

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (II) CRPS 2·4

2017

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Paper : 2·4

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer Q. Nos. 1 and 2 and any five questions from the rest.

Group-A (Compulsory)

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :
1×10=10

(a) The utility of punishment is to be judged on the basis of utilitarian principles propounded by _____.

(Jeremy Bentham/H. L. A. Hart)

(b) Recent developments in the field of Penology are marked with _____ method of treatment of offenders and their rehabilitation. (Clinical/Group)

Contd.

- (c) _____ treat crime as a behaviour learnt by the criminal in course of his contact with different persons.
(Psychologist/Recidivist)
- (d) _____ seek to explain crime in terms of environmental circumstances.
(Psychologist/Sociologist)
- (e) "The inability of a group to engage in self regulation" is called as _____.
(Social disorganisation/Errand behaviour)
- (f) White Collar Criminals need to be punished _____ treatment.
(with/without)
- (g) Psychotic and _____ offenders need treatment without the necessity of any punishment.
(Neurotic/Habitual)
- (h) Collective violence may be considered as a form of _____.
(organised crime/cyber crime)
- (i) The proponents of ecological theory attribute _____ as the main cause of criminality.
(Social disorganisation/Culture conflict)
- (j) The _____ theory has emphasized that all human behaviour is determined by economic factors.
(Marxist/Sociological)

Group-B

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10
- (a) Mobility
- (b) Ecology of Crime
- (c) Definition of White Collar Crime
- (d) Definition of Terrorism
- (e) Examples of Organised Crimes.

Group-C

- Answer **any five** questions : 12×5=60
3. Write the main causes of Drug-Addiction in India. Suggest the measures to control Alcoholism and Drug Addiction.
4. Write the main tenets of the Sociological School of Criminology.
5. What is Terrorism ? Write the main causes for the growth of terrorism in India. Suggest remedy to control and prevent terrorism in Indian Society.

6. How Suicide is different from Homicide ? Discuss the Constitutional validity of Penal provision for the offence of Suicide.
 7. Discuss the major crimes committed against women now-a-days, with the essential ingredients and extent of Punishment.
 8. Write the Concept of Crime. Make a distinction between Motive and Intention with suitable examples.
 9. Who is a Juvenile in India ? What are the basis for deciding whether accused is a Juvenile ? Write the special procedure's considerations followed by the Juvenile Justice Board.
 10. Write an essay on rehabilitation of an accused person in the Society.
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2016

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Paper : 2-4

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Group-A (Compulsory) 1×10=10

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. (a) The concept of crime is _____ .
(Static/Dynamic)
- (b) Crime is a _____ wrong. (Public/
Private)
- (c) _____ theory pre-supposes criminals
are the product of society. (Sociological/
Economical)

Contd.

(d) _____ is a potential cause of social disorganisation. (Mobility/Reality)

(e) Terrorism is a _____ crime. (organised/conventional)

(f) Psychology is the study of _____. (behavioural attitude/physical appearance)

(g) Psychological depravity of a person have important bearing on _____. (criminality/sociability)

(h) Suicide is the outcome of _____ trend of criminals. (psychological/mythological)

(i) The Sikh terrorist activities during 1984-87 is purely _____ in nature. (Psychological/Territorial)

(j) The theory of differential association centers round the idea _____ on the criminal for violation of law in a favourable or unfavourable conditions. (Influence/Dispel)

Group-B (Compulsory)

2×5=10

2. Write short answers of the following :

(a) Culture Conflict

(b) Sin and crime

(c) Broken family

(d) Atavism

(e) Female criminality.

Group-C (Compulsory)

Answer **any five** of the following. 12×5=60

3. Make an elaborate discussion on Bio-physical factors and criminal behaviour of an individual by analysing crime.

4. Discuss the theory of differential association of understanding criminal behaviour and suggest the ways for treatment of such criminals.

5. Define "Terrorism". Make a distinction between Conventional Crimes and Terrorism.

6. What are the different abusive substances ? Write salient features of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1985. Mention the different enforcement agencies involved in curbing the menace of drugs and other abusive substances.
7. Write the different crimes that can be committed against women as provided under Indian Penal Code and other statutory legislations in India.
8. Explain lawful and unlawful homicide with examples. How homicide is different from suicide ?
9. How do you understand the concept of Social defence ? How it is helpful for rehabilitation of criminals ?

