributions to Indian law, but they are not primarily associated with the conceptualization and practical expansion of Public Interest Litigation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While several judges contributed to the growth of social justice litigation, Justice P.N. Bhagwati stands out for his seminal role in actively conceptualizing, nurturing, and making Public Interest Litigation a powerful and widely practicable instrument for social change in India.

💡 Quick Tip

When you see a question about the origins of PIL in India, the two names to look for are Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. Justice Bhagwati is particularly credited with making it a popular and accessible tool.

28. Which report specifically addresses the conditions of women prisoners in India?

- (A) National Human Rights Commission Report, 2002
- (B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987
- (C) Mulla Committee Report, 1983
- (D) Committee on Women in Detention, 2005

Correct Answer: (B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Recognizing that women in the criminal justice system face unique challenges and vulnerabilities, the Government of India has periodically commissioned expert bodies to study their conditions and recommend reforms. The question asks to identify the most significant and

specific national-level report dedicated exclusively to this subject.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the focus of the reports and committees listed:

- **(A) National Human Rights Commission Report, 2002:** The NHRC regularly investigates and reports on prison conditions across the country and has often highlighted issues concerning women prisoners. However, a 2002 report is not the foundational or most cited document specifically on this topic.
- **(B) Justice Krishna Iyer Report, 1987:** In 1986, the Government of India appointed the "National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners" under the chairmanship of the eminent jurist, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. This committee undertook the first-ever comprehensive national study on the condition of women in custody. Its report, submitted in **1987**, is considered a landmark and authoritative document. It provided a deep analysis of the issues and made extensive recommendations on legal aid, rehabilitation, health, and the care of children of women prisoners.
- **(C) Mulla Committee Report, 1983:** The All-India Committee on Jail Reforms, headed by Justice A.N. Mulla, submitted its influential report in 1983. This was a broad and exhaustive review of the entire prison system in India, covering all categories of prisoners. While it did address the situation of women prisoners, its mandate was general prison reform, not an exclusive focus on women.
- **(D) Committee on Women in Detention, 2005:** While other committees have existed at various levels, the 1987 Krishna Iyer Committee report remains the most seminal and frequently referenced national report that specifically addresses the entire spectrum of issues related to women prisoners.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 1987 report by the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners, chaired by Justice Krishna Iyer, is the specific and landmark report that comprehensively addressed the conditions of women prisoners in India.

💡 Quick Tip

Differentiate between the Mulla Committee Report (1983) and the Krishna Iyer Report (1987). Mulla Committee was for general jail reforms, while the Krishna Iyer Committee was specifically for women prisoners.

29. One of the most innovative features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is:

- (A) Criminal prosecution of primary accused only
- (B) Financial penalties for victims

- (C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved
- (D) Public shaming of perpetrators

Correct Answer: (C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, was a groundbreaking piece of legislation because it moved beyond a purely criminal approach to domestic abuse. It recognized domestic violence as a human rights violation and created a robust civil law mechanism to provide immediate and effective protection and relief to women, irrespective of their marital status. Its innovation lies in its broad definitions and its focus on securing the victim's immediate safety and well-being.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options to identify the Act's most innovative feature:

- **(A) Criminal prosecution of primary accused only:** This is incorrect. The PWDVA is primarily a civil law. The only criminal proceeding it directly provides for is under Section 31, which penalizes the breach of a protection order issued by the magistrate. It does not initiate a criminal prosecution for the act of domestic violence itself; that is handled under criminal laws like Section 498A of the IPC.
- **(B) Financial penalties for victims:** This is the opposite of the Act's intent. The Act empowers the court to grant monetary relief *to* the victim to cover expenses and losses, not impose penalties *on* her.
- **(C) Right to residence and comprehensive relief to the aggrieved:** This is the Act's most powerful and innovative feature. For the first time, it legally recognized a woman's "**right to reside in a shared household**" under Section 17. This prevents the abuser from throwing the victim out of her home, a common tactic of abuse. Furthermore, it allows an aggrieved person to seek multiple reliefs—such as protection orders, residence orders, monetary relief, custody of children, and compensation—through a single, simple application, providing a holistic and comprehensive remedy.
- **(D) Public shaming of perpetrators:** This is not a legal sanction. Legal systems operate on the basis of prescribed legal remedies and punishments, not public shaming.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The legal recognition of a woman's right to reside in the shared household, coupled with the provision of a comprehensive suite of civil reliefs accessible through a single application, constitutes the most significant and innovative aspect of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the Domestic Violence Act is primarily a civil law, focusing on providing immediate relief and protection (like the right to stay in the home) rather than immediate punishment (like imprisonment), which is the domain of criminal law (e.g., Section 498A of the IPC).

30. Which subject is included in the concurrent list under the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Education
- (B) Police
- (C) Army
- (D) Nuclear energy

Correct Answer: (A) Education

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution embodies the principle of federalism by meticulously distributing legislative powers between the central (Union) government and the state governments. This distribution is organized into three lists:

- **List I (Union List):** Contains subjects of national importance (e.g., Defence, Foreign Affairs) on which only the Parliament of India can legislate.
- **List II (State List):** Contains subjects of local or regional importance (e.g., Police, Public Health) on which only the State Legislatures can legislate.
- **List III (Concurrent List):** Contains subjects of common interest to both the Union and the States (e.g., Criminal Law, Marriage). Both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws on these subjects. In case of a conflict, the Union law prevails.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's determine the placement of each subject given in the options within these three lists:

- **(A) Education:** Originally, 'Education' was a subject under the State List. However, a significant constitutional change occurred through the **42nd Amendment Act in 1976**. This amendment transferred 'Education', along with four other subjects, from the State List to the **Concurrent List** (as Entry 25). This was done to allow the central government to play a greater role in setting national educational policies.
- **(B) Police:** 'Police' is a classic example of a subject under the exclusive domain of the states and is listed as Entry 2 in the **State List**.
- **(C) Army:** 'Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union' falls under Entry 1 of the **Union List**.

- **(D) Nuclear energy:** 'Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production' is a subject of high national importance and is placed under Entry 6 of the **Union List**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Following the constitutional amendment of 1976, 'Education' became a subject on which both the central and state governments can legislate, placing it firmly in the Concurrent List.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the five subjects that were moved from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment, 1976: (1) Education, (2) Forests, (3) Weights and measures, (4) Protection of wild animals and birds, and (5) Administration of justice. These are frequently asked in exams.

31. A hidden computer programme that is set to disturb a computer system or network, which is triggered at a preset time or some other logically defined state of the system analogous to a time bomb, is called:

- (A) Email Bomb
- (B) Logic Bomb
- (C) Adipocere Bomb
- (D) Antivirus related cyber malfunctioning

Correct Answer: (B) Logic Bomb

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a specific type of malicious code (malware) that is characterized by its dormant nature and conditional execution. Unlike a virus that replicates or a worm that spreads, this malware is designed to remain inactive until a particular condition or set of conditions is met, at which point it executes its harmful payload.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given cybersecurity terms to find the correct one:

- **(A) Email Bomb:** This refers to a denial-of-service attack where an overwhelming quantity of emails is sent to a single email address to crash the mail server or fill the user's inbox, making it unusable. It is a flooding attack, not a hidden, triggered program.
- **(B) Logic Bomb:** This is the exact term for the described malware. A logic bomb is a piece of code covertly inserted into a software system that is programmed to execute its malicious function only when specific logical conditions are fulfilled. A 'time bomb' is a well-known subtype of a logic bomb where the trigger condition is a specific date or

time. Other triggers could be a user's action, the deletion of a file, or the 100th login to a system.

- **(C) Adipocere Bomb:** This is a completely irrelevant term. Adipocere (grave wax) is a substance formed during the decomposition of body fat in anaerobic conditions. The term has no meaning in the context of computers or cybersecurity.
- **(D) Antivirus related cyber malfunctioning:** This is a general, descriptive phrase for a problem, not the name of a specific type of malware. It describes a symptom, not a cause.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A hidden computer program designed to execute a malicious function when triggered by a pre-set time or a specific logical condition is precisely defined as a Logic Bomb.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the relationship: All time bombs are logic bombs, but not all logic bombs are time bombs. A logic bomb can be triggered by any logical condition (e.g., deleting a specific file), while a time bomb is specifically triggered by time.

32. Which of the following conditions are considered as bonded labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976?

- (A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms
- (B) Working as an apprentice for a fixed term
- (C) Voluntary work taken up but expecting remuneration and not getting
- (D) Remuneration of labour but without getting salary slips

Correct Answer: (A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, was enacted to eradicate a pernicious system of exploitation rooted in debt. The core of the legal definition of 'bonded labour' is the existence of a 'bonded debt' (*peshgi* or advance) for which a person is compelled to render service or labour to the creditor. The system often involves unfair terms, forfeiture of freedoms, and can even pass down through generations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each condition against the legal definition of bonded labour:

- **(A) Pledging labour for loan with no repayment terms:** This scenario perfectly encapsulates the essence of bonded labour. A debt is incurred, and the repayment is made

not in money but through pledged labour. The absence of clear repayment terms often means the labour is performed for an indefinite period, with the debtor losing the freedom to seek other employment or negotiate wages. This creates a state of bondage directly addressed by the Act.

- **(B) Working as an apprentice for a fixed term:** Apprenticeship is a formal, legally regulated system of training under the Apprentices Act, 1961. It is a contract of employment and training for a specified period with stipulated terms. It does not involve bondage or debt.
- **(C) Voluntary work taken up but expecting remuneration and not getting:** This situation constitutes a dispute over non-payment of wages. It is a violation of labour laws like the Payment of Wages Act. However, it does not become 'bonded labour' unless the work was being performed under compulsion to clear a pre-existing debt.
- **(D) Remuneration of labour but without getting salary slips:** This is a violation of employment regulations that require employers to provide proper documentation of wages. While it is an illegal practice, it does not fit the definition of bonded labour, which requires the element of debt-induced compulsion.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The condition of being compelled to pledge one's labour in exchange for a loan, especially under unclear or exploitative terms of repayment, is the definitive characteristic of the bonded labour system that the 1976 Act aims to abolish.

💡 Quick Tip

The key formula for identifying bonded labour is: **Debt + Forced Labour = Bonded Labour**. Always look for the element of an advance or loan that compels a person to work against their will.

33. The Mulla Committee focused on reforms in the area of _____

- (A) Police training
- (B) Juvenile justice
- (C) Prisoner welfare and Prison administration
- (D) Women and child welfare

Correct Answer: (C) Prisoner welfare and Prison administration

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In India, various expert committees have been appointed over time to review and suggest reforms for different components of the criminal justice system. It is important to associate each

major committee with its specific area of focus. The question asks to identify the primary domain of the Mulla Committee.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The "All-India Committee on Jail Reforms," widely known as the Mulla Committee, was established by the Government of India in 1980. Its chairman was Justice Anand Narain Mulla.

- The committee was given a broad and comprehensive mandate to undertake a thorough review of the entire prison system in India.
- It examined all aspects of prison life and administration, including the legal framework for prisons, the conditions of prison buildings, the treatment and rights of prisoners, issues concerning undertrials, vocational and educational programs for inmates, and the training and welfare of prison staff.
- The committee submitted its extensive report in 1983, which is still considered a foundational document for any discussion on prison reform in India. Its recommendations covered the entire spectrum of issues related to both the humane treatment of prisoners (welfare) and the effective management of correctional facilities (administration).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Mulla Committee was specifically constituted to address and recommend reforms for the entire gamut of issues concerning the Indian prison system, which includes both the welfare of prisoners and the overall prison administration.

