MCQs on Criminology and Penology

1. A scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behavior 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 defense 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. Who put forward Psycho-Analytical Theory of Crime?
   A) Sigmund Freud
   B) Alfred Adler
   C) Karen Horney
   D) William Wyndt

14. Which theory emphasizes 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 is located in …………
   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. Who mostly commits ‘White Collar Crimes’?
   A) Criminal tribe
   B) **Persons of high status**
   C) Poor persons
   D) Illiterate persons

22. Which among the following is not a cyber crime?
   A) Embezzlement
   B) **Phishing**
   C) Hacking
   D) Cracking

23. Who has propounded the Theory of Delinquent Subculture?
   A) Sutherland
   B) Sellin
   C) **Cohen**
   D) Merton

24. Following 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
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

(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

(B) Gambling
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. The following services should be available in women prisons

(A) Gynaecological consultations

(B) Counselling services
(C) Care for children

(D) All of above

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 brought bad name to the family or community is called

(A) Family killing

(B) Community killing

(C) Dishonour killing

(D) Honour killing

(D) Honour killing

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

(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 issues connected to women prisoners in India?
(A) Prison Reform Committee
(B) Justice Malimath Committee
(C) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyyer 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. Which committee examined the after care programmes in prison?
(A) Krishna Iyer Committee
(B) Gore Committee
(C) Verma Committee
(D) Saxena Committee

48. Probation is
(A) Determinate sentencing
(B) Indeterminate sentencing
(C) Suspended sentencing
(D) Custodial sentencing

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

51. Production, distribution and role of illicit drugs is called
(A) Drug trafficking
(B) Drug dependence
(C) Alcohol use
(D) None of the above

52. Which among the following is related to laws on obscenity and indecency?
(A) Phishing
(B) Cyber-pornography
(C) Nigerian scams
(D) Stalking
53. Which of the following is a form of Cyber Crime?

(A) Software

(B) Hacking

(C) Hardware

(D) None of the above

54. Broadly speaking, criminology, as a science deals with

(A) The study of crime

(B) The study of those who commit crime

(C) The study of penal systems

(D) All of the above

55. Who is competent to commute death penalty to life imprisonment?

(A) Director General of Prisoners

(B) Chief Minister

(C) Prime Minister

(D) President of India

56. ‘Eye for an Eye’ and ‘Tooth for a Tooth’ reflects which theory of punishment?

(A) Self-expiation

(B) Retribution
57. Open air jails are setup under what philosophy?

(A) Incarceration  
(B) Protection of society  
(C) **Reformation of prisoners**  
(D) Retribution

58. In India, Probation is granted under which laws?

I. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act  
II. Juvenile Justice Act  
III. Protection of Human Rights Act  
IV. Probation of offender Act  

Find the correct combination using the codes given below:

(A) I and II are correct  
(B) III and IV are correct  
(C) **II and IV are correct**  
(D) I and IV are correct
59. Drug addiction causes -----

(A) Mental health problems

(B) Physical health problems

(C) Emotional disturbance

(D) All the above

60. In Ramamurthy vs. State of Karnataka the Supreme Court of India has given direction for.

(A) Juvenile justice reforms

(B) **Prison reforms**

(C) Judicial reforms

(D) Police reforms

61. Actions that are wrong in themselves are called.

(A) **Actus Reus**

(B) Mens Rea

(C) Mala Prohibita

(D) Mala in se

62. Human trafficking is a form of

(A) Hate crime

(B) **Organised crime**
63. In D.K. Basu case the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines regarding
(A) Rape victims
(B) Child rights
(C) Women rights
(D) Custodial death

64. Match the pairs -

List – I List – II
(a) Justice A.N. Mulla (i) National Police Commission
(b) Mr.DharmVira (ii) Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms
(c) Justice Krishna Iyer (iii) All India Committee on Prison Reforms
(d) Justice V.S. Malimath (iv) Committee on Women Prisoners

Codes:
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(B) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(C) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(D) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
65. The origins of criminology can be traced to

(A) Ancient times
(B) 1900’s
(C) 1920’s
(D) 1930’s

66. Which of the following is a victimless crime?

(A) Murder
(B) Hijacking
(C) Car theft
(D) Prostitution

67. The spirit of parole or pre-mature release is ________.

(i) Reformation and Rehabilitation
(ii) Saving for public exchequer
(iii) Utilization of family and community resources
(iv) Concession to the wrong-doer

Find the correct combination using the codes given below:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(B) (i) & (iii) are correct.
(C) (i), (ii) & (iv) are correct.

(D) (i) and (ii) are correct.

68. According to the Indian Penal Code, how many kinds of punishments can be awarded to an offender?

(A) 3

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 6

69. Cesare Lombroso is associated with

(A) Ecological School

(B) Classical School

(C) Positive School

(D) Sociological School

70. Upto what age of boys and girls is the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, applicable?

(A) Upto 14 years

(B) Upto 16 years

(C) Upto 18 years

(D) Upto 21 years
71. Which of the following is within the Scope of criminology?

