



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Master of Law
Course Name – Crime and Social Legislation
Course Code - LLM303C

Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. *(Answer any Sixty)*

(i) It is a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status-

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Blue collar crime | b) White collar crime |
| c) Red collar crime | d) All of these |

(ii) "A pattern of behaviour that constitutes" is called

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) social problem | b) economic problem |
| c) political problem | d) religious problem |

(iii) Which of the following is characteristic of social problem?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a) It affects on a large section of a society. | b) Always creates frustrations. |
| c) Develops gradually and slowly. | d) None of these |

(iv) Which of the following is not source of social problem?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Social change | b) Poverty |
| c) Personal development | d) Personal disorganization |

(v) Decisions about what laws should be created are often based on?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a) Morality | b) Leadership |
| c) Historical study | d) Crime data |

(vi) Every person has a fundamental Right to be defended by a lawyer under the act _____.

- a) Art 42
- b) Art 67
- c) Art 45
- d) Art 22

(vii) What is the role of Judge?

- a) Decide whether accused person is guilty or innocent
- b) May send the person to jail
- c) May impose a fine or both
- d) All of these

(viii) What is a fair trial?

- a) The trial in the absence of accused
- b) The trial in the presence of accused
- c) Judge should not be there for judgment
- d) All of these

(ix) The power & independence of the Indian Judiciary allow to act as the guardian of the

- a) Fundamental duties
- b) Directive principles of state policy
- c) Moral duty
- d) Fundamental Rights

(x) Define the term 'Impartial'

- a) Pass a judgment
- b) the act of being fair & not favoring one side over other
- c) Fair trial
- d) None of these

(xi) In India, 'Collegiums System' was first introduced in relation to

- a) Executive
- b) Legislature
- c) Judiciary
- d) Union-State Relations

(xii) Who took interest in the Public Interest Litigation cases?

- a) Bhagawati and Krishna Iyer
- b) Kania and Sastri
- c) Ray and Beg
- d) Shah and Sikri

(xiii) The system of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India

- a) Through constitutional amendment
- b) By judicial initiatives
- c) By political parties
- d) By parliamentary Act

(xiv) When was the when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta was established by the East India Company?

- a) 1726 AD
- b) 1678 AD
- c) 1710 AD
- d) 1789 AD

(xv) Who among the following made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Lord Cornwallis

(xvi) Who among the following known for the establishment of sovereignty of law in India?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Warren Hastings
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) Lord Cornwallis

(xvii) In regard to the function of deviance and society, what does Durkheim argue will happen if we eliminate all serious crime?

- a) We will eliminate the need for a criminal justice system
- b) People will continue to disagree about what is deviant
- c) We will live in a utopia that is completely free from all deviance
- d) Society will criminalize less serious action

(xviii) Mitch, who is very muscular and active, engages in criminal activity. What somatotype would he fit, according to William Sheldon?

- a) Endomorph
- b) Ectomorph
- c) Mesomorph
- d) Sonomorph

(xix) The Salem witch trials were an example of which historical perspective of

criminal deviance?

- a) Atavism
- b) Phrenology
- c) Demonology
- d) Somatotypes

(xx) Christiansen's twin studies sought to study

- a) genetic influences on crime
- b) psychological influences on crime
- c) sociological influences on crime
- d) cultural link influences on crime

(xxi) A person who chooses to commit crime after strategically assessing the risks and rewards is best described by

- a) Rational Choice Theory
- b) Psychodynamic Theory
- c) Life Course Theory
- d) Social Disorganization Theory

(xxii) The classical school of criminology is based on the concept of

- a) Free will
- b) Opportunity
- c) Biology
- d) Lack of choice

(xxiii) According to Hans Eysenck, impulsive thrill seekers would be called

- a) Neurotics
- b) Psychotics
- c) Extreme extroverts
- d) Schizophrenic

(xxiv) Which conflict theory would endorse a campaign for equal rights and equal pay for women for the sake of reducing criminality?

- a) Marxist criminology
- b) Peacemaking criminology
- c) Paternal criminology
- d) Feminist criminology

(xxv) A crime reduction program that assists young people in acquiring an education so they can better accomplish their goals without turning to illegal means would likely be based on

- a) Subculture theory
- b) Strain theory
- c) Psychodynamic theory
- d) Peacemaking theory

(xxvi) According to Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, the right of private defence of the body extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assistant if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right is the act of:

- a) Stalking
- b) Voyeurism
- c) Acid Attack
- d) All of these

(xxvii) A demand or request for sexual favour from a woman is punishable offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under:

- a) Section 354A
- b) Section 354B
- c) Section 354C
- d) Section 354D

(xxviii) When a man inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person, he commits:

- a) Rape
- b) Sexual Harassment
- c) Sexual Assault
- d) None of these

(xxix) How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code:

- a) three
- b) six
- c) five
- d) four.

(xxx) The maxim 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means:

- a) ignorance of law is no excuse
- b) ignorance of fact is no excuse
- c) ignorance of law is an excuse
- d) ignorance of fact is an excuse.

