



Practice Set
End Semester Examination-2025

Program: LLM Semester: I
Course: Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Course Code: 24H.110

Course Outcome	Description
CO 1	On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to understand the basic principles of Crime and Punishment
CO 2	On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to analyze the international perspectives of Criminal psychology
CO 3	On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to differentiate various types of Criminal Jurisprudence and punishment procedures
CO 4	On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to understand the juvenile justice system in India

Section A				(4 x 5= 20)	
1	Define criminology and explain its scope in the study of crime and criminal behavior.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
2	List the main features of the pre-classical and classical schools of criminology	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
3	Differentiate between the pre-classical and classical theories of crime with suitable examples.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Understand]	[LOT]

4	Explain the concept of constitutionalism and how it relates to the biological basis of crime	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
5	Define the radical theories of crime and state their basic assumptions about criminal behavior.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
6	List the major legal provisions dealing with crimes against women under Indian law.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
7	Explain the nature and extent of crimes against children in India with relevant examples.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
8	Discuss how social inequality and power structures contribute to crime according to radical criminologists.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
9	Define punishment and list its various types recognized in criminal jurisprudence.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[LOT]
10	Identify and categorize the main theories of punishment discussed in criminology.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
11	Explain the retributive and deterrent theories of punishment with suitable examples.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
12	Describe the substantive provisions of punishment under the Bhartiya Nyayay Sanhita, 2013 (BNS) and their relevance in modern times.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
13	Define the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and discuss its main objectives in context of current legal regime.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
14	List the different types of prisons in India and their functions.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
15	Explain the key provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 relating to juvenile delinquency.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
16	Describe the institutional and non-institutional services available for juvenile offenders in India.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]

Section B				(3x 10= 30)	
17	Apply the differential association theory to explain why youth often engage in criminal behavior in urban slum areas.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
18	Illustrate how psychological or psycho-analytical theories can be applied to understand the behavior of a habitual offender.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
19	Evaluate how sub-culture theories explain the formation of gang behavior among adolescents.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
20	Apply the concept of victim compensation and restitution to a case involving sexual assault or domestic violence.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
21	Compare and contrast the ecological theory with the anomie theory in explaining urban crime patterns.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
22	Illustrate how honour killing and female foeticide reflect the intersection of crime, culture, and gender bias.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]
23	State the similarities and differences between organized crime, white-collar crime, and terrorism in terms of motivation and impact.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
24	Examine the factors leading to witch-hunting in rural India and its implications for women's rights.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
25	Illustrate how temporary release or parole can contribute to the rehabilitation of prisoners.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
26	Apply the concept of probation as a form of non-institutional treatment in a case involving a first-time juvenile offender.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
27	Analyze the differences between institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders in terms of their goals and effectiveness.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
28	Examine how various Acts other than the BNS have expanded the scope of punishment in India and their application to case laws.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
29	Illustrate how probation serves as an alternative to imprisonment in reforming offenders.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
30	Apply the principles of the UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power to evaluate a case involving victim compensation.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]

31	Analyze the causes of juvenile delinquency in India and how social factors contribute to it.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
32	Compare and contrast the institutional correctional services with community-based correctional programs for inmates.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]

Section C					(1x 20= 20)	
33	Evaluate the relevance of classical theories of crime and its application in today's criminal justice system.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]	
34	Evaluate the role and requirement of an integrated model combining psychological and sociological theories to prevent juvenile delinquency.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]	
35	Evaluate the effectiveness and applicability of existing laws and policy measures in addressing juvenile delinquency in India.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]	
36	Analyze the role and requirement of a multi-dimensional strategy integrating legal, social, and educational reforms to reduce gender-based and child-related crimes in India.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]	
37	Evaluate the effectiveness and applicability of rehabilitative and reformatory theories of punishment in reducing recidivism in India.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]	
38	Analyze the requirement of a comprehensive correctional model integrating institutional and non-institutional treatments for effective offender reformation	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Analyze]	[HOT]	
39	Evaluate the status and significance of victimological research in India in shaping modern criminal justice policies.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]	
40	Propose a comprehensive correctional and rehabilitation framework integrating juvenile justice, victim support, and prison reform in the Indian context.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Create]	[HOT]	

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
CO2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
CO3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
CO 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
Unit 2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
Unit 3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
Unit 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise		
BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.11.12. 14.15.16.23.31	90
HOT	10.13.21.22.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40	310
Total		400

Prepared by: Dr. Smita Pandey

Moderated by: Sristi Roy

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.