

QUESTION BANK

Name of the Examination: Summer Examination - 2020	
Name of Subject:	Criminology & Penology
Class:	LLB II & BA LLB IV

Note:

- 1) The question bank is *for practice purpose only*. Students are required to have an in-depth study of the subject by referring different books/notes and should not solely rely on this question bank for preparation of any exam.
- 2) The question bank comprises of total 100 questions divided into 2 Sets(50 questions each).

SET 1

(QUESTION 1-50)

1.	Emile Durkheim defines crime as-	
	A.	Crime is a normal phenomenon
	B.	Crime is abnormal
	C.	Crime is psychological in nature.
	D.	None of the above
2.	The preventive theory seeks to prevent the repetition of crime by-	
	A.	Incapacitating the offenders
	B.	Disabling the criminal
	C.	Punishing with death, imprisonment, transportation of life
	D.	All the above
3.	Development of modern prison institutions are the contributions of-	
	A.	Utilitarian Prevention

	B.	Retributive theory
	C.	Behavioral prevention: Incapacitation
	D.	Reformative theory
4.	Reformative theory is praised for its contribution like-	
	A.	Rehabilitation of inmates in peno-correctional institutions
	B.	Transforming inmates into law-abiding citizens
	C.	Human treatment of inmates
	D.	All the above
5.	In _____ penal system, the ruler was expected to be well versed in <i>Rajdharm</i> which included the idea of <i>Karma</i> and <i>Dand</i> .	
	A.	Ancient
	B.	Medieval Hindu
	C.	Both (A) & (B)
	D.	None of the above
6.	During the medieval period, _____ rulers introduced their own penal laws in India.	
	A.	The Muslim
	B.	The Hindu
	C.	The British
	D.	The Buddhist
7.	The Muslim law arranged punishments for various offences into-	
	A.	Two main categories (Qisas & Diya)
	B.	Three main categories (Qisas, Diya & Hadd)
	C.	Four main categories (Qisas, Diya, Hadd and Tazeer)
	D.	Various categories
8.	The Supreme Court in _____ struck down Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided for mandatory death punishment for offenders	

	serving life sentence.	
	A.	Mithu v. State of Punjab
	B.	Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP
	C.	Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab
	D.	Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab
9.	Justice Krishna Iyer in _____ observed that “corporal death is alien to fundamental rights”.	
	A.	Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP
	B.	Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab
	C.	Mithu v. State of Punjab
	D.	Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab
10.	In <i>Mithu v. State of Punjab</i> , Justice Y. V. Chandrachud observed that section 303 of IPC.	
	A.	Violated only the right to equality under Article 14
	B.	Violated only the right to life under Article 21
	C.	Violated both Article 14 & 21
	D.	Did not violate any right
11.	The doctrine of death penalty for ‘ <i>rarest of rare case</i> ’ was used by SC in	
	A.	Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab
	B.	Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
	C.	Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP
	D.	Madhu Mehta v. Union of India
12.	The Supreme Court of India has held the constitutional validity of Capital Punishment in-	
	A.	Jagmohan Singh v. State of UP
	B.	Madhu Mehta v. Union of India
	C.	Ankush Maruti Shinde v. State of Maharashtra

	D.	Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
13.	The Law Commission of India in 1967 recommended-	
	A.	the retention of death penalty
	B.	abolition of death penalty
	C.	in rarest of rare case
	D.	only for crimes under IPC
14.	The SC in _____ held that a delay of eight years in the disposal of mercy petition would be sufficient to justify commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment.	
	A.	Madhu Mehta v. Union of India
	B.	Ankush Maruti Shinde v. State of Maharashtra
	C.	Renuka Bai v. State of Maharashtra
	D.	Amarjit Singh v. State of Punjab
15.	The most comprehensive study of the prison administration in all its aspects in India was done by the Indian Jails Committee in-	
	A.	1889-90
	B.	1919-20
	C.	1923-25
	D.	1931-32
16.	Government of India set up the All India Jail Manual Committee in-	
	A.	1956
	B.	1947
	C.	1949
	D.	1965
17.	The Model Prison Rules were prepared by the Committee in-	
	A.	1956
	B.	1957

	C.	1958
	D.	1959
18.	Justice A. N. Mulla Committee of Jail Reforms has suggested setting up of _____ for modernization of prison in India.	
	A.	National Prison Commission
	B.	Central Prison Commission
	C.	National Prison Modernization Commission
	D.	National Jails Modernization Commission
19.	Which country first started probation to offenders?	
	A.	Grate Briton
	B.	France
	C.	Australia
	D.	United State of America
20.	Who is competent to commute death penalty to life imprisonment?	
	A.	Director General of Prisoners
	B.	Chief Minister
	C.	Prime Minister
	D.	President of India.
21.	What type of crime is committed by a chartered accountant who manipulates accounts of a business corporation?	
	A.	Smuggling
	B.	Cyber Crime
	C.	White Collar Crime
	D.	Money Laundering
22.	Which of the following is not an economic offence?	
	A.	Food Adulteration

