Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December2025

Date: 17- 12- 2025 **Time:** 09:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BALLB/BBALLB/BCOMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code : LAW3023	**Course Name:** CRIMINOLOGY	
Semester: IX	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO - Levels	**CO1**	**CO2**	**CO3**	**CO4**
Marks	**24**	**24**	**27**	**25**

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. 10Q x2M=20M

1.	State the Proponent of Differential Association Theory.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
2.	Outline the core difference between Criminology and Penology.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
3.	Identify two key features of the **Cartographic School**'s methodology.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO3**
4.	State the main philosopher associated with the **Classical School** of Criminology.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
5.	Define the term **Differential Association** as coined by Sutherland.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
6.	Outline key features of the Classical School.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
7.	Mention major social factors influencing criminality.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
8.	Indicate the role of intelligence levels in criminal acts.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
9.	Indicate the role of urban settings in shaping crime trends.	**2 Marks**	**L3**	**CO2**
10.	Summarize forms of media influence contributing to deviance	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**

Part B

Answer theQuestions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.		Analyze the specific symptoms and behavioral patterns associated with Anti-social Personality Disorder (ASPD) and Psychopathy, as conceptualized in psychological criminology. Critically discuss why these concepts are frequently, yet inaccurately, used interchangeably, outlining the key diagnostic and etiological differences between them.	**10Marks**	**L4**	**CO4**
		Or			
12.		Evaluate the overall contribution of the Psychological School of Criminology to explaining persistent, high-frequency criminal offending, particularly in cases involving individuals with ASPD. Discuss the inherent limitations of using a purely individualistic (trait-based) explanation and justify why this perspective must be integrated with sociological factors for a complete understanding of crime causation.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO4**

13.	**a.**	A teenager from an economically deprived colony repeatedly engages in petty thefts. Apply relevant criminological school to assess causal factors.	**6 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**
	b.	Analyse whether environmental stressors can aggravate such deviance in low-income zones.	**4Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
		Or			
14.		Critically Evaluate the lasting influence of the Demonological approach. Discuss how its underlying principles—linking moral evil to criminal acts—may still permeate the modern perception of crime (e.g., in the language used for heinous crimes) and the continued justification of retributive punishment in contemporary society.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**

15.		Analyze the central hypothesis of Cesare Lombroso's Theory of Atavism, detailing the concept of the "Born Criminal" and the significance of his identified stigmata (physical anomalies). Explain the shift in criminological thought that this biological approach initiated away from the earlier Classical School.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO2**
		Or			
16.		Critically Evaluate the scientific methodology and core conclusions of Lombroso's work. Discuss the major criticisms leveled against the theory—particularly concerning research bias and determinism—and examine its lasting, albeit controversial, legacy on subsequent biological and biosocial theories of crime causation	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO2**

17.	**a.**	Analyze the dynamic inter-relationship between Criminology and Criminal Law, focusing on the distinction between Criminology's role as a social science (*lex ferenda*) and Criminal Law's role as a codified, prescriptive system (*lex lata*).	**8 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
	b.	Evaluate the extent to which criminological theories influence the reform and implementation of modern criminal law, using specific examples such as the application of Reformative Theory in sentencing or the impact of Victimology on victim compensation laws.	**7 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
		Or			
18.	**a.**	Mr. A, a top executive, manipulates company accounts to evade taxes, causing a significant loss to the exchequer and investors. Analyze the crime committed in light of Sutherland's concept of White-Collar Crime and its features.	**7.5 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
	b.	Explain why such corporate financial crimes are often less visible and receive less public condemnation compared to street crime. Suggest two measures for effective legal control.	**7.5 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**

19.	**a.**	Outline the two ways that mass media, including print and television journalism, might contribute to crime: first, by imitating or desensitizing people, for example, and second, by amplifying moral panic in society.	**8 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**
	b.	Address the criminogenic effects of digital media and the Internet. Talk about how cybercrime and online fraud are examples of new types of crime that can be facilitated by online platforms, as well as how they can also act as virtual spaces where traditional crimes can be learnt and committed, such as recruiting into organized crime.	**7 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**
		Or			
20.	**a.**	Describe the Psychopharmacological model, the Economic Compulsive model, and the Systemic model as the three primary ways that substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) influences criminal behaviour.	**7.5 Marks**	**L2**	**CO4**
	b.	In a national context, talk about the social and health effects of drug-related crimes. Explain the significance of utilising a public health approach—which emphasises treatment and damage reduction—instead of a strictly punitive criminal justice approach to deal with addiction-related crimes.	**7.5 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**

21.	**a.**	Scenario: A 45-year-old individual, 'R', who has a documented history of impulsive aggression and lack of empathy, is arrested for a violent assault committed during an argument. Apply principles of Psychological Criminology to analyze 'R's' behavior, focusing on the potential explanatory power of Anti-Social Personality Disorder (ASPD) and deficits in moral reasoning.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO1**
	b.	Examine the legal and ethical implications of using Psychological Reports and ASPD diagnoses as evidence in criminal trials. Discuss the challenges in balancing the need for individualized treatment (Positivism) with the legal requirement for *mens rea* (Classical School) in determining criminal culpability.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO1**
		Or			
22.	**a.**	Scenario: Following a major terrorist attack, a state government passes a law that significantly lowers the age of criminal liability and introduces mandatory, non-appealable death sentences for related offenses. Analyze this legislative action through the lens of Conflict Criminology, arguing how such laws reflect the power dynamics and political interests of the ruling class rather than objective justice.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO1**
	b.	Critically Analyze the development of Criminal Law in India over the past decade. Discuss how the recent enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, reflects the influence of criminological and socio-political factors on the modern statutory definition and categorization of crime.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO1**