SO6 CRT 11 CRIME AND SOCIETY

1. Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law committed detense of excuse and penalized by the state
   a) Paul Tappan   b) Lombroso   c) Edwin Sutherland   d) Howard Becker

2. Differential association theory of crime was developed by
   a) George Ritzer   b) Howard Becker   c) Edwin Sutherland   d) Lombroso

3. Who coined the term Criminology?
   a) Raffaele Garosfalo   b) Beccaria   c) Lombroso   d) Becker

4. Who is considered as the father of Criminology?
   a) Adler   b) Sutherland   c) Lombroso   d) Becker

5. .... crime is used to mean Socio-economic crimes?
   a) White collar   b) Public property   c) Cyber   d) Private property

6. The person who commits a crime is known as ....
   a) Gambler   b) Criminal   c) Prisoner   d) Accused

7. Scientific study of crime and criminal behavior is known as ....
   a) Criminal study   b) Pathology   c) Psychology   d) Criminology

8. The term criminology was coined in the year?
    a) 1885   b) 1800   c) 1774   d) 1856

9. .... is the stirring up of feelings against lawful authority?
   a) Sedition   b) Revolt   c) Rebellion   d) Treason

10. Who propounded the theories of differential association?
    a) Adler   b) Sutherland   c) Cotron   d) Lombroso

11. Theoretical explanation of criminal behavior is classified into .... categories.
    a) six   b) seven   c) three   d) four

12. Hacking belongs to which type of crime?
    a) Crimes against individual   b) Sedition
    c) Crimes against property   d) Cyber crime

13. Who among the following uses symbolic interactionism to evaluate crimes?
    a) Howard Becker   b) Merton   c) Alison knees   d) Sobah

14. National Cyber crime unit is the Cyber crime inspection wing of which country?
    a) USA   b) Australia   c) U.K   d) Austria

15. Federal Bureau of Investigation is the domestic security service of which country?
    a) Pakistan   b) China   c) U.S.A   d) Hungary

16. Halocaust is considered as ....?
    a) Crime against Humanity   b) International crime
    c) Crime against property   d) Cyber crime

17. Who among the following applied positivist approach in analyzing crimes?
    a) Merton   b) Sakov   c) Lombroso   d) Becker

18. According to Lombroso criminals are not born criminals but they are.........?
    a) Criminaloids   b) Very innocent   c) Situational criminals
    d) Hackers

19. Who revised the classical theory in 1810-1819?
    a) Classicist   b) Neo classist   c) Functionalists   d) Neo-functionalists

20. Who wrote the book 'On crimes and Punishments'?
    a) Lombroso   b) Tarde   c) Becker   d) Beccaria

21. In which year did the book 'On crimes and punishments' was published?
    a) 1764   b) 1808   c) 1777   d) 1882

22. 'Primary deviance' is the core concept associated with........... theory of deviance.
    a) Labelling theory   b) Anomic theory
    c) Differential association theory   d) Psycho-analytical theory

23. Who put forward Psycho-analytical theory of crime?
    a) Sigmund Freud   b) Alfred Adler   c) Karen Horney   d) William Wyndt

24. Which theory emphazises on the physiology of the criminals?
    a) Theory of evolutionary atavism   b) Psycho-analytic theory
    c) Anomic Theory   d) Labelling theory

25. Malicious morphing belongs to.................. crime.
    a) Seditious   b) Cyber   c) Racial   d) Misogynistic

26. National crime Records Bureau of India was founded in the year
    a) 1986   b) 1982   c) 1950   d) 1996

27. Sociogenic approach to the study of crime focuses on....... ?

a) Psychological factors   b) Ecological factors

c) Social factors   d) Racial factors

28. According to differential association theory............ leads to crimes.
    a) Social interactions   b) Psychological exchanges
    c) Social conflicts   d) Social changes.

