

Karnatak University, Dharwad.
Model Question Paper (2020-21)
PG Department of Criminology and Forensic Science
Paper1.1: Criminology

Time: 90 Minutes

Max. Marks: 75

Instruction to the Candidates:

1) Answer all the 50 (Fifty) Questions.

2) Each question carries 1.5 Marks.

1. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behaviour is called as -----

- A) Criminology
B) Indian Penal Code
C) Penology
D) None of the above

2. The term “Criminology” is derived from the combination of two Latin words -----

- A) Criminal and Science
B) Crimen and logia
C) Crime and logistics
D) None of the above

3. A study of the personality of the offenders in physical terms is called as -----

- A) Criminal Sociology
B) Penology
C) Criminal Anthropology
D) All the above

4. ----- concerns with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.

- A) Criminal Psychology
B) Criminal Sociology
C) Penology
D) Criminal Anthropology

5. The person who commits a crime is known as

- A) Gambler
B) Criminal
C) Prisoner
D) Accused

6. Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law committed without any defence or excuse and penalized by the state?

- A) Paul Tappan
B) Lombroso
C) Edwin Sutherland
D) Howard Becker

7. Differential Association Theory of Crime was developed by

- A) George Ritzer
B) Howard Becker

C) Edwin Sutherland
D) Lombroso

8. Who coined the term Criminology?

A) Raffaele Garofalo
B) Beccaria
C) Lombroso
D) Becker

9. Who is considered as the father of Criminology?

A) Adler
B) Sutherland
C) Lombroso
D) Becker

10. Halocaust is considered as?

A) Crime against Humanity
B) International crime
C) Crime against property
D) Cyber crime

11. Who among the following applied positivist approach in analyzing crimes?

A) Merton
B) Sakov
C) Lombroso
D) Becker

12. According to Lombroso criminals are not born criminals but they are.....?

A) Criminaloids
B) Very innocent
C) Situational criminals
D) Hackers

13. The motive under section 81 of IPC should be:

A) Prevention of harm to person
B) prevention of harm to property
C) Both (a) and (b)
D) either (a) or (b).

14. Which theory emphasises on the physiology of the criminals?

A) Theory of evolutionary atavism
B) Psycho-analytic theory
C) Anomic Theory
D) Labelling theory

15. National Crime Records Bureau of India was founded in the year

A) 1986
B) 1982
C) 1950
D) 1996

16. The headquarters of National Crime records bureau

A) Mumbai
B) Bangalore
C) Poona
D) New Delhi

17. According to Differential Association Theory..... leads to crimes.

- A) Social interactions
B) Psychological exchanges
C) Social conflicts
D) Social changes.

18. Rule of Criminal Responsibility was framed by -----

- A) M'Naghten
B) Sutherland
C) Lombroso
D) None of the above

19) Embezzlement belongs to which category of crime?

- A) Crime against property
B) Cyber crime
C) Crime against humanity
D) Crime against women

20. Among the following who led the Italian school of positivist criminology?

- A) Becker
B) Merton
C) Lombroso
D) Adler

21. Generally who commits 'White Collar Crimes'?

- A) Criminal tribe
B) Persons of high status
C) Poor persons
D) Illiterate persons

22. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under IPC:

- A) section 80
B) section 81
C) section 82
D) section 84.

23. Who has propounded the Theory of Delinquent Subculture?

- A) Sutherland
B) Sellin
C) Cohen
D) Merton

24. Following is/are the causes of crime.

- A) Heredity
B) Mental disorder
C) Alcoholism
D) All the above

25. Theory of Pain and Pleasure was propounded by -----

- A) Sutherland
B) Plato
C) Aristotle
D) Bentham

26. Which school of criminology propounded the Theory of Free will?

- A) Classical school
B) Neo-Classical school
C) Positivist school
D) None of the above

27. The guilty act or deed in Latin is termed as –

- A) Actiones legis
- B) Ad hoc
- C) Mens Rea
- D) Actus Reus

28. Crimes conducted over the internet or other computer network are -----

- A) Embezzlement
- B) Tort
- C) Cybercrimes
- D) None of the above

29. Which of the following is/are the causes of crime in India?

- A) heredity
- B) bio-physical factors
- C) Mental illness
- D) All the above

30. Which authority grants prisoners admission to open-air jail?

- A) Police
- B) Court
- C) Jail authorities
- D) None of the above

31. Which country among the following does not award death penalty to offenders?

- A) China
- B) United Kingdom
- C) Australia
- D) Russia

32. Who was the Chairperson of the ‘Committee on Women Prisoners 1986-87’?

- A) Justice A.N. Mulla
- B) Justice Krishna Iyer
- C) Justice A.S. Anand
- D) Justice Sujata Manohar

33. Among the following which country awards death penalty to offenders by firing squad?

- A) Pakistan
- B) Saudi Arabia
- C) United States of America
- D) China

34. Under which law in India, probation to offenders cannot be granted?

- A) Indian Penal Code
- B) J.J. Act
- C) N.D.P.S. Act
- D) Motor Vehicle Act

35. Which of the following is a victimless crime?

- A) Murder
- B) Gambling
- C) Riot
- D) Robbery

36. In India, periodical data on crime, is compiled and published by

- A) National Institute of Social Defence.
- B) National Crime Records Bureau.

- C) Bureau of Police Research & Development. D) National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science.

37. The Father of Victimology, generally refers to

- A) Sutherland B) Durkheim
C) Marx D) Mendelsohn

38. Prison Statistics in India is published by

- A) Bureau of Police Research & Development. B) National Institute of Criminology Forensic Science.
C) National Crime Records Bureau. D) National Institute of Social Defence.

39. Which of the following Section of the IPC deals with solitary confinement

- A). Section 71 B). Section 72
C). Section 73 D). Section 74

40. A convict awarded life sentence has to undergo imprisonment for at least

- A) 12 years B) 13 years
C) 14 years D) 15 years

41. The killing of a family member, due to the belief of the perpetrator that the victim has

- A) Family killing B) Community killing
C) Dishonour killing D) Honour killing

42. What type of crime is committed by a physician or a doctor who prescribes unnecessarily

- A) Economic Offence B) Narcotic Crime
C) White Collar Crime D) Fraud

43. Which of the following is an economic offence?

- A) Auto theft B) Pick pocketing
C) Cattle theft D) Food adulteration

44. Among the following which one is a victimless offence?

- A) Gambling B) Homicide
C) Theft D) Hurt

45. Which among the following Committees was constituted exclusively for examining the Criminal Justice System

- A) Justice Sharma Committee
- B) Justice Malimath Committee
- C) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Committee
- D) Kapoor Committee

46. In the Vishakha's case, the Supreme Court has laid down the guidelines related to

- A) Crimes against minorities
- B) Crimes against children
- C) Sexual harassment of women
- D) Crimes against communities

47. The word 'illegal' is applicable to everything

- A). which is an offence
- B). which is prohibited by law
- C). which furnishes ground for civil action
- D). all of them

48. The maxim 'actus non facit rea nisi mens sit rea' means:

- A). crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
- B). there can be no crime without a guilty mind
- C). crime is the result of guilty mind
- D). criminal mind leads to crime.

49. What does Green Criminology deal with?

- A) Crimes against children
- B) Crimes against elders
- C) Environmental crimes
- D) Crimes against the disabled

50. Criminologists refer to "hidden crimes" as

- A) Crimes in jungles
- B) Crimes in slums
- C) Unreported crimes
- D) Female infanticide