

7-MAC - Provisional Answer Key

1. Which theory suggests that crime is learned through interactions with others?
(A) Strain Theory (B) Control Theory
(C) Differential Association Theory (D) Labeling Theory
2. Who was the main accused in the Sheena Bora murder case that came to light in 2015?
(A) Indrani Mukherjee (B) Peter Mukherjee
(C) Sanjeev Khanna (D) Rahul Mukherjee
3. The 'Vyapam scam' is associated with which Indian state?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Bihar
4. Who is considered the "father of modern criminology"?
(A) Emile Durkheim (B) Cesare Beccaria
(C) Cesare Lombroso (D) Jeremy Bentham
5. The Classical School of Criminology is based on the idea of:
(A) Biological determinism (B) Free will and rational choice
(C) Social conflict (D) Cultural transmission
6. What is the primary focus of positivist criminology?
(A) Legal definitions of crime (B) Punishment
(C) Scientific study of criminals (D) Rehabilitation
7. How is criminology different from criminal justice science as a field of study?
(A) Criminology focuses on the making and breaking of laws.
(B) Criminologists have fewer disagreements among themselves.
(C) Criminal justice is less focused on finding solutions to crime.
(D) Criminal justice defines criminal behavior differently.
8. In terms of criminal law theory, what is the fundamental rationale for criminalizing conduct?
(A) Immorality (B) Harm to others or to oneself
(C) Anti-social conduct (D) Dishonesty
9. Which theory of punishment emphasizes deterrence as its primary objective?
(A) Retributive Theory (B) Reformatory Theory
(C) Deterrent Theory (D) Preventive Theory
10. The criminal justice system in India is based on which type of legal system?
(A) Inquisitorial system (B) Adversarial system
(C) Continental system (D) Mixed system
11. Which of the following is not a part of the formal criminal justice system?
(A) Police (B) Judiciary
(C) Media (D) Prisons
12. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees:
(A) Freedom of speech (B) Right to property
(C) Right to life and personal liberty (D) Right to education

13. What does the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replace?
 (A) Indian Constitution, 1950 (B) Indian Penal Code, 1860
 (C) Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (D) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
14. What new punishment has been introduced in BNS for certain petty offenses?
 (A) Death penalty (B) Community service
 (C) Life imprisonment (D) Fine
15. The term "criminology" was coined by:
 (A) Paul Tappan (B) Edwin Sutherland
 (C) Raffaele Garofalo (D) Cesare Beccaria
16. Juvenile delinquency refers to:
 (A) Crimes committed by adults (B) Civil wrongs
 (C) Illegal acts committed by minors (D) Mental illness
17. Which law deals specifically with juvenile offenders in India?
 (A) IPC (B) Child Labour Act
 (C) POCSO Act (D) JJ Act
18. Which section of the IT Act, 2000 deals with hacking?
 (A) Section 66 (B) Section 67
 (C) Section 72 (D) Section 43
19. The theory that links criminal behavior to body types was proposed by:
 (A) Sheldon (B) Lombroso
 (C) Bandura (D) Freud
20. According to Freud, the part of the personality responsible for moral standards is the:
 (A) Id (B) Ego
 (C) Superego (D) Libido
21. The primary duty of the police in a criminal case is to:
 (A) Prosecute the accused (B) Provide defense to the accused
 (C) Investigate and maintain law and order (D) Provide witness protection only
22. Which Indian act governs police conduct and duties?
 (A) IPC, 1860 (B) Police Act, 1861
 (C) CrPC, 1973 (D) Constitution of India
23. Capital punishment in India is awarded in:
 (A) All murder cases (B) Habitual theft
 (C) Rarest of rare cases (D) Juvenile cases
24. 'Crime pattern theory' was developed by:
 (A) Ronald Clarke (B) Paul Brantingham and Patricia Brantingham
 (C) Edwin Sutherland (D) Cesare Lombroso
25. Feminist criminology primarily critiques:
 (A) Rational choice theory (B) Biological determinism
 (C) Male-centric theories of crime (D) Social control theory

