


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Penology and Victimology Program: BA LLB (Hons.) (Criminal Law) Course Code: CLCC 5003		Semester: IX Time: 03 hrs. Max.Mark:100	
Instructions: Read the questions properly and answer all the questions.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q.	Answer the questions in not more than 50 words		
1.	Describe Prison industrial complex	2	CO1
2.	Define Restorative Justice	2	CO1
3.	Define victimhood	2	CO1
4.	Explain Routine Activity Approach of victimization developed by Cohen and Felson	2	CO1
5.	Name a book by Emile Durkheim.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q	Answer the following questions briefly: (100 words)		
6.	Summarize the concept of ‘disciplinary power’ in Foucault’s perspective on penology?	5	CO2
7.	Articulate Durkheim’s contribution to the understanding of crime and punishment	5	CO2
8.	Interpret the concept of the ‘civilising process’ and how it relates to penology?	5	CO2
9.	Discuss Foucault’s ideas on bio-power on how it relates to penology?	5	CO2

SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q	Explain the following questions: (200 words)		
10.	Critically analyse the concept of ‘criminalisation of the proletariat’ in Marxist penology?	10	CO3
11.	Analyse the victim precipitation theory and examine its impact on certain types of crimes?	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q	Analyse the facts mentioned and then answer the questions: (300 words)		
12.	<p>Following is an excerpt from <i>Rethinking the Atrocities Act: Proving Prejudice and Interpreting Evidence in Rajasthan</i> by Sandhya Fuchs.</p> <p><i>While India’s constitution banned the practice of untouchability in 1950, the Atrocities Act represents the first law to explicitly define all verbal, physical, and “political, ritual or symbolic violence” (Rao 2009:174) against Dalits and Adivasis as criminal offences or “atrocities.” However, three decades after its implementation, and despite multiple amendments, the act has failed to generate fundamental social change (Express News Service 2020). Pointing out that most cases registered under the Atrocities Act never make it to court and only a negligible number lead to conviction, scholars have proposed that ingrained caste bias within police and judiciary, and deep-seated corruption within India’s criminal legal system, have paralyzed the act and rendered it ineffective (Swadhikar 2015; Rameshnathan 2018; Nathan and Thorat 2020). These issues came to the political forefront in 2018 when the Indian Supreme Court declared the Atrocities Act a vehicle for “false accusations” and warned that rather than eliminating casteism the act was in danger of promoting it (Fuchs 2018).</i></p> <p>Reflect whether The Schedules castes and the schedules tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 address the unique challenges faced by victims of prejudice and discrimination in Rajasthan, as discussed in the study?</p> <p>In what ways can victimology inform policy interventions and social programs aimed at addressing caste-based discrimination and promoting social justice in India?</p>	25 (15+10)	CO4
13.	<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>		CO4

	<p><i>The analysis offered here takes the legal and administrative discourse on the abducted woman as an important site for understanding how the social contract was grounded in a particular kind of sexual contract. The trope of horror through which this space of (excess) enunciation and action was opened up under the sign of the state not only drowned out the voices of women but also recognized their suffering as relevant only for the inauguration of sovereignty.</i></p> <p>Relate on how Veena Das’s anthropological approach contributes to our understanding of the experiences of abducted women in conflict zones?</p> <p>Discuss instances where women from marginalized classes in India have strategically used the politics of victimhood to raise awareness about their unique challenges.</p>	<p>25 (10+15))</p>	
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