

Criminology

SUJEET STATIONERY
& GENERAL STORES

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1. What is criminology?

Ans → Criminology is the study of crime and criminal behavior, including its causes, responses by law enforcement, and methods of prevention.

2. Define "white collar crime".

Ans → The term "white collar crime" was coined by the American criminologist Edwin Hurd in 1930. "white collar crime" means generally non-violent in nature and includes public corruption, health care fraud, financially motivated fraud committed by individuals.

3. What is Parole?

Ans → A prisoners temporary or permanent release before the end of his/her sentence in exchange for good behavior during the course of their punishment is called parole.

4. What is victimology?

Ans → victimology is a science which establishes a relationship between a victim and offender. It also deals with the rights of the victims in any criminal trial or proceedings and also with the rights of the accused. The concept of victimology emerged in the 20th century during the closing of world war II.

5. What is organised crime?

Ans → Organized crime is defined as planned or systematic commissioning of crimes motivated by a craving for profit or power. A criminal group involved in organized crime needs to money from rich businessmen, extortion, contract killing, kidnapping is the example of organized crime.

6. What is Penology?

Ans → The Oxford English Dictionary defines penology as "the study of the punishment of crime and prison management." Penology also called penal science, the division of criminology.

7. What is prison?

Ans → "Prison" means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special order of a state govt for the detention of prisoners. or Prison, an institution for the confinement of persons who have been remanded (held) in custody by a judicial authority.

8. What are the kinds of punishment?

Ans → 6 kinds of punishment under IPC.
1. Death punishment 2. Imprisonment for life
3. Imprisonment 4. Forfeiture of property

5. Solitary confinement 6. Fine.

9. Write various theories of punishment?

Ans → There are majorly four theories of punishment. These theories are the 1.

1. Deterrent theory
2. Retributive theory
3. Preventive theory
4. Reformatory theory

→ 1. Deterrent theory - In deterrent theory of punishment, the term "Deter" means to abstain from doing any wrongful act. The main aim of this theory is to "deter" (to prevent) the criminals from attempting any crime or repeating the same crime in future.

→ 2. Retributive theory - In retributive theory of punishment, the offender to receive a punishment for a crime proportional and similar to its offence. Ex - An eyes for an eyes.

→ 3. Preventive theory - In preventive theory seeks to prevent prospective crimes by disabling the criminals. Main object is transforming the criminal either permanently or temporarily. Under this theory the criminals are punished by death sentence or life imprisonment etc.

4. Reformatory theory - According to reformatory theory, the aim of punishment should be to transform the culprit through the individualization approach. The purpose of this theory is to reform the offender as a person.

10. What is kleptomania?

Ans → kleptomania is a mental health condition where a person feels an uncontrollable urge to steal things. People who have this condition might try unsuccessfully to not act on the urge, and many feel remorse or guilt for stealing. Experts classify kleptomania as an impulse control disorder.

11. Distinguish between parole and probation

Parole	Probation
1. Early release of the convict before the expiry of the sentence term and allowing them to to serve rest portion in community.	1. Suspension of sentence of an offender to stay in the community while inculcating good habits.
2. This is Alternative to Jail.	2. This is conditional release from prison.
3. Grant after the offender has completed certain portion of his prison sentence.	3. Grant prior to the incarceration.
4. Allowed to 1st time offender and crimes that does not involve violence.	4. Criminals that are already under detention.

12. What is Probation?

Ans → Probation means the release of the offender, from police custody subject to the good behavior of the convicted offender under specific conditions.

A person is granted probation when he is found guilty for commission of an offence in which the accused is not sent to jail rather he is allowed to stay in the community, provided that he adopts ethical conduct and not commit any crime in future, or else he will be sent to jail.

13. What is Furlough?

Ans → Furlough is a leave granted for a specified time period from prison in cases of long term imprisonment.

Furlough is the right of a prisoner and is granted to him/her periodically.

Sometimes it is even granted without any reason on the sole ground of him/her maintaining contact with family.

Furlough is granted by D.I.C.P.

14. What is Sociology theory of criminology?

Ans → Sociology theory of criminology believe that society influences a person to become a criminal. People learn criminal behavior from the people around them, and social conflict theory which says that class warfare

is responsible for crime.

15. Give two points of distinction between Probation and Furlough.

Ans →

Probation	Furlough
1. Probation is a form of punishment for a crime.	1. Furlough is a release given in cases of long term jail.
2. Probation is designated to punish an offender without the offender having to serve jail time.	2. Furlough is designated to remission of long term sentence and this is right.