(A) The process of making law

(B) The process of breaching law

(C) Reaction of the society towards law breakers

(D) All the above

72. The process whereby newly admitted prisoners come to accept prison lifestyles and sometimes criminal values is called _______.

(A) Probation Restitution

(B) Prison Population

(C) Prison Subculture

(D) Prisonization

73. Probation and parole

(A) Are essentially the same

(B) Use different supervision technique but are administered by the same office

(C) Are sentences handed over by courts

(D) Are distinctly different forms of community correction administered by different authorities
74. What is ‘phishing’?

(A) Cheating

(B) Cyber Crime

(C) White collar crime

(D) Embezzlement

75. Extracting Cash or kind by using ones official position is a crime under which law?

(A) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act

(B) Protection of Human Rights Act

(C) Civil Rights Act

(D) Prevention of Corruption Act

76. ---------is the act of publishing of defamatory material against another person with the help of computers or internet.

A) Cyber Defamation

B) Data Diddling

C) Software Piracy

D) Salami Attacks
77. ________ is to take control of an aircraft or other vehicle during a journey, especially using violence.

A) Espionage  
B) **Hijacking**  
C) Extortion  
D) Terrorism

78. Which one of the following is correct?

A) Prevention of Hijacking Act, 2018  
B) **Anti-Hijacking Act, 2016**  
C) Anti-Hijacking Act, 2019  
D) All the above

79. Which of the following are the legal initiatives against female foeticide in India

A) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1991  
B) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971  
C) **Both of the above**  
D) None of the above

80) Which of the following are causes of female foeticide?

A) Obsession for son
B) Advancement in technology
C) Illiteracy and poverty
D) All of the above

81) The word “Terrorism” comes from the Latin word -------- which means fear.
A) Tersere
B) Teressa
C) Terrace
D) Terro

82) ------ is the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate the government, civilian population for the furtherance of social or political objectives.
A) Extortion
B) Terrorism
C) Embezzlement
D) Terrorism

83) One who engages himself in the acts of terrorism is a ------
A) Kidnapper
B) Terrorist
C) Recidivist
84) Which of the following are the types of terrorism?

A) Cyber Terrorism
B) Narco Terrorism
C) Nuclear Terrorism
D) All of the above

85) Which of the following are the impacts/effects of terrorism?

A) Loss of property and lives
B) Effect on tourism
C) Destabilization of existing government
D) All the above

86) Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act was passed in ----

A) 2019
B) 2015
C) 2017
D) 2004

87) Which of the following are the drug related crimes
A) Use related crime
B) Economic related crime
C) System related crime
D) All the above

88) Rarest of rare crime principle was established in the case of ---

A) Bachan Singh V. State of Punjab
B) D.K. Basu V. State of West Bengal
C) Mithu V. State of Punjab
D) Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan

89) According to -------, punishment is based on the proposition, “not to avenge crime but to prevent it”.

A) Reformative theory
B) Retributive theory
C) Preventive theory
D) Deterrent theory

90) ----------- is a process by which the State inflicts some pain to the persons or property of a person who is found guilty of crime.

A) Compensation
B) Damage
C) **Punishment**

D) None of the above

91) -------- means the commission of crime by habitual offenders.

A) Vandalism

**B) Recidivism**

C) Communism

D) Terrorism

92) According to Prof. Sutherland, ----- are the main causes for recidivism.

A) Social psychology of the offender

B) Inadequacy of reformative techniques

C) None of the above

**D) Both (A) and (B)**

93) Following are the reformative methods of recidivism.

A) Meditation and moralization

B) Clinical method

C) Group relations method

**D) All the above**
94) Which of the following are objectives of parole technique ----

A) To enable the inmate to maintain continuity with his family life and deal with family life and deal with family matters.

B) To save the inmate from the evil effects of continuous prison life

C) To enable the inmate to retain self-confidence and active interest in life

D) All the above.

95) The term “Probation” is derived from the Latin word ------ which means to test or to prove.

A) To hide

B) To test or to prove

C) To expose or open

D) None of the above

96) Open prisons are -------

A) Minimum security prisons

B) Open camps

C) Prison without bars

D) All the above.
97) Which of the following are the main objectives of open prisons?

A) To reduce overcrowding in jails

B) To examine the suitability of releasing offenders from prisons

C) To reward good behavior and to provide dependable permanent labour for public works

D) All the above

98) The popularity of open prison system has been a sharp decline in recent years because of ---

A) No significant addition to the existing open jails

B) Taming places of miscreants

C) Extensive use of probation

D) All the above

99) Which of the following are the prison problems in India?

A) Overcrowding and delay in trial

B) Torture and ill-treatment

C) Neglect of health and hygiene

D) All the above
100) Which one of the following cases is not related with prison problems in India?

A) D. K. Basu V. State of West Bengal

B) Rama Murthy V. State of Karnataka

C) Keshavananda Bharti V. State of Kerla

D) Sheela Barse V. State of Maharashtra

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