

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI

Dept. of Law

BALL.B. (Integrated) 5 Years

II SEMESTER

UQs (The University of Queensland): The Psychology of Criminal Justice

Edx online Course

(Effective from the batch of students those who are in second semester in the year 2024)

SYLLABUS

The course will be divided into various units focusing on some special aspect of psychology and criminal law. This course aim is to provide the students with clarity about the intersection of psychology and criminal justice system.

Expected Learning Outcomes

On completing this course, the students should be able to:

Understand fundamental concepts of psychology and Criminal law

Understand the role and nature of Investigation Agencies and Criminal Courts

The following are the topics to be covered under this course

UNIT – I: Introduction to Psychology and Criminal Law

Biological bases of behavior - Learning, sensation and perception - Cognition and language, development, emotion - Social psychology, personality, and psychological disorders – Criminal Psychology

UNIT- II: Criminological Theories and Schools of Thought

Differential Association Theory – Strain Theory - Learning Theory – Control theory – Social reaction theory – Biological Theory of Crime - Psycho-analytical theory of crime – Labelling Theory – Theories of Punishment – Deterrent Theory – Reformative Theory – Retributive Theory

UNIT – III: Criminal Case

The crime – Investigation – Witness Examination - Questioning the suspects – Medical Reports – Trial – Judgment - Use of evidence and general rules in criminal cases - Punishment, sentencing and Prison Reform, Current problems and challenges in Prison Administration.



(K. SITA MANIKYAM)

Chairperson, BoS in Law

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Time:

Max Marks = 40

Model Question paper

Answer All questions

Differential Association Theory was developed by

George Ritzer

Howard Becker

Edwin Sutherland

Lombroso

According to Lombroso Criminals are not born by they are _____?

Criminaloids

Situational Criminals

Hackers

Habitual Offenders

Who developed the theory of Psycho-analytical theory of crime?

Sigmund Freud

Alfred Adler

Karen Horney

William Wyndt

According to Differential Association Theory leads to crimes.

a) Social interactions

b) Psychological exchanges

c) Social conflicts

d) Social changes

Rule of Criminal Responsibility was framed by

Mc'Naughten

Sutherland

Lombroso

None of the above

"Eye for Eye" and "Tooth for Tooth" reflects which theory of punishment?

Self-expiation

Retribution

Reformation

Deterrence

In D.K. Basu, the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines regarding

Rape Victims

Child Rights

Women Rights

Custodial Death

Cesare Lombroso is associated with
Ecological School
Classical School
Positive School
Sociological School

According to Prof. Sutherland _____ are the main causes of recidivism.

Social Psychology of the offender
Inadequacy of reformatory techniques
None of the above
Both (a) & (b)

What was the underlying philosophy to setup Open Air Prisons?

Incarceration
Reformation of Prisoners
Retribution
Protection of Society

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Positive School is also called the _____ School of Criminology.

In _____ case, the Supreme Court of India evolved the principle of rarest of rare cases.

_____ means the commission of crime by habitual offenders.

_____ was the first criminologist to correlate crime with heredity of the criminal.

In India, _____ compiles and publishes periodical data on crimes.

Probation means _____

A person who commits a crime is called _____

Section _____ deals with medical examination of accused.

Label theory is associated with _____

_____ propounded social bond theory

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