REV-01
LLM/37/45

2026/01

**SET A**

# LLM
# FIRST SEMESTER
# PENOLOGY &VICTIMOLOGY
## LLM - 1.5 CSL-2

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

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

## Objective

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

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

1. In criminal law, what is the chief subject matter studied under penology?
   a. Studying ancient legal systems
   b. Analyzing the causes of crime
   c. Examining the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders
   d. Drafting new criminal laws
2. Penology primarily deals with which of the following?
   a. Causes of natural disasters
   b. Study of punishment and correctional methods
   c. Interpretation of constitutional provisions
   d. Economic impact of crime
3. Which of the following is ***not*** an objective of punishment?
   a. Deterrence
   b. Rehabilitation
   c. Retribution
   d. Inflation control
4. What does the reformative model of penology primarily seek to do with offenders?
   a. Deterring future crimes through severe penalties
   b. Providing retribution for offenses committed
   c. Rehabilitating offenders to reintegrate into society
   d. Restoring relationships between the offender and victim
5. The reformative theory of punishment focuses on:
   a. Inflicting severe pain to deter society
   b. Changing the offender into a law-abiding citizen
   c. Taking revenge for the offence committed
   d. Isolating the offender forever
6. According to whom is crime an intentional act against criminal law that carries State-imposed punishment?
   a. Paul Tappan
   b. Lombroso
   c. Edwin Sutherland
   d. Howard Becker
7. Differential Association Theory of Crime was developed by
   a. George Ritzer
   b. Howard Becker
   c. Edwin Sutherland
   d. Lombroso

8. Criminology is primarily concerned with the study of:
   a. Civil disputes
   b. Crime, criminals, and criminal behaviour
   c. Business transactions
   d. Political systems

9. Who is considered the "Father of Modern Criminology"?
   a. Jeremy Bentham
   b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. Cesare Lombroso
   d. Emile Durkheim

10. Who should familiarise themselves with principles of criminology?
   a. Criminals
   b. Lawyer
   c. Sociologists
   d. Criminologist

11. What is the primary objective of community policing?
   a. Strict law enforcement
   b. Fostering a relationship between police and the community
   c. Increasing police presence in urban areas
   d. Arresting more offenders

12. Who acts as the chief police authority for a district in India?
   a. Station House Officer (SHO)
   b. Sub-Inspector
   c. Superintendent of Police (SP)
   d. Head Constable

13. Which theory argues that crime occurs due to the breakdown of social norms and institutions?
   a. Labeling theory
   b. Anomie theory
   c. Biological theory
   d. Routine activity theory

14. Victimology is the study of:
   a. Police investigation
   b. Punishment methods
   c. Victims and their interaction with the criminal justice system
   d. Economic impacts of crime

15. Parole is granted to a prisoner on the basis of:
   a. Good conduct and potential for reintegration
   b. Completion of the entire sentence
   c. Payment of a fine
   d. Court order only

16. Which of the following distinguishes probation from parole?
   a. Probation is granted before a prison sentence is served; parole is granted after.
   b. Probation is a part of the trial process; parole is not.
   c. Parole allows for complete freedom; probation does not.
   d. Probation involves a pardon; parole involves monitoring.

17. Which statute formally introduces the system of probation in India?
   a. Indian Penal Code, 1860
   b. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
   c. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
   d. Indian Evidence Act, 1872

18. Probation is mainly intended to:

a. Punish the offender severely

b. Release the offender under supervision instead of imprisonment

c. Provide financial compensation to victims

d. Suspend all legal proceedings

19. Which of the following is ***not*** a feature of parole?

a. Temporary release

b. Based on behaviour inside prison

c. Granted after completing part of the sentence

d. Awarded before conviction

20. Which of the following could lead to the revocation of parole?

a. Completion of the original sentence

b. Breach of parole conditions

c. Reporting to a parole officer regularly

d. Engaging in community service

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## Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the evolution, scope, and significance of penology in modern criminal justice administration. How have different theories of punishment shaped contemporary correctional practices? 5+5=10

2. Discuss various categories of victims and the impact of crime on victims. Suggest measures to strengthen victim protection and rehabilitation in India. 5+5=10

3. Trace the historical development of punishment from ancient times to the modern era. How have societal changes influenced the transformation of punitive systems? 5+5=10

4. Evaluate the shift from punitive to rehabilitative models in modern criminology. What factors have contributed to this transition? 5+5=10

5. Examine the judicial approach towards the protection of human rights of prisoners. Refer to landmark cases that established the right to dignified treatment in prisons. 5+5+10

6. Explain the concept of restorative justice and discuss how it addresses the needs and rights of victims in the criminal justice process. 5+5=10

7. Explain the compensatory framework provided under the BNSS, 2023. How do Sections 395 and 396 strengthen victim-centric justice in India? 5+5=10

8. Discuss the constitutional basis of compensatory relief in India. How have Articles 21 and 32 evolved to include compensation for violation of fundamental rights? 5+5=10

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