

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
LLM – 1.4 CSL-I
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. On whose authority prisoners are admitted to open air jail
 - a. Police
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. Jail Authorities
 - d. None of the above
2. Actions that are wrong in themselves are called
 - a. Actus Reus
 - b. Mens rea
 - c. Mala Prohibita
 - d. Mala in se
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. The aggregate of all operating, administrative and technical support agencies that perform criminal justice functions is called-
 - a. Social Justice System
 - b. Civil Justice System
 - c. Criminal Justice System
 - d. Consensus approach
5. Human trafficking is a form of-
 - a. Hate crime
 - b. Organised crime
 - c. Violent crime
 - d. Property crime
6. Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law committed without any defense or excuse and penalized by the state.
 - 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. Who coined the term 'criminology'?
 - a. Raffaele Garofalo
 - b. Beccaria
 - c. Lombroso
 - d. Becker
9. Who among the following is connected to critical criminology?
 - a. R.E park
 - b. E.H . Sutherland
 - c. William J. Chambliss
 - d. Cloward

10. Who should familiarise themselves with principles of criminology?
 - a. Criminals
 - b. Lawyer
 - c. Sociologists
 - d. Criminologist
11. Famous criminologist Cesare Lombroso was born in the year-
 - a. 1835
 - b. 1830
 - c. 1820
 - d. 1881
12. Who has given biological explanation to criminal behavior?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Lombroso
 - c. Parsons
 - d. All of these
13. Who said lifestyle is the reason for crime?
 - a. Von Henting
 - b. Marx
 - c. J.S. Mill
 - d. Kant
14. The study of criminal law is a study of-
 - a. Liability of quilt and innocence
 - b. Sentence
 - c. Proof
 - d. Truth
15. National Crime Records Bureau of India was founded in the year-
 - a. 1986
 - b. 1982
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1996
16. Strain theory is associated mainly with the work of-
 - a. Robert Merton
 - b. Edwin Sutherland
 - c. Harper
 - d. Israel
17. According to Differential Association Theoryleads to crimes.
 - a. Social interactions
 - b. Psychological exchanges
 - c. Social conflicts
 - d. Social changes
18. Who said crimes have positive effect in the society
 - a. Emil Durkhiem
 - b. Bogardus
 - c. Simmel
 - d. None
19. Reform of criminal is promoted in which theory of?
 - a. Rehabilitative
 - b. Reformative
 - c. Educative
 - d. All of these
20. Who said " crime is a social phenomenon",
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Lombroso
 - d. C.R. Quinny

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. "Crime is an act or omission which is prohibited by criminal law. Each State sets out a limited series of acts which are prohibited and punishes the commission of these acts by fine or imprisonment " Discuss the basic concept, nature and features of criminology in context with the above quoted lines. 10

2. "Most criminals are men and consistent findings reveals out that the physical abnormalities that offenders have occurred because offenders were the products of an earlier stage of human evolution, a stage where more punitive humans and apes existed" Discuss the nature of criminalities and it's atavistic characteristics which influence criminal behaviour. 10

3. "Marxism sees capitalist society of divided along social class lines. The ruling class owns the means of production and use powers to exploit the working class in pursuit of profit". Discuss the theory and it's implications with the referred quoted lines. 10

4. Discuss the Neo-Classical School of criminology where Beccaria's humanist philosophy stood in sharp contrast to the treatment of criminals at times. Discuss it's significance in the context of criminality. 10

5. Pre-trial procedure do plays a vital role in procedural law. State the importance of investigation and the role of judicial officer in investigation. 10

6. Explain elaborately the role of preventive and reformative measures in India and it's significance in the present 21st century. 10

7. Describe the role of society at large towards the law and social legislation. 10
8. State the role of judiciary on implementation of social legislations and it's demerits in the present context. 10

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