	B.	Cheating
	C.	Tax Evasion
	D.	Money Laundering
23.	The concepts associated with E.H. Sutherland are -	
	A.	Habitual Criminal
	B.	Born Criminal
	C.	White Collar Crime
	D.	All of the above
24.	In India how many prisons are functioning at present -	
	A.	About 400
	B.	About 900
	C.	About 1400
	D.	About 1900
25.	Who was the chairperson of the “All India Committee “on prison Reforms 1980-1983?	
	A.	Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah.
	B.	Justice A.S. Anand
	C.	Justice Krishna Iyyer
	D.	Justice A. N. Mulla
26.	Under what broader fields of study would you find penology?	
	A.	The study of writing instruments
	B.	The study of anatomy
	C.	Sociology and Criminology
	D.	Biology & History
27.	Eye for an Eye and Tooth for a Tooth reflects which theory of punishment -	
	A.	Self –Expiation

	B.	Retribution
	C.	Reformation
	D.	Deterrence
28.	Under the probation of offenders Act pre-sentence report is prepared by -	
	A.	Police Officer
	B.	Prosecution Officer
	C.	Probation Officer
	D.	Prison Officer
29.	Which among the following is an economic offence?	
	A.	Auto Theft
	B.	Robbery
	C.	Embezzlement
	D.	Money Laundering
30.	Prison statistics in India is published by -	
	A.	Bureau of Police Research & Development
	B.	National Institute of criminology forensic Science
	C.	National Crime Records Bureau
	D.	National Institute of Social Defence
31.	Borstal School is meant for -	
	A.	Delinquents below 10 years.
	B.	Adolescent offenders
	C.	Female offenders
	D.	Adult offenders
32.	Activities intended to deter individuals from committing crimes is called -	
	A.	Decriminalization

	B.	Crime Prevention
	C.	Criminalization
	D.	Crime Retention
33.	Who among the following can pass sentence of death?	
	A.	First Class Magistrate
	B.	Session Judge
	C.	Second Class Magistrate
	D.	Civil Judge.
34.	At present how many open-air jails does the country have?	
	A.	About 25
	B.	About 35
	C.	About 45
	D.	About 55
35.	In prison correctional programme what does the term 'Remission' Means?	
	A.	Reduction in Sentence
	B.	Temporary Leave
	C.	Pardon
	D.	Monetary reward
36.	Which of the following is an ancient mode of imposition of capital punishment?	
	A.	Publicly burning
	B.	Poison
	C.	Starving to death
	D.	All of the above
37.	Which of the following ancient techniques of imposition of capital punishment is still practice in some of countries?	

	A.	Whipping or Flogging
	B.	Beheading
	C.	Hanging
	D.	All of the above
38.	The word 'probo' for probation is of _____ origin.	
	A.	Latin
	B.	French
	C.	German
	D.	English
39.	The officer appointed for supervision and control of person released on probation is-	
	A.	Superintendent of Jail
	B.	Probationary officer
	C.	District Judge
	D.	None of the above
40.	Where the officers of the jail accompany the parolee, the parole is called as-	
	A.	Custodial parole
	B.	Regular parole
	C.	Rigorous parole
	D.	Simple parole
41.	The First Prison Reform Committee (1836)-	
	A.	Suggested strong measures for prison measures
	B.	Suggested that prisons should be owned and regulated by private players.
	C.	Ruled out the idea of any type of reformation in prison.
	D.	Refused to give its recommendations

42.	According to ancient Hindu mythology, who among the following was born in prison-	
	A.	Lord Rama
	B.	Lord Shiva
	C.	Lord Krishna
	D.	Lord Ganesha
43.	Which of the following may not show behavioural changes even after imposition of harsh punishments?	
	A.	First time offenders
	B.	Recidivists
	C.	Criminoids
	D.	Occasional criminals
44.	Which of the following were the kinds of ordeals in ancient India were	
	A.	All of the below
	B.	Fire
	C.	Water
	D.	Kosa
45.	An act by which an offender is absolved from the penalty is called -	
	A.	Pardon
	B.	Transportation
	C.	Commutation
	D.	Restitution
46.	A misconduct committed by an employee employed in government service may be punished with-	
	A.	Removal from service
	B.	Temporary suspension from service