💡 Quick Tip

To remember the focus of key reform committees, use simple associations:

- **Mulla Committee** → Jails/Prisons
- **Dharma Vira Commission (National Police Commission)** → Police
- **Malimath Committee** → Criminal Justice System (overall)
- **Justice Verma Committee** → Laws on Sexual Assault

34. Who among the following eminent criminologists are considered as the exponents of Positive School?

- A. Raffaele Garofalo
- B. Cesare Lombroso
- C. Enrico Ferri
- D. Richard Quinney

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only

- (C) A, B, C and D
(D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The history of criminological thought is marked by several schools of thought. The Positive (or Positivist) School emerged in the late 19th century as a direct challenge to the Classical School. While the Classical School focused on free will and rational choice as the cause of crime, the Positive School shifted the focus to the criminal him/herself. It applied scientific methods (positivism) to argue that criminal behavior is determined by factors beyond an individual's control, such as biological, psychological, and social forces.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the contributions and affiliations of each criminologist listed:

- **A. Raffaele Garofalo, B. Cesare Lombroso, and C. Enrico Ferri** are collectively known as the "Italian School" and are revered as the founding fathers of the Positive School of Criminology.
 - **Cesare Lombroso**, a physician, is often called the "father of modern criminology." He pioneered the biological perspective, famously arguing for the concept of the "atavistic" or "born criminal" who could be identified by physical stigmata.
 - **Enrico Ferri**, a student of Lombroso, expanded on his work by arguing that crime was caused by a combination of physical (race, geography), anthropological (age, sex), and social (customs, religion, economics) factors, thus giving more weight to social determinism.
 - **Raffaele Garofalo**, a jurist, is known for his concept of "natural crime" and for attempting a sociological definition of crime based on the violation of universal human sentiments of pity and probity.
- **D. Richard Quinney** is a prominent 20th-century American sociologist who belongs to a completely different and much later school of thought: **Radical or Critical Criminology**. This school, which gained prominence in the 1960s and 70s, rejects individualistic explanations of crime. Instead, it views crime as a social construct created by the powerful ruling class in a capitalist society to oppress the working class.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Raffaele Garofalo form the core group of thinkers who established the Positive School of Criminology. Richard Quinney is an exponent of Radical Criminology, a distinct and opposing perspective. Therefore, the correct combination is A, B, and C only.

 Quick Tip

Remember the "Italian Triumvirate" of Lombroso, Ferri, and Garofalo as the pioneers of the Positivist School. Their work, though now largely outdated, was revolutionary for introducing scientific methods to the study of crime.

35. The Government of India initiated a Helpline number for the elderly, which is:

- (A) 1098
- (B) 13468
- (C) 14567
- (D) 45678

Correct Answer: (C) 14567

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

To provide a reliable and easily accessible support system for the rapidly growing population of senior citizens in India, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched a dedicated national helpline. This initiative aims to address the grievances and challenges faced by the elderly, including issues of abuse, neglect, and loneliness, and to provide them with information about government schemes and services.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's identify the specific helpline numbers:

- **(C) 14567:** This is the correct, official, pan-India toll-free helpline number for senior citizens. It is branded as the '**Elder Line**'. The service provides free information, guidance on legal and pension-related issues, emotional support, and direct field intervention in cases of abuse, in collaboration with state agencies.
- **(A) 1098:** This is also a very important national helpline, but it is dedicated to children in distress. It is the number for **CHILDLINE 1098**.
- The other numbers listed, (B) 13468 and (D) 45678, are not recognized national helpline numbers for social welfare purposes in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific, government-initiated national helpline number dedicated to providing support and assistance to senior citizens in India is 14567.

💡 Quick Tip

It's useful to memorize important national helpline numbers:

- **112**: National Emergency Response System (integrates police, fire, health services)
- **1098**: Childline
- **181**: Women's Helpline
- **14567**: National Helpline for Senior Citizens (Elder Line)

36. The process where inmates adopt the norms, values, and behaviours of the prison sub-culture to survive the stresses of life behind bars is termed as:

- (A) Socialization
- (B) Prison-enculturation
- (C) Prisonization
- (D) Jailization

Correct Answer: (C) Prisonization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Prisons are often described by sociologists as "total institutions," meaning they are closed social systems where every aspect of life is tightly controlled and takes place under a single authority. Within this unique environment, a distinct sub-culture develops with its own set of rules, norms, values, and language (prison argot). The question asks for the specific term that describes the process by which a new inmate learns and internalizes this sub-culture.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the provided terms to find the most precise one:

- **(A) Socialization:** This is a very broad sociological term that refers to the general process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, beliefs, and norms of a society and learn to function as its members. While what happens in prison is a form of socialization, there is a more specific term for it.
- **(B) Prison-enculturation** and **(D) Jailization:** These are not standard, academically recognized terms within the sociology of punishment or criminology. They are descriptive but lack the formal definition and theoretical backing of the correct term.
- **(C) Prisonization:** This is the correct and widely accepted academic term. It was coined by the American sociologist **Donald Clemmer** in his seminal 1940 study, *The Prison Community*. Clemmer defined prisonization as "the taking on in greater or less

degree of the folkways, mores, customs, and general culture of the penitentiary.” This process includes learning the ”inmate code,” which dictates behavior like never snitching on another inmate and resisting authority.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific sociological process of an inmate’s assimilation into the unique sub-culture, values, and norms of the prison environment is formally termed as Prisonization.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate the term 'Prisonization' with its originator, Donald Clemmer. This process is central to understanding the sociology of prisons and the challenges of rehabilitation, as deep prisonization can make it difficult for an ex-inmate to reintegrate into mainstream society.

37. Which of the following cases led to the establishment of the ”Basic Structure Doctrine”?

- (A) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
- (B) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
- (C) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- (D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Correct Answer: (D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The ”Basic Structure Doctrine” is a judicial principle of profound significance in Indian constitutional law. It holds that while the Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution under Article 368, this power is not absolute or unlimited. The Parliament cannot use its amending power to damage, emasculate, destroy, abrogate, change, or alter the ”basic structure” or fundamental features of the Constitution. This doctrine was evolved by the Supreme Court to balance the principle of parliamentary sovereignty with the principle of constitutional supremacy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let’s trace the judicial evolution leading to this doctrine by examining the role of each case:

- **(B) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967):** This case set the stage for the conflict. The Supreme Court took a very rigid stance, ruling that Parliament had no power whatsoever to amend the Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. This created a constitutional deadlock, pitting parliamentary authority against judicial interpretation.

- **(D) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973):** This is the historic, landmark case where the "Basic Structure Doctrine" was formally propounded. A full constitutional bench of 13 judges (the largest ever) was convened to resolve the conflict created by the Golaknath case. In a masterful act of judicial statesmanship, the Court, by a thin majority of 7-6, overruled its previous Golaknath decision. It restored Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights. However, it simultaneously imposed a crucial limitation: this power did not extend to altering the Constitution's "basic structure" or framework. The court did not provide an exhaustive list, but indicated that features like the supremacy of the Constitution, federalism, secularism, separation of powers, and judicial review would be part of this basic structure.
- **(A) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980):** This case did not establish the doctrine but was instrumental in strengthening and solidifying it. The Supreme Court struck down clauses of the 42nd Amendment (enacted during the Emergency) that had attempted to grant unlimited amending power to Parliament and remove all amendments from judicial review. The court brilliantly argued that Parliament's "limited amending power" is itself a basic feature of the Constitution.
- **(C) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978):** This case is a landmark in its own right but is not related to the Basic Structure Doctrine. Its significance lies in vastly expanding the interpretation of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty), holding that the "procedure established by law" must be fair, just, and reasonable, not arbitrary.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The "Basic Structure Doctrine," which is the bedrock of India's constitutional jurisprudence today, was decisively laid down for the first time by the Supreme Court in the seminal case of Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala in 1973.

💡 Quick Tip

The Kesavananda Bharati case is arguably the most important decision in the history of the Indian Constitution. For exams, remember it as the "Basic Structure Case". It created a balance between Parliament's power to amend and the need to preserve the core identity of the Constitution.

38. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (International Days relating to Human Rights)	LIST-II (Dates)
A. International Day Against Child Labour	I. 15 th June
B. International Day for Older Persons	II. 1 st October
C. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	III. 10 th December
D. International Human Rights Day	IV. 21 st March

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations and its various agencies designate specific days of the year as international observances to educate the public on issues of concern, mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity. This question tests knowledge of several such important dates related to human rights.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's accurately identify the date for each international day listed in LIST-I.

- **A. World Day Against Child Labour:** This day is observed globally on **12th June** each year. It was launched by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to focus attention on the global extent of child labour and the action and efforts needed to eliminate it. The date provided in the question (15th June) is incorrect, but based on the month, the intended match is with option I.
- **B. International Day of Older Persons:** This observance is celebrated annually on **1st October**. The day is dedicated to raising awareness about issues affecting the elderly, such as senescence and elder abuse, and to appreciate the contributions that older people make to society. This correctly matches with **II**.
- **C. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:** This day is observed annually on **21st March**. This date was chosen because on that day in 1960, police opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa, against the apartheid "pass laws". This correctly matches with **IV**.
- **D. International Human Rights Day:** This is a globally recognized day celebrated every year on **10th December**. This date marks the anniversary of the day the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948, a milestone document proclaiming the inalienable rights of every human being. This correctly matches with **III**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the established dates for these international observances, the correct matching is as follows:

A (World Day Against Child Labour in June) → I

B (International Day of Older Persons) → II (1st October)

C (International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination) → IV (21st March)

D (International Human Rights Day) → III (10th December)
This sequence corresponds to option (C): A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III.

 Quick Tip

Certain dates are very important and frequently asked. Human Rights Day (Dec 10), Environment Day (June 5), and Women's Day (March 8) are good ones to memorize for any competitive exam.

39. Arrange the following significant words as they appear in the preamble of the Constitution of India:

A. FRATERNITY

B. EQUALITY

C. LIBERTY

D. JUSTICE

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, C, B, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) D, C, B, A

Correct Answer: (D) D, C, B, A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Preamble to the Constitution of India serves as its soul and introduction, outlining the guiding principles and philosophy upon which the entire Constitution is built. It specifies the objectives that the Constitution seeks to establish and promote. The sequence of these objectives is deliberate and carries significant meaning, reflecting a logical progression from societal goals to individual freedoms and communal harmony.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

To determine the correct order, we must recall the exact text of the Preamble. The relevant passage declares the resolution to secure to all citizens:

1. **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;
2. **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
3. **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
4. **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

This sequence reflects a thoughtful hierarchy. **Justice** is the foundational goal. Once a just order is established, the ideals of **Liberty** and **Equality** can be meaningfully realized for individuals. Finally, the spirit of **Fraternity** or common brotherhood is essential to bind the nation together and ensure that the principles of Justice, Liberty, and Equality endure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the explicit text and the underlying philosophy of the Preamble, the correct sequence of the ideals is:

1. JUSTICE (which is option D)
2. LIBERTY (which is option C)
3. EQUALITY (which is option B)
4. FRATERNITY (which is option A)

Therefore, the correct sequence is D, C, B, A.

 Quick Tip

A good mnemonic to remember the order of these four ideals in the Preamble is **J-LEF** (Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity). This can help you quickly recall the sequence during an exam.