2015

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Paper : 2-4 (Optional-I)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10
- (i) Modern criminology treat _____ as the ultimate object of punishment. (Reformation / Segregation)
 - (ii) _____ School of Criminology treat crime as a product of "free will" of the individual. (Classical / Neo-classical)
 - (iii) The Crime of Murder is _____. (Intentional/Accidental)
 - (iv) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act was enacted in the year _____. (2000/2002)

Contd.

(v) _____ of the Indian Penal Code deals with culpable homicide. (Sec 299/ Sec 300)

(vi) The Concept of Crime _____ (Relative/Absolute)

(vii) Criminal Psychology seeks to correlate criminality to _____. (Emotional aspect / Personality aspect)

(viii) Juvenile delinquency has been dealt in section _____ of Indian Penal Code. (360/361)

(ix) _____ Euthanasia is permissible in India. (Active/Passive)

(x) The Punishment for the outrage the modesty of women is _____. (one year / two years/three years)

2. Write short notes on : 2×5=10

(a) Characteristics of crime

(b) *Actus reus*

(c) Stages of crime

(d) Distinction between motive and intention

(e) Neo-criminology

3. Make a comparative analysis between classical and Neo-classical schools of criminology. 12

Or

Discuss the various theories of Punishment. Which theory according to you is most appropriate to our society in present day context? What are the reasons for that?

12

4. Write the four laws of Association as stated by Aristotle that influence criminal behavioural pattern of an individual. 12

Or

Discuss the different techniques that is usually adopted by the investigating agencies to study the criminal behaviour of an individual.

12

5. Make a gender based criminality explanation of female criminality in India. How the group therapy as a new technique to help those criminals? 6+6=12

Or

Explain the "Differential Association" theory that put forwarded by E. Sutherland. 12

6. What is homicide ? Describe different kinds of homicide with suitable examples in light of the Indian Penal Code. $2+10=12$

Or

Define Suicide ? Discuss the Constitutional validity of suicide in Indian context.

$2+10=12$

7. What is "Terrorism" ? How psychology plays a dominant role to become a terrorist ? Which act can be effectively implement to ban terrorist organisations in India ? $4+8=12$

Or

Discuss the role of the State and society to rehabilitate the offenders and victims in India.

$6+6=12$

2014

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Old Course)

Paper : OP-I

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. (a) _____ is known as the founder of modern criminology. (Casere Bauria / Sutherland)
- (b) Rape is a _____ crime. (legal / political)
- (c) Homosexuality is an example of _____. (victimless crime / crime with a victim)
- (d) The offence of rape is defined by the section _____ of IPC. (375 / 275)
- (e) Section (304A / 304B) deals with the offence of abduction / dowry death.

Contd.

(f) Juvenile delinquency and drinking are intimately _____. (connected / not connected)

(g) Adultery is a crime against _____. (men / women)

(h) Differential Theory of Association was put forward by _____. (Aristotle / Sutherland)

(i) Drugs can be classified into _____ categories. (two / four)

(j) _____ was the first criminologist to correlate crime with the heredity of the criminal. (Ferri / Lombroso) $10 \times 1 = 10$

2. Answer the following questions : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) What do you mean by Atavism ?

(b) What is the punishment for rape ?

(c) Write down Aristotles' Four laws of Association.

(d) What is free-will theory ?

(e) What is "KLEPTOMANIA" ?

3. What do you mean by terrorities ? What are various causes of terrorism ? 12

Or

What are causes of juvenile delinquency ? What are the measures taken by the legislature to prevent this juvenile delinquency ?

4. What do you mean by different types of crime against worker ? 12

Or

Discuss about the various characteristics of crime ? Discuss the "Born Criminal Theory" of Lombroso. Also mention the criticism put forwarded by different criminologists.

5. Critically discuss the sociological perspective of criminal behaviour. 12

Or

Write notes on Biological perspective of the analysis of crime.

6. Explain about positive school of crime. 12

Or

Explain about sociological school of crime.

7. Discuss about the various techniques adopted in the study of criminal behaviour. 12

Or

Explain the psychological prospective in the study of criminal behaviour. Also mention the main differences between Crime and Tort.
