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SCHOOL OF LAW
Kolkata - 700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – LLM-2022/LLM-2023

Course Name – Penology & Victimology

Course Code - LLM301C

(Semester III)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Select the correct definition of Victimology:
- a) The study of criminal behavior b) The study of forensic science
c) The study of victims and their experiences d) The study of prison management
- (ii) Name the classical theory of punishment that advocates for the use of severe consequences to deter potential offenders:
- a) Restorative justice b) Rehabilitation theory
c) Deterrence theory d) Retributive justice
- (iii) Identify the primary goal of classical theories of punishment:
- a) Rehabilitation b) Retribution
c) Restitution d) Reformation
- (iv) Name the influential figure often referred to as the father of modern criminology and early contributor to Penology:
- a) Cesare Lombroso b) Sigmund Freud
c) Karl Marx d) Friedrich Nietzsche
- (v) Identify the key aspect of Victimology that influences victim support programs:
- a) Assessing the criminal's motives b) Determining the guilt of the accused
c) Evaluating the efficiency of prisons d) Understanding the needs of crime victims
- (vi) Identify the primary focus of Critical Victimology:
- a) Studying the impact of crime on victims' mental health b) Advocating for punitive measures against offenders
c) Challenging social structures and inequalities d) Promoting restorative justice practices
- (vii) Name the mode of punishment involving payment as a penalty for committing a crime:
- a) Incarceration b) Parole
c) Capital punishment d) Fines
- (viii) Select the correct statement about Classical Victimology:

- a) It primarily focuses on offender rehabilitation.
 b) It emerged in the late 20th century.
 c) It considers victims responsible for their victimization.
 d) It promotes restorative justice practices.
- (ix) Name the mode of punishment involving the physical or psychological suffering inflicted on an offender:
 a) Incarceration
 b) Parole
 c) Capital punishment
 d) Corporal punishment
- (x) Select the correct statement about Prison Work programs:
 a) It is not mandatory for inmates and solely for voluntary participation.
 b) Inmates are paid the same wages as regular workers outside the prison.
 c) It aims to provide skills and work experience to inmates for reintegration.
 d) Prison work only involves manual labor and does not include any educational opportunities.
- (xi) Predict the focus of Prison Reforms concerning healthcare services:
 a) Improving the quality of medical care for prison staff only
 b) Enhancing medical facilities for the public rather than inmates
 c) Ensuring inmates have access to proper medical and mental health services
 d) Eliminating medical services to reduce prison costs
- (xii) Identify the right of prisoners related to accessing healthcare services:
 a) Right to unlimited medical care at any facility of their choice
 b) Right to receive medical treatment only for non-contagious diseases
 c) Right to medical care that meets acceptable medical standards
 d) Right to refuse all medical treatments and examinations
- (xiii) Select the correct statement about prisoners right to religious freedom:
 a) Prisoners have no right to practice any religion while incarcerated.
 b) Prisoners' religious rights are protected without any restrictions or limitations.
 c) Prisoners can only practice the dominant religion of their country in prison.
 d) Prisoners have the right to practice their religion as long as it does not disturb others.
- (xiv) Name the essential component of the National Police Commission.
 a) Legislative policymaking
 b) Executive law enforcement
 c) Judicial oversight
 d) Investigating individual crimes
- (xv) Predict the primary purpose of punishment according to the retributive theory.
 a) Retaliation
 b) Rehabilitation
 c) Deterrence
 d) Prevention

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the role of judiciary in providing the justice to victims of crime. (3)
3. Discuss the controversy around capital punishment in India. (3)
4. Compare preventive theory of punishment and reformatory theory of punishment. (3)
5. What are the emerging trends in punishment modes? (3)
6. Explain the significant changes in prison systems during the Enlightenment period and discuss the emergence of penitentiaries as a reformatory approach. (3)

OR

Explain the various types of prison work programs and discuss their impact on inmate rehabilitation and skill development. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

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7. Explain the primary objectives of penology as an academic discipline and its significance within the framework of the criminal justice system. (5)
8. Discuss the theoretical perspectives in victimology and discuss their contributions to understanding victim-offender dynamics. (5)
9. Explain the significance of Malimath Committee Report. (5)
10. Explain the development of parole and its integration into the modern prison system, highlighting its purpose and benefits. (5)
11. Explain case studies that showcase the progression of prisons throughout the 21st centuries. (5)
12. Analyze the key proponents of classical theories of punishment and their contributions to the development of penology as a field. (5)

OR

Analyze the fundamental principles of classical punishment theories. (5)

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