40. Sequence the following legislations as they were enacted - from earliest to latest:

- A. National Food Security Act**
- B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**
- C. Family Courts Act**
- D. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) D, C, B, A
- (D) C, B, D, A

Correct Answer: (C) D, C, B, A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires knowledge of the history of social legislation in India. The task is to arrange four significant Acts of Parliament in the chronological order of their enactment, from the oldest to the most recent. This demonstrates an understanding of the timeline of legal reforms in the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's determine the year of enactment for each of the listed legislations:

- **D. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act:** This was a pioneering piece of legislation for its time, legalizing abortion in India under specified conditions to ensure women's health and safety. This Act was passed by the Parliament in the year **1971**.
- **C. Family Courts Act:** This Act was enacted to provide for the establishment of specialized Family Courts. The goal was to promote conciliation in, and secure speedy settlement of, disputes relating to marriage and family affairs through a less adversarial approach. This law was enacted in **1984**.
- **B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** This is a landmark rights-based law that guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It was first passed as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in **2005**.
- **A. National Food Security Act:** This is another major rights-based Act which aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. It converted existing food security programs into a legal entitlement. This Act was passed in **2013**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

By arranging these Acts based on their year of enactment from earliest to latest, we get the following sequence:

1. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (1971) → D
2. Family Courts Act (1984) → C
3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005) → B
4. National Food Security Act (2013) → A

The correct chronological order is D, C, B, A.

💡 Quick Tip

For questions involving the chronology of laws, try to associate them with the political era. MTP Act (Indira Gandhi's era), Family Courts Act (Rajiv Gandhi's era), and MGNREGA & Food Security Act (Manmohan Singh's UPA era). This can help in ordering them correctly.

41. _____ is an internet scam done by cyber criminals where the user is convinced digitally to provide confidential information.

- (A) Phishing attack
- (B) Docx attack
- (C) Website attack

(D) Internet terrorism

Correct Answer: (A) Phishing attack

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The scenario described is a form of cybercrime that relies on deception and psychological manipulation, a technique known as "social engineering." The goal is to trick the victim into voluntarily disclosing confidential information by impersonating a trustworthy entity. We need to identify the specific term for this type of scam.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given terms to see which one fits the description:

- **(A) Phishing attack:** This is the precise term for the activity described. Phishing is a type of social engineering attack where cybercriminals send fraudulent communications (like emails, text messages, or direct messages) that appear to come from a legitimate source, such as a bank, a well-known company, or a government agency. The message is designed to create a sense of urgency or curiosity, luring the victim into clicking a malicious link or opening a malicious attachment. The ultimate goal is to steal sensitive data like login credentials, credit card numbers, and other personal information.
- **(B) Docx attack:** This is not a type of scam but rather a method of delivering malware. A cybercriminal might attach a malicious ".docx" file to a phishing email, but the overall scam of tricking the user is still called phishing.
- **(C) Website attack:** This is a very broad term. It can refer to a technical attack on a website's server (like a Denial-of-Service attack) or its code (like an SQL injection). It does not specifically describe the act of deceiving a user to steal their credentials.
- **(D) Internet terrorism (Cyberterrorism):** This refers to a much more severe and politically motivated attack. It involves the use of the internet to cause large-scale disruption, fear, or physical harm to achieve ideological goals, such as attacking critical national infrastructure like power grids or financial systems.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific internet scam where cybercriminals digitally trick and convince a user to provide confidential information by impersonating a trustworthy source is known as a Phishing attack.

 Quick Tip

The word "phishing" is a homophone of fishing. Just like an angler uses bait to catch a fish, a cybercriminal uses a deceptive email or message as bait to "catch" a victim's confidential information.

42. In which of the following cyber crimes does the victim believe in the offender and part with information/money?

- (A) Worm hole
- (B) Pig Slaughter scam
- (C) Web site attack
- (D) Virus attack

Correct Answer: (B) Pig Slaughter scam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes a sophisticated and highly manipulative form of cybercrime that goes beyond a simple trick. It involves a long-term strategy of building a personal relationship and genuine trust with a victim before exploiting that trust for financial gain. This is a confidence trick adapted for the digital age.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the options to identify this specific type of scam:

- **(A) Worm hole:** This is a speculative concept in astrophysics concerning a hypothetical shortcut through spacetime. It has no relevance to cybercrime.
- **(B) Pig Slaughter scam (or Pig Butchering scam):** This is the correct term for the scam described. It is a long-con fraud that combines elements of a romance scam with an investment scam. The name is a metaphor: the scammer ("the butcher") spends weeks or even months "fattening up the pig" (the victim) by building a deep, personal, often romantic, relationship through online platforms. After establishing a high level of trust and belief, the scammer introduces a fraudulent but convincing investment opportunity, usually in cryptocurrency. They guide the victim to invest small amounts first, showing fake profits to build confidence, before persuading them to invest a large sum. Once the large sum is transferred, the scammer disappears, "slaughtering" the victim financially and emotionally.
- **(C) Web site attack:** This refers to a technical assault on a website and does not involve the creation of a personal, trust-based relationship with an individual victim.
- **(D) Virus attack:** This is a technical attack where a malicious program infects a computer. It operates by exploiting software vulnerabilities, not by gaining the victim's personal trust and belief in the offender over a long period.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific cybercrime that involves a prolonged period of grooming to build a victim's belief in the offender before manipulating them into parting with money is known as a 'Pig Slaughter scam'.

 Quick Tip

The key characteristic of a Pig Slaughtering scam is the "long game." Unlike a simple phishing email, this scam involves a significant investment of time by the criminal to groom the victim, making the eventual betrayal much more devastating financially and emotionally.

43. How much does a complainant have to pay the police to get a copy of the FIR or complaint?

- (A) Rs. 100/-
- (B) Varies from state to state
- (C) Rs. 50/-
- (D) No payment is to be made

Correct Answer: (D) No payment is to be made

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A First Information Report (FIR) is the document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense. It is the first step in the criminal justice process. The question pertains to the legal right of the informant (the person giving the information) to obtain a copy of this crucial document.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The right to receive a copy of the FIR is not a matter of police discretion but a statutory legal right governed by the primary procedural law for criminal cases in India.

- The governing provision is **Section 154(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC)**. This section explicitly and unambiguously states: "A copy of the information as recorded under sub-section (1) shall be given forthwith, **free of cost**, to the informant."
- The use of the word "shall" makes this a mandatory duty for the police officer in charge of the police station. The phrase "free of cost" leaves no room for ambiguity regarding payment.
- This right was further strengthened by the Supreme Court of India in the case of *Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India (2016)*. The Court directed that FIRs should be made publicly available by being uploaded on police websites within 24 hours (with exceptions for sensitive cases), reinforcing the principle of transparency and access to justice.

Therefore, any demand for payment by a police officer for providing a copy of the FIR to the complainant is illegal.

Step 3: Final Answer:

According to the clear mandate of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the police are legally obligated to provide a copy of the FIR to the complainant immediately and completely free of charge. No payment is to be made.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember this as a fundamental right of a person who initiates the criminal law process. The "free of cost" provision is designed to ensure that access to justice is not hindered by a person's financial inability.

44. What is included in the rights of prisoners in the contemporary legal framework in India?

- (A) Absolute right to freedom
- (B) Complete suspension of rights
- (C) Restricted legal access
- (D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity

Correct Answer: (D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The contemporary jurisprudence on prisoners' rights in India, shaped significantly by the Supreme Court, operates on the principle that "imprisonment does not spell farewell to fundamental rights." A person, upon being incarcerated, does not become a non-person. While the act of imprisonment is a legal curtailment of certain rights, particularly the right to liberty and free movement, the prisoner retains a host of other fundamental rights that are essential for a human existence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options based on this established legal philosophy:

- **(A) Absolute right to freedom:** This is logically contradictory. The very purpose and effect of a lawful prison sentence is the restriction of the absolute right to freedom of movement.
- **(B) Complete suspension of rights:** This view has been categorically rejected by the Indian Supreme Court. In landmark cases like *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration* and *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*, the court has held that prisoners retain their fundamental rights, and any restriction on them must be authorized by law and must not be arbitrary or excessive.

- **(C) Restricted legal access:** This is incorrect and would be a violation of fundamental rights. The right to legal counsel (Article 22) and the right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) are available to prisoners. They have the right to challenge their conviction, appeal their sentence, and file petitions against inhuman prison conditions.
- **(D) Preservation of Comprehensive human dignity:** This is the correct and foundational principle from which all other prisoners' rights are derived. The Supreme Court has expansively interpreted Article 21 of the Constitution ("Right to Life and Personal Liberty") to mean the "right to live with human dignity." For a prisoner, this includes the right to be free from torture, cruel, and inhuman treatment; the right to basic necessities like food, water, and medical care; the right to meet with family and lawyers; and the right to be treated as a human being.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The contemporary legal framework in India does not suspend the rights of prisoners but instead emphasizes the preservation of their comprehensive human dignity, a right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution, which serves as the bedrock for all their other rights.

Quick Tip

The guiding principle of Indian jurisprudence on prisoners' rights is: "Imprisonment curtails liberty, it does not extinguish humanity." Associate Article 21 (Right to Life and Dignity) as the primary source of all rights available to prisoners.

45. One of the most distinct aspects of the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act', is:

- (A) Punishment of the accused within a month
- (B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee
- (C) Public disclosure of complaints
- (D) Exclusive digital reporting platforms

Correct Answer: (B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, (POSH Act) was enacted to create a safe and respectful work environment for women. Its most significant contribution was the creation of a structured, accessible, and internal grievance redressal mechanism within workplaces, shifting the onus of providing a safe environment onto the employer.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options to identify the Act's most distinctive feature:

- **(A) Punishment of the accused within a month:** The Act specifies timelines for the process (e.g., inquiry to be completed within 90 days), but it does not mandate a final punishment within a month. The process of inquiry and subsequent action takes time to ensure fairness to both parties.
- **(B) Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee (ICC):** This is the core and most innovative feature of the Act. Section 4 makes it a legal obligation for every employer with 10 or more employees to constitute an ICC. This is a powerful institutional mechanism. The ICC is not just a group of colleagues; it's a quasi-judicial body with the powers of a civil court to summon witnesses and evidence. Its composition, including a senior woman as the presiding officer and a mandatory external member from an NGO or a social work background, is designed to ensure fairness, expertise, and impartiality. This internal, decentralized redressal system is the backbone of the law.
- **(C) Public disclosure of complaints:** This is expressly forbidden by the Act. To protect the privacy and reputation of the complainant, the accused, and the witnesses, Section 16 of the Act mandates strict confidentiality regarding the inquiry proceedings.
- **(D) Exclusive digital reporting platforms:** The Act does not mandate digital platforms. The primary mechanism established by the law is the physical ICC or the Local Committee (LC). While digital tools like the government's 'SHe-Box' exist, they are supplementary to the Act's primary structure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The legal mandate for every applicable workplace to establish and maintain a dedicated, empowered, and impartial Internal Complaints Committee is the most distinct and foundational aspect of the POSH Act, 2013.

Quick Tip

When thinking about the POSH Act, 2013, always remember the ICC (Internal Complaints Committee) for workplaces with 10+ employees and the LCC (Local Complaints Committee) for workplaces with fewer than 10 employees or for the unorganized sector. The creation of this redressal machinery is the law's main innovation.

46. According to which principle or law of Forensic science, it is asserted that, "when a criminal or his/her instrument of crime comes in contact with the victim or the objects surrounding him/her, they leave traces, and the criminal or his/her instrument picks up traces from the same contact?"

