

**MA SOCIOLOGY  
FOURTH SEMESTER  
CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY  
MSO – 405C**

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

( PART-A: Objective )

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behaviour is called as
  - a. Criminology
  - b. Indian Penal Code
  - c. Penology
  - d. None of the above
2. The term "Criminology" is derived from the combination of two Latin words
  - a. Criminal and Science
  - b. Crimen and logia
  - c. crime and logistics
  - d. None of the above
3. A study of the personality of the offenders in physical terms is called as -----
  - a. Criminal Sociology
  - b. Penology
  - c. Criminal Anthropology
  - d. All the above
4. Who coined the term Criminology?
  - a. Raffaele Garofalo
  - b. Beccaria
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. Becker
5. Differential Association Theory of Crime was developed by
  - a. George Ritzer
  - b. Howard Becker
  - c. Edwin Sutherland
  - d. Lombroso
6. ....concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
  - a. Criminal Psychology
  - b. Criminal Sociology
  - c. Penology
  - d. Criminal Anthropology
7. Who is considered as the father of Criminology?
  - a. Adler
  - b. Sutherland
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. Becker
8. The word penology is derived from the Latin word ..... meaning punishment
  - a. Poena
  - b. Penea
  - c. Penalogia
  - d. Penal
9. Which country among the following does not award death penalty to offenders
  - a. China
  - b. United Kingdom
  - c. Australia
  - d. Russia
10. Pre-sentence report is required to release an offender on
  - a. Parole
  - b. Premature release
  - c. Probation
  - d. Bail

11. The act of taking revenge upon a criminal perpetrator is known as
  - a. Sentencing
  - b. Incapacitation
  - c. Deterrence
  - d. Retribution
12. Development of modern prison institution are the contribution of
  - a. Utilitarian prevention
  - b. Retributive theory
  - c. Behavioural prevention: incapacitation
  - d. Reformatory theory
13. The retributive theory of punishment is based on the principle of
  - a. Eye of eye
  - b. Vengeance against the wrongdoer
  - c. Assuaging the angry sentiments of the victim and society
  - d. All the above
14. Under the probation of offender act, probation is granted mostly
  - a. all offenders
  - b. first offender
  - c. terrorists
  - d. recidivists
15. Punishing the offenders is a primary function of all civil states in order to maintain peace and order in the society
  - a. True
  - b. Partially true
  - c. False
  - d. It isn't the state's duty
16. Punishment is basically used with the intent to
  - a. Reduce the incidence of criminal behaviour by deterring the potential offenders
  - b. Incapacitate and prevent the offender from repeating the offence
  - c. Reform the offender into law-abiding citizen
  - d. All the above
17. Emanuel Kant was one of the supporters of -----
  - a. Retributive theory of punishment
  - b. Preventive theory of punishment
  - c. The theory of expiation
  - d. Reformatory theory
18. Probation is -----
  - a. Determine sentencing
  - b. Indeterminate sentencing
  - c. Suspended sentencing
  - d. Custodial sentencing
19. Penology is branch of criminology dealing with-----
  - a. Prison management
  - b. The treatment of offenders
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of these
20. Who among the following uses symbolic interactionism to evaluate crimes?
  - a. Howard Becker
  - b. Alison Knies
  - c. Merton
  - d. None of these

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**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define criminology. Discuss the nature, scope and relation of criminology to other social sciences. 2+2+6=10
  
2. Write a short notes on any two of the following: 5+5=10
  - a) Crimes against women and children
  - b) Human Trafficking as organized crime
  - c) Drug addiction
  - d) Corruption
  
3. Punishment is the expression of an instinct of vengeances or the expression of desire for vengeance. In the light of above statement, explain various theories of punishment and which theory according to you is most appropriate for controlling crime. 10
  
4. Illustrate the concept of 'Anomie' as relied on by Emile Durkheim and Robert K. Merton for explaining criminality. Can it be applied to explain crime in India? 5+5=10
  
5. Criminal behaviour is learnt and not inherited 'to what extent you agree with the above statement. Illustrate your answer with the help of learning theories of crime causation. 10
  
6. Critically examine the causes of juvenile delinquency in India. 10
  
7. "Probation is said to be a suitable alternative to imprisonment". Comments 10
  
8. "Crime is the by-product of social conflict between different groups or classes" illustrates the statement; explain using the argument of conflict theories. 10

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