**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** |
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**SECTION – A**

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

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|  | 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 evidence  B. ensure the safety of Forensic experts  C. establishes the suspect's guilt  D. Determines the motive behind a crime | |
|  | Which of the following is the focus of the Classical School of Criminology? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ARehabilitation of offenders  b Determinism and scientific study of crime  c Free will and rational choice  d 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 evidence  B. Inculpatory evidence  C. Associative evidence  D. Trace evidence | |
|  | Memories which are based on implicit learning is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Procedural memory  B. Semantic memory  C. Episodic memory  D. Systematic memory | |
|  | The level of mind ‘Id’ consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Conscious mind  B. unconscious mind  C. Subconscious mind  D. Preconscious mind | |
|  | Routine Activity Theory emphasizes three elements converge for a crime: a motivated offender, a suitable target and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Visibility  B. Tactics  C. Absence of a capable guardian  D. Victim | |
|  | The truth serum is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. BEOS  B. A lie detector  C. Drug use  D. Narco analysis | |
|  | Insanity defence is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Legal concept  B. Medical concept  C. Illegal concept  D. Defense concept | |
|  | Which theory emphasizes that individuals learn criminal behavior through interaction with others?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Routine Activity Approach  b) Differential Association Theory  c) Cartographic Theory  d) 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 intelligence  b) High impulsivity and aggressive behavior  c) Sociable and cooperative behavior  d) Reduced likelihood of crime | |
|  | Which school of criminology first used maps and statistics to study crime?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Positive School  b) Cartographic School  c) Chicago School  d) Neo-Classical School | |
|  | Which constitutional provision governs police powers in India? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Article 51  b) Article 246  c) Article 14  d) Article 32 | |
|  | Which committee report focused on the nexus between crime and politics in India? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Malimath Committee  b) Padmanabhaiah Committee  c) NH Vohra Committee  d) Sarkaria Commission | |
|  | Which typology describes victims who share responsibility with the offender?  A. Innocent victim  b) Mutual victimization  c) Secondary victimization  d) No victimization | |
|  | According to Hans von Hentig, victims can be classified based on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Age, gender, and economic status  b) Personal characteristics and social conditions  c) Psychological impact of crime  d) Legal provisions for restitution | |
|  | The Situated Transaction Model focuses on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Long-term victimization patterns  b) Specific interactions between victim and offender  c) The structural causes of victimization  d) Routine activities leading to victimization | |
|  | The Solatium Fund is intended to provide:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Financial support to victims of heinous crimes  b) Legal assistance for victims of abuse of power  c) Rehabilitation services for victims of PTSD  d) 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 protection  b) Delinquent children and neglected children  c) Dependent children and abused children  d) Abandoned children and disabled children | |
|  | White-collar crimes are most often committed by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Repeat offenders with violent tendencies  b) People in positions of power or trust  c) Uneducated individuals seeking financial gain  d) Organized criminal groups | |
|  | Modern approaches to policing for tackling contemporary crimes include\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Community policing and technology integration  b) Use of outdated laws and practices  c) Focus solely on punitive measures  d) Reducing reliance on cyber tools | |
|  | Which of the following is NOT a class of prisoners in India?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Political prisoners  b) Civil prisoners  c) Detained prisoners  d) Refugee prisoners | |
|  | The principle that “every contact leaves a trace” is known as:  A. Edmond Locard's Principle  b) Fingerprint Analysis Principle  c) Criminal Profiling Principle  d) Chain of Custody Principle | |
|  | Under the BSA 2023, leading questions during cross-examination are covered under:  A. Section 142  b) Section 146(1-4)  c) Section 157  d) Section 175 | |
|  | Crime scene reconstruction involves:  A. Re-enacting the crime for public awareness  b) Establishing a sequence of events based on evidence  c) Identifying the psychological profile of the offender  d) Collecting new evidence from the scene | |
|  | The Neo-Classical School that explains the phenomenon of crime within the framework of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Demonism  B. Romanticism  C. Communism  D. Right realism | |
|  | The victim who creates an opportunity for a crime without intention is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Victim precipitation  B. Victim blaming  C. Victim facilitation  D. Victim proneness | |
|  | Victim mentality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Avoidance  B. Resentment  C. Catastrophizing  D. All the above | |
| 30 Behaviour that violates the law of the state is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Criminal behaviour  B. Normal behaviour  C. Abnormal behaviour  D. Deviant behaviour | |
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**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.

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