	C.	Salary deduction as fine
	D.	All of the above
47.	The chief exponent of Pre-classical school of criminology was-	
	A.	Cesare Limbroso
	B.	Saint Thomas Aquinas.
	C.	Enrico Ferri
	D.	RafelGarofaolo
48.	According to pre-classical school, the main cause of crime is-	
	A.	Demonology & Witchcrafting
	B.	Supernatural Powers
	C.	Both of the above
	D.	None of the above
49.	People have free will in making decisions.	
	A.	Cesare Beccaria in Classical School
	B.	Saint Thomas Aquinas.in Pre-classical School
	C.	Jeremy Bentham in Neo-classical School
	D.	Cesare Lombroso in Positive School
50.	The ancient idea about Capital Punishment means and includes-	
	A.	Beheading
	B.	Removal of head
	C.	Death penalty
	D.	All of the above

SET 2
(QUESTION 1-50)

1.	Who mostly commits white collar crimes?	
	A.	Criminal Tribe
	B.	Persons of High Status
	C.	Business Persons
	D.	Illiterate Persons
2.	Find the odd one in the series -	
	A.	Parole
	B.	Probation
	C.	Special Home
	D.	Corporal Punishment
3.	Which authority grants prisoner's admission to open - air jail.	
	A.	Police
	B.	Court
	C.	Jail authorities
	D.	Probation Officer
4.	'The real cause of criminality lay in anthropological features of the criminal'.	
	A.	Pre-classical School
	B.	Classical School
	C.	Neo-classical School
	D.	Positive School
5.	Which authority approves or grants "Temporary Release" to jail inmates?	
	A.	Police

	B.	Prosecution
	C.	Court
	D.	Jail Authority
6.	'Crime is a result of Social Disorganisation'.	
	A.	Cesare Beccaria in Classical School
	B.	Enrico Ferri in Positive School
	C.	Jeremy Bentham in Neo-classical School
	D.	Saint Thomas Aquinas.in Pre-classical School
7.	Borstal school is meant for -	
	A.	Insane offenders
	B.	Young offender
	C.	Adult offenders
	D.	Female offenders
8.	Which among the following is not a function of a court in India?	
	A.	Probation
	B.	Parole
	C.	Imprisonment
	D.	Release on bail
9.	Sub-jails are mainly meant for -	
	A.	Under trial prisoners
	B.	Convict Prisoners
	C.	Political Détentes
	D.	Children in Conflict with Law
10.	Which commission Given below has brought out a report on capital punishment?	
	A.	Police Commission

	B.	Law Commission of India
	C.	Human Rights Commission
	D.	Central State Commission
11.	Under the probation of offender Act, probation is granted mostly	
	A.	All Offenders
	B.	First Offenders
	C.	Terrorists
	D.	Recidivists
12.	“Criminals are the product of the Society”.	
	A.	Cesare Beccaria in Classical School
	B.	Enrico Ferri in Positive School
	C.	Sutherland of Sociological School
	D.	Saint Thomas Aquinas.in Pre-classical School
13.	The Spirit of parole or Pre-mature release is -	
	A.	Reformation & Rehabilitation
	B.	Saving for Public Exchequer
	C.	Utilization of Family & Community Resources
	D.	All the above.
14.	Sociological School attempts to corelate crime with-	
	A.	Religion
	B.	Politics
	C.	All of these
	D.	Technology
15.	Parole or premature release is granted by which authority -	
	A.	Police

	B.	Court
	C.	Prison Officers
	D.	Parole Committee Board
16.	Differential Association theory was presented by-	
	A.	Sutherland of Sociological School
	B.	Enrico Ferri in Positive School
	C.	Cesare Beccaria in Classical School
	D.	Saint Thomas Aquinas.in Pre-classical School
17.	The first regular open prison in India was established in -	
	A.	Tamil Nadu
	B.	Uttar Pradesh
	C.	Andhra Pradesh
	D.	Kerala
18.	Who first introduced probation service for offenders?	
	A.	John Howard
	B.	John Kennedy
	C.	John Augustus
	D.	John Ohlin
19.	Which of the following are important characteristics of 'normal family'?	
	A.	Structural completeness
	B.	Economic security
	C.	All of these
	D.	Cultural conformity
20.	Which of the following are important features of 'broken homes'?	
	A.	Lack of parental control

	B.	All of these
	C.	Frequent quarrels
	D.	Immorality of parents
21.	Which of the following are the features of delinquent growing in broken homes according to Donald Taft?	
	A.	Happy attitude
	B.	Positive living
	C.	Sincere in studies
	D.	Stay away from family.
22.	Which type of crime causation is discussed in M' Naghten's Rule (1843)?	
	A.	Mental disorder
	B.	Heredity
	C.	Economic
	D.	Sexual
23.	The salient features of intoxication includes-	
	A.	Person loses his normal capacity
	B.	Cannot take rational decision
	C.	Caused due to drugs, alcohol or other similar substance
	D.	All of the above
24.	Which of the following doesnot come under the preview of mass media?	
	A.	Newspaper
	B.	TV
	C.	Telephonic conversation
	D.	Cinema
25.	All human behavior is determined by economic factors	
	A.	Limbroso

