



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester 2015

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Criminology

Course Code: CRIM-211 /

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q2. Give short answer to the following with suitable examples

(5X4) = 20 Marks

1. Corporate crime
2. Professional criminals
3. Crime as social problem
4. Probation

Attempt ANY TWO questions from the following questions.

(2X15)= 30 Marks

Q3. What do you understand by crime and criminality? Describe the elements of crime and explain the characteristics of criminal law.

Q4. What is the major focus of socio-psychological theories of criminality? How does 'Differential Association Theory' attempt to explain criminal behavior in socio-psychological perspective? Elaborate.

Q5. What is the importance of detection of crime in criminal justice system? Briefly explain the techniques and problems of crime detection.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fourth Semester 2015

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Criminology
Course Code: CRIM-211 /

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Attempt the following questions. Marks are mentioned against each question.

Q1. Choose the best option category given below each statement (1X10) =10 Marks

i. Crime is a behavior that is covered by

- a). laws
- b). statutes
- c). mores
- d). a&b

ii. The law that is concerned with acts, mental states, and accompanying circumstances or consequences which constitutes necessary features of various crimes is called

- a). criminal law
- b). procedural law
- c). substantive law
- d). none

iii. Presence of guilty mind in any conduct refers to

- a). deviance
- b). mens rea
- c). a&b
- d). violation of folkways

iv. Criminal laws are enacted, modified, and repealed by

- a). public
- b). police
- c). legislative bodies
- d). none

v). Crime of serious nature and are punishable by death or incarceration for a years or more in a state prison are known as

- a). misdemeanors
- b). torts
- c). felonies
- d). b & d

(P.T.O.)

vi). Cesare Beccaria is known as

- a). father of scientific criminology
- b). prominent figure of classical school
- c). control theorist
- d). modern criminologist

vii). When we punish malefactor A by imprisonment, we wish to warn A from committing further offenses. Such deterrence is known as

- a). general deterrence
- b). specific deterrence
- c). retribution
- d). a&c

viii). Differential association theory of crime was presented by

- a). Lomroso
- b). Sutherland
- c). Reckless
- d). Albert Cohen

ix). The main focus of Chicago school of criminology was to understand

- a). street criminals
- b). social disorganization
- c). police problems
- d). organized crime

x). -----identified three types of biological delinquents described as ectomorph, endomorph and mesomorph

- a). Sheldon
- b). Bonger
- c). Hooton
- d). None