Penology: Treatment of offenders

1) The Supreme Court of India is the highest court constituted by
   a) The Parliament
   b) The president
   c) The Constitution
   d) None of these

2) Which Articles of Indian Constitution lay down composition & jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
   a) Articles 124 to 147
   b) Article 32
   c) Article 226-228
   d) Article 235

3) The Supreme Court has …… jurisdiction
   a) Original
   b) appellate
   c) advisory
   d) all the above

4) Constitution has given extensive original jurisdiction to SC to enforce Fundamental Rights under
   a) Article 32
   b) Article 228
   c) Article 131
   d) Article 142

5) Besides the High Courts, in every State, what are some other classes of Criminal Courts?
   a) Courts of Session
   b) Judicial Magistrates of the first class / Metropolitan Magistrates;
   c) Judicial Magistrates of the second class and Executive Magistrates
   d) All the above

6) The Gram Nyayalaya can exercise
   a) Civil jurisdiction
   b) Criminal jurisdiction
   c) Both civil and criminal jurisdiction
   d) None of these

7) The Code of Criminal Procedure (1973) provides for Plea Bargaining in
   a) Section 265 A
b) Section 265L

c) Section 265 K

d) Sections 265 A to 265L

8) The Report of Law Commission of India (144th) refers *plea bargaining* to

a) Pre-trial negotiations

b) Defendant’s pleading of guilty in exchange for certain concession by the prosecutor

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

9) The provision of *plea bargaining* was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code (1973) in the year

a) 2005

b) 2002

c) 2014

d) 2006

10) The provision of *plea bargaining* came into force in India in the year

a) 2001

b) 2003

c) 2006

d) 2010

11) The word Penology is derived from the Latin word….. meaning ‘punishment’

a) poena

b) penea

c) penal

d) penalogia

12) Penology owes its origin to

a) Cesare Beccaria

b) Garofalo

c) Eenrici Ferri

d) Bonger

13) Penology is Branch of criminology dealing with

a) Prison management

b) The treatment of offenders

c) both (a) & (b)

d) none of these

14) The term Penology was coined in 1834 by a German American ____ to denote a system of administrating punishment to the convicted offenders

a) Francis Lieber

b) Cladwell

c) Adolphe Quetelet

d) Lombroso

15) Penology is ______ which aims to study & evaluate the applications of penal sanctions to wrongdoers.

a) Multidisciplinary subject

b) Branch of criminal science

c) An independent subject

d) both (a) & (b)
16) Punishing the offenders is a primary function of all civil States in order to maintain peace and order in the society
   a) true
   b) partially true
   c) false
   d) It isn’t the State’s duty

17) Punishment is basically used with the intent to
   a) Reduce the incidence of criminal behaviour by deterring the potential offenders
   b) Incapacitate and prevent the offender from repeating the offence
   c) Reform the offender into law-abiding citizens
   d) All the above

18) Emanuel Kant was one of the supporter of
   a) Retributive theory of Punishment
   b) Preventive Theory of punishment
   c) The theory of Expiation
   d) Reformative theory

19) The Retributive theory of Punishment is based on the principle of
   a) Eye for an Eye
   b) Vengeance against the wrongdoer
   c) Assuaging the angry sentiments of the victim & society
   d) all of the above

20) Emanuel Kant considers punishment as
   a) a means of deterrence
   b) a means of reform
   c) an end in itself
   d) a mode crime prevention

21) Supreme Court in _____ has laid down that ‘an eye for an eye is neither proper nor desirable’
   a) Hari Singh v. State of UP
   b) Gurdeep v. State of Punjab
   c) Sk. Ishaq v. State of Bihar
   d) Iqbal Singh v. I. G. Police, Delhi

22) The Retributive theory of Punishment is criticized for
   a) its based on crude animal instinct of an individual to retaliate when hurt
   b) it is manifestation of revenge of an injury
   c) doesn’t offer any chance for reform to the offender
   d) all the above

