

**LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
CRIMINOLOGY &
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
LLM – 1.4 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. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behavior is called as-
 - a. Criminology
 - b. Crime
 - c. Criminal behaviour
 - d. None of the above
2. How can we understand the term "Criminology" as being rooted in the combination of two Latin words?
 - a. Criminal and Science
 - b. Crimen and Logia
 - c. Crime and Logistic
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following concepts is central to the Neo-Classical School of Criminology?
 - a. Determinism in criminal behavior
 - b. Social structure as the main influence on crime
 - c. Free will and rational choice with some exceptions for mitigating circumstances
 - d. Biological predisposition to crime
4. Which of the following individuals is associated with the field of critical criminology?
 - a. R E Park
 - b. E H Sudharland
 - c. William J Cambliss
 - d. Cloward
5. The positivist school of criminology focuses on the _____ rather than the _____.
 - a. Offender, offense
 - b. offense; offender
 - c. offender; law
 - d. Law offence
6. Classical criminology uses this idea to explain that offenders choose to break the law
 - a. Evolution
 - b. Spiritualism
 - c. Free will
 - d. Deterrence
7. Who coined the term criminology?
 - a. Raffaele Garosfalo
 - b. Beccaria
 - c. Lombroso
 - d. Becke
8. The term criminology was coined in the year?
 - a. 1700
 - b. 1800
 - c. 1885
 - d. 1900

9. Who wrote the book criminal Sociology?
 - a. Enrico Ferri
 - b. Garofolo
 - c. Merton
 - d. None of the above
10. Which of the following is considered a fundamental objective of criminal jurisprudence?
 - a. Retribution
 - b. Social Control
 - c. Rehabilitation
 - d. All of the above
11. Who wrote the book Positive School of Criminology?
 - a. Enrico Ferri
 - b. Merton
 - c. Garofolo
 - d. M k Gandhi
12. Which theory of punishment aims to deter individuals from committing crimes by setting an example through punishment?
 - a. Retributive Theory
 - b. Deterrent Theory
 - c. Reformatory Theory
 - d. Preventive Theory
13. What is the primary objective of the administration of criminal justice?
 - a. Protecting the state from external threats
 - b. Promoting civil liberties
 - c. Maintaining public order and punishing offenders
 - d. Reducing taxation on citizens
14. Which of the following is not a purpose of pre-trial procedures?
 - a. To determine the guilt or innocence of the accused
 - b. To gather evidence for both prosecution and defense
 - c. To ensure the accused is aware of the charges against them
 - d. To decide if there is enough evidence for a trial
15. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is primarily aimed at-
 - a. Protecting individual rights
 - b. Enforcing fundamental rights of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups
 - c. Resolving private disputes
 - d. Increasing judicial power in governance
16. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India was inspired by which country's legal system?
 - a. United Kingdom
 - b. United States of America
 - c. France
 - d. Canada
17. Under BNSS, what is the maximum duration a person can be detained without charges?
 - a. 12 hours
 - b. 22 hours
 - c. 24 hours
 - d. 72 hours
18. What is the primary purpose of social legislation in a society?
 - a. To maintain economic control over resources
 - b. To ensure social justice and welfare for all members of society
 - c. To promote political agendas of ruling parties
 - d. To restrict cultural practices of minorities

19. Which of the following is a key characteristic of social legislation?
- a. It only benefits the elite class in society
 - b. It is designed to address and remedy social issues and injustices
 - c. It primarily focuses on the rights of corporations
 - d. It does not involve citizen input
20. Which of the following best describes the purpose of law within a society?
- a. To maintain social order and protect the rights of individuals
 - b. To enable unrestricted freedom for every individual
 - c. To allow the government unlimited control over citizens
 - d. To discourage social participation and activism

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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 concept of criminology by analyzing its foundational features and theoretical underpinnings. Examine the basic characteristics that define criminology as a scientific study of crime, criminal behavior, and societal responses. 5+5=10
2. Evaluate the key principles of the Neo-Classical Schools of Criminology, emphasizing how they differentiate from Classical Criminology. 10
3. Critically analyze the Marxist theory of criminology, emphasizing its fundamental tenets regarding the relationship between capitalism and crime. Discuss how this theory explains criminal behavior as a reflection of social and economic inequalities. 5+5=10
4. Evaluate the impact of legal reforms on the effectiveness of criminal jurisprudence in addressing contemporary societal challenges. 10
5. Critically analyze the various stages of the pre-trial procedure in the criminal justice system. Evaluate how these procedures impact the overall administration of justice and the protection of individual liberties, drawing comparisons to the relevant provisions under the Indian legal framework. 5+5=10
6. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has emerged as a significant instrument for promoting justice and protecting the rights of the marginalized in India. In your answer, critically analyze the role of the judiciary in facilitating access to justice through PILs, including an evaluation of landmark judgments that have shaped the landscape of PIL in India 5+5=10
7. In the context of India, what are the significant loopholes in the implementation and enforcement of social legislation? What strategies could be employed to address these gaps and enhance the overall efficacy of social legislation in promoting equitable rights and protections for all citizens? 5+5=10
8. Write a short notes on the following : 5+5=10
 - a. Group conflict theory
 - b. Theory of Criminalization

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