29. The headquarters of National Crime records bureau is located in ....
    a) Mumbai   b) Bangalore   c) Poona   d) New Delhi

30. Which theory states that criminals are born with the traits of primitive men?
    a) Psycho-analytical theory   b) Differential association theory
    c) Evolutionary atavism   d) Labelling theory

31. Among the following embezzlement belongs to which category of crime?
    a) Crime against property   b) Cyber crime
    c) Crime against humanity   d) Crime against women

32. Among the following who led the Italian school of positivist criminology?
    a) Becker   b) Merton   c) Lombroso   d) Adler

33. Famous criminologist Cesure Lombroso was born in the year ....
    a) 1835   b) 1830   c) 1820   d) 1881

34. The book 'Crime : It's causes and Remedies' was written by
    a) Merton   b) Lombroso   c) Sutherland   d) Becker

35. The book 'Criminal Man' was written by ....
    a) Sutherland   b) Sumner   c) Mayo   d) Lombroso

36. The article' Physiogonomy of the anarchists' was written by ....
    a) Bakunin   b) Merton   c) Lombroso   d) Durkheim

37. Who wrote the famous book Criminal woman?
    a) Fulbright   b) Lombroso   c) Adler   d) Becker

38. 'Espionage' can be categorized as ....
    a) Crime against state   b) Crime against humanity
    c) Cyber crime   d) Horific crime

39. Who wrote the article 'Illustrative studies in Criminal Anthropology'?
    a) Merton   b) Horton   c) Lombroso   d) Becker

40. The article 'Why Criminals of Genius Have No Types' was written by ......

a)Lombroso   b) Merton   c) Beccaria   d) Horton

41. The article 'Criminal anthropology applied to Pedagogy' was written by ....
    a) Sutherland   b) Lombroso   c) Fullbright   d) Becker

42. Name the criminologist who wrote the article 'Was Columbus morally responsible'
    a) Lombroso   b) Merton   c) Sutherland   d) Durkheim

43. Who wrote the book Criminal Sociology?
     a) Enrico Ferri   b) Garofalo   c) Lombroso   d) Merton

44. Who among the following was the student of Lombroso?
    a) Merton   b) Becker   c) Sutherland   d) Enrico Ferri

45. Argentina's penal code was based on the works and findings of which criminologist?
    a) Sutherland   b) Ferri   c) Becker   d) Merton

46. Who wrote the book 'The positive school of Criminology'?
     a) Enrico Ferri   b) Garofalo   c) Lombroso   d) Merton

47. Among the following who focused on the psychological characteristics of criminality?
    a) Garatolo   b) Ferri   c) Sutherland   d) Merton

48. "Detective resistance to criminal tendencies and temptations due to that ill balanced,
    impulsiveness which characterizes children and savages". Who provided this definition
    for criminal psychology?
    a) Paretto   b) Sutherland   c) Ferri   d) Lombroso

49. Famous Italian criminologist Enrico Ferri was born in the year........
     a) 1856   b) 1850   c) 1848   d) 1840

50. According to whom crime prevention methods to be the mainstay of law enforcement
    rather than punishment of criminals?
    a) Garofalo   b) Becker   c) Lombroso   d) Ferri

51. Among the following who opposed the biological positivism of Lombroso and
    emphasized psychological and social positivism.
     a) Ferri   b) Sutherland   c) Durkheim   d) Garofalo

52. This famous Italian criminologist was a member of the Italian Socialist party and got
    elected to the parliament in 1886.
    a) Lombroso   b) Ferri   c) Garofalo   d) Paretto

53. Name the criminologist who edited the famous Italian newspaper 'Avanti'
    a) Ferri   b) Lombroso   c) Merton   d) Garofalo

54. Among the following who argued that crime can be understood only if it is studied by scientific methods?
    a) Raffaele Garofalo   b) Ferri   c) Lombroso   d) Sutherland

55. This Italian criminologist worked as a jurist
    a) Ferri   b) Lombroso   c) Sutherland   d) Garofalo

56. Name the criminologist who rejected the free will aspect of Lombroso's classical school.
    a) Garofalo   b) Ferri   c) Paretto   d) Merton

57. Which criminologist used Charles Darwin's biological principles for his law of adoption relating to criminal circumstances
    a) Merton   b) Lombroso   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri.

