


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022			
Course: Economics of Crime Program: BA. LL.B., Course Code: CLCL 3015		Semester: III Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>Consider two law enforcement schemes, A and B, to control double parking. In A, the fine (F) for double parking equals \$20 and the probability of apprehension and conviction (P) equals .5, and in B, F equals \$200 and P = .05.</p> <p>(a) Society is indifferent between the two schemes for controlling double parking for they produce the same amount of fines from double parking.</p> <p>(b) If offenders are risk neutral, society is indifferent between A and B for they produce the same level of deterrence.</p> <p>(c) If offenders are risk averse, B causes more double parking violations and produces more revenues from fines than A.</p> <p>(d) If offenders are risk neutral, the cost of deterring double parking is greater for A than B but the level of deterrence is the same.</p>	2	CO1
Q 2	What are the costs of a crime?	2	CO1
Q 3	What is the opportunity cost?	2	CO1
Q 4	What is atavism?	2	CO1
Q 5	What is efficient crime?	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Define 'rational addiction'.	5	CO2
Q 7	Why use economic analysis in crime prevention?	5	CO2

Q 8	Should repeat offenders be typically punished more severely than first-time offenders for the same offense?	5	CO2
Q 9	Differentiate between the incapacitative effects and deterrent effects of a lengthy prison sentence?	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Two robbers, Jeff and Steve, are contemplating committing separate armed robberies. Jeff and Steve both believe that there is a 75% chance that they will be able to steal Rs. 400,000 if they rob the stores. However, to commit the robbery, each will have to buy a Rs.100 gun. Jeff believes that the probability he will be caught and convicted is 10%. If Jeff is caught and convicted, he will serve 4 years in prison. During that 4 years, he will miss out on earning Rs. 400,000 in legitimate income and he will miss being with his friends and family which is worth Rs.1,600,000 to him. Moreover, a first-time criminal conviction will reduce Jeff's future earning potential after he gets out of prison. The present value of the decrease in his future earnings is Rs.1,000,000. Because Steve has a known history of armed robbery, he believes that the probability that he will be caught and convicted is 25%. If Steve is caught and convicted, he will serve 10 years in prison (because he is a repeat offender). During that 10 years, he will miss out on earning Rs.400,000 in legitimate income and he will miss being with his friends and family which is worth Rs.1,000,000 to him. Since he is a repeat offender, the additional conviction will not worsen his future job prospects. In fact, prison may improve his future job prospects because he will be able to network with other criminals. Steve thinks that he will make more money with his new criminal friends after the 10 years in prison than he would have made if he hadn't gone to prison. The present value of the additional income is Rs.300,000. Who will rob the store and why?	10	CO3
11	Analyse the feasibility and challenges of privatization of Indian prison system with proper reasoning and examples.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	The use of death penalty has been around since ancient times. Although debate has begun over the past few centuries to abolish it from several dimensions wherein deterrence remains a major argument. In the light of this statement, critically examine and evaluate the efficiency of capital	25	CO4

	punishment from deterrence as well as cost perspectives by discussing various empirical studies conducted so far on this.		
Q 13	The usage of illicit narcotics such as heroin, cocaine, and crack is a persistent problem in many societies. Drug usage has several negative consequences. One is that drug addiction may devastate the lives of drug users and their families. Another consequence is that drug users frequently resort to robbery and other violent crimes to fund their addiction. Governments across the globe spend billions of dollars each year to decrease the flow of drugs entering the nation to discourage the use of illegal narcotics. Moreover, it is well accepted that consumption and price are inversely related – the higher the price, the lower the consumption. Considering the aforementioned finding, how sensitive is drug consumption to increases in price? What is an illicit drug’s elasticity of demand? Critically examine the efficiency of existing drug prohibitions and recommend essential reform, if any.	25	CO4