UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2024

Course: Economics of crime **Semester: V**
Program: B.A.LL.B (Hons.) **Time : 03 hrs.**
Course Code: CLCC3015 **Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions: Answer all the questions.

SECTION A
(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	CO
Q 1	What role do economic conditions play in influencing criminal behavior?	2	CO1
Q 2	Mention two significant challenges in the privatization of prisons.	2	CO1
Q 3	Define "cost of crime" and give one example of how it is measured.	2	CO1
Q 4	How does the presence of organized crime impact local economies in areas with weak governance?	2	CO1
Q 5	State two economic factors driving drug trading and abuse.	2	CO1

SECTION B
(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)

S. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	CO
Q 6	Enumerate the economic effectiveness of fines versus imprisonment in crime deterrence.	5	CO2
Q 7	Explain the concept of optimal expected punishment and its application in deterring crimes.	5	CO2
Q 8	Elucidate the models of organized criminal groups.	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain the Rational Choice Theory in criminal behavior and its limitations.	5	CO2

SECTION-C
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

S. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	CO

Q 10	Compare the economic costs associated with the death penalty and life imprisonment.	10	CO3
Q 11	Contrast the economic incentives behind cybercrimes and drug trading.	10	CO3

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SECTION-D
(2Qx25M=50 Marks)

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S. No.	Answer the following questions.	Marks	CO
Q 13	The state of Marindale has one of the highest rates of violent crime in the country. To curb this trend, the state government has upheld capital punishment for certain crimes. However, a recent audit reveals that maintaining the death penalty is extremely costly, with each case averaging Rupees 50 Lakhs due to extensive appeals and special incarceration measures, whereas a life imprisonment case costs Rupees 10 Lakhs. Critics argue that the funds spent on the death penalty could be better allocated to preventive measures like education and mental health services, which could reduce crime rates over the long term. At the same time, some lawmakers argue that the death penalty acts as a deterrent for violent crimes, claiming that its abolishment could lead to an increase in crime. Recent studies in Marindale, however, show mixed results on the deterrent effect of capital punishment. 1. Examine the cost-benefit analysis of capital punishment compared to life imprisonment, taking into account the potential deterrence effect, justice for victims, and economic impact on the state. (12.5 Marks) 2. Discuss a policy approach for Marindale that balances cost-effectiveness with societal goals related to justice and public safety. (12.5 Marks)	25	CO4
Q 14	In the impoverished region of San Rosa, drug trafficking has become the main source of income for many households due to limited legitimate employment opportunities. Local cartels provide steady wages, food supplies, and informal healthcare services to entire communities, making them indispensable to the local economy. This economic reliance on cartels has made law enforcement efforts nearly impossible, as communities often protect cartel activities to preserve their livelihoods. The government is exploring two approaches to address this issue:	25	CO4

• An intensive crackdown involving military deployment to dismantle cartel operations. • An alternative economic development program that would provide employment, education, and healthcare services to wean communities off cartel support. Implementing either option would require substantial funds and coordination, but failure to address the issue could result in further cartel expansion. 1. Analyze the social and economic implications of each proposed approach. (12.5 Marks) 2. Draft a policy recommendation that considers the unique economic dependencies of the region and the long-term goal of reducing drug trafficking. (12.5 Marks)	