58. Which criminologist said that those criminals with permanent psychological anomaly should be sentenced for death because they are incapable of social life?
    a) Garofalo   b) Merton   c) Ferri   d) Lombroso

59. Famous Italian criminologist Raffaele Garofalo was born in the year ....
    a) 1850   b) 1851   c) 1840   d) 1845

60. Who proposed long time imprisonment for those criminals who are fit only for the life of nomadic hordes?
    a) Ferri   b) Lombroso   c) Garofalo   d) Sutherland

61. Along with Cesare Lombroso and Raffaele Garofalo who formed the Italian school of Criminology?
    a) Merton   b) Beccaria   c) Adler   d) Ferri

62. Among the following which criminologist examined the skull of the notorious criminal Giuseppe villela?
    a) Lombroso   b) Ferri   c) Merton   d) Garofalo

63. The term 'atavism' is associated with the theory of ....
    a) Merton   b) Ferri   c) Lombroso   d) Garofalo

64. Which criminologist wrote the book 'On crimes and Punishments'?
    a) Lombroso   b) Cesare Beccaria   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

65. Among the following criminologists who opposed torture and death penalty?
    a) Garofalo   b) Merton   c) Beccaria   d) Ferri

66. Name the genius who excelled in both the fields of criminology and penotogya
    a) Beccaria   b) Lombroso   c) Ferri   d) Garafelo

67. Famous criminologist Beccaria was born in the year ....
    a) 1738   b) 1750   c) 1779   d) 1720

68. Who is considered as the father of modern criminal law
    a) Paretto   b) Ferri   c) Lombroso   d) Beccaria

69. According to John Bessler whose work's had a profound influence on the founding
    fathers of the United States?
    a) Beccaria   b) Lombroso   c) Adler   d) Paretto

70. Who is considered as the father of criminal justice
    a)Parsons   b)Pareto   c) Durkheim   d) Beccaria

71. Name the famous criminologist who born in the Italian city of Milan?
    a) Lombroso   b) Beccaria a   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

72. Name the criminologist who founded 'the academy of fists' the famous Italian
    criminology study group?
    a) Beccaria   b) Garofalo   c) Ferrid) Lombroso

73. Name the criminologist who was profoundly influenced by the thoughts of French
    enlightenment thinker Helvetius?
    a)Ferri   b)Merton   c) Beccaria   d)Lombroso

74. Beccaria's ground breaking work 'on crimes and punishments' was published in the year-
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    a)1750   b)1720   c)1780   d)1764

75. Name the criminologist who advocated for reform in the criminal low system?
    a)Merton   b) Beccaria   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

76. Who argued that criminal justice should conform to rational principles?
    a) Beccaria   b) Garofalo   c) Paretto   d) Sutherland

77. Among the following who introduced the concept of natural law in the field of
    criminology?
    a) Hugo Grotius   b) Beccaria   c) Garofalo   d) Lombroso

78. Name the criminologist who wrote the book 'on the law of war and peace?
    a) Beccaria   b) Garofalo   c) Grotius   d) Ferri

79. Which criminologist wrote the book 'Free seas'
   a) Grotius   b) Ferri   c) Beccaria   d) Lombroso

80. Name the criminologist who emphazised the notion of 'rights' in criminology?
   a) Ferri   b) Grotius   c) Lombroso   d) Beccaria

81. Name the criminologist who uses the philosophical theories of social contract and utility
   for developing his own theory?
   a) Beccaria   b) Grotius   c) Garofalo   d) Lombroso

82. Who argued that punishment is justified only to defend social contract
   a) Grotius   b) Adler   c) Lombroso   d) Beccaria

83. Who argued that the method of punishment selected should be that which serves the
   greatest public good?
   a) Lombroso   b) Beccaria   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

84. Name the criminologist who took utilitarian approach towards criminal justice?
   a) Beccaria   b) Grotius   c) Ferri   d) Garofalo

