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**BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY****Term End Examination 2025-2026****Programme – LLM-2025****Course Name – Crime and Criminology****Course Code - LLM203C****(Semester II)**

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SCHOOL OF LAW
 Barasat, Kolkata- 700126

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) In the changing concept of crime, what is the primary distinction between a Sin and a Crime?
 - a) A sin is a violation of state law, while a crime is a violation of moral codes.
 - b) A crime is an act punishable by the state, while a sin is an act of moral or religious transgression.
 - c) Both are always identical in every social formation.
 - d) Crimes are only acts that cause physical harm, whereas sins are thoughts.
- (ii) Relate the sound theoretical understanding of criminal justice issue.
 - a) Aid criminal justice professionals in enforcing the law
 - b) Aid in understanding the functions of criminal justice.
 - c) Aid in developing effective crime policies.
 - d) All of these.
- (iii) Show the Constitutional provisions that places a duty on the state to provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage one due to poverty or other disability.
 - a) Article 21
 - b) Article 22
 - c) Article 39A
 - d) Article 26
- (iv) Select the component that is considered the gatekeeper of the structure of the Criminal Justice System.
 - a) The Judiciary
 - b) The Legislature
 - c) The Police
 - d) The Correctional Institutions
- (v) Select D. K. Basu guideline includes.
 - a) The police official should wear, accurate & visible name tags with their identifications
 - b) A memo of arrest should be prepared at the time of arrest
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- (vi) Explain the concept of 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

- (vii) Determine the meaning of the term Impartial.
- Pass a judgment
 - the act of being fair & not favoring one side over other
 - Fair trail
 - None of these
- (viii) Compare the fundamental objectives of Criminology and the Criminal Justice System.
- Criminology is concerned with the why of crime, while Criminal Justice focuses on the how of the legal response.
 - Criminal Justice is a theoretical science, whereas Criminology is a procedural law.
 - Criminology seeks to punish, while Criminal Justice seeks to understand behavior.
 - Both are identical in their approach to crime prevention.
- (ix) Analyze the participation of witnesses in the criminal justice process.
- Witnesses have no legal standing and their testimony is usually ignored.
 - The reliability and participation of witnesses are critical for the court to establish the truth of the facts in a case.
 - Witnesses are responsible for the physical safety of the accused during the trial.
 - Witnesses determine the length of the sentence given to the convict.
- (x) Which is not a crime against women under the IPC
- Dowry death
 - Acid attack
 - Sexual harassment
 - Burglary
- (xi) Choose the law regulates the functioning of the police in India
- Indian Penal Code
 - Criminal Procedure Code
 - Indian Evidence Act
 - Police Act
- (xii) Choose that is not a form of cybercrime
- Hacking
 - Phishing
 - Piracy
 - Terrorism
- (xiii) Choose the term "money laundering" is defined under
- Prevention of Corruption Act
 - Prevention of Money Laundering Act
 - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
 - Indian Penal Code
- (xiv) Infer the year in which the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) established in India.
- 1947
 - 1953
 - 1962
 - 1986
- (xv) Select the law that deals with offenses related to drug abuse in India.
- The Indian Penal Code
 - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
 - The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act
 - The Coinage Act

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

- Illustrate the importance of victim participation in criminal trials. (3)
- Summarize the role of correctional officers in maintaining the structure of the criminal justice system. (3)
- Contrast the characteristics of a "Social Wrong" with a "Legal Crime." (3)
- Judge the importance of Witness Protection in upholding the integrity of the judicial process. (3)
- Explain positivist's school of criminology. (3)

OR

Explain neo-classical school of criminology. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. A, an accused is arrested by B, a police officer, without warrant. After such arrest, A was kept in custody of police for 30 hours without the order of a magistrate for interrogation in a very sensational case. Is the detention of accused legal? Outline the reason. (5)
8. R, a 25-year-old educated man, carefully plans a bank robbery after calculating the risk of detection. During trial, his lawyer argues that he suffers from a personality disorder that impaired his judgment. Explain the applicability of Classical and Positivist Schools in determining criminal liability and punishment. (5)
9. An offender claims that genetic predisposition and neurological imbalance caused his violent conduct. Expert medical evidence supports partial impairment. Examine how Positivist criminology would influence sentencing and rehabilitation (5)
10. Analyze pleasure and pain theory of Jeremy Bentham with reference to classical school of criminology. (5)
11. Explain Gabriel Tardie's theory on positive school of criminology. (5)
12. A lodges an F.I.R. alleging that B has committed the murder of his brother C. Can the police arrest him without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant? Assess reasons. (5)

OR

In a murder case, the police conduct investigation, the prosecutor files charges, the court conducts trial, and the prison authorities supervise punishment. Explain the structural components involved. (5)

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