26. The JJ Act allows children aged 16–18 to be tried as adults in:
(A) Petty offenses (B) Serious offenses
(C) Heinous offenses (D) Civil cases
27. The Model Prison Manual was introduced in India in the year:
(A) 1950 (B) 1986
(C) 2003 (D) 2016
28. Community policing is an example of:
(A) Legal reform strategy (B) Surveillance tactic
(C) Social crime prevention (D) Routine policing
29. One of the major impacts of white-collar crime is:
(A) Immediate physical harm (B) Lower financial damage than street crime
(C) Erosion of public trust (D) No legal consequences
30. Which of the following is considered a cybercrime against individuals?
(A) Hacking government servers (B) Cyberstalking
(C) Cyberterrorism (D) Software piracy
31. The "subculture of violence" theory is related to:
(A) Routine activity (B) Biological determinism
(C) Learned violent behavior (D) Police misconduct
32. Social disorganization theory focuses on:
(A) Conflict between groups (B) Inequality in punishment
(C) Community breakdown (D) Family income
33. The police station is headed by:
(A) Deputy Superintendent (B) Head Mohrir
(C) Station House Officer (D) Sub-Inspector
34. What does FIR stand for?
(A) First Intelligence Record (B) First Incident Register
(C) First Information Report (D) Formal Investigation Record
35. Who supervises policing in Union Territories?
(A) Governor (B) President
(C) Central Government (D) Chief Minister
36. The term "penology" is derived from the Latin word "poena" meaning:
(A) Crime (B) Prison
(C) Pain or punishment (D) Rule
37. Which of the following is a non-custodial form of punishment?
(A) Imprisonment (B) Death penalty
(C) Community service (D) Solitary confinement
38. Parole refers to:
(A) Execution by hanging (B) Early release with conditions
(C) Transfer to another jail (D) Judicial review

39. The first open prison in India was established in:
(A) Maharashtra (B) Kerala
(C) Rajasthan (D) Uttar Pradesh
40. Criminal psychology is primarily concerned with:
(A) Classifying laws
(B) Understanding legal procedures
(C) Studying the mind and behavior of criminals
(D) Collecting forensic evidence
41. The family structure in which men exercise authority and dominance is called _____
(A) Patriarchal (B) Matriarchal
(C) Joint (D) Nuclear
42. _____ is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system
(A) Socialism (B) Capitalism
(C) Colonialism (D) Casteism
43. Crime committed by people of high socio economic status is called _____
(A) White collar crime (B) Blue collar Crime
(C) Pink collar Crime (D) Delinquency
44. _____ are acts defined as so unacceptable they are prohibited by a code of laws.
(A) Disobedience (B) Wrong
(C) Crimes (D) Sin
45. Comte introduced the concept of _____ to sociology, a way to understand the social world based on scientific facts.
(A) Casteism (B) Positivism
(C) Feudalism (D) Colonialism
46. The weak norms that are often informally passed down from previous generations is called
(A) Folkways (B) Heredity
(C) Genes (D) Habit
47. _____ is a smaller culture within a dominant culture that has a way of life distinguished in some important way from that dominant culture.
(A) Friends (B) Subculture
(C) Peer (D) Class
48. Who developed the concept of the looking-glass self?
(A) Charles Horton Cooley (B) Auguste Comte
(C) Karl Marx (D) Lenin
49. According to Freud's personality, which one is made up of our basic biological drives and needs, seeking for immediate gratification?
(A) id (B) ego
(C) superego (D) None of the above