- (A) Law of Circumstantial Facts
- (B) Locard's Principle of Exchange

- (C) Law of Comparison
- (D) Principle of Probability

Correct Answer: (B) Locard's Principle of Exchange

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question describes one of the most fundamental principles of forensic science, which provides the entire theoretical basis for the search and collection of physical evidence at a crime scene. This principle posits that the act of contact between any two items results in an exchange of microscopic material.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given scientific and legal principles:

- **(A) Law of Circumstantial Facts:** This is a principle of legal evidence, not forensic science. It deals with how a court can infer a conclusion (e.g., guilt) from a set of proven facts (circumstances), even without direct evidence.
- **(B) Locard's Principle of Exchange:** This is the correct answer. Formulated by Dr. Edmond Locard, a pioneering French criminologist from the early 20th century, this principle is the bedrock of modern forensic investigation. It is famously summarized as "every contact leaves a trace." The detailed description in the question—that a criminal leaves traces at the scene and also takes traces away from it—is a perfect articulation of this principle of mutual exchange of material. Examples include fibers from a suspect's clothes left on a victim, or soil from a crime scene found on a suspect's shoes.
- **(C) Law of Comparison:** This principle comes into play *after* evidence has been collected based on Locard's principle. It states that to determine if a piece of evidence has a common origin with a reference sample, a side-by-side comparison must be made. For example, comparing a bullet from a crime scene with one test-fired from a suspect's gun.
- **(D) Principle of Probability:** This principle is used to interpret the significance of a match found through comparison. It involves using statistics to estimate the likelihood or probability that the match is unique versus being a random coincidence. For example, stating that the probability of a DNA profile matching a random person is one in a billion.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The principle which asserts that every contact results in a mutual exchange of traces between the objects in contact is unequivocally known as Locard's Principle of Exchange.

💡 Quick Tip

The simple phrase to remember this fundamental forensic principle is: "Every contact leaves a trace." This is the core of Locard's Exchange Principle and the basis for collecting trace evidence like hair, fibers, and soil from a crime scene.

47. BPRD stands for:

- (A) Bihar Police Research Division
- (B) Board of Police Research & Development
- (C) Bureau of Police Research & Development
- (D) Bhartiya Police Resource Division

Correct Answer: (C) Bureau of Police Research & Development

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the correct full form of the acronym BPRD. This is a national-level organization in India that functions under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs and serves as the primary think tank and standard-setting body for all police forces in the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's break down the correct name and the organization's role:

- The correct expansion of the acronym is **Bureau of Police Research & Development**.
- It was established on August 28, 1970, with the primary objective of identifying the needs and problems of the police in India, promoting research to address them, and driving the modernization of policing.
- It has several divisions, with two main wings reflecting its name:
 - The **Research** Wing analyzes crime trends, social legislation, and police administration issues.
 - The **Development** Wing focuses on the introduction and absorption of modern technology, equipment, and techniques in policing.
- It is also responsible for setting training policies and standards for police forces across the country.

The other options are incorrect expansions of the acronym.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct and full name for the acronym BPRD is the Bureau of Police Research & Development.

 Quick Tip

Remember that BPR&D is the central 'think tank' for the Indian police. It deals with research (R) and development (D) for policing. The first letter, 'B', stands for 'Bureau', a common term for a government department or agency.

48. Which key aspect is emphasized in the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Committee (ARC) on police reforms?

- (A) Absolute authority of the police personnel in dealing with offenders
- (B) Political control over police
- (C) Strengthening community policing

Correct Answer: (C) Strengthening community policing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), chaired by M. Veerappa Moily, was set up in 2005 to suggest comprehensive reforms in public administration. Its Fifth Report, titled "Public Order," provided a detailed roadmap for police reforms, aiming to transform the police into an efficient, effective, and people-centric service. The question asks to identify a key theme from this report.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options in the context of the ARC's philosophy and recommendations:

- **(A) Absolute authority of the police personnel:** This is contrary to the ARC's ethos. The entire report is focused on making the police more accountable, transparent, and subject to the rule of law, not on giving them unchecked power.
- **(B) Political control over police:** The ARC, like virtually all police reform commissions before it, identified undue political interference as a major problem. It recommended measures to ensure the operational autonomy of the police and insulate them from illegitimate political control, for example, by establishing a State Police Performance and Accountability Commission.
- **(C) Strengthening community policing:** This was a central and recurring theme of the report. The ARC strongly advocated for a paradigm shift from traditional, reactive policing to a proactive, community-based model. It recommended making police stations the hub for community policing initiatives, establishing Community Liaison Groups, and making the police a service that is accountable and responsive to the local community it serves.
- **(D) Increased funding for prisons:** While the ARC did address prison reforms in the same report, its primary focus and key recommendations were on the police. Moreover, within police reforms, the philosophical shift towards community policing was a more emphasized aspect than just funding.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A key thrust and defining recommendation of the Second ARC's report on "Public Order" was the need to transform the police-public relationship by strengthening community policing and

making the police force more accountable and service-oriented.

 Quick Tip

Modern police reform initiatives, including the 2nd ARC and the Supreme Court's directives in the Prakash Singh case, consistently revolve around three core ideas: Accountability, Insulation from extraneous influences, and Community-centric policing.

49. Which scheme focuses on vocational training for prisoners in India?

- (A) Skill development of prisoners
- (B) Swavalamban yojana
- (C) Sudhar Jao Yojana
- (D) Nirbhaya Scheme

Correct Answer: (A) Skill development of prisoners

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A central pillar of modern correctional administration is the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. Vocational training and skill development are crucial components of this strategy. The goal is to equip inmates with marketable skills so that they can earn a livelihood through honest means upon their release, which reduces the likelihood of recidivism and facilitates their successful reintegration into society.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the given options to identify the correct program or focus area:

- **(A) Skill development of prisoners:** While this is a descriptive phrase rather than the official name of a single scheme, it accurately represents the programmatic focus of the government. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship runs its flagship scheme, the **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**, which has specific provisions and projects aimed at imparting skill training to inmates inside prisons across the country. Therefore, this option correctly identifies the focused activity.
- **(B) Swavalamban yojana:** This name has been used for different schemes over time, most notably the Swavalamban Pension Scheme, which was a government co-contributory scheme for the unorganized sector. It is not a vocational training scheme for prisoners.
- **(C) Sudhar Jao Yojana:** This is an informal phrase meaning "reform yourself scheme" and is not the name of any official, national-level government program.
- **(D) Nirbhaya Scheme:** The Nirbhaya Fund is a dedicated corpus of money established by the Government of India for implementing initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety

and security of women in the country. It is not focused on the general vocational training of prisoners.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given choices, "Skill development of prisoners" is the most accurate answer as it describes the specific focus of government initiatives, often carried out under the umbrella of national programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), to provide vocational training for inmate rehabilitation.

💡 Quick Tip

Prisoner rehabilitation is a key goal of the modern correctional system. Vocational training and skill development are central to this, as they equip inmates with marketable skills, increasing their chances of successful reintegration into society upon release.

50. A comprehensive coverage of Integrated Child Protection Services by the Ministry of Women & Child Development is known as:

- (A) Mission Vatsalya
- (B) Mission Suraksha
- (C) Mission Bal Suraksha evam Unnati
- (D) Mission Bacche Bachao

Correct Answer: (A) Mission Vatsalya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In recent years, the Government of India has undertaken a restructuring of its various welfare programs to improve efficiency and outcomes. The schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) have been consolidated into three major umbrella missions. The question asks for the name of the mission that now encompasses all services related to child protection.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The three umbrella schemes of the MWCD are Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Shakti, and Mission Vatsalya. Let's understand their domains:

- **Mission Poshan 2.0** is an integrated nutrition support program.
- **Mission Shakti** is dedicated to the safety, security, and empowerment of women.
- **Mission Vatsalya** is the specific umbrella scheme for child protection services and child welfare services in the country. It has subsumed the previous centrally sponsored scheme known as the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The core objective of Mission

Vatsalya is to ensure a healthy and happy childhood for every child, to support states in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, and to provide for institutional and non-institutional care for children in difficult circumstances.

- The other options like 'Mission Suraksha' are not the official names of this scheme.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The comprehensive umbrella scheme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development that covers all Integrated Child Protection Services is now known as Mission Vatsalya.

💡 Quick Tip

The word 'Vatsalya' in Sanskrit means 'parental affection' or 'tender love for one's child'. This is a good way to remember that Mission Vatsalya is the government's flagship scheme for child protection and welfare.

51. The POCSO Act denotes:

- (A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- (B) The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- (C) The Promotion of Children against Sexual Offences Act
- (D) The Projection of Children about Sexual Obligation Act

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires the correct and full legal title of the landmark Indian law represented by the acronym POCSO. This Act is a special law enacted to address the heinous crimes of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's break down the acronym to arrive at the full title:

- **P** stands for **Protection**
- **O** stands for **of**
- **C** stands for **Children**
- **S** stands for **from Sexual**
- **O** stands for **Offences**

Thus, the correct full form is **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act**. This Act was passed in 2012 and is a comprehensive, gender-neutral law that defines various

sexual offenses against children and provides for a child-friendly judicial process to minimize the trauma for the victim. The choice of the word "Protection" is significant as it implies a holistic approach that includes not just punishment of the offender but also the care, support, and rehabilitation of the child victim.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct and complete denotation of the POCSO Act is The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

💡 Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the first word. The Act's primary aim is 'Protection', which is a broader and more proactive concept than just 'Prevention'. This can help you distinguish between the correct answer and other similar-sounding options.

52. Which of the following statements are true with regard to 'Foster Care'?

- A. It is a means of alternative care under the Juvenile Justice Act, other than the child's biological family.**
- B. It always precedes and leads to legal adoption.**
- C. It is keeping a child in need of care and protection in a family temporarily as identified by the District Child Protection Unit.**
- D. It may result in legal adoption.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, C and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, C and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

'Foster Care' is a crucial component of the non-institutional child protection framework under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. It is based on the principle that a family environment is the most conducive for a child's development. It provides a temporary alternative family for a child who, for various reasons, cannot live with their biological family at that point in time.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's critically evaluate each statement about foster care:

- **A. It is a means of alternative care... other than the child's biological family:** This is **true**. The JJ Act promotes a hierarchy of care, with the biological family being the first preference. When that is not possible, foster care serves as a formal system of alternative, family-based care.
- **B. It always precedes and leads to legal adoption:** This statement is **false**. The word "always" makes it incorrect. Foster care is, by definition, a temporary arrangement. The primary goal is often the eventual restoration of the child to their biological family once the family's situation improves. Adoption, on the other hand, is a permanent legal process that severs the child's ties with their biological parents. While a foster child who is legally free for adoption might be adopted by their foster parents, this is not a mandatory or automatic progression.
- **C. It is keeping a child... temporarily as identified by the District Child Protection Unit:** This is **true**. This statement correctly highlights two key features: the arrangement is temporary, and it is a formal process managed by state authorities like the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) under the supervision of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
- **D. It may result in legal adoption:** This is **true**. The use of the word "may" is crucial here. It acknowledges that while foster care and adoption are distinct, it is possible for a foster placement to transition into a legal adoption if all legal conditions are met (e.g., the child is legally declared free for adoption) and it is determined to be in the best interest of the child.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, C, and D accurately describe the nature and possibilities of the foster care system in India. Statement B is incorrect because it presents a false mandatory link between temporary foster care and permanent adoption. Therefore, the correct option is A, C and D only.

Quick Tip

The key distinction to remember is: **Foster Care = Temporary, Adoption = Permanent**. Foster care is about providing temporary care, while adoption permanently severs the child's legal ties with the biological parents and creates new ones with the adoptive parents.

