A2-2741/SFCKC21　　　APRIL 2022

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Time : Three hours　　　　Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is the study of crime?

    (a) sociology

    (b) political science

    (c) criminology

    (d) victimology

2. What is Crime?

    (a) Acts which break the law

    (b) All actions or behaviors that are harmful to other people or society

    (c) A contested concept

    (d) Both (a) and (c)

3. The ——————— school of criminology is concerned with offenders' motivations and characteristics.

    (a) Classical

    (b) Critical

    (c) Positivist

    (d) Spiritual

4. Which of the following is part of the heritage left by the classical school?

    (a) rationality

    (b) hedonism

    (c) punishment

    (d) all of the above

5. When someone violates the law, we immediately inform

    (a) Police

    (b) Judge

    (c) relative

    (d) Neighbour

6. The Indian judiciary consists of a _____ for entire nation.

   (a) high court

   (b) supreme court

   (c) district court

   (d) All of these

7. Labelling theory stresses that

   (a) In general, social reactions have very little influence on a person's self-image

   (b) labelling a person as deviant guarantees that the person will continue in deviance

   (c) What is deviant depends not on the act itself but on group norms and social reactions

   (d) all groups label the same acts as deviant

8. Sutherland's Differential Association theory emphasizes that crime and deviance are basically _____

   (a) psychotic

   (b) learned

   (c) due to poor parenting

   (d) biological

9. The processes that drive behaviour in Bandura's model are called:

   (a) motivational forces

   (b) reciprocal determinism

   (c) principle of opposites

   (d) internal self-regulatory processes

10. Which of the following are NOT important in modelling behaviour, as described by Bandura?

    (a) attributes of the observer

    (b) classical conditioning

    (c) characteristics of the model

    (d) consequences of imitating behaviour

SECTION B — (5 × 7 = 35 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define the criminology relation with medicine and law.

    Or

    (b) What is criminology? Explain the historical perspectives.

12. (a) How does the positivist school explain criminality?

    Or

    (b) What are the differences between the pre-classical and neo classical criminology?

13. (a) Discuss the police judiciary system in criminal justice.

Or

(b) Explain the structure of criminal justice in India.

14. (a) Describe the importance of labelling theory.

Or

(b) How does the conflict theory explain crime?

15. (a) Discuss Thorndike's trial and error learning.

Or

(b) Explain the Pavlov's classical conditioning theory.

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

16. Discuss in detail on the role of theory in criminology.

17. Describe the constitutional school of criminology.

18. Write a note on judiciary and prison criminal justice system.

19. Discuss the containment Sociological theories.

20. What are the theories of Personality in psychology? Explain Murray theory of Personality development.

———————