BA LLB
SIXTH SEMESTER
PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY
BLB - 606 H_4 CR.L
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Which of the following is NOT a theory of punishment?
   a. Retributive Theory
   b. Reformative Theory
   c. Preventive Theory
   d. Interpretative Theory

2. The primary aim of the retributive theory of punishment is-
   a. To prevent crime by fear
   b. To rehabilitate the offender
   c. To impose suffering equivalent to the crime committed
   d. To compensate the victim

3. Which theory of punishment focuses on deterrence by instilling fear of consequences?
   a. Preventive Theory
   b. Deterrent Theory
   c. Reformative Theory
   d. Retributive Theory

4. Which of the following thinkers is closely associated with the utilitarian theory of punishment?
   a. Cesare Beccaria
   b. Immanuel Kant
   c. Jeremy Bentham
   d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

5. According to the reformative theory, the primary focus should be on-
   a. Taking revenge
   b. Rehabilitation of the offender
   c. Physical elimination of the offender
   d. Compensation to victims

6. The preventive theory of punishment aims to-
   a. Inflict maximum suffering
   b. Deter others from committing crimes
   c. Incapacitate the offender from committing further crimes
   d. Reform the mindset of the offender

7. Penology primarily deals with-
   a. The scientific study of crime and criminals
   b. The management and study of prisons and rehabilitation
   c. The procedural aspects of law
   d. The forensic investigation of crimes

8. Which legislation in India introduced significant reforms in prison administration?
   a. Prisoners Act, 1894
   b. Prison Act, 1900
   c. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
   d. The Police Act, 1861

9. Which of the following is a criticism of the deterrent theory?
   a. It is too soft on offenders
   b. It ignores individual reformation
   c. It relies solely on forgiveness
   d. It promotes excessive leniency

10. Which of the following best defines "parole"?
   a. Release of an accused before trial
   b. Conditional release of a prisoner before the completion of the sentence
   c. Release of a person on payment of bail
   d. Complete acquittal from criminal charges

11. In India, parole is primarily considered as-
   a. A statutory right
   b. A constitutional right
   c. An executive discretionary relief
   d. A judicial order

12. Plea-bargaining was formally introduced in India by which amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)?
   a. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2000
   b. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005
   c. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1993
   d. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010

13. Under plea-bargaining, the accused-
   a. Denies the charges and demands trial
   b. Negotiates for a lighter sentence by accepting guilt
   c. Moves for bail
   d. Requests for a retrial

14. Plea-bargaining is NOT available for offences-
   a. Punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment
   b. Affecting the socio-economic condition of the country
   c. Relating to private complaints
   d. Where the accused admits guilt

15. The concept of Open Prison mainly focuses on-
   a. Strict confinement of prisoners
   b. Free movement of prisoners within a limited boundary with minimal supervision
   c. Isolation of hardcore criminals
   d. Deterrence through strict punishment

16. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India hold that prisoners are also entitled to fundamental rights?
   a. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
   b. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration (1978)
   c. Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar (1983)
   d. Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)

17. Which of the following is not considered a basic right of prisoners under international human rights law?
   a. Right against torture
   b. Right to vote without any restrictions
   c. Right to adequate medical care
   d. Right to humane treatment

18. Which of the following is a major objective of victimology?

a. To punish the offender severely
b. To ignore the victim's role in the justice process
c. To recognize and uphold the rights and dignity of victims
d. To enhance the powers of the judiciary

19. The United Nations adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in:

a. 1975
b. 1985
c. 1995
d. 2000

20. In which case did the Supreme Court of India affirm that prisoners do not cease to be human beings and retain all fundamental rights except those that are necessarily curtailed due to incarceration?

a. State of Maharashtra v. Prabhakar Pandurang Sangzgiri (1966)
b. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration (1978)
c. Charles Sobhraj v. Superintendent, Central Jail, Tihar (1978)
d. Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra (1983)

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define the terms 'Law' and 'Economic'. Why do you think Lawyers should study Economics? **2+2+7 =10**

2. Define the term 'Value', 'Efficiency', 'Utility' under Law and Economics. Critically evaluate about Innovation and Cost Minimization. **3+7=10**

3. Critically evaluate about 'Economy versus Legal reasoning'? **10**

4. What is Monopoly? Explain in detail about Monopolistic Restriction under Law and Economics. **2+8=10**

5. What is Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)? Analyze the Economic Forest Rights of Forest Dwellers. **2+8=10**

6. Define the term 'Cost Benefit Analysis'(CBA). Evaluate its core elements under Law and Economics. **2+8=10**

7. What is the "Hand Formula"? Analyze how is it applied in negligence cases and state its economic logic. **2+2+6 =10**

8. What is the economic concept of "Rent-Seeking"? How does it relate to legislative and regulatory processes? **5+5=10**

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