53. Which of the following are the characteristics of radical criminology?

- A. It rejects the individualistic approach to crime causation.
- B. Instead of explaining the fact of deviance with reference to the society within which it occurs, it gives importance to social power.
- C. It questions the rightfulness of law.
- D. It postulates the 'free-will' of deviants.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Radical Criminology, also known as Critical Criminology or Marxist Criminology, emerged in the 1960s and 1970s as a major challenge to mainstream criminological theories. Instead of focusing on the criminal, it focuses on the criminal law and the justice system itself. Its core argument is that crime is a social and political construct, defined by the powerful (the capitalist ruling class) to protect their own interests and to control and oppress the powerless (the working class).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given characteristics based on the tenets of radical criminology:

- **A. It rejects the individualistic approach to crime causation:** This is **true** and foundational characteristic. Radical criminology dismisses theories that attribute crime to the individual's biology, psychology, or personal failings. Instead, it posits that the root causes of crime are structural, lying in the inequalities and conflicts inherent in the capitalist economic system.
- **B. ...it gives importance to social power:** This is **true**. Radical criminology's central focus is on power dynamics. It examines who holds the power to create laws, who benefits from these laws, and whose behaviors are more likely to be labeled as "criminal." It argues that the harmful acts of the powerful (e.g., corporate pollution, worker exploitation) often escape criminalization, while the survival acts of the poor are heavily policed.
- **C. It questions the rightfulness of law:** This is **true**. Unlike theories that assume law reflects a social consensus on right and wrong, radical criminology views law as an instrument of class domination. It questions the legitimacy and inherent "rightfulness" of a legal system that, in its view, systematically favors the rich and powerful over the poor and marginalized.
- **D. It postulates the 'free-will' of deviants:** This is **false**. The concept of 'free-will,' which suggests that individuals rationally choose to commit crimes, is the central pillar of the **Classical School of Criminology** (associated with Cesare Beccaria). Radical criminology is fundamentally deterministic; it argues that people are pushed into crime by oppressive economic and social conditions, which severely constrain their choices.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The core characteristics of radical criminology include its rejection of individualistic explanations, its focus on social power, and its questioning of the legitimacy of law. The concept of free-will is antithetical to its deterministic worldview. Therefore, the correct statements are A,

B, and C only.

💡 Quick Tip

To distinguish between criminological schools:

- **Classical School** = Free Will & Rational Choice.
- **Positive School** = Determinism (Biological, Psychological factors).
- **Radical/Critical School** = Power, Class Conflict & Capitalism.

54. Alcoholism is a:

A. Social problem

B. Victimless crime

C. Violent, organized crime

D. Problem with long term physical and mental health implications

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B and D only

(B) A, B and C only

(C) A, B, C and D

(D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (A) A, B and D only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Alcoholism, or Alcohol Use Disorder, is a multifaceted issue that needs to be analyzed from medical, social, and legal perspectives. The question requires identifying the accurate descriptions of alcoholism from a given list of characteristics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement's validity:

- **A. Social problem:** This is unequivocally **true**. Alcoholism has vast and damaging consequences for society. It is strongly linked to issues such as domestic violence, child neglect, poverty, unemployment, traffic accidents (drunk driving), and places a heavy burden on public healthcare and law enforcement resources.
- **B. Victimless crime:** This is a **true** classification in a very specific criminological context. A "victimless crime" is defined as an offense that lacks a direct, identifiable victim who would report the crime to the police. The act of substance abuse itself is often put in this category, as the primary person being harmed is the user. While the *consequences*

of alcoholism frequently create victims (e.g., the family of the alcoholic, victims of drunk drivers), the act of excessive consumption itself can be academically classified this way.

- **C. Violent, organized crime:** This is definitively **false**. Alcoholism is a recognized medical disease (a substance use disorder) and a social problem. It is not a type of organized criminal activity like drug trafficking, extortion, or terrorism. While alcohol consumption can be a significant contributing factor to acts of violence, alcoholism itself is not a category of violent or organized crime.
- **D. Problem with long term physical and mental health implications:** This is **true**. From a medical perspective, chronic alcoholism is devastating to the human body. It leads to severe and often irreversible damage, including liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, heart disease, various cancers, and significant neurological damage (e.g., memory loss, cognitive decline). It is also strongly co-morbid with serious mental health conditions like depression, anxiety, and psychosis.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statement C is clearly incorrect as alcoholism is a health and social issue, not a form of organized crime. Using the process of elimination, any option containing C must be wrong. This leaves option (A) as the only viable choice. Therefore, alcoholism is accurately described as a social problem, a problem with severe long-term health implications, and, in a narrow sense, a victimless crime.

Quick Tip

When a question asks you to select multiple correct statements, the process of elimination is a very effective strategy. Identify one statement that you know is definitely false, and then eliminate all answer choices that include it.

55. The four domains of child rights as propagated by the UNCRC are:

- (A) Right to Survival; Right to Protection; Right to Development; and Right to Participation
- (B) Right to Health; Right to Education; Right to Protection; and Right to Development
- (C) Right to Survival; Right to Education; Right against Abuse and Exploitation; and Right to Development
- (D) Right to Survival; Right to have a Family; Right to Development; and Right to Education

Correct Answer: (A) Right to Survival; Right to Protection; Right to Development; and Right to Participation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is the most comprehensive and widely ratified human rights treaty in history. It articulates the full range of rights

for every child. To make this extensive set of rights more understandable and actionable, organizations like UNICEF have thematically grouped the articles of the Convention into four broad, interdependent, and indivisible domains. These domains provide a holistic framework for ensuring a child's well-being.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the four official domains and see how they encompass specific rights:

- **Right to Survival:** This is the most fundamental domain. It includes the inherent right to life (Article 6) and the rights to an adequate standard of living, nutrition, and access to essential health care services. It covers everything a child needs to survive and have a healthy start in life.
- **Right to Protection:** This domain covers the rights of children to be shielded from all forms of harm. This includes protection from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including economic and sexual exploitation, child trafficking, and involvement in armed conflict.
- **Right to Development:** This domain focuses on the child's right to reach their fullest potential. It encompasses rights such as the right to education, access to information, leisure, play, cultural activities, and the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.
- **Right to Participation:** This is a revolutionary domain that recognizes children as active participants in their own lives. It includes the child's right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, the right to be heard, and the freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.

The other options list important individual rights (like education, health, family), but these are components that fall *within* one of the four main domains. For instance, the 'Right to Health' is part of the 'Right to Survival', and the 'Right to Education' is part of the 'Right to Development'. Option (A) correctly lists the four overarching categories.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The four officially recognized domains that comprehensively cover all the rights in the UNCRC are the Right to Survival, the Right to Protection, the Right to Development, and the Right to Participation.

Quick Tip

A useful mnemonic to remember the four domains of child rights is **S-P-D-P**: **S**urvival, **P**rotection, **D**evelopment, **P**articipation. This covers the entire lifecycle and engagement of a child in society.

56. Under the POCSO Act, which of the following enhances child protection?

- (A) Global database of offenders
- (B) Compulsory digital tracking
- (C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure
- (D) Mandatory DNA testing

Correct Answer: (C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is a child-centric law. A key aspect of its design is to ensure that the process of justice does not further traumatize the child victim. The Act, therefore, incorporates numerous procedural safeguards aimed at creating a safe, non-intimidating, and supportive environment for the child throughout the investigation and trial. The question asks to identify one such key protective feature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each option in light of the specific provisions of the POCSO Act:

- **(A) Global database of offenders:** The POCSO Act is a national law of India; it does not and cannot mandate a "global" database. While India maintains a National Database on Sexual Offenders, this specific option is incorrect.
- **(B) Compulsory digital tracking:** The Act does not contain any provision for the compulsory digital tracking of either offenders or victims.
- **(C) In-camera trial with child-friendly infrastructure:** This is a central and mandatory protective feature of the Act. Section 33(1) of the Act directs the Special Court to conduct the trial *in-camera* (meaning in a private room or chamber, not in an open courtroom accessible to the public). Furthermore, the Act and its associated rules emphasize creating a "child-friendly" atmosphere. This includes measures like having the judge and lawyers not wear their robes, ensuring the accused does not directly confront the child (e.g., by using screens or video conferencing), and allowing the child to have a parent or a support person present. These steps are designed to protect the child from intimidation and re-victimization.
- **(D) Mandatory DNA testing:** DNA testing is a tool of investigation, and its use is determined by the facts and circumstances of a case as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The POCSO Act does not impose a blanket mandate for DNA testing in every case.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific and crucial provision within the POCSO Act that is designed to enhance the protection of the child during the judicial process is the mandate for conducting trials in-camera and within a child-friendly environment.

💡 Quick Tip

The POCSO Act is known for its child-centric approach. Key features include: special courts, in-camera trials, no cross-examination of the child by the accused directly, and speedy trials. These measures are designed to prevent the re-victimization of the child by the justice system.

57. Which of the following Act originated from the Vishakha guidelines?

- (A) POCSO Act
- (B) Sexual Harassment of Women Act 2013
- (C) J.J. Act 2015
- (D) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

Correct Answer: (B) Sexual Harassment of Women Act 2013

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In 1997, the Supreme Court of India delivered a landmark judgment in the case of *Vishakha and others v. State of Rajasthan*. This case arose from the gang rape of a social worker, Bhanwari Devi, in retaliation for her efforts to stop a child marriage. Recognizing a legislative vacuum and the urgent need to protect women's fundamental rights to equality and a safe working environment, the Supreme Court, in an act of judicial activism, laid down a set of mandatory guidelines. These "Vishakha guidelines" defined sexual harassment at the workplace and created a mechanism for its prevention and redressal. The Court declared these guidelines to be the law of the land until Parliament enacted a suitable law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the relationship between the guidelines and the listed Acts:

- The Vishakha guidelines were exclusively focused on the issue of sexual harassment of women **in the workplace**. They mandated the creation of Complaints Committees in workplaces to handle such complaints.
- For 16 years, from 1997 to 2013, these judicial guidelines were the primary legal framework governing this specific issue.
- In **2013**, the Parliament of India enacted **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act**. This Act was the culmination of the process initiated by the Supreme Court. It gave statutory force to the principles laid down in the Vishakha guidelines, codifying them and creating a more detailed and robust legal structure, including the mandatory formation of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs).

- The other Acts address different, albeit related, issues: the POCSO Act deals with sexual offenses against children; the JJ Act pertains to juvenile justice (both for children in conflict with law and those in need of care); and the PWDV Act provides civil remedies for domestic violence within a shared household.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, is the direct legislative outcome of the Vishakha guidelines, transforming the Supreme Court's directives into a comprehensive Act of Parliament.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the cause-and-effect relationship: The *Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan* case (1997) led to the Vishakha Guidelines, which in turn led to the enactment of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (2013).

58. What is included under Innovative prison reform strategies?

- (A) Reduced legal representation
- (B) Increased imprisonment duration
- (C) Implementing Revenge Philosophy
- (D) Skill development and psychological counselling

Correct Answer: (D) Skill development and psychological counselling

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Contemporary prison reform strategies are guided by the philosophy of reformation and rehabilitation rather than pure retribution. The "innovative" aspect lies in moving beyond simple confinement and punishment towards a proactive approach aimed at addressing the root causes of criminal behavior and preparing inmates for successful reintegration into society. The ultimate goal of such strategies is to reduce recidivism (the rate at which ex-convicts re-offend).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options from the perspective of modern correctional philosophy:

- **(A) Reduced legal representation:** This is a violation of a prisoner's fundamental rights and a regression in the justice system, not a reform. Access to justice is a key right that modern systems seek to enhance.
- **(B) Increased imprisonment duration:** This represents a purely punitive or incapacitative approach ("lock them up for longer"). While sentence length is a subject of debate, simply increasing it is not considered an innovative reform strategy, which often explores alternatives to long-term incarceration.