23) Utilitarian Prevention theory justifies punishment to
   a) deter people from committing the crime
   b) safeguard the society
   c) to avenge the crime
   d) to expiate the crime

24) Utilitarian Prevention/ Deterrence theory is based on principle of hedonism as proposed by
   a) Salmond
   b) Jeremy Bentham
c) Sir James Stephen

25) The Supreme Court in ______ has observed that ‘protection of society and deterring the criminal are avowed objects of law and that is required to be achieved by imposing an appropriate punishment.’
a) R v. Prince  
b) Rajesh Khaitan v. State of West Bengal  
c) State of Karnataka v. Krishnappa  
d) Sidharth v. State of Bihar

26) Bentham’s contribution through Utilitarian Prevention/ Deterrence has been that
a) It provided opportunity for reformation  
b) It became effective in crime control  
c) It advocated swift action  
d) none of the above

27) The preventive theory seeks to prevent the repetition of crime by
a) Incapacitating the offenders  
b) Disabling the criminal  
c) Punishing with death, imprisonment, transportation of life  
d) all the above

28) Development of modern prison institutions are the contributions of
a) Utilitarian Prevention  
b) Retributive theory  
c) Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation  
d) Reformative theory

29) Reformative theory is praised for its contribution like
a) rehabilitation of inmates in peno-correctional institutions  
b) transforming inmates into law-abiding citizens  
c) human treatment of inmates  
d) all the above

30) In ______ penal system, the ruler was expected to be well versed in Rajdharma which included the idea of Karma and Dand.
a) Ancient  
b) Medieval Hindu  
c) both (a) & (b)  
d) none of the above

31) During the medieval period, ______ rulers introduced their own penal laws in India
a) The Muslim  
b) The Hindu  
c) The British  
d) The Buddhist

32) The Muslim law arranged punishments for various offences into
a) Two main categories (Qisas&Diya)  
b) three main categories (Qisas, Diya & Hadd)  
c) four main categories (Qisas, Diya, Hadd and Tazeer)  
d) various categories
33) The Supreme Court in_______ struck down Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, which provided for mandatory death punishment for offenders serving life sentence.
   a) Mithu v. State of Punjab  
   b) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP  
   c) Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab  
   d) Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab

34) Justice Krishna Iyer in _____ observed that “corporal death is alien to fundamental rights”.
   a) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP  
   b) Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab  
   c) Mithu v. State of Punjab  
   d) Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab

35) In Mithu v. State of Punjab, Justice Y. V. Chandrachud observed that section 303 of IPC
   a) Violated only the right to equality under Article 14  
   b) Violated only the right to life under Article 21  
   c) Violated both Article 14 & 21  
   d) Did not violate any right

36) The doctrine of death penalty for ‘rarest of rare case’ was used by SC in
   a) Machi Singh & others v. State of Punjab  
   b) Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab  
   c) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP  
   d) Madhu Mehta v. Union of India

37) The Supreme Court of India has held the constitutional validity of Capital Punishment in
   a) Jagmohan Singh v. State of UP  
   b) Madhu Mehta v. Union of India  
   c) Ankush Maruti Shinde v. State of Maharashtra  
   d) Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab

38) The Law Commission of India in 1967 recommended
   a) the retention of death penalty  
   b) abolition of death penalty  
   c) in rarest of rare case  
   d) only for crimes under IPC

39) The SC in _____ held that a delay of eight years in the disposal of mercy petition would be sufficient to justify commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment.
   a) Madhu Mehta v. Union of India  
   b) Ankush Maruti Shinde v. State of Maharashtra  
   c) Renuka Bai v. State of Maharashtra  
   d) Amarjit Singh v. State of Punjab

