

**SET
A**

**LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CRIMINOLOGY &
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
LLM 1.4 CSL I [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

1X20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

(Objective)

1. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behavior is called as
 - a. Criminology
 - b. Crime
 - c. Criminal behaviour
 - d. None of the above
2. How can we understand the term "Criminology" as being rooted in the combination of two Latin words?
 - a. Criminal and Science
 - b. Crimen and Logia
 - c. Crime and Logistic
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following statements best describes the classical school of criminology, which emphasizes rational choice, deterrence, and proportionate punishment for criminal acts?
 - a. Crime results from social inequality and is determined by class structure
 - b. Criminal behavior is a result of free will, and punishment should be designed to deter rational individuals from committing crimes
 - c. Crime is an inevitable outcome of economic pressures in society
 - d. Criminals cannot be held responsible due to psychological or biological predispositions
4. Who is widely recognized as a key figure in the development of critical criminology?
 - a. R E Park
 - b. E H Sudharland
 - c. William J Cambliss
 - d. Cloward
5. The positivist school of criminology emphasizes the _____ of the offender rather than the _____ of the crime.
 - a. Offender, offense
 - b. offense; offender
 - c. offender; law
 - d. Law offence
6. Classical criminology is based on the idea that individuals make a rational choice to commit crimes
 - a. Evolution
 - b. Spiritualism
 - c. Free will
 - d. Deterrence
7. Which scholar is credited with originally coining the term "criminology" to describe the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior?
 - a. Raffaele Garofalo
 - b. Beccaria

- c. Lombroso
d. Becke
8. In the context of positivist criminology, which approach is primarily concerned with studying the biological, psychological, and sociological factors that predispose individuals to criminal behavior?
a. Classical criminology
b. Positivist criminology
c. Conflict theory
d. Labeling theory
9. Which author is recognized for writing the seminal book *Criminal Sociology*?
a. Enrico Ferri
b. Garofolo
c. Merton
d. None of the above
10. What is regarded as one of the fundamental objectives of criminal jurisprudence?
a. Retribution
b. Social Control
c. Rehabilitation
d. All of the above
11. Who wrote the book *Positive School of Criminology*?
a. Enrico Ferri
b. Merton
c. Garofolo
d. M k Gandhi
12. According to strain theory, individuals may turn to criminal behavior when societal goals are emphasized but the means to achieve them are blocked. Which of the following best illustrates this concept?
a. A wealthy businessman committing fraud to maintain social status
b. A police officer enforcing law impartially
c. An individual voluntarily abstaining from crime due to moral beliefs
d. A victim reporting a crime to authorities
13. What is the central objective of the criminal justice system in society?
a. Protecting the state from external threats
b. Promoting civil liberties
c. Maintaining public order and punishing offenders
d. Reducing taxation on citizens
14. Which among the following is not considered a function of pre-trial proceedings?
a. To determine the guilt or innocence of the accused
b. To gather evidence for both prosecution and defense
c. To ensure the accused is aware of the charges against them
d. To decide if there is enough evidence for a trial
15. In the Indian context, PIL is primarily designed to ____
a. Protecting individual rights
b. Enforcing fundamental rights of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups
c. Resolving private disputes
d. Increasing judicial power in governance
16. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India was inspired by which country's legal system?
a. United Kingdom
b. United States of America

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| 3. Assess the contributions of the Neo-Classical School to the development of criminological thought. In what ways does it differ from the Classical School, particularly with reference to the ideas of rational choice, free will, and the recognition of mitigating circumstances in determining criminal responsibility? | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Discuss the essential principles that form the basis of criminal jurisprudence. How do these principles philosophically distinguish criminal law from civil law, and what has been the impact of recent legal reforms in strengthening criminal jurisprudence to address modern social issues? | |
| 5. Analyze the role of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a tool for advancing social justice in India. Discuss the procedural framework of PILs, and critically evaluate the contribution of the judiciary in expanding access to justice through landmark rulings and principles governing PILs. | 5+5=10 |
| 6. What are the major challenges and shortcomings in the practical enforcement of social legislation in India? Suggest effective measures and policy strategies to strengthen the implementation of such laws to ensure equality, protection, and justice for vulnerable sections of society . | 10 |
| 7. Compare and contrast the Classical and Neo-Classical Schools of Criminology. Which aspects of their philosophy remain relevant in modern criminal justice systems? | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Analyze the effectiveness of social legislations such as the Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, and Child Labour laws in India. | 5+5=10 |

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