

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY
LLM - 1.5 CSL-2 [REPEAT]
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

1×20=20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

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 reformatory 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 reformatory 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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