(xxxi) Cheating is dealt under-

- a) Section 417 of IPC
- b) Section 418 of IPC
- c) Section 419 of IPC
- d) Section 420 of IPC

(xxxii) House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable

with imprisonment if the offence is theft is dealt under-

- a) Section 448 of IPC
- b) Section 449 of IPC
- c) Section 450 of IPC
- d) Section 451 of IPC

(xxxiii) Dishonesty breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property is dealt under-

- a) Section 458 of IPC
- b) Section 459 of IPC
- c) Section 460 of IPC
- d) Section 461 of IPC

(xxxiv) Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman is dealt under-

- a) Section 497 of IPC
- b) Section 498 of IPC
- c) Section 498A of IPC
- d) Section 500 of IPC

(xxxv) Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, etc. is dealt under-

- a) Section 438 of IPC
- b) Section 439 of IPC
- c) Section 440 of IPC
- d) Section 441 of IPC

(xxxvi) Use of the death penalty would be considered which of Black's styles of social control?

- a) Conciliatory
- b) Therapeutic
- c) Compensatory
- d) Penal

(xxxvii) The greater the stratification in a society, the greater the reliance on

- a) penal social control.
- b) informal social control.
- c) compensatory social control.
- d) conciliatory social control.

(xxxviii) Protection of Civil Right Act enacted in the year of

- a) 1955
- b) 1960
- c) 1965
- d) 1980

(xxxix) All offences punishable under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are:

- a) Cognizable and non-bailable
- b) Cognizable and non-compoundable
- c) Non- cognizable and bailable
- d) Non- cognizable and compoundable

(xl) Total no of sections in Protection of Civil Right Act are

- a) 20
- b) 23
- c) 17
- d) 22

(xli) Power to make rules under The Protection of Civil Rights Act

- a) Central Govt
- b) State Govt
- c) Both centre and state Govt
- d) Both centre and state Govt

(xlii) Untouchability Offences Act 1955 was renamed as Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 in the year

- a) 1976
- b) 1956
- c) 1988
- d) 1990

(xliii) “Place of public entertainment” has been defined-

- a) 2(c)
- b) 2(d)
- c) 2(da)
- d) 2(db)

(xliv) “untouchability” has been abolished under Article-

- a) 17
- b) 18
- c) 14
- d) 19

(xlv) “Place of worship by public” has been defined under section-

- a) 2(d)
- b) 2(b)
- c) 2(da)
- d) 2(db)

(xlvi) Shcedule Tribes defined

- a) Art. 366
- b) Sec 2
- c) Art.344
- d) NOTA

(xlvii) The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in

- a) 1981
- b) 1975
- c) 1979
- d) 1983

(xlviii) Any outsider (such as a neighbour or friend) who reports a domestic violence case in good faith to the concerned protection officer

- a) has a civil liability
- b) has a criminal liability
- c) has a financial liability
- d) has no liability

(xlix) According to the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, what is the punishment for giving or taking or demanding or accepting dowry?

- a) Up to 5 thousand rupees fine
- b) Up to six months imprisonment and / or up to 5 thousand rupees fine
- c) Up to three months punishment and/or up to one thousand rupees fine
- d) Up to one year punishment and/or up to ten thousand rupees fine

(l) Dowry Prohibition Act enacted in the year of-

- a) 1961
- b) 1976
- c) 1985
- d) 1990

(li) "Dowry" defined under Section-

- a) 5
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 8

(lii) Penalty for giving or taking dowry –

- a) Up to 5 thousand rupees fine
- b) Up to three months punishment and/or up to one thousand rupees fine

- c) Up to one year punishment and/or up to ten thousand rupees fine d) Up to six months imprisonment and / or up to 5 thousand rupees fine

(liii) Appointment Of Special Judges discuss Prevention and Corruption Act under section

- a) 3 b) 5
c) 8 d) 9

(liv) Who has been entrusted with the power to investigate a matter under The Prevention and Corruption Act?

- a) Inspector of Police b) Assistant Commissioner of Police
c) Deputy Superintendent of Police d) All of these

(lv) RS passed which bill to amend existing offences and add new offences to the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989?

- a) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill 2015 b) Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill 2015
c) SC &ST (Prevention of Atrocities and Actions) Bill 2015 d) SC &ST (Prevention of Violence) Bill 2015

(lvi) Sc ST(POA) Act 1989 Act, enacted in which year of Republic-

- a) 39 b) 40
c) 38 d) 41

(lvii) Investigation along with filling of charge sheet shall be done within a period of-

- a) 40 days b) 60 days
c) 90 days d) 180 days

(lviii) Victim has been defined under section-

- a) 2(1) (a) b) 2 (1) (b)

c) 2 (1) (ec)

d) 2 (1) (ef)

(lix) Rules for Sc ST(POA) Act 1989 were notified on-

a) 30th March 1994

b) 31st March 1995

c) 31st March 1994

d) 26th Jan 1990.

(lx) Sc ST(POA) Act 1989 Act, enacted in the year of Republic-

a) 39

b) 40

c) 41

d) 42