- **(C) Implementing Revenge Philosophy:** The philosophy of revenge is an archaic concept that has no place in a modern, civilized correctional system. Innovative reforms are built on principles of human dignity, restoration, and rehabilitation.
- **(D) Skill development and psychological counselling:** This is the very essence of innovative prison reform. **Skill development** (vocational and educational training) provides inmates with the tools to secure legitimate employment upon release, breaking the cycle of crime driven by poverty and lack of opportunity. **Psychological counselling** and therapeutic programs (for issues like substance abuse, anger management, and trauma) address the underlying behavioral and mental health issues that often contribute to criminal activity. These are forward-looking strategies focused on changing the individual.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Strategies such as providing skill development and psychological counselling are central to innovative prison reforms as they are designed to rehabilitate offenders and equip them for a productive, law-abiding life after their release.

💡 Quick Tip

Modern prison reform focuses on "rehabilitation" and "reformation." Any option that sounds punitive (like revenge, longer sentences) is likely incorrect, while options related to education, therapy, skills, and well-being are likely correct.

59. What is the distinct approach adopted under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act?

- (A) Complete prohibition
- (B) Rehabilitation and education support
- (C) Gradual phase out from child labor
- (D) Economic compensation

Correct Answer: (B) Rehabilitation and education support

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The approach to child labour in India underwent a major philosophical shift with the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act of 2016. The original 1986 Act had a dual approach: it prohibited child labour in some hazardous occupations while regulating it in others. The amended law, now titled the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, aligns itself with the constitutional mandate of the Right to Education.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the approach of the current, amended law:

- **(A) Complete prohibition:** While the Act now imposes a complete ban on the employment of children below 14 years, this prohibition is not a standalone measure. It is part of a broader strategy.
- **(B) Rehabilitation and education support:** This is the most distinct and holistic approach of the current legal framework. The amendment explicitly links the prohibition of child labour with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The law recognizes that simply removing a child from work is not enough; they must be integrated into the formal education system. The Act also provides for the creation of a Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund at the district level, funded by penalties recovered from employers, to support the rescued child's welfare and education. This dual focus on prohibition and simultaneous rehabilitation through education is its most distinctive feature.
- **(C) Gradual phase out from child labor:** This describes the older, pre-2016 approach of the Act, which has now been replaced by a more stringent prohibitionist stance.
- **(D) Economic compensation:** The primary focus is on the child's rehabilitation through the dedicated fund and education, rather than on providing direct economic compensation to the family as a primary strategy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most distinct approach of the amended Child Labour Act is its comprehensive strategy that combines the prohibition of child labour with a strong, legally mandated focus on the rehabilitation of the rescued child, primarily through ensuring their access to education.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the 2016 amendment to the Child Labour Act was a game-changer. It shifted the focus from merely 'regulating' child labor to 'prohibiting' it and linking this prohibition with the fundamental Right to Education.

60. Which among the following is a part of the State Police?

- (A) CBI
- (B) CRPF
- (C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW)
- (D) CISF

Correct Answer: (C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are subjects on the State List, meaning that the primary responsibility for law enforcement lies with

individual state governments. However, the central government also maintains several police organizations and agencies to handle specific duties of national importance. The question requires distinguishing a state-level unit from these central organizations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the nature of each organization listed:

- **(A) CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation):** The CBI is the premier investigative agency of the Government of India. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and handles major cases of corruption, economic offenses, and other crimes with national or international ramifications. It is a central agency.
- **(B) CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force):** The CRPF is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). It functions under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs and is used to supplement state police forces in maintaining law and order, counter-insurgency operations, and election duties. It is a central force.
- **(C) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW):** The power to legislate on the prohibition of intoxicating liquors is a state subject (Entry 8, State List). Therefore, states that choose to implement prohibition (like Bihar, Gujarat, or historically Tamil Nadu) create specialized units within their own State Police force to enforce these specific state laws. The PEW is thus a classic example of a specialized unit that is an integral part of a State Police organization.
- **(D) CISF (Central Industrial Security Force):** The CISF is another Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Its primary mandate is to provide security to critical national assets like airports, seaports, power plants, and other major public sector undertakings across the country. It is a central force.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While the CBI, CRPF, and CISF are all agencies or forces of the central government, the Prohibition Enforcement Wing is a specialized unit created within and operating as part of a State Police force to enforce state-specific laws.

Quick Tip

A good way to identify central forces is that their names often contain "Central" (CRPF, CISF) or refer to a national jurisdiction (CBI). State police units often have names related to specific functions mandated by state laws (like Prohibition).

61. What is the primary focus of the Indecent Representation of Women Act?

- (A) Criminal prosecution of the aggrieved party
- (B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation

- (C) Social media regulations
- (D) Workplace dress codes

Correct Answer: (B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, was enacted to address the growing concern over the objectification and derogatory portrayal of women in various forms of media. The law aims to prohibit the depiction of women in a manner that is indecent, derogatory, or likely to corrupt public morality.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options to determine the Act's primary focus:

- **(A) Criminal prosecution of the aggrieved party:** This is incorrect. The Act is a penal statute, but it provides for the prosecution of the creators, publishers, and distributors of the indecent material, not the woman who is being represented or who files a complaint.
- **(B) Preventing visual media misrepresentation:** This is the core purpose of the legislation. The Act specifically prohibits the "indecent representation of women" through advertisements, publications, writings, paintings, figures, or any other visual medium. The definition of indecent representation focuses on depictions that are derogatory, denigrating, or likely to harm public morality. This squarely targets misrepresentation in visual media.
- **(C) Social media regulations:** The Act was passed in 1986, long before the widespread use of the internet and social media. While its principles can be extended to digital content, often in conjunction with the Information Technology Act, 2000, its original and primary focus was on traditional print and visual media like magazines, posters, and films.
- **(D) Workplace dress codes:** This subject is entirely outside the scope of the Act, which deals with public representations of women, not internal workplace policies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary focus and main objective of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is to prevent the derogatory and indecent misrepresentation of women in various forms of visual media.

 Quick Tip

The key word in the Act's title is "Representation." This points to its focus on how women are depicted or portrayed, especially in published and advertised material.

62. What is one of the most distinctive features of the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Legally enforceable mandates
- (B) Aspirational guidelines for governance
- (C) Absolute constitutional guarantees
- (D) Permanent governmental obligations

Correct Answer: (B) Aspirational guidelines for governance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), found in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution, are a set of principles and ideals that are intended to guide the State in making laws and policies. They represent the socio-economic vision of the Constitution's framers, aiming to establish a just and welfare-oriented state. The question asks for their most defining characteristic.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the nature of the DPSPs by evaluating each option:

- **(A) Legally enforceable mandates:** This is the single most important feature that DPSPs *lack*. This characteristic belongs to the Fundamental Rights (Part III). Article 37 of the Constitution explicitly states that the provisions contained in Part IV "shall not be enforceable by any court." This non-justiciable nature is their most distinctive legal feature.
- **(B) Aspirational guidelines for governance:** This is the most accurate description. The DPSPs set forth the aspirations and goals that the nation should strive to achieve. They are not binding legal commands but a moral compass for the government. Article 37, while making them non-enforceable, also declares that they are "nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws." This combination of being non-justiciable yet fundamental makes them "aspirational guidelines."
- **(C) Absolute constitutional guarantees:** This is incorrect. A "guarantee" in a constitutional context implies legal enforceability. Since DPSPs are not enforceable in court, they cannot be considered guarantees.
- **(D) Permanent governmental obligations:** While they represent a continuing moral obligation for all governments, the term "aspirational guidelines" better captures their non-binding but fundamental nature. Their implementation is subject to the State's resources and priorities over time.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most distinctive feature of the Directive Principles of State Policy is their unique constitutional status as non-justiciable (not legally enforceable) yet fundamental principles that serve

as aspirational guidelines for the governance of the nation.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key difference: Fundamental Rights are justiciable (enforceable by courts) and act as negative obligations on the state (what the state cannot do). DPSPs are non-justiciable and act as positive obligations on the state (what the state should do).

63. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
A. Tolerance	I. Cyber Crime
B. Trojan Horse	II. Substance Abuse
C. Article 14	III. Correctional System
D. Classification	IV. Fundamental Right

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying the correct context or field of study for four distinct terms drawn from medicine/pharmacology, cybersecurity, constitutional law, and penology.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's systematically match each term from LIST-I with its appropriate category from LIST-II.

- **A. Tolerance:** In the context of health and medicine, tolerance is a key concept in pharmacology. It refers to the physiological process where a person's response to a drug diminishes over time, requiring larger doses to achieve the original effect. This phenomenon is a hallmark of addiction and is central to the study and treatment of **II. Substance Abuse**.
- **B. Trojan Horse:** In cybersecurity, a Trojan Horse (or Trojan) is a type of malware that disguises itself as a legitimate program or file to deceive users into installing it. Once activated, it can perform malicious actions like stealing data or giving an attacker remote

access to the system. It is a well-known form of **I. Cyber Crime**. The name is derived from the ancient Greek story of the deceptive wooden horse used to invade the city of Troy.

- **C. Article 14:** Article 14 of the Constitution of India is one of the most important constitutional provisions. It states that "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." This right to equality is a cornerstone of the Indian legal system and is a **IV. Fundamental Right**.
- **D. Classification:** In the context of prison management and penology, classification is the systematic process of assessing and categorizing inmates based on factors like the nature of their offense, security risk, age, health, and rehabilitative needs. This process is essential for inmate management, ensuring safety, and planning appropriate correctional programs. It is a fundamental component of the **III. Correctional System**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the detailed analysis, the correct pairings are:

A (Tolerance) → II (Substance Abuse)

B (Trojan Horse) → I (Cyber Crime)

C (Article 14) → IV (Fundamental Right)

D (Classification) → III (Correctional System)

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

💡 Quick Tip

For such interdisciplinary matching questions, tackle the pairs you are most certain about first. For instance, Article 14 as a Fundamental Right and Trojan Horse as a Cyber Crime are very common knowledge points. This helps in eliminating incorrect options quickly.

64. What is the most progressive provision regarding investigation of cases of child sexual abuse under the POCSO Act?

- (A) Child friendly court procedures
- (B) Mandatory minimum punishment of six months imprisonment
- (C) Automatic bail denial system
- (D) Permanent criminal record of accused

Correct Answer: (A) Child friendly court procedures

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A "progressive" legal provision is one that represents a forward-thinking evolution in the law, often by prioritizing human dignity, welfare, and a restorative approach over purely procedural

or punitive concerns. In the context of the POCSO Act, a progressive provision would be one that makes the justice system more sensitive and responsive to the unique vulnerabilities and needs of a child victim. The question asks about the most progressive feature related to the investigation and trial process.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the nature of the provisions listed:

- **(A) Child friendly court procedures:** This is arguably the most progressive and revolutionary aspect of the POCSO Act. The Act fundamentally redesigns the trial process to be child-centric. It mandates numerous measures, such as conducting trials *in-camera* (away from public glare), recording the child's statement at their residence by a female police officer, not requiring the child to be present in court repeatedly, use of video conferencing, and ensuring the accused does not directly cross-examine the child. This entire package of procedures represents a profound shift aimed at minimizing the trauma of the legal process, which is a highly progressive goal.
- **(B) Mandatory minimum punishment:** While the Act does prescribe stringent and mandatory minimum punishments to enhance deterrence, this is a punitive feature. While important, the focus on punishment is a traditional aspect of criminal law, whereas the reform of the trial process itself is more innovative.
- **(C) Automatic bail denial system:** This is legally incorrect. No law in a democratic system can have an "automatic" denial of bail, as it would violate the principles of natural justice and the right to liberty. While bail is made more stringent under POCSO, it is still subject to judicial discretion.
- **(D) Permanent criminal record of accused:** This pertains to the consequences after conviction and is a feature of many serious criminal laws. It is a deterrent and incapacitative measure, but the procedural innovations for the child's welfare during the trial are more distinctively progressive.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The comprehensive suite of child-friendly court procedures mandated by the POCSO Act is its most progressive provision related to the investigation and trial phase, as it prioritizes the psychological well-being of the child victim and fundamentally alters the adversarial nature of the court for their protection.