50. The book "Interpretation of Dreams" was written by
 (A) Harold Garfinkel (B) Erving Goffman
 (C) Sigmund Freud (D) Herbert Mead
51. Lombroso concluded that the "criminal man" are less evolved and closer to apes or Neanderthals which he called as _____
 (A) Atavism (B) Rebels
 (C) Racist (D) Innovatives
52. The body type theory which explains that the muscular bodies (which are associated with aggression) indicated a criminal type was proposed by
 (A) William Sheldon (B) Erving Goffman
 (C) Sigmund Freud (D) Herbert Mead
53. According to Durkheim, the weakening of social bonds in modern societies can result in _____, which is an uncomfortable and unfamiliar state of normlessness that results when shared norms or guidelines break down in the society
 (A) Deviance (B) Anomie
 (C) Recklessness (D) Rebellion
54. The movement of people into and out of a specific area is called _____
 (A) Trespass (B) Gypsy
 (C) immigration (D) Migration
55. A powerful negative label that changes a person's social identity and how they see themselves, which can result in recidivism is called _____
 (A) Tatoo (B) Mark
 (C) Stigma (D) None of the above
56. The relatively novel behaviors that appear suddenly, spread rapidly, are enthusiastically embraced by a large number of people for a short period of time, and then mostly disappear is called _____
 (A) Fads (B) Culture
 (C) Tradition (D) Fashion
57. The event, or perceived event, triggers a reaction in which people become excited to the point of losing their critical-thinking abilities and acting irrationally is called _____
 (A) Anemia (B) Memory loss
 (C) Ageism (D) Mass hysteria
58. A public disorder that is less directed and may be of longer duration than mob behavior is called _____
 (A) Riots (B) Assault
 (C) Vandalism (D) Arson
59. Toennies's term, _____ which meaning "community," that describes traditional social ties characterized by the importance of intimate relationships such as family, kin, and friendship; moral closeness/unity; and religion
 (A) Gemeinschaft (B) Society
 (C) Gentrification (D) Community
60. In which society, both boys and girls take their social identity from the father and are placed in his lineage-kutumbh?
 (A) Patrilineal (B) Matrilineal
 (C) Nuclear (D) Joint

61. The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals written by
 (A) John Rawls (B) Charles Darwin
 (C) C.H. Cooley (D) Daryl Bem
62. Studies of conformity indicate that people are more apt to be influenced by others if they
 (A) Are concerned about the approval of others
 (B) Have low needs for certainty and structure
 (C) Are in temporary rather than established groups
 (D) Are in very large groups
63. _____ argues that social behaviours are developed through genetics and inheritance.
 (A) Socio-cultural Perspective (B) Social Cognition
 (C) Social learning (D) Evolutionary Perspective
64. 'Social Distance Scale', was developed by
 (A) Likert (B) Thorndike
 (C) Bogardus (D) None of the above
65. The National Commission for Women was established in the year
 (A) 1957 (B) 1986
 (C) 2001 (D) 1992
66. Where is the Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 (A) Mumbai (B) New Delhi
 (C) Jaipur (D) Jamshedpur
67. Identity V/S role confusion is the task of
 (A) Adulthood (B) Oral stage
 (C) Old age (D) Adolescence
68. Which is the nodal body for adoption of children in India ?
 (A) NIPCCD (B) CARA
 (C) CSWB (D) NCPCR
69. Which is not a nonverbal communication
 (A) Facial Expression (B) Gestures
 (C) Interaction (D) Proxemics
70. Social Research basically uses the following two methods
 (A) Quantitative & Analytical (B) Quantitative & Observational
 (C) Analytical & Critical (D) Quantitative & Qualitative
71. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was enacted in year
 (A) 1976 (B) 1986
 (C) 1996 (D) 2006
72. The components of altruistic personality are
 (A) Empathy (B) Belief in just world
 (C) Social responsibility (D) All of the Above

