**Ph.D. COMMON ENTRANCE TEST**

**SUBJECT – FORENSIC SCIENCE**



**PART B**

**Duration: 60 minutes Maximum Marks: 50**

| **Instructions:**1. **This entrance test question paper is not to be taken out of the examination hall**
2. **Question paper consists of Section A and Section B**
3. **Section A consists of 30 MCQs carrying 1 Mark each. Write the Alphabet of the correct answer in the space given.**
4. **Section B consists of Descriptive questions carrying 5 marks each. Restrict your answer to 500 words. Additional plain sheets have been attached to the question paper to answer Section B**
 |
| --- |

**SECTION – A**

**Answer the following questions by writing the Alphabet of the correct answer in the Box given: 30 X 1 = 30**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | What is the principle of circumstantial facts in Forensic Science? 1. Facts can be misleading
2. Every contact leaves a trace
3. Facts can be trusted
4. Facts and eyewitness testimony are equally important
 |
|  | What is the significance of chain of custody in Forensic investigation?  A. Documents the chronological history of evidenceB. ensure the safety of Forensic expertsC. establishes the suspect's guiltD. Determines the motive behind a crime |
|  | Which of the following is the focus of the Classical School of Criminology? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.ARehabilitation of offendersb Determinism and scientific study of crimec Free will and rational choiced Social environment and its influence on crime |
|  | A negligible amount of evidence left at the crime scene is used to link a suspect to the crime scene is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Exculpatory evidenceB. Inculpatory evidenceC. Associative evidenceD. Trace evidence |
|  | Memories which are based on implicit learning is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Procedural memoryB. Semantic memoryC. Episodic memoryD. Systematic memory |
|  | The level of mind ‘Id’ consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Conscious mindB. unconscious mindC. Subconscious mindD. Preconscious mind |
|  |  Routine Activity Theory emphasizes three elements converge for a crime: a motivated offender, a suitable target and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. VisibilityB. TacticsC. Absence of a capable guardianD. Victim |
|  | The truth serum is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. BEOSB. A lie detectorC. Drug useD. Narco analysis |
|  |  Insanity defence is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Legal conceptB. Medical conceptC. Illegal conceptD. Defense concept |
|  |  Which theory emphasizes that individuals learn criminal behavior through interaction with others?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Routine Activity Approachb) Differential Association Theoryc) Cartographic Theoryd) Labelling Theory |
|  | The Routine Activity Approach states that a crime occurs when:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. The offender is genetically predisposed.b) The social structure is disorganized.c) A motivated offender, suitable target, and lack of guardianship converge.d) An individual is labeled as a criminal. |
|  | The XYY chromosome pattern has been linked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Increased intelligenceb) High impulsivity and aggressive behaviorc) Sociable and cooperative behaviord) Reduced likelihood of crime |
|  | Which school of criminology first used maps and statistics to study crime?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Positive Schoolb) Cartographic Schoolc) Chicago Schoold) Neo-Classical School |
|  | Which constitutional provision governs police powers in India? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Article 51b) Article 246c) Article 14d) Article 32 |
|  |  Which committee report focused on the nexus between crime and politics in India? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Malimath Committeeb) Padmanabhaiah Committeec) NH Vohra Committeed) Sarkaria Commission |
|  |  Which typology describes victims who share responsibility with the offender? A. Innocent victimb) Mutual victimizationc) Secondary victimizationd) No victimization |
|  | According to Hans von Hentig, victims can be classified based on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Age, gender, and economic statusb) Personal characteristics and social conditionsc) Psychological impact of crimed) Legal provisions for restitution |
|  |  The Situated Transaction Model focuses on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Long-term victimization patternsb) Specific interactions between victim and offenderc) The structural causes of victimizationd) Routine activities leading to victimization |
|  |  The Solatium Fund is intended to provide:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Financial support to victims of heinous crimesb) Legal assistance for victims of abuse of powerc) Rehabilitation services for victims of PTSDd) Compensation to victims of hit-and-run accidents |
|  | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, classifies juveniles as:A. Children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protectionb) Delinquent children and neglected childrenc) Dependent children and abused childrend) Abandoned children and disabled children |
|  | White-collar crimes are most often committed by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Repeat offenders with violent tendenciesb) People in positions of power or trustc) Uneducated individuals seeking financial gaind) Organized criminal groups |
|  | Modern approaches to policing for tackling contemporary crimes include\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Community policing and technology integrationb) Use of outdated laws and practicesc) Focus solely on punitive measuresd) Reducing reliance on cyber tools |
|  | Which of the following is NOT a class of prisoners in India?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Political prisonersb) Civil prisonersc) Detained prisonersd) Refugee prisoners |
|  |  The principle that “every contact leaves a trace” is known as:A. Edmond Locard's Principleb) Fingerprint Analysis Principlec) Criminal Profiling Principled) Chain of Custody Principle |
|  | Under the BSA 2023, leading questions during cross-examination are covered under:A. Section 142b) Section 146(1-4)c) Section 157d) Section 175 |
|  | Crime scene reconstruction involves:A. Re-enacting the crime for public awarenessb) Establishing a sequence of events based on evidencec) Identifying the psychological profile of the offenderd) Collecting new evidence from the scene |
|  |  The Neo-Classical School that explains the phenomenon of crime within the framework of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. DemonismB. RomanticismC. CommunismD. Right realism |
|  | The victim who creates an opportunity for a crime without intention is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Victim precipitationB. Victim blamingC. Victim facilitationD. Victim proneness |
|  | Victim mentality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. AvoidanceB. ResentmentC. CatastrophizingD. All the above |
|  30 Behaviour that violates the law of the state is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. Criminal behaviourB. Normal behaviourC. Abnormal behaviourD. Deviant behaviour |
|  |

**Section - B**

**Answer any four questions (Each question carries 5 marks) 4\*5 = 20**

1. Distinguish between Legal insanity and Medical insanity in the Bharathiya Nyaya Sanhita .

2. Propose a research study using twin and family tree analysis to identify hereditary patterns in criminal behaviour.

3. How do you apply the principles of the classicals school of criminology to reform sentencing practices in modern Indian courts?

4. Write a note on deviant behaviour. Elaborate two sociological theories of deviant behaviour.

5. Critically analyze the code of ethics and ethical issues confronted by a forensic scientist.

6. Comment on the role of state of mind in Forensic Psychology.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*