

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

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. What is the primary focus of 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. Which of the following is NOT included in the scope of penology?
 - a. Theories of punishment
 - b. Prison administration and reform
 - c. Rehabilitation programs for offenders
 - d. Investigating crime scenes
3. Which theory of punishment emphasizes deterrence as its primary goal?
 - a. Retributive theory
 - b. Utilitarian theory
 - c. Reformatory theory
 - d. Restorative justice
4. What is the reformatory approach in penology focused on?
 - 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. Which of the following reflects the modern scope of penology?
 - a. Strict focus on punitive measures
 - b. Understanding the psychological and social causes of criminal behavior
 - c. Ignoring victims' rights in favor of punishing offenders
 - d. Isolating offenders permanently from society
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 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. 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. Which rank in the Indian Police hierarchy is responsible for supervising the entire police district?
 - a. Station House Officer (SHO)
 - b. Sub-Inspector
 - c. Superintendent of Police (SP)
 - d. Head Constable
13. The term "beat policing" refers to-
 - a. Investigating cybercrimes
 - b. Policing a fixed area regularly by patrolling officers
 - c. Centralized police operations
 - d. Police operations in high-crime zones only
14. Which of the following is NOT a challenge in police administration?
 - a. Corruption
 - b. Political interference
 - c. Limited budgets
 - d. Supreme Court decisions
15. What is the primary purpose of probation?
 - a. Punishing the offender
 - b. Rehabilitating the offender in the community under supervision
 - c. Isolating the offender from society
 - d. Monitoring the offender's financial activities
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. Under which Act does the concept of probation find statutory recognition in India?
 - a. Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - b. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
 - c. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
 - d. Indian Evidence Act, 1872
18. What is a key responsibility of a probation officer?
 - a. Enforcing strict punishment
 - b. Supervising offenders released on probation
 - c. Deciding the parole terms
 - d. Conducting criminal trials

19. In parole, the term "conditional release" implies-
- a. A complete pardon is granted
 - b. Release with no further obligations
 - c. Release contingent on compliance with specified terms
 - d. Early release without monitoring
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. Critically analyze the main theories of punishment. Discuss the philosophical foundations of each theory, their objectives, and how they are reflected in contemporary legal practices. 5+5=10
2. Examine the core functions of police administration and the challenges it faces in modern society. Discuss the role of the police in maintaining law and order, community policing, and crime prevention. 5+5=10
3. Discuss the historical evolution and contemporary approaches to penology. Analyze the role of restorative justice in modern penology and its impact on the criminal justice system. 5+5=10
4. Trace the historical development of victimology as a discipline. Highlight contemporary challenges faced by victims and how victimology addresses these issues within the framework of criminal justice systems. 5+5=10
5. Critically analyze the objectives and effectiveness of parole and probation in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society. Discuss the key differences between parole and probation, the challenges associated with their implementation, and their impact on reducing criminal activities. 5+5=10
6. Examine the concept of the "privileged class" in the context of prison administration in India. Discuss how judicial trends have shaped prison reforms, addressing issues of inequality, corruption, and preferential treatment in prisons. 5+5=10
7. Critically analyze the concept of open prison and its implementation in the present scenario. 10
8. Explain the compensatory provisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) in India. How do these provisions aim to address the rights and needs of victims? Illustrate with relevant sections and case laws. 10

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