40) The most comprehensive study of the prison administration in all its aspects in India was done by the Indian Jails Committee in
   a) 1889-90  
   b) 1919-20  
   c) 1923-25  
   d) 1931-32
41) Government of India set up the All India Jail Manual Committee in
a) 1956
b) 1947
c) 1949
d) 1965
42) The Model Prison Rules were prepared by the Committee in
a) 1956
b) 1957
c) 1958
d) 1959
43) Justice A. N. Mulla Committee of Jail Reforms has suggested setting up of _____ for modernization of prison in India
a) National Prison Commission
b) Central Prison Commission
c) National Prison Modernization Commission
d) National Jails Modernization Commission
44) Who defined crime as the intentional Act in violation of the criminal law and penalized by the state
a) Paul Tappan
b) Lombroso
c) Edwin Sutherland
d) Howard Becker
45) A police officer or probation officer is best described as a
a) criminalist.
b) criminologist.
c) criminal justice professional
d) none of the above
46) Which theory sets an example for others?
 a) Preventive
b) Deterrent
c) Reformative
d) Retributive
47) The capital punishment pertains to which theory.
a) Preventive
b) Retributive
c) Reformative
d) Deterrent
48) Which theory is the most humanitarian?
a) Preventive
b) Retributive
c) Reformative
d) all the above
49) Which theory believes that the criminal is punished for his own good?
a) Preventive
b) Retributive
c) Reformative
d) none of these

50) Under the probation of Offender Act, Probation is granted mostly
a) All offenders
b) First offenders
c) Terrorists
d) Recidivists

51) Author of the book, ‘Essay on Crimes and Punishment’, is ______.
   a) Cesare Lombroso
   b) Cesare Beccaria
   c) T. Sellin
   d) E.H. Sutherland

52) Under the probation of Offender Act pre-sentence report is ______.
a) Mandatory
b) Optional
c) Preferable
d) Not necessary

53) Among the following find out the order in which they proceed in the criminal justice system. Use the codes given below:
   (i) Judgement
   (ii) Charge sheet
   (iii) Trial
   (iv) Release on probation

   Codes:
   a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
   b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
   c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
   d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

54) 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.

55) Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
   a) Special Home – For children in need of care & protection
   b) Children’s Home – For children in need of care and protection
   c) Juvenile Justice Board – For children in need of care and protection
   d) Child Welfare Committee – For children in Conflict with law

56) Which is the administrative authority controlling the Child Welfare Committee?
   a) Police Department
   b) Judicial Department
   c) Social Welfare Department
d) Prosecution Department

57) **Central Jails are mainly meant for**
a) Children in Conflict with law
b) Political detainee
c) Convict prisoners
d) Under Trial Prisoners

58) **According to the Indian Penal Code, how many types of Punishments can be awarded to an offender?**
a) 3
b) 5
c) 7
d) 6

59) **Among the following experts, which person visited India in early 1950’s, to study the Indian prisoners?**
a) E.H. Sutherland
b) J.J. Panakhal
c) Marwin Wolfgang
d) Walter C. Reckless

60) **The first regular open prison in India was established in**
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Andhra Pradesh
d) Kerala

61) **A model of criminal punishment that encourages rehabilitation via the use of general and relatively unspecified surface is known as**
a) Determinate sentencing
b) Proportionate sentencing
c) Indeterminate sentencing
d) None of the above

62) **Who first introduced probation service for offenders?**
a) John Howard
b) John Kennedy
c) John Augustus
d) John Ohlin

63) **The purpose of punishment is**
(i) Incapacitation
(ii) Deterrence
(iii) Reformation
(iv) Discrimination

Choose the correct combination, using the code
a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct.
b) (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct.
c) (i), (ii) & (iv) are correct.
d) (i) & (iv) are correct.