73. Regulation XVII of 1829 of Lord Bentinck was enacted to
 (A) Ban Sati (B) Encourage widow remarriage
 (C) Ban child marriage (D) None of the above
74. Which one of the following is not an indicator of social development of a country ?
 (A) Infant mortality rate (B) Average life span
 (C) Incidence of litigation in the courts (D) Literacy rate
75. _____ is a perspective that believes that we learn behaviours by the way we think about other people's behaviours.
 (A) Social cognition (B) Self Awareness
 (C) Social Learning (D) Perception
76. The difficulty in writing is termed as
 (A) Dyslexia (B) Discalculia
 (C) Disgraphia (D) None of the above
77. "Papers on Social Work – An Indian Perspective" was written by
 (A) G.R. Banerjee (B) G.R. Madan
 (C) Sachdev (D) Marula Siddaiah
78. The Bobo Doll Experiment was developed by _____
 (A) Albert Bandura (B) Solomon Asch
 (C) Carl Roger (D) Alfred Adler
79. Which of the following is a correct matching?
 (A) Juvenile Justice Act – 1985 (B) Untouchability Offences Act – 1954
 (C) Dowry Prohibition Act – 1962 (D) Factories Act – 1948
80. _____ is the act of an individual assessing their thoughts, emotions, and behaviours.
 (A) Introspection (B) Perception
 (C) Attitude (D) Comparison
81. The concept of 'felt needs' is related to:
 (A) Social group work (B) Social case work
 (C) Social action (D) Community organisation
82. Human Poverty Index is developed by
 (A) World Bank (B) WHO
 (C) UNDP (D) UNICEF
83. Most people behave in accordance with social norms most of the time such tendencies called as _____
 (A) Social influence (B) Conformity
 (C) Compliance (D) Obedience
84. Which one of the following is not a model of Social Group work?
 (A) Social goal model (B) Remedial model
 (C) Functional model (D) Reciprocal model

85. Social comparison theory was initially proposed by social psychologist _____
(A) Leon Festinger (B) Daryl Bem
(C) Shelley Duval (D) Anthony Greenwald
86. _____ is the process by which an individual acquires knowledge, attitudes and skills that are necessary to meet the demands of life in the society.
(A) Social learning (B) Perception
(C) Attitude (D) Personality
87. The Indian Constitution prohibits all forms of child labor under Article
(A) Article 14 (B) Article 18
(C) Article 24 (D) Article 32
88. Alfred Adler propagated
(A) Instinctive theory (B) Social Urge Theory
(C) Self Actualization Theory (D) Hierarchical Theory
89. The protection of Human Rights Act was passed in India in the year
(A) 1992 (B) 1991
(C) 1993 (D) 1994
90. _____ is how individual identify and define oneself and marked differences is observed in the Self of both males and females.
(A) Self-Concept (B) Self-Identity
(C) Self-Esteem (D) Self-Image
91. Who defined community as the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life ?
(A) Kingsley Devis (B) Bogardus
(C) R.M. MacIver (D) Ogburn and Nimkoff
92. Main objective of Gandhi's concept of "Gram Swaraj" is
(A) Antyodaya (B) Sarvodaya
(C) Bhagyodaya (D) None of the above
93. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides maternity leave for women ?
(A) Article 40 (B) Article 45
(C) Article 42 (D) Article 44
94. Life Span Development of Erik Erickson presents a progression through _____ psychosocial stages
(A) Eight (B) Five
(C) Six (D) Three
95. _____ highlights the inter-relationships between different people in the group.
(A) Sociogram (B) Reciprocal model
(C) Differentiation (D) Remedial model
96. The employee Welfare Facilities available outside the organisation are called
(A) Intra-mural facilities (B) Extra-mural facilities
(C) Extravagance (D) None of the above

97. Which one from below given options is termed as institutionalised inequality ?
- (A) Social group (B) Association
(C) Social stratification (D) Social change
98. In _____, the learner proceeds blindly, tries in various direction, commit errors, eliminates them and finally arrives at the successful response.
- (A) Identification (B) Imitation
(C) Conditioned response (D) Trial and Error
99. The theory that is based on rewards and punishment is
- (A) Trial and Error theory of learning (B) Operant conditioning
(C) Social Learning theory (D) Classical conditioning
100. _____ is the act of matching attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours to group norms, politics or being like-minded.
- (A) Conformity (B) Prejudice
(C) Social Learning (D) Perception