16. What is the Born Criminal theory?

Ans →

Born criminal is a term which is according to Lombroso, a person born with features resembling an earlier, more primitive form of human life, destined to become a criminal.

Born criminals theory described as individuals who are born with a genetic pre-dilection toward criminality.

17. Explain any four types of Organized Crime.

Ans →

- (i) Organized gang criminality - Bank robbery, kidnaping, murder, jewel theft etc
- (ii) Racketeering - Extorting money, drug trafficking, prostitution etc.
- (iii) Syndicate crime - Gambling, smuggling, foreign exchange violation etc.

(iv) Smuggling - smuggled into the country like synthetic fabric, watches, electronic goods, gold, narcotic drugs.

18. What is the term of Life Imprisonment in India.

Ans → According to section 57 of IPC, a sentence of life imprisonment counts the same as 20 years of imprisonment when dividing up jail sentences into fraction. but In the case of Bhagirath and Ors vs Delhi administration (1985) the SC held - If a person is sentenced to life in prison, he must serve a minimum of 14 years there and a maximum of their entire life.

19. Define legal aid.

Ans → Legal aid is the provision of assistance to people who are unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system. Legal aid is regarded as central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial.

20. Define shelter homes.

Ans → According to J.J Act 2000, section 37 (1) the state govt may recognise, reputed

and capable voluntary organizations and provide them assistant to setup and administer as many shelter homes for juveniles or children as may be required. The shelter homes referred in subsection (1) shall function as drop-in centers for the children in the need of urgent support who have been brought to such homes through such persons as are referred to in section 32(1).

21. What is corporal punishment?

Ans → A corporal punishment is a punishment which is intended to cause physical pain to a person. Slapping, pulling, twisting, spanking, pinching is the example of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is known as physical punishment. Corporal punishment is a violation of children's right to respect for physical integrity, human dignity, health, education etc. Especially this punishment of children by parents or teachers when he hitting the child.

22. What is crime syndicate?

Ans → A crime syndicate is a criminal organisation engaged in the commission of serious criminal offenses which is based on a structured association. Crambling

Smuggling foreign exchange violation is the example of crime syndicate.

23. What is pyromania?

Ans →

Pyromania is a disorder in which a person is incapable of resisting the urge to intentionally start fires. Rather than setting a fire as an act of simple destruction, pyromaniacs often tend to set fires in order to relieve profound feeling of stress or anxiety. Ex - if a friend tells you that they started a fire recently, you would likely assume that it was an accident or, at least, a juvenile behavior. If however, you find out that they not only intentionally started one fire last week, but seven fires then a case could be made for a diagnosis of pyromania.

24. What is Black marketing?

Ans →

A black market is any market where the exchange of goods and services takes place in order to facilitate the transaction of illegal goods or to avoid govt oversight and taxes or both. Black market includes the risk of fraud the possibility of violence being saddled with counterfeit and other unlawful activity.

25. What is political graft?

Ans → Graft is a specific type of corruption where by an official uses his public stature to gain illegal benefit. In criminology, the study of political corruption has focused on discussing whether political corruption is related to political white-collar crime or whether it is instead more closely to organised crime. Graft is American English word which means political corruption.

26. What do you mean by open prison?

Ans → A prison where prisoners have more freedom than other types of prisons because they are not considered dangerous and are trusted not to escape. He has been transferred from an open prison to a higher security jail.

27. Explain theory of differential association.

Ans → In criminology, differential association is a theory developed by Edwin Sutherland (1883-1950) proposing that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques and motives for criminal behavior. This theory focuses on how individuals learn to become criminals, but it does

not concern itself with why they become criminals.

28. Define neglected juvenile?

Ans → A juvenile who does not receive proper care, supervision, or discipline from the juveniles parent, guardian, custodian, or who is not provided necessary remedial care, or who lives in an environment injurious to the juvenile welfare, or who has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law.

29. Name any three schools of criminology

Ans → There are four popular schools of criminology, they are:

- (i) Pre-classical school
- (ii) Classical school
- (iii) Positivist school
- (iv) Neo-classical school

30. What is positivist school?

Ans → The positivist school known as Lombrosian school. The propounder of this school is Cesare Lombroso. Positivist school focus on criminals rather crime. The positivist school oppose classical schools understanding of crime. As per positivist school, every person is different