85. According to whom the purpose of punishment is to create a better society, not revenge
   a) Adler   b) Merton   c) Beccaria   d) Lombroso

86. Who argued that punishment should serve to deter others from committing crimes, and to
   prevent the criminal from repeating his crimes
   a) Beccaria   b) Lombroso   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

87. Who argued that the temporal proximity of the punishment is needed to maximize
   deterrence value?
   a) Merton   b) Ferri   c) Garofalo   d) Beccaria

88. Name the criminologist who emphazises the importance of discouraging criminal
   activity?
   a) Garofalo   b) Beccaria   c) Paretto   d) Lombroso

89. Who argued that when a punishment quickly follows a crime, then the two ideas of crime
   and punishment will be more closely associated in a person's mind?
   a) Garofalo   b) Beccaria   c) Paretto   d) Lombroso

90. Name the criminologist who argued that the swiftness of punishment has the greatest
   impact on deterring others from crime?
   a) Pareto   b) Lombroso   c) Beccaria   d) Ferri

91. Who argued that there is no justification for severe punishment?
    a) Merton   b) Beccaria   c) Ferri   d) Lombroso

92. Which criminologist argued that there are limits both to how much torment we can endure and also how much we can inflict?
    a) Beccaria   b) Merton   c) Grotius   d) Ferri

93. Who argued that in time we will naturally grow accustomed to increases in severity of punishment and thus the initial increase in severity will lose its effects?
    a) Lombroso   b) Beccaria   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

94. Name the criminologist who argued that punishments should be in degree to the severity of the crime?
    a) Ferri   b) Garofalo   c) Grotius   d) Beccaria

95. Who argued that treason is the worst crime because it harms the social contract?
    a) Merton   b) Adler   c) Lombroso   d) Beccaria

96. Name the criminologist who suggested that crimes against property should be punished by fines?
    a) Merton   b) Lombroso   c) Beccaria   d) Ferri

97. Who argued that the best ways to prevent crimes are to enact clear and simple laws, reward virtue and improve education?
    a) Sutherland   b) Beccaria   c) Ferri   d) Lombroso

98. Three tenets served as the basis of Beccaria's theories on criminal justice. Free will and rational manner are the two among them. Which is the third one?
    a) Manipulability b) Flexibility   c) Rigidity   d) Uneasiness

99. Who argued that because people act out of self-interest and their interests sometimes conflicts with societal laws, they commit crimes?
    a) Beccaria   b) Sutherland   c) Garofalo   d) Ferri

100.   According to Beccaria if the punishment outweighs the benefits of the crime, then the crime became on .... choice.
    a) Logical choice   b) Illogical choice   c) Hard choice   d) Easy choice

101.   Who introduced and defined the concept of white collar crime?
    a) Beccaria   b) Edwin Sutherland   c) Grotius   d) Lombroso

102.   Who wrote the book 'Principles of Criminology'?
    a) Ferri   b) Lombroso   c) Sutherland   d) Garofalo

103. Name the criminologist who wrote the book 'Twenty Thousand Homeless men'?
    a) Lombroso   b) Sutherland   c) Merton   d) Garofalo

104. Famous American criminologist Edwin Sutherland was born in the year?
    a) 1883   b) 1880   c) 1870   d) 1868

105. Name the Sociologist who founded the Bloomington school of criminology?
    a) Merton   b) Paretto   c) Sutherland d) Lombroso

106. Bloomington school of Criminology was founded in the year ....
    a) 1950   b) 1940   c) 1920   d) 1960

107. Who wrote the book 'The Professional Thief'?
    a) Lombroso   b) Sutherland   c) Adler   d) Merton

108. Name the famous criminologist who also served as the president of the 'American sociological society?
    a) Sutherland   b) Merton   c) Grotius   d) Ferri

109. Edwin Sutherland's ground breaking work 'White collar crime' was published in the year ....
    a) 1943   b) 1950   c) 1949   d) 1952

110. Name the book written by Edwin Sutherland which was censored by American government?
    a) The professional thief   b) White collar crime
    c) The crime   d) The filed

