Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 11 – 12- 2025 **Time:** 01:00pm – 04:00pm

School: SOL	**Program:** BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.COMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code : LAW3023	**Course Name:** CRIMINOLOGY	
Semester: VII	**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.	Highlight two principal methodological traits of the Cartographic School.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO3**
2.	Name the key philosopher associated with the Classical School of Criminology and also outline the findings of this school.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
3.	Identify the scholar who formulated the Differential Association Theory.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
4.	Distinguish between the conceptual foundations of Criminology and Penology.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**
5.	Define “Differential Association” as introduced by Edwin Sutherland.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**
6.	Enumerate the major characteristics that define the Classical School of Criminology.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
7.	Specify the predominant social determinants that contribute to criminal behavior	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
8.	Summarize the various ways through which media exposure fosters deviant conduct.	**2 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**
9.	Examine how urban environments influence the occurrence and nature of crime	**2 Marks**	**L3**	**CO2**
10.	Explain the significance of intellectual capacity in the commission of crimes.	**2 Marks**	**L1**	**CO2**

Part B

Answer theQuestions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.		Discuss the defining features and behavioral manifestations of Anti-Social Personality Disorder (ASPD) and Psychopathy within the framework of psychological criminology. Provide a critical analysis of the tendency to conflate the two concepts, emphasizing the diagnostic and etiological distinctions between them.	**5*2=10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO4**
		Or			
12.		Evaluate the contribution of the Psychological School of Criminology in interpreting chronic and repetitive offending, particularly among individuals diagnosed with ASPD. Critically examine the limitations of a purely individualistic (trait-based) explanation and justify the necessity of integrating sociological factors to achieve a holistic understanding of crime causation.	**5*2=10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO4**

13.	**a.**	A young person from an economically disadvantaged locality is frequently involved in petty theft. Apply an appropriate criminological theory to interpret the underlying causal influences.	**6 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**
	b.	Assess whether environmental pressures in low-income communities intensify tendencies toward deviant conduct.	**4 Marks**	**L**	**CO**
		Or			
14.		Critically assess the enduring relevance of the Demonological perspective. Analyze how its premise—associating moral evil with criminal behavior—continues to shape contemporary societal perceptions of heinous crimes and supports retributive justice in the modern penal framework.	**5*2 =10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**

15.		Expound on Cesare Lombroso's Theory of Atavism, emphasizing the notion of the "Born Criminal" and the importance of physical stigmata in his theory. Explain how this biological approach marked a paradigmatic shift from the earlier Classical School's assumptions.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO2**
		Or			
16.		Critically examine Lombroso's scientific methods and principal findings. Discuss the key criticisms of his work—particularly regarding methodological bias and determinism—and analyze its continuing yet contentious influence on subsequent biological and biosocial explanations of crime.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO2**

17.	**a.**	Examine the dynamic correlation between Criminology and Criminal Law, focusing on their distinct orientations—Criminology as an empirical social science (lex ferenda) and Criminal Law as a codified normative system (lex lata).	**8 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
	b.	Appraise the degree to which criminological theories have informed the reform and application of criminal law, citing illustrations such as the incorporation of Reformative Theory in sentencing and the influence of Victimology in compensation jurisprudence.	**7 Marks**	**L4**	**CO3**
		Or			
18.	**a.**	Discuss two primary ways in which mass media—through print and television—can contribute to criminal behavior, including the imitation or desensitization effect and the amplification of moral panic.	**8 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**
	b.	Examine the criminogenic potential of digital media and the Internet. Illustrate how online platforms can both enable novel forms of crime (cybercrime, online fraud) and serve as virtual spaces for learning and propagating traditional criminal activities such as organized crime recruitment.	**7 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**

19.	**a.**	Describe Robert Merton's Anomie/Strain Theory, focusing on its core proposition that crime results from a disjunction between culturally valued goals (e.g., the American Dream) and the structurally unequal distribution of legitimate means to achieve them.	**8 Marks**	**L3**	**CO3**
	b.	Elaborate on the five different modes of adaptation (Conformity, Innovation, Ritualism, Retreatism, and Rebellion) that individuals adopt when faced with this cultural-structural strain, explaining which modes are considered deviant or criminal	**7 Marks**	**L4**	**CO**
		Or			
20.	**a.**	Describe and differentiate the Psychopharmacological, Economic-Compulsive, and Systemic models that explain the relationship between substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) and criminal behavior.	**7.5 Marks**	**L2**	**CO4**
	b.	Analyze the broader social and health repercussions of drug-related crimes within the national context. Emphasize the significance of adopting a public health approach—centered on treatment and harm reduction—rather than a purely punitive legal response to addiction-driven offenses.	**7.5 Marks**	**L3**	**CO4**

21.	**a.**	A 45-year-old individual, "R," known for impulsive aggression and lack of empathy, is charged with a violent assault following an argument. Using principles of Psychological Criminology, interpret R's behavior by focusing on ASPD traits and moral reasoning deficits.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO1**
	b.	Analyze the legal and ethical considerations surrounding the use of psychological assessments and ASPD diagnoses in criminal proceedings. Discuss the challenge of reconciling individualized treatment approaches (Positivism) with the Classical School's emphasis on mens rea in determining culpability.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO1**
		Or			
22.	**a.**	In response to a major terrorist incident, a state enacts legislation that lowers the age of criminal liability and introduces non-appealable death sentences for related crimes. Interpret this law through the perspective of Conflict Criminology, explaining how it manifests the power and political interests of dominant classes under the guise of justice.	**10 Marks**	**L4**	**CO1**
	b.	Critically assess the evolution of Indian Criminal Law over the past decade. Explain how the enactment of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023* embodies the influence of criminological thought and socio-political dynamics on the modern statutory conception of crime.	**10 Marks**	**L5**	**CO1**