

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: ECONOMICS OF CRIME

Semester: V

Program: BA.,LL.B. (HONS.) CRIMINAL/ LABOUR LAW/ CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Time: 03 hrs.

Course Code: CLCC3015

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Write a very short note on the following:		
1.	Bentham's theory of Utilitarianism.	2	CO1
2.	Opportunity cost of crime.	2	CO2
3.	Name a book by Emile Durkheim.	2	CO1
4.	Criminology.	2	CO2
5.	Who were the key pioneers of game theory?	2	CO1

SECTION B

Q 2	Write a short note on the following:		
1.	Game theory	5	CO1
2.	Organised Crime	5	CO5
3.	Xenophobia	5	CO1
4.	Crime as a disease	5	CO3

SECTION-C

Q 3	Write a descriptive note for the following questions:		
1.	<p><i>Since the 1990s there have been a number of studies that have examined the effects of gun control laws on crime.</i></p> <p>In chapter, Private Crime Deterrence, in Harold Winter's book <i>Economics of Crime</i>, the author elaborates on the effect of gun control laws on crime. What are the major findings (include the effect of 'shall issue' laws)</p>	10	CO5
2.	Many countries have declared 'war on drugs'; evaluate the economics (cost) behind drug enforcement policies.	10	CO5

SECTION-D

Q 4	Give well-reasoned arguments for the following questions:		
1.	<p>Following is an excerpt from the “Testing the Nexus: Crime, Gender, Unemployment” by Ngaire Naffine and Fay Gale.</p> <p><i>Endeavours to connect unemployment with crime, to date, have displayed a clear bias: consistently, it has been assumed that the subject is male. This paper argues the sexism of both empirical and theoretical criminology in this area. A close reading of some Australian statistics reveals that prevailing notions about the effect of unemployment on crime are difficult to sustain when female, not male, figures supply the data base. Clearly, it is from male offending, which dominates the form of crime that criminologists have developed their theories about the anti-social tendencies of persons excluded from the work-force.</i></p> <p>a) Explicate the bias the author talks about in this article. b) What are the reasons author cites behind the bias? c) Is the effect of unemployment on crime in women different than effect on men?</p>	25	CO4
2.	<p>Following is an excerpt from Veena Das’s book, <i>Life and Words: Violence and the Descent into the ordinary</i> (2007) from chapter: <i>The figure of the Abducted woman</i></p> <p><i>How did the gendering of suffering allow a discourse of the nation to emerge at the time of the Partition? What precise work does the figure of the abducted woman and her recovery do in instituting the relation between the social contract and the sexual contract at the advent of the nation? While I am sympathetic to the question of repression of women’s voices in the accounts of the Partition that has animated the work of many feminist historians, I would like to frame this in a different model than that of trauma. Instead of deploying the notion of trauma, I ask what kind of protocols for telling their story might have been imported into the task of making visible (or audible) the suffering of women in the nationalist discourse? I take the figure of the abducted woman as it circulated in the political debates soon after the Partition of the country and ask how this was anchored to the earlier figures that were available through myth, story, and forms of print culture in the early-twentieth century discourse on this figure. How was the figure of the abducted woman transfigured to institute a social contract that created the nation as a masculine nation?</i></p> <p>What does Veena Das wish to communicate in this chapter (what are the arguments she makes in this chapter). Elucidate.</p>	25	CO4