111. Who said that Sutherland's concept of White-collar crime afford the study of crime throughout the world in fundamental ways?
    a) Lombroso   b) Grotius   c) Gilbert Geis   d) Garofalo

112. Sutherland's famous work 'Criminology' was published in the year.......
    a) 1924   b) 1920   c) 1931   d) 1928

113. Who argued that the development of habitual patterns of criminality arise from association with those who commit crime?
    a) Garofalo   b) Gilbert Geis   c) Sutherland   d) Lombroso

114. According to Sutherland .... and Social disorganisaiton are the underlying causes of crime.
    a) Conflict   b) Interests   c) Patterns   d) Riots

115. According to whom Social class is an important factor in criminality?
    a) Beccaria   b) Sutherland   c) Ferri   d) Merton.

116. Sutherland defined .... as a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation?
    a) Blue collar crime   b) White collar crime
    c) Cyber crime   d) horrific crime

117. Name the criminologist who extended Sutherland's concept of White Collar crime?
    a) Merton   b) Gilbert Geis c) Parsons   d) Becker

118. Who wrote the book 'Criminal Behaviour systems'?
    a) Gilbert Geis   b) Grotius   c) Morton   d) Parsons

119. Who wrote 'The Encyclopedia of Criminology' and Criminal Justice?
    a) Becker   b) Gilbert Geis   c) Parsons   d) Lombroso

120. Who wrote the book 'White collar and corporate crime'?
    a) Lombroso   b) Sutherland   c) Gilbert Geis   d) Merton

121. Which among the following is an example for a learning theory of deviance?
    a) Atavism theory   b) Psy-analytical theory   c) Structural theory
    d) Differential association

122. Who argued that through interaction with others individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques and motives for criminal behavior?
    a) Lombroso   b) Sutherland   c) Merton   d) Garofalo

123. Which theory states that an individual will choose the criminal path when the balance of definitions for law-breaking exceeds those for law obiding?
    a) Differential association   b) Atavism theory
    c) Psycho-analytical theory   d) Labelling theory

124. Who argued that criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication?
    a) Lombroso   b) Garofalo   c) Sutherland   d) Merton

125. The word Crime is derived from the Latin word ....
    a) Cria   b) Cerno   c) Crimia   d) Crimasos

126. What is the meaning of the Latin word 'Cerno' from which the word crime evolved?
    a) I decide   b) Charged   c) Culpable   d) Cruel

127. The earliest proponent of natural law theory of order and crime was ....
   a) Plato   b) Thomas Aquinas   c) Kant   d) Hegel

128. Which theory argued for the existence of objective morality and defined crime as the breach of this objective morality?
   a) Labelling theory   b) Psycho-analytical   c) Natural law theory
   d) Differential association

129. Who argued that a person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of the law?
   a) Merton   b) Ferri   c) Garofalo   d) Sutherland

130. Who argued that criminals learn how to commit criminal acts by learning motives, drives, rationalizations and attitudes?
   a) Sutherland   b) Ferri   c) Merton   d) Lombroso

131. Biogenic approach to the study of Crime is characterized by emphasis on ....
   a) Physiology   b) Psychology   c) Sociological factors   d) Cultural factors

132. Famous criminologist Howard Becker wrote his ground breaking work 'Outsiders' in the year ....?
   a) 1958   b) 1968   c) 1963   d) 1920

133. Among the following criminologists who were part of Chicago school of criminology?
   a) Merton   b) Becker   c) Parsons   d) Lombroso

134. Who wrote the book 'The other side: Perspectives on deviance'?
   a) Parsons   b) Ferri   c) Merton   d) Becker

135. Famous criminologist Becker was born in the year ....
   a) 1928   b) 1920   c) 1911   d) 1923

136. Name the criminologist who wrote the book 'Telling about Society"?
   a) Parsons   b) Becker   c) Sutherland   d) Garofalo

137. Who argued that deviance is simply a social construction used to persuade the public to fear and criminalize certain groups?
   a) Alfred Lindesmith   b) Sutherland   c) Garofalo   d) Becker