💡 Quick Tip

In legal studies, "progressive" often refers to reforms that prioritize human rights, dignity, and welfare over purely punitive or procedural aspects. The child-friendly measures of the POCSO Act are a prime example of such a progressive legal evolution.

65. What is the primary influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

principles?

- (A) Domestic legal systems of the countries
- (B) Military strategies
- (C) International Human Rights Framework
- (D) Economic policies

Correct Answer: (C) International Human Rights Framework

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was a direct response to the atrocities of World War II. While it was created as a declaration and is not a legally binding treaty in itself, it was intended to be a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations." Its significance lies in being the first global articulation of the rights and freedoms to which all human beings are inherently entitled. The question asks for its most significant and primary area of influence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the spheres of influence:

- **(A) Domestic legal systems of the countries:** The UDHR has had a profound influence on national constitutions and laws worldwide. For example, the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India draw inspiration from it. However, this is a secondary effect. Its primary role was to set the international standard first.
- **(B) Military strategies:** This is incorrect. Military strategies are governed by a separate body of law known as International Humanitarian Law (IHL) or the laws of war (e.g., the Geneva Conventions), which applies during armed conflict. Human Rights Law and IHL are related but distinct fields.
- **(C) International Human Rights Framework:** This is the most accurate and primary answer. The UDHR is the foundational document, the very cornerstone, of the entire modern international human rights architecture. It formed the basis for the two legally binding covenants—the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Together, the UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR are known as the International Bill of Human Rights. The UDHR has inspired and provided the framework for over 80 international human rights treaties, declarations, and conventions, thus creating the entire global human rights framework.
- **(D) Economic policies:** While human rights, particularly economic and social rights, have clear implications for economic policies, the UDHR's primary influence is on the legal and normative framework of rights, not directly on the formulation of specific economic policies like taxation or trade.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The primary and most significant influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been its role as the foundational pillar upon which the entire modern International Human Rights Framework has been built.

💡 Quick Tip

Think of the UDHR as the "parent" document. Its "children" are the numerous binding international treaties (like ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW) and the constitutions of many countries. Its primary influence, therefore, is creating the whole "family" or framework of international human rights.

66. Which unique preventive measures is mandated under the POCSO Act?

- (A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens
- (B) Digital surveillance
- (C) Background checks for all professionals involved with child care, directly or indirectly
- (D) Psychological profiling of children

Correct Answer: (A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The POCSO Act, 2012, is not only a punitive law but also a preventive one. It aims to create a protective ecosystem for children by placing responsibilities on various stakeholders, including the public at large. A unique preventive measure would be a legal obligation that is broad-based and specifically designed to bring potential or actual abuse to the attention of authorities at the earliest possible stage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options to identify such a unique mandate in the POCSO Act:

- **(A) Mandatory reporting by all citizens:** This is a powerful and unique preventive feature of the Act. **Section 19(1)** of the POCSO Act imposes a legal obligation on every person who has an apprehension that an offense under the Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offense has been committed, to report it to either the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police. This duty is not limited to officials or parents; it applies to all citizens. Furthermore, Section 21 makes the failure to report such information a punishable offense. This transforms child protection from a private or state matter into a collective social responsibility.
- **(B) Digital surveillance:** The Act does not authorize or mandate any form of general digital surveillance.

- **(C) Background checks for all professionals involved with child care:** While background checks are an important administrative and safety measure (and are mandated for staff in childcare institutions under the JJ Act), they are not a universal preventive mandate under the POCSO Act in the same way that mandatory reporting is. The reporting duty applies to everyone, not just specific professionals.
- **(D) Psychological profiling of children:** This is not a provision of the Act. The Act is focused on protecting children and prosecuting offenders, not on profiling potential victims.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The legal mandate that makes it compulsory for every citizen to report any knowledge or apprehension of a sexual offense against a child, with penalties for failure to do so, is a unique and far-reaching preventive measure enshrined in the POCSO Act.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the POCSO Act shifts the responsibility of child protection from just the family or the state to the entire society. The provision of mandatory reporting (Section 19) and the penalization for non-reporting (Section 21) are key to this societal approach.

67. Which remedy is uniquely provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, that goes beyond traditional legal recourse?

- (A) Immediate arrest of the accused
- (B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim
- (C) Free and mandatory counseling for both parties
- (D) Permanent restraining order

Correct Answer: (B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, was designed specifically to provide civil remedies that were absent in traditional criminal law (like Section 498A of the IPC, which is purely punitive). Its unique strength lies in its ability to provide a package of immediate, practical, and supportive reliefs to the victim to ensure her safety and well-being, rather than focusing solely on punishing the perpetrator.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options to find the most unique and comprehensive remedy:

- **(A) Immediate arrest of the accused:** Arrest is a power associated with the criminal justice system. The PWDVA is primarily a civil law. An arrest can only be made under this Act if the respondent breaches a protection order issued by the court (which is a criminal offense under Section 31). It is not an initial remedy.
- **(B) Protection order with comprehensive support to the victim:** This is the Act's most distinctive and innovative feature. A magistrate can pass a **Protection Order** (Section 18) to stop the abuser from committing further violence. Crucially, this can be combined in a single application with several other reliefs that provide holistic support: a **Residence Order** (Section 19), which secures the woman's right to live in the shared household; **Monetary Relief** (Section 20) for expenses and losses; a **Custody Order** (Section 21) for children; and a **Compensation Order** (Section 22) for injuries. This ability to get a comprehensive "package" of support through one civil proceeding is what makes the Act unique and goes far beyond traditional legal options.
- **(C) Free and mandatory counseling:** While Section 14 allows the magistrate to direct the parties to counseling, it is not mandatory in every case and is subject to the parties' consent.
- **(D) Permanent restraining order:** The orders passed under the Act remain in force until the aggrieved person applies for a modification or the court alters them. While they can be long-term, the term "permanent" is not explicitly used, and the "comprehensive support" aspect is a more uniquely defining feature than the duration alone.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The unique remedy that goes beyond traditional legal recourse is the ability of the court to issue a Protection Order that is bundled with a comprehensive range of supportive orders (residence, monetary, custody, compensation), all aimed at the immediate safety and long-term welfare of the victim.

💡 Quick Tip

The innovation of the PWDVA lies in its focus on the victim's immediate needs and safety. The right to reside in the shared household (residence order) is one of its most powerful and unique provisions, not found in other laws.

68. What are the three main sources of typically finding physical evidence according to Forensic Sciences?

- (A) The crime scene; the witness; and the investigating agency
- (B) Finger prints; body fluids; and weapons and tools
- (C) The body materials; chemical substances; and botanical materials
- (D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim

Correct Answer: (D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In forensic science, physical evidence is any tangible object or material that can be used to link a person to a crime. The foundational concept governing the location of this evidence is Locard's Exchange Principle, which states that "every contact leaves a trace." This implies a mutual transfer of material during the commission of a crime. The question asks to identify the primary locations or entities (sources) where this transferred evidence can be found.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options to differentiate between sources and types of evidence:

- **(A) The crime scene; the witness; and the investigating agency:** This is incorrect. A witness provides testimonial evidence (what they saw or heard), not physical evidence. An investigating agency is the collector of evidence, not a primary source from which it originates.
- **(B) Finger prints; body fluids; and weapons and tools:** This is incorrect. These are examples of different *types* or categories of physical evidence, not the primary *sources* from which they are collected.
- **(C) The body materials; chemical substances; and botanical materials:** This is also incorrect. Similar to option (B), these are classifications or *types* of physical evidence, not the locations where they are found.
- **(D) The crime scene; the culprit; and the victim:** This is the correct answer. In line with Locard's principle, a three-way exchange can occur, making these the three primary sources for investigators to search for physical evidence:
 - **The Crime Scene:** The location will contain evidence left by both the victim and the culprit (e.g., fingerprints, footprints, fibers, blood).
 - **The Culprit/Suspect:** The perpetrator may carry away trace evidence from the scene (e.g., soil, carpet fibers) or from the victim (e.g., hair, blood, DNA).
 - **The Victim:** The victim's body or clothing may hold trace evidence transferred from the culprit (e.g., perpetrator's DNA under fingernails, fibers from their clothes) or the scene.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The three primary sources for locating and collecting physical evidence, based on the principle of evidentiary transfer, are the crime scene, the victim (and their belongings), and the culprit (and their belongings).

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the "Forensic Triangle" or "Evidence Triangle" which links the Suspect, Victim, and Crime Scene. Physical evidence is the material that connects these three points.

69. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the definition of "domestic relationship" includes:

- (A) Only married couples
- (B) Couples with marriage certificate
- (C) Only nuclear family relationships
- (D) Married and extended family relationships

Correct Answer: (D) Married and extended family relationships

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

One of the most revolutionary aspects of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, is its intentionally broad and inclusive definition of "domestic relationship." The Act was designed to provide protection to women in a wide variety of living situations, recognizing that violence can occur in relationships beyond the traditional husband-wife dynamic. The key elements are a "shared household" and a relationship based on specific criteria.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's look at the legal definition provided in Section 2(f) of the Act. A "domestic relationship" means a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point in time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by:

1. **Consanguinity** (related by blood, e.g., father, brother).
2. **Marriage** (e.g., husband).
3. A relationship **in the nature of marriage** (this has been interpreted by courts to include live-in relationships).
4. **Adoption**.
5. Are **family members living together as a joint family**.

Based on this comprehensive definition:

- Options (A), (B), and (C) are too narrow and therefore incorrect. The Act explicitly goes beyond just married couples or nuclear families.
- Option (D), "Married and extended family relationships," correctly captures the broad scope. A woman can seek protection not just from her husband, but also from his relatives (in-laws) or her own blood relatives (like a father or brother) if they live in a shared household and perpetrate domestic violence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The definition of "domestic relationship" under the PWDVA, 2005, is exceptionally wide, encompassing not only relationships of marriage but also relationships with the extended family (both by blood and by marriage) within the context of a shared household.

Quick Tip

A key innovation of the PWDVA is its wide definition of both "domestic violence" (covering physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse) and "domestic relationship" (covering married, live-in, and extended family members). This ensures a wider net of protection.

70. In the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "children in need of care and protection" specifically excludes:

- (A) Children engaged in unlawful activities
- (B) Orphaned children
- (C) Children subjected to sexual abuse
- (D) Children working in hazardous conditions

Correct Answer: (A) Children engaged in unlawful activities

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, establishes a dual system to handle children who come into contact with the law. It makes a clear and fundamental distinction between two categories of children, with separate authorities and procedures for each:

1. **Child in Conflict with Law (CCL):** Defined in Section 2(13) as a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offense. These children are handled by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).
2. **Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP):** Defined in Section 2(14) through a long list of circumstances where a child is a victim, is vulnerable, or lacks proper care. These children are handled by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

The question asks which of the options is specifically excluded from the CNCP category, meaning it belongs to the other category.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each option against the legal definitions:

- **(A) Children engaged in unlawful activities:** A child who is alleged to have engaged in unlawful activities (i.e., committed an offense) fits the precise definition of a "Child in Conflict with Law" (CCL). Because the Act creates these two mutually exclusive categories, a CCL is, by definition, not a CNCP. Therefore, this group is specifically excluded.
- **(B) Orphaned children:** Section 2(14)(i) explicitly includes a child "who is found without any home or settled place of abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence" in the CNCP definition. This covers orphaned and abandoned children.