64) **Arrange the following concepts in the order in which they evolved:**
(i) Reformation
(ii) Retribution  
(iii) Deterrence  
(iv) Reintegration  

**Codes**:  
a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)  
b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)  
c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)  
d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)  

65) The Public Prosecutors are appointed by  
a) Supreme Court  
b) High Court  
c) Sessions Court  
d) State Government

66) 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

67) 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

68) A sentencing alternative that requires offenders to spend at least a part of their time working for a community agency is called ________.  
a) Compensation  
b) Restitution  
c) Victim Impact Statement  
d) Community Service

69) A Court order in response to a violation of conditions of probation, taking away a person’s probationary status, thereby withdrawing the freedom is called ________.  
a) Parole Revocation  
b) Split Sentence  
c) Probation Revocation  
d) Probation Restriction

70) According to the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, who is appointed chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission?  
a) Former Judge of High Court  
b) Former Advocate Governor  
c) Former Attorney General  
d) Former Chief Justice of High Court

71) Which among the following is not a right of prisoners?  
a) Right to Speak  
b) Right to Movement  
c) Right to Education
d) Right to Vote

72) Which among the following courts is at the top of hierarchy?
   a) Judicial Magistrate
   b) Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
   c) Sessions Court
   d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

73) Which one of the following is a writ?
   a) nolocontendore
   b) trial de novo
   c) mandamus
   d) misimensitrea

74) The intentional making of a false statement as part of the testimony by a sworn witness in judicial proceedings is called _______.
   a) Testimony
   b) Hearsay
   c) Perjury
   d) Verdict

75) Pre-sentence report is required to release an offender on
   a) Parole
   b) Premature release
   c) Probation
   d) Bail

76) In India, what punishment can be awarded to those below eighteen years of age and found guilty of homicide?
   a) Detention for three years
   b) Imprisonment of ten years
   c) Life imprisonment
   d) Death penalty

77) In which state was first open-air camp or jail set up in India?
   a) Assam
   b) Gujarat
   c) Madhya Pradesh
   d) Uttar Pradesh

78) Which country first started probation to offenders?
   a) Great Britain
   b) France
   c) Australia
   d) United States of America

79) 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

80) Borstal School is meant for
   a) Delinquents below 10 years
   b) Adolescent offenders
c) Female offenders
d) Adult offenders

81) **Probation is**
a) Determinate sentencing  
b) Indeterminate sentencing  
c) Suspended sentencing  
d) Custodial sentencing

82) An approach to punishment which stresses the importance of crime prevention through incarceration/imprisonment is known as
a) Incapacitation  
b) Retribution  
c) Desistance  
d) Redemption

83) “Penal populism” is the term refers to
a) Increasing involvement of NGOs in prison programmes  
b) Growing politicisation of crime control  
c) Dealing with increasing prison population  
d) Making punishment more popular

84) The process whereby the parties in a particular offence come together to resolve collectively is known as
a) ‘Just Desert’  
b) Community Justice  
c) Retributive Justice  
d) Restorative Justice

85) Which committee examined the after care programmes in prison?  
 a) Krishna Iyer Committee  
b) Gore Committee  
c) Verma Committee  
d) Saxena Committee

86) Which authority grants prisoners admission to open-air jail?  
a) Police  
b) Court  
c) Jail authorities  
d) None of the above

87) Which country among the following does not award death penalty to offenders?  
a) China  
b) United Kingdom  
c) Australia  
d) Russia

88) 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

89) Which authority approves or grants “temporary release” to jail inmates?  
a) Police
b) Prosecution
c) Court
d) Jail authority

90) **Parole or premature release is granted by which authority ?**
a) Police
b) Court
c) Prison officers
d) Parole Committee/Board

91) **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

92) **Which type of prisoners are admitted to open air jails?**
a) Educated Prisoners
b) Skilled Prisoners
c) Prisoners who have completed a portion of their term
d) Political prisoners

93) **Reduction in sentence in prison administration is called**
a) Remission
b) Parole
c) Furlough
d) Premature release

94) **Open air jails are setup under what philosophy ?**
a) Incarceration
b) Protection of society
c) Reformation of prisoners
d) Retribution

95) **Under the Probation of Offenders Act, Pre-sentence Report is prepared by**
a) Police officer
b) Prosecution officer
c) Probation officer
d) Prison officer

96) ‘The act of taking revenge upon a criminal perpetrator’ is known as :
a) Sentencing
b) Incapacitation
c) Deterrence
d) Retribution

