

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May,2019

Course: Criminal Psychology (LLBL341)
Programme: B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Criminal Law
Max. Marks: 100

Semester: VI
Time: 03 hrs.

Instructions:

SECTION A (ATTEMPT ANY FIVE)

		Marks	CO
Q 1.	Psychopathy	2	CO1
Q 2.	Crime as conceptualized by Blackstone	2	CO1
Q 3.	Difference between crime and sin	2	CO1
Q 4.	Organised crime	2	CO1
Q 5.	Juvenile	2	CO1

SECTION B

Q 6.	Discuss functions of police? How can these functions become dysfunctional?	10	CO2
Q 7.	Discuss the current trends regarding capital punishment across the globe.	10	CO3

SECTION C

Q 8.	Write a commentary on psychological theories of crime. How have these theories influenced criminal justice and its understanding?	10	CO2
Q 9.	Highlight the need for concept of juvenile justice. Trace the development of Juvenile Justice Act.	10	CO2

SECTION-D

	“The prevalence of Recidivism offers a serious stumbling block to a too ready acceptance of the idea of readily achieved reformation” - G. B. Vold		
Q 10.	How did Vold classify criminals to analyse recidivism? How can his approach be improved? Give suggestions.	10	CO1

Q 11.	Drawing arguments from Sutherland and other criminologists, suggest measures to overcome recidivism.	15	CO3
	In 1764, Beccaria published <i>Dei Delitti e Delle Pene</i> ("On Crimes and Punishments") arguing for the need to reform the criminal justice system by referring not to the harm caused to the victim, but to the harm caused to society. In this, he posited that the greatest deterrent was the certainty of detection: the more swift and certain the punishment, the more effective it would be. It would also allow a less serious punishment to be effective if shame and an acknowledgement of wrongdoing was a guaranteed response to society's judgment. Thus, the prevention of crime was achieved through a proportional system that was clear and simple to understand, and if the entire nation united in their own defence. In his book "On Crimes and Punishments" Beccaria presented a coherent, comprehensive design for an enlightened criminal justice system that was to serve the people rather than the monarchy. According to Beccaria, the crime problem could be traced not to bad people but to bad laws. A modern criminal justice system should guarantee all people equal treatment before the law.		
Q 12.	How did Beccaria's thesis revolutionized criminal justice system? Discuss principles put forward by him.	10	CO2
Q 13.	Critique classical school's approach to criminal justice and highlight how subsequent schools of criminological thought have improved it.	15	CO2

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SECTION A (ATTEMPT ANY FIVE)

		Marks	CO
Q 1.	Classification of countries which have abolished Capital punishment.	2	CO1
Q 2.	How social learning leads to crime?	2	CO1
Q 3.	Victimisation by police in India.	2	CO1
Q 4.	How judiciary tries to address recidivism?	2	CO1
Q 5.	Determinants of personality.	2	CO1

SECTION B

Q 6.	Discuss the main tenets of sociological theories of crime.	10	CO1
Q 7.	Discuss salient features of Juvenile Justice Act 2000. Suggest ways for further improvement.	10	CO2

SECTION C

Q 8.	Compare and contrast Classical and Neo-Classical schools of sociology.	10	CO1
Q 9.	Critique the arguments given in support of capital punishment. How far do you agree with them?	10	CO2

SECTION-D

	<p>Lombroso concluded from the criminals that he had studied, that some were born with a propensity to offend and were also savage throwbacks to early man. This discovery was the beginning of Lombroso's work as a criminal anthropologist.</p> <p>Lombroso wrote: "At the sight of that skull, I seemed to see all of a sudden, lighted up as a vast plain under a flaming sky, the problem of the nature of the criminal – an</p>		
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	<p>atavistic being who reproduces in his person the ferocious instincts of primitive humanity and the inferior animals. Thus were explained anatomically the enormous jaws, high cheek bones, prominent superciliary arches, solitary lines in the palms, extreme size of the orbits, handle shaped or sessile ears found in criminals, savages and apes, insensibility to pain, extremely acute sight, tattooing, excessive idleness, love of orgies and the irresistible craving for evil for its own sake, the desire not only to extinguish life in the victim, but to mutilate the corpse, tear its flesh, and drink its blood.”</p>		
Q 10.	Discuss why biological determinism has been appealing to criminologists?	10	CO1
Q 11.	Comment on the findings of Lombroso shared above. Critically analyse its shortcomings and advantages.	10	CO2
Q 12.	Which type of criminological theories offer a better explanation to crime? Justify your answer using examples from criminal cases.	15	CO2
Q 13.	<p>All emphasis in American prisons is on punishment, retribution, and disparagement, and almost none is on rehabilitation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- Conrad Black</p> <p>Do you agree with the author that rehabilitation should be the goal of punishment? Justify your answer. According to you which aim of punishment is best suited for Indian criminal justice system?</p>	15	CO3