- **(C) Children subjected to sexual abuse:** Section 2(14)(iv) explicitly includes a child "who is or is likely to be abused, tortured or exploited for any purpose" in the CNCP definition. This covers victims of sexual abuse.
- **(D) Children working in hazardous conditions:** Section 2(14)(ii) includes a child "who is found working in contravention of labour laws... or is found begging, or living on the street" in the CNCP definition.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Children who are engaged in unlawful activities are legally defined as 'children in conflict with law' and are handled by a separate judicial body (the JJB). Therefore, they are specifically excluded from the definition of 'children in need of care and protection' who are handled by the CWC.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the two arms of the JJ Act: The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for the victim child (CNCP) and the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) for the accused child (CCL). A child cannot be in both categories for the same reason.

71. What is one of the salient features of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

- (A) Arbitrary approach
- (B) Presumption of innocence for accused
- (C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions
- (D) Optional implementation

Correct Answer: (C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, is a special law enacted because the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code were found to be inadequate to check the various forms of humiliation, harassment, and violence faced by members of the SC and ST communities. A "salient feature" is a prominent, defining characteristic that distinguishes it from ordinary laws.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options to identify a defining feature of the Act:

- **(A) Arbitrary approach:** This is incorrect. The Act is a formal piece of legislation with clearly defined offenses and procedures. Its aim is to provide legal certainty, not to be arbitrary.

- **(B) Presumption of innocence for accused:** While this is a general principle of criminal law, the SC/ST Act contains provisions that make the law stricter for the accused compared to general laws. For example, Section 18 of the Act bars the application of Section 438 of the CrPC, which means anticipatory bail is not available to an accused under this Act. This is a departure from the normal presumption.
- **(C) Stringent anti-discriminatory provisions:** This is the most salient feature of the Act. Its stringency comes from several aspects:
 - It creates a long list of new, specific offenses (in Section 3) that criminalize acts of social discrimination and humiliation (e.g., forcing a member to drink or eat an inedible substance, parading them naked, social or economic boycott) which were not crimes under the IPC.
 - It provides for enhanced minimum punishments.
 - It establishes Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors for the speedy trial of these offenses.
 - As mentioned, it curtails provisions like anticipatory bail.

This entire package constitutes a set of very stringent provisions.

- **(D) Optional implementation:** This is incorrect. It is a central Act of Parliament, and its implementation is mandatory for all states and union territories.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The most prominent and defining feature of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is its creation of a comprehensive and powerful legal framework with stringent anti-discriminatory provisions specifically designed to combat and punish atrocities against members of these communities.

💡 Quick Tip

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is a 'special law', which means its provisions are designed to be stricter and more specific than 'general laws' like the IPC. Key features to remember are the creation of new offenses, restrictions on anticipatory bail, and the establishment of special courts.

72. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Theory proposed)	LIST-II (Author/Thinker of Theory)
A. Four Laws of Association	I. Aristotle
B. Theory of Differential Association	II. Howard Becker
C. Theory of Labelling	III. Sutherland
D. Integrated Theory of Anti-social Behaviour	IV. Mathew Robinson

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires matching significant theories from philosophy, sociology, and criminology with the thinkers who are most famously associated with their development. This tests knowledge of the intellectual history of these fields.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's methodically connect each theory from LIST-I with its corresponding author from LIST-II.

- **A. Four Laws of Association:** The earliest systematic discussion of how ideas are connected in the mind comes from ancient Greek philosophy. **I. Aristotle** is credited with proposing the fundamental laws of association—specifically, the laws of contiguity (things that occur together in time or space are linked), similarity (things that resemble each other are linked), and contrast. These ancient philosophical ideas laid the groundwork for later psychological and learning theories.
- **B. Theory of Differential Association:** This is arguably the most prominent learning theory in criminology. It posits that criminal behavior is learned through communication within intimate personal groups. Developed by the influential American criminologist **III. Edwin Sutherland** in 1939, its core principle is that a person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law.
- **C. Theory of Labelling:** This theory, which emerged from the symbolic interactionist school of sociology, argues that deviance is not an inherent quality of an act but a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an "offender." The act of labeling someone as a deviant can lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy. One of the leading figures in the development of this perspective is **II. Howard Becker**, particularly through his 1963 book, *Outsiders*.
- **D. Integrated Theory of Anti-social Behaviour:** In modern criminology, many scholars attempt to create "integrated theories" that combine elements from different perspectives (e.g., biological, psychological, sociological) to provide a more complete explanation of crime. One such contemporary effort is the "Integrated Systems Theory of Antisocial Behavior" developed by the American criminologist **IV. Mathew Robinson**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the established history of these theories, the correct pairings are:

A (Four Laws of Association) → I (Aristotle)

B (Theory of Differential Association) → III (Sutherland)

C (Theory of Labelling) → II (Howard Becker)

D (Integrated Theory of Anti-social Behaviour) → IV (Mathew Robinson)

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

💡 Quick Tip

For theory-matching questions in criminology, some pairs are fundamental to remember: Sutherland with Differential Association, Becker with Labelling Theory, and Lombroso with the Positive School. Knowing these key pairs can help you solve complex matching questions by elimination.

73. Which of the following offences may be considered a 'victimless crime'?

- (A) Drug Abuse
- (B) Robbery
- (C) Cyber crime
- (D) Communal rioting

Correct Answer: (A) Drug Abuse

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In criminology and legal studies, a 'victimless crime' is a term for an offense that does not directly harm the person or property of another, non-consenting individual. The act is deemed illegal because it violates societal norms or is considered harmful to the fabric of society as a whole, or to the person who commits it. The participants in the crime are typically willing and consenting adults.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options based on this definition:

- **(A) Drug Abuse:** The personal consumption of illegal narcotics is a classic and widely cited example of a victimless crime. The primary individual directly harmed by the act is the user, who is also the offender. While society bears indirect costs (healthcare, lost productivity) and the drug trade creates many victims, the specific act of self-abuse lacks an immediate, complaining victim in the way that theft or assault does.
- **(B) Robbery:** Robbery is the taking of property from a person by force or threat of force. It is a violent crime with a clear, direct, and non-consenting victim. It is the antithesis of a victimless crime.
- **(C) Cyber crime:** Most cybercrimes have very clear victims. For example, in cases of online financial fraud, identity theft, hacking, or cyberbullying, there are identifiable individuals or organizations who suffer direct harm.

- **(D) Communal rioting:** This is a serious crime against public order and safety. It involves violence, destruction of property, and intimidation directed at members of another community. It creates a large number of direct and terrified victims.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the choices provided, the act of drug abuse is the only one that fits the criminological definition of a 'victimless crime,' as the direct harm is inflicted by the perpetrator upon themselves.

💡 Quick Tip

The category of 'victimless crime' is controversial, as many argue that these acts always have indirect victims (families, society). However, for exam purposes, the standard examples are personal drug use, illegal gambling between consenting adults, and prostitution.

74. What are the five ordeals, treated as divine means of proof of the guilt or innocence of the accused in the traditional Indian governance system?

- (A) Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa
- (B) Fire, Water, Earth, Air, and Space
- (C) Mudra, House, Forest, Fire, and Kosa
- (D) Death penalty, house arrest, public humiliation, imprisonment and ostracism

Correct Answer: (A) Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In ancient legal systems around the world, including in India, when human means of determining truth (like witnesses or evidence) were unavailable or inconclusive, a "trial by ordeal" (*divya pariksha* in Sanskrit) was sometimes used. This was a method of proof where the accused person was subjected to a dangerous or painful test. It was believed that a divine power would intervene to protect an innocent person from harm, thereby revealing the truth. These practices are described in ancient Indian legal texts like the Dharmasastras (e.g., Manusmriti, Yajnavalkya Smriti).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Ancient Indian jurisprudence details several types of ordeals. The five most commonly cited and significant ones were:

- **Balance (*Tula*):** The accused was weighed on a scale. After a period of prayers, they were weighed a second time. If they weighed less, they were considered innocent, the rationale being that the burden of guilt is heavy.

- **Fire (*Agni*):** The accused had to hold a red-hot piece of iron in their hands, separated only by a few leaves, and walk a certain distance. If their hands were not burned, they were declared innocent.
- **Water (*Jala*):** The accused was submerged in water, and another person would simultaneously shoot an arrow. The accused had to stay underwater until a third person retrieved the arrow. If they survived, they were innocent.
- **Poison (*Visha*):** The accused had to ingest a certain amount of poison. If they showed no ill effects, divine intervention was presumed, and they were considered innocent.
- **Kosa:** This was a milder ordeal where the accused drank water that had been used to bathe a deity's idol. If no misfortune (like illness or a family tragedy) befell them within a specified period (usually 14 days), they were deemed innocent.

The options in (B) represent the classical elements, not ordeals. The options in (D) are forms of punishment, which are administered *after* guilt has been established, not as a means of proving it.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The five primary ordeals recognized in the traditional Indian governance system as a divine means of proof were the Balance, Fire, Water, Poison, and Kosa.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that an 'ordeal' is a method of proof or trial, not a punishment. The options listed in (D) are all forms of punishment that would be administered *after* guilt was determined. This helps distinguish the correct answer.

75. Noted socio-legal researchers Shaw and Mckay propounded, "traditions of delinquency are transmitted through successive generations of the same region in the same way as language, customs and attitudes are transmitted". How it is known as?

- (A) Social Disengagement Theory
- (B) Cultural Transmission Theory
- (C) Neighbourhood influence of crime theory
- (D) Crime Syndicate Theory

Correct Answer: (B) Cultural Transmission Theory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The theory described in the question is a product of the Chicago School of Sociology, a highly influential intellectual movement of the early 20th century. Researchers Clifford Shaw and Henry

McKay conducted extensive studies on juvenile delinquency in the city of Chicago. They observed that high rates of delinquency persisted in certain inner-city neighborhoods over many decades, even as the ethnic and racial composition of those neighborhoods completely changed. This led them to conclude that the cause of crime was not the people themselves, but something about the environment of the neighborhood.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the specific theory being described:

- Shaw and McKay's broader theory is known as **Social Disorganization Theory**, which posits that neighborhood characteristics like high poverty, residential mobility, and ethnic heterogeneity break down social institutions and collective social control, leading to crime.
- Within this framework, they developed a more specific concept to explain how delinquency persists over time. They argued that in these disorganized neighborhoods, a delinquent subculture emerges. The values, techniques, and justifications for criminal behavior are not reinvented by each new group of youths but are passed down ("transmitted") from older, more experienced offenders to younger ones. This passing on of a deviant culture is precisely what they termed **Cultural Transmission Theory**. The quote in the question, comparing this process to the transmission of language and customs, is a perfect encapsulation of this theory.
- (A) **Social Disengagement Theory** is a theory of gerontology, suggesting that it is normal for older adults to withdraw from society. It is unrelated to criminology.
- (C) **Neighbourhood influence of crime theory** is a general descriptive phrase, not the specific academic name for Shaw and McKay's concept.
- (D) **Crime Syndicate Theory** specifically refers to theories about the structure and operation of organized crime groups (like the Mafia), not the general process of learning delinquency in a neighborhood.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The specific theory propounded by Shaw and McKay, which states that traditions of delinquency are passed down through generations within socially disorganized neighborhoods, is known as the Cultural Transmission Theory.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate Shaw and McKay with the Chicago School and two key ideas: 1) Social Disorganization (crime is caused by neighborhood characteristics like poverty and population turnover) and 2) Cultural Transmission (delinquent values are passed down in these disorganized neighborhoods).