

PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: LLB
Semester: IV
Subject: Criminology & Penology
Subject Code: 24D.213

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Define and contextualize the concepts of crime, criminology, penology, and victimology, and trace their historical development and interrelationships within criminal justice.
CO2	Analyze and compare major criminological theories- Classical, Positivist, Sociological, Critical and apply them to real-world crime typologies such as juvenile, organized, cyber, and white-collar crime
CO3	Differentiate and evaluate theories of punishment and correctional strategies including institutional (prisons) and non-institutional (probation, parole) based on empirical evidence and ethical considerations
CO4	Identify and interpret victimological concepts, crime-prevention methods and crime statistics, and propose practical interventions to support victims.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Explain in detail the scope of criminology, with particular reference to its study of:
 - (a) crime as a social phenomenon,
 - (b) criminal behavior and causation (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
2. Define the term criminology and examine its nature as a scientific and interdisciplinary discipline, highlighting how it incorporates empirical research methods and draws upon fields such as sociology, psychology, and law in the systematic study of crime and criminal behavior. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

3. Discuss the importance of criminology in modern society, particularly in understanding the causes of crime, developing effective crime prevention strategies, and improving the functioning of the criminal justice administration system. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
4. Explain the relationship between criminology and penology, highlighting their interdependence in the study of crime and punishment.(CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
5. Describe the key features of the Classical School of Criminology, and explain its contribution to the development of modern criminal justice systems, particularly in relation to rationality, free will, and proportionate punishment.(CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
6. White-collar and corporate crimes have increased significantly in modern societies. Apply the Differential Association Theory to explain how individuals may learn and engage in such crimes within professional or organizational settings. Support your answer with relevant examples. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
7. Critically evaluate the various typologies of crime in contemporary society, with particular emphasis on white-collar crime, organized crime, and corporate crime. Discuss the challenges these forms of crime pose to the criminal justice system and suggest measures for their effective control and prevention. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Compare and critically analyze the Classical and Neo-Classical Schools of Criminology in terms of their approach to crime and punishment. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. In a locality characterized by poverty, unemployment, and weak social control, a youth turns to crime for survival. Apply criminological concepts and explain how environmental factors influence criminal conduct. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. The Theory of Differential Association, propounded by Edwin H. Sutherland, is one of the most influential sociological theories of crime. It seeks to explain criminal behavior as a learned phenomenon, acquired through interaction with others rather than being biologically inherited or individually constructed. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. Analyze the historical development of criminological thought from the Pre-Classical to Sociological Schools, highlighting the transition in perspectives on crime and punishment and their impact on modern penal policies.(CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II
Section A (10 marks)

12. Define the Criminal Justice System and explain its nature and objectives in maintaining law and order in society. Also, Discuss the major components of the Criminal Justice System and examine the role played by each component in the administration of justice. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Define the concept of the Criminal Justice System and explain in detail its major components, including police, judiciary, and correctional institutions, along with their respective functions in maintaining law and order.(CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Discuss the major forms and types of crimes committed against children, such as abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and neglect.Highlight the social and legal concerns arising from these offences and their impact on the well-being of children. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Examine the legal provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and other relevant penal laws that assist police authorities in maintaining law and order.Evaluate the effectiveness of these legal provisions in addressing contemporary challenges in policing and crime control. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. Explain the role and functions of policing within the Criminal Justice System. Discuss the major challenges and issues faced by police authorities in the effective enforcement of law and maintenance of public order. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
17. Analyze the nature and extent of corruption in policing and examine its impact on public confidence in the criminal justice system. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
18. Analyze the nature and extent of corruption in policing with reference to practices such as bribery, abuse of authority, and misuse of official powers. Critically analyze the impact of such corruption on public confidence in the criminal justice system and the rule of law. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Evaluate the effectiveness of legal provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and other relevant penal laws in protecting children from various forms of crime. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. Analyze the major challenges faced by policing agencies in maintaining law and order in contemporary society, including issues such as resource limitations, political influence, and the changing nature of crime. Also, Examine how corruption within the police system

affects the effective functioning of the Criminal Justice System and the administration of justice. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

21. Evaluate how effective the legal provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and other relevant penal laws are in safeguarding children against various forms of crime. Further, identify the shortcomings in the existing legal framework and propose suitable measures to enhance the protection of children under the law. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

22. Describe the Retributive and Deterrent Theories of Punishment. Explain their basic principles and significance in the criminal justice system. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
23. Define penology and explain its nature as a branch of criminology concerned with the study of punishment and correctional methods. Discuss the significance of penology in the administration of criminal justice. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
24. Explain the scope of penology in the modern criminal justice system. Discuss its role in understanding punishment, correctional institutions, and rehabilitation of offenders. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
25. Explain the concepts of probation, parole, and community service as alternatives to traditional forms of punishment. Discuss their importance in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Analyze the relationship between criminology and penology in understanding crime and punishment. Evaluate how this relationship contributes to the development of effective criminal justice policies. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
27. Apply the concept of the reformatory theory of punishment to explain how correctional institutions can rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society. (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
28. Analyze the significance of fines, compensation, and community service as forms of punishment in modern criminal justice systems. Evaluate their effectiveness in achieving restorative justice. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. Evaluate the role of imprisonment as a form of punishment in the criminal justice system. Critically analyze whether imprisonment effectively achieves the objectives of punishment. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

30. Critically analyze the constitutionality of capital punishment in India with reference to judicial interpretations and the 'rarest of rare' doctrine. Also, Evaluate whether capital punishment should continue to exist in the Indian legal system.(CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
31. Analyze the major theories of punishment, namely the retributive, deterrent, preventive, and reformatory theories, with reference to their underlying principles and objectives in the administration of justice. Evaluate the relevance and applicability of these theories in the contemporary criminal justice system in addressing crime control, offender rehabilitation, and societal protection. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Explain the purpose and objectives of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, and discuss the circumstances under which a court may release an offender after admonition under the Act. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
33. Critically analyze the objectives and key provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, particularly the powers of courts to release offenders after admonition and on probation of good conduct. Examine how these provisions promote the reformatory approach in the criminal justice system. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
34. Explain the meaning, nature, and scope of victimology and discuss the rights of victims, including the right to information and the right to participation in criminal proceedings. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
35. Analyze the restrictions on imprisonment of offenders below 21 years of age under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. How do these provisions reflect the reformatory philosophy of criminal justice? (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Evaluate the role of prisons and correctional institutions in correctional administration. To what extent do they succeed in achieving the objectives of rehabilitation and reformation of offenders? (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
37. Discuss the power of the court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. How does this provision contribute to the reformatory approach in criminal justice? (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

38. Trace the evolution of juvenile justice legislation in India, from early laws to the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. Evaluate victimology and victims' rights in the criminal justice system, and critically assess the effectiveness of compensation mechanisms under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and National Legal Services Authority schemes. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Analyze the organizational structure, authority, and roles of the Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee, and critically evaluate how effectively they address the concerns of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. (CO4) (Analyze & Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	100
CO2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	160
CO3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	140
CO4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	100
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,2,3,4,5,12, 13,14,16,22,23,24,25,26,32,34,37,38	180
HOT	6,7,8,9,10,11,15,17,18,19,20,21,27,28,2 9,30,31,33,35,36,39,40	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.