138. Name the criminologist who wrote the book 'A sociological theory of drug addiction'.
   a) Sutherland   b) Becker   c) Alfred Lindesmith   d) Lombroso

139. Among the following which sociologist studied about 'Murijuana' related crimes?
   a) Becker   b) Sutherland   c) Grotius   d) Garofalo

140. Among the following who is considered as the exponent of modified labeling theory?
    a) Becker   b) Brule Lin   c) Ferri   d) Merton

141. Becker categorizes deviance into .... types
    a) 7   b) 3   c) 8   d) 4

142. Secondary deviance is a concept associated with which theory?
    a) Differential Association   b) Atavism theory
    c) Natural Law theory   d) Labeling theory

143. Which famous criminologist founded the 'Lacassagne school of Criminology'?
    a) Joseph Lacassagne   b) Peter Lacassagne
    c) Alexandre Lacassagne   d) Ronald Lacassagne

144. Lacassagne School of Criminology was opposed to .... School of criminology.
    a) Lombroso Italian School   b) Merton's American school
    c) Beccaria's School   d) Garofalo School

145. Famous French criminologist Alaxndre Lacassagne was born in the year
    a) 1834   b) 1843   c) 1850   d) 1861

146. Name the Criminologist who said "Every Society gets the kind of Criminal it deserves"
    a) Lombroso   b) Garofalo   c) Becker   d) Alaxndre Lacassagne

147. According to whom 'the social environment is the breeding ground of criminality'?
    a) Lacassagne   b) Beccaria   c) Sutherland   d) Merton

148. In his theory of criminality Lacassagne placed the main emphasis on ....
    a) Psychological factors   b) Environmental influence
    c) Heredity   d) Biological factors

149. Lacassagne was inspired and influenced by the theory of which French Sociologist
    a) August Comte   b) Durkheim   c) Gabriel Tarde   d) George Simmel

150. Who is the founder of Phrenology?
    a) Lacassagne   b) Franz Gall   c) August Comte   d) Simmel

151. .... is a pseudo science which involves the measurement of bumps on the skull to predict mental traits?
    a) Bumpism   b) Estarism   c) Phrenology   d) Cosology

152. .... argued that only the reorganization of the disorganized brain would bring about a change in criminals.

a) Phrenology   b) Penology   c) Sociology   d) Psychology

153. Name the criminologist who used some aspects of phrenology in developing his theory of crime?
a) Sutherland   b) Lombroso   c) Becker   d) Beccaria

154. Name the Criminologist who wrote the book 'Without conscience'?
a) Hans Eysenck   b) Sutherland   c) Robert D Hare   d) Lombroso

155. Who developed the Hare Psychopathy Checklist used to assess cases of Psychopathy?
a) Sutherland   b) R.D. Hare   c) Lombroso   d) Merton

156. .... is used to indicate violation of social norms or anti-social behavior
a) Psychopathy   b) Sociopathy   c) Anarchy   d) Penology

157. Name the criminologist who focused on psychoticism as part of his interest in criminology?
a) Alexandre Lacassagne   b) Hans Eysenck   c) Lombroso   d) Merton

158. Who argue that poverty and miserable social conditions leads to crime?
a) Jane Adams   b) R.D Hare   c) Sutherland   d) Merton

159. Lombroso classified criminals into .... types.
a) 4   b) 3   c) 8   d) 7

160. 'Strain theory' of Criminology was developed by ....
a) Merton   b) Eysenck   c) Jane Adams   d) Lombroso

161. Strain theory is also known as ....
a) Atavism theory   b) Labeling theory   c) Anomic theory   d) Natural theory

162. Who used the notion of 'American Dream' to develop his theory of Criminality?
a) Parsons   b) Durkheim   c) Merton   d) Lombroso

163. Name the criminologist who argued that it is the social strain which leads individuals to commit crimes?
a) Merton   b) Durkheim   c) Parsons   d) Grotius