	B.	Austin
	C.	Bentham
	D.	Karl Marks
26.	Victims can be categorised into-	
	A.	Primary & Secondary Victims
	B.	Participating & Non-participating Victims
	C.	All of these
	D.	Provocated& Hidden Victims
27.	Hidden Victims included	
	A.	All of the below
	B.	Unaware of crime committed against them.
	C.	Ignores to appear before the authority.
	D.	Commit crime against themselves
28.	_____ firstly introduced the term victimless crime in 1965.	
	A.	Bentham
	B.	Saint Thomas
	C.	Schur
	D.	Enrico
29.	The word Penology is derived from the Latin word_____ meaning 'punishment'.	
	A.	poena
	B.	penea
	C.	penal
	D.	penalogia
30.	Examples of victimless crimes may include-	
	A.	All of these

	B.	Pornography
	C.	Gambling
	D.	Homosexuality
31.	Penology is Branch of criminology dealing with-	
	A.	Prison management
	B.	The treatment of offenders
	C.	Both (A) & (B)
	D.	none of these
32.	'Substance dependence' is defined as-	
	A.	All of these
	B.	Voluntary intoxication
	C.	Use of intoxication
	D.	Dependence of intoxication
33.	The legal drinking age for hard liquor like- rum, gin, whisky, vodka and country made liquor has been fixed at _____.	
	A.	16 Years
	B.	18 Years
	C.	21 Years
	D.	25 Years
34.	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
35.	Punishment is basically used with the intent to-	

	A.	Reduce the incidence of criminal behavior by deterring the potential offenders
	B.	Incapacitate and prevent the offender from repeating the offence
	C.	Reform the offender into law-abiding citizens
	D.	All the above
36.	Emanuel Kant was one of the supporters of -	
	A.	Retributive theory of Punishment
	B.	Preventive Theory of punishment
	C.	The theory of Expiation
	D.	Reformative theory
37.	The Retributive theory of Punishment is based on the principle of -	
	A.	Eye for an Eye
	B.	Vengeance against the wrongdoer
	C.	Assuaging the angry sentiments of the victim & society
	D.	all of the above
38.	“An unlawful misadventure which is carried on by a boss and his accomplice who form a hierarchical structure for a specific period is called as organized crime.”	
	A.	Sellin
	B.	Kent
	C.	Reckless
	D.	Holland
39.	Supreme Court in _____ has laid down that ‘an eye for an eye is neither proper nor desirable’.	
	A.	Hari Singh v. State of UP
	B.	Gurdeep v. State of Punjab
	C.	Sk. Ishaq v. State of Bihar

	D.	Iqbal Singh v. I. G. Police, Delhi
40.	Which among the following can be an example of organised crimes?	
	A.	Smuggling
	B.	Gambling
	C.	Drug trafficking
	D.	all the above
41.	The word terrorism originates from _____ word 'terrorisme'.	
	A.	French
	B.	Latin
	C.	German
	D.	English
42.	A crime that involves a computer and/or a network is called -	
	A.	Terrorism
	B.	Cyber crime
	C.	White collar crime
	D.	Blue collar crime
43.	The Supreme Court in _____ has observed that 'protection of society and deterring the criminal are avowed objects of law and that is required to be achieved by imposing an appropriate punishment.'	
	A.	R. v. Prince
	B.	Rajesh Khaitan v. State of West Bengal
	C.	State of Karnataka v. Krishnappa
	D.	Sidharth v. State of Bihar
44.	Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law and penalized by the state?	
	A.	Paul Tappan
	B.	Lombroso

	C.	Edwin Sutherland
	D.	Howard Becker
45.	A police officer or probation officer is best described as a	
	A.	criminalist.
	B.	criminologist.
	C.	criminal justice professional
	D.	none of the above
46.	Which theory sets an example for others?	
	A.	Preventive
	B.	Deterrent
	C.	Reformative
	D.	Retributive
47.	The capital punishment pertains to which theory.	
	A.	Preventive
	B.	Retributive
	C.	Reformative
	D.	Deterrent
48.	Which theory is the most humanitarian?	
	A.	Preventive
	B.	Retributive
	C.	Reformative
	D.	all the above
49.	A recidivist is a person-	
	A.	Who is habitually involved in criminality
	B.	Who is first time offender

	C.	Who commits crime out of chance
	D.	None of the above
50.	Under the probation of Offender Act, Probation is granted mostly	
	A.	All offenders
	B.	First offenders
	C.	Terrorists
	D.	Recidivists