

**LLM**  
**FIRST SEMESTER**  
**CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**LLM – 1.4CSL [SPECIAL REPEAT]**  
[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. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behaviour is called
  - 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. ....concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies
  - a. Criminal Psychology
  - b. Criminal Sociology
  - c. Penology
  - d. Criminal Anthropology
5. The person who commits a crime is known as
  - a. Gambler
  - b. Criminal
  - c. Prisoner
  - d. Accused
6. Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law committed without any defence 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 is considered the father of criminology?
  - a. Adler
  - b. Sutherland
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. Becker

10. Halocaust is considered as.....?
  - a. Crime against Humanity
  - b. International crime
  - c. Crime against property
  - d. Cyber crime
11. Who among the following applied positivist approach in analysing crimes?
  - a. Merton
  - b. Sakov
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. Becker
12. According to lombroso criminals are not born criminals are?
  - a. Criminaloids
  - b. Very innocent
  - c. Situational criminals
  - d. Hackers
13. Who put forward Psycho-Analytical Theory of Crime?
  - a. Sigmund freud
  - b. Alfred Adler
  - c. Karen Horney
  - d. William Wyndt
14. Which theory emphasis on the physiology of the criminals?
  - a. Theory of evolutionary atavism
  - b. Psycho- analytic theory
  - c. Anomic Theory
  - d. Labelling theory
15. National Crime Records Bureau of India was founded in the year
  - a. 1986
  - b. 1982
  - c. 1950
  - d. 1996
16. The headquarters of National Crime bureau is located in
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Bangalore
  - c. Poona
  - d. New Delhi
17. According to Differential Association Theory .....leads to crimes.
  - a. Social interactions
  - b. Psychological exchanges
  - c. Social conflicts
  - d. Social changes
18. Rule of criminal responsibility was framed by
  - a. M'Naghten
  - b. Sutherland
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. None
19. Embezzlement belongs to which category of crime?
  - a. Crime against property
  - b. Cyber crime
  - c. Crime against humanity
  - d. Crime against women
20. Among the following who led the Italian school of positivist criminology?
  - a. Becker
  - b. Merton
  - c. Lombroso
  - d. Adler

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. "Sociologists plays a major role in defining and developing the field of study and criminology emerged as an academic discipline housed in sociology programs." Discuss the basic concept it's nature and features of criminology in context with the above quoted lines. 10
2. Discuss the nature of criminalities and it's atavistic characteristics which influence criminal behaviour. 10
3. "Marxism see 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 refered quoted lines. 10
4. Discuss the 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 elaboratively the concept of PIL and the role of preventive and reformative measures in India and it's significance. 10
7. Describe the role of judiciary on implementation of social legislation and it's loopholes in Indian jurisdiction. 10
8. State the differences between Cognizable & Non-cognizable, bailable & non-bailable offence. 10

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[ 3 ]

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