164. Merton found that Untied States is a Prime example of high levels of deviance because of the high social value of achieving ....
a) Greatness   b) Success   c) Performance   d) Money

165. Who argued that the Gap between goals and the proper means to achieve goals leads to deviance?

a) Merton   b) Beccaria   c) Ferri   d) Durkheim

166. When individuals are faced with Strain Merton outlined .... different ways that
they respond?
a) 6   b) 5   c) 4   d) 2

167. According to Meton .... means pursuing cultural goals through socially approved
means?
a) Conformity   b) Innovation   c) Ritualism   d) Retreatism

168. 'General Strain theory' was developed by ....
a) Grotius   b) H.D. Hare   c) Robert Agnew   d) Beccaria

169. According to general strain theory which is the main motivating factor for crime?
a) Money   b) Emotion   c) Thirst for success   d) Greed

170. According to general strain theory there are .... main sources of strain.
a) 5   b) 4   c) 2   d) 3

171. 'Institutional anomic theory' was developed by ....
a) Merton   b) Robert Agnew   c) Richard Rosenfeld   d) Beccaria

172. 'Role strain theory' was developed by whom?
a) William J. Goode   b) Merton   c) Richard Rosenfeld   d) Beccaria

173. Who developed 'the self control theory of Crime'?
a) Richard Rosenfeld   b) Travis Hirschi   c) Merton   d) Grotius

174. Who wrote the book 'causes of delinquency'?
a) Travis Hirschi   b) Merton   c) Lombroso   d) Sutherland

175. 'Sexual Harassment of women at work place (prevention, prohibition and redressal)
Act' was passed in the year?
a) 2000   b) 2010   c) 2013   d) 2018

176. 'Indecent Representation of Women (prevention) Act' was passed in the year?
a) 2006   b) 1986   c) 2008   d) 1988

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Answers:

1.	A	41.	B	81.	A
2.	C	42.	A	82.	D
3.	A	43.	A	83.	B
4.	C	44.	D	84.	A
5.	A	45.	B	85.	C
6.	B	46.	A	86.	A
7.	D	47.	B	87.	D
8.	A	48.	C	88.	B
9.	A	49.	A	89.	B
10.	B	50.	D	90.	C
11.	A	51.	A	91.	B
12.	D	52.	B	92.	A
13.	A	53.	A	93.	B
14.	C	54.	A	94.	D
15.	C	55.	D	95.	D
16.	A	56.	A	96.	C
17.	C	57.	C	97.	B
18.	A	58.	A	98.	A
19.	B	59.	B	99.	A
20.	D	60.	C	100.	B
21.	A	61.	D	101.	B
22.	A	62.	A	102.	C
23.	B	63.	C	103.	B
24.	A	64.	B	104.	A
25.	B	65.	C	105.	C
26.	A	66.	A	106.	A
27.	C	67.	A	107.	B
28.	A	68.	D	108.	A
29.	D	69.	A	109.	C
30.	C	70.	D	110.	B
31.	A	71.	B	111.	C
32.	C	72.	A	112.	A
33.	A	73.	C	113.	C
34.	B	74.	D	114.	A
35.	D	75.	B	115.	B
36.	C	76.	A	116.	B
37.	B	77.	A	117.	B
38.	A	78.	C	118.	A
39.	C	79.	A	119.	B
40.	A	80.	B	120.	C

121.	D	140.	B	159.	A
122.	B	141.	D	160.	A
123.	A	142.	D	161.	C
124.	C	143.	C	162.	A
125.	B	144.	A	163.	A
126.	A	145.	B	164.	B
127.	B	146.	D	165.	A
128.	C	147.	A	166.	B
129.	D	148.	B	167.	A
130.	A	149.	C	168.	C
131.	A	150.	B	169.	B
132.	C	151.	C	170.	D
133.	B	152.	A	171.	C
134.	D	153.	B	172.	A
135.	A	154.	C	173.	B
136.	B	155.	B	174.	A
137.	D	156.	B	175.	C
138.	C	157.	B	176.	B
139.	A	158.	A		