97) **Incarcerating serious offenders and dealing with minor offenders in less restrictive ways is known as**
a) Unusual punishment
b) Selective incapacitation

c) Castration

d) Revenge

98) Identify the correct order in which a case proceeds in the criminal justice system?

a) Trial, Investigation, Chargesheet, Judgement
b) Chargesheet, Investigation, Trial, Judgement
c) Judgement, Investigation, Trial, Chargesheet
d) Investigation, Chargesheet, Trial, Judgement

99) The main purpose of releasing an offender on probation is

I. Reformation and Rehabilitation
II. Concession to the wrong-doer
III. Saving of public exchequer
IV. Utilization of family and community resources

Find the correct combination using the codes given below:

Codes:

a) I, II & III are correct.
b) I, II & IV are correct.
c) I, III and IV are correct
d) I and IV are correct.

100) What is the main law dealing with prisons in India?

a) The Transfer of Prisoners Act
b) The Prisoners Act
c) The Prisons Act
d) None of the above

**Answer Key**

1: c) The Constitution
2: b) Articles 124 to 147
3: d) all the above
4: a) Article 32
5: d) All the above
6: c) Both civil and criminal jurisdiction
7: d) Sections 265 A to 265L
8: c) Both (a) & (b)
9: a) 2005
10: c) 2006
11: a) poena
12: a) Cesare Beccaria
13: c) both (a) & (b)
14: a) Francis Lieber
15: d) both (a) & (b)
16: a) true
17: d) All the above
18: a) Retributive theory of Punishment
19: d) all of the above
20: c) an end in itself
21: c) Sk. Ishaq v. State of Bihar
22: d) all the above
23: a) deter people from committing the crime
24: b) Jeremy Bentham
25: c) State of Karnataka v. Krishnappa
26: a) It provided opportunity for reformation
27: d) all the above
28: c) Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation
29: d) all the above
30: a) Ancient
31: a) the Muslim
32: c) four main categories (Qisas, Diya, Hadd and Tazeer)
34: a) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP
35: c) Violated both Article 14 & 21
36: b) Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
38: a) the retention of death penalty
39: a) Madhu Mehta v. Union of India
40: b) 1919-20
41: a) 1956
42: d) 1959
43: a) National Prison Commission
44: a) Paul Tappan
45: c) criminal justice professional
46: b) Deterrent
47: b) Retributive
48: c) Reformative
49: a) Preventive
50: b) First offenders
51: b) Cesare Beccaria
52: c) Preferable
53: c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
54: a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
55: b) Children’s Home – For children in need of care and protection
56: c) Social Welfare Department
57: c) Convict prisoners
58: b) 5
59: d) Walter C. Reckless
60: c) Andhra Pradesh
61: c) Indeterminate sentencing
62: c) John Augustus
63: a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct.
64: b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
65: d) State Government
66: d) Prisonization
67: d) Are distinctly different forms of community correction administered by different authorities
68: d) Community Service
69: c) Probation Revocation
70: d) Former Chief Justice of High Court
71: d) Right to Vote
72: d) Chief Judicial Magistrate
73: c) mandamus
74: c) Perjury
75: c) Probation
76: a) Detention for three years
77: d) Uttar Pradesh
78: d) United States of America
79: d) President of India
80: b) Adolescent offenders
81: c) Suspended sentencing
82: a) Incapacitation
83: b) Growing politicisation of crime control
84: d) Restorative Justice
85: b) Gore Committee
86: c) Jail authorities
87: b) United Kingdom
88: c) N.D.P.S. Act
89: d) Jail authority
90: d) Parole Committee/Board
91: c) II and IV are correct
92: c) Prisoners who have completed a portion of their term
93: a) Remission
94: c) Reformation of prisoners
95: c) Probation officer
96: d) Retribution
97: b) Selective incapacitation
98: d) Investigation, Chargesheet, Trial, Judgement
99: c) I, III and IV are correct
100: c) The Prisons Act