

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Define criminology. Explain the scope of criminology with reference to other social sciences.
2. Explain the historical perspectives in criminology.
3. Study the contribution of Cartographic school of criminology.
4. Write short notes on
 - (a) Classical school
 - (b) Biological school.
5. Study the need and significance of cooperation and coordination among various agencies of criminal justice system.
6. Explain the roles of Legislature and prison in criminal justice system.
7. Examine the need to differentiate between adult and juvenile offenders.

8. Define and differentiate between Violent and Habitual offenders.
 9. Define cyber crime. Cyber crime is proving very hardship on the part of police to crack it and prosecute the offenders. Discuss.
 10. Explain in detail about the organized crime its impact and measures to curb it.
-

THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Trace the historical developments of theories.
2. Write short notes on
 - (a) Peacemaking Criminology
 - (b) Structural Criminology.
3. Define personality. Study how far personality can be subjected to study about criminal behavior.
4. Explain study conducted by Gluecks.
5. Explain the Freudian view of crime.
6. Distinguish between liberal feminist and radical feminist criminology.
7. Explain the contribution of Chicago school of criminology.
8. Explain Agnew's General Strain theory.

9. Explain the theory of Neutralization.

10. Explain Sutherland's Differential Association theory.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Social contract theory is the basis of criminal justice system. Explain
2. Explain the role of Nyaya Panchayat and Lok Adalat at village level and district level.
3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Concept of Admissibility
 - (b) Inquisitorial and Accusational approaches.
4. Trace the sources and contents of Criminal Law in India.
5. List out the various writs available under Indian constitution.
6. Define "Crime" and distinguish it from Tort. Can the same act constitute a crime as well as a Tort? Give illustrations.

7. Explain the salient features of :
 - (a) Juvenile Justice Act
 - (b) Probation of Offenders Act.
 8. Discuss *Actus Reus* as one of the essential condition for conclusion of offence.
 9. Explain the organization and functions of judiciary in India
 10. Explain about various offences against persons.
-

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Explain the various types of research designs.
2. Define hypothesis. Explain the need for formulation and testing of hypothesis.
3. Define sampling. Explain various types probability and non-probability sampling.
4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Masking effect
 - (b) Errors in measurement.
5. Explain the significance of classification and coding of data.
6. Examine the need for computerization of data in Criminal Justice System.
7. Explain the sampling techniques adopted in observational studies.

8. What are various types of scales used for statistical purpose? What are the possible errors which occur during construction?
9. What is a data? Explain the various modes adopted in collection of data.
10. Explain in detail about Research problem.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTIGATION

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Outline the police structure in a city, in your view, is there any need to call for the structural change now?
2. Write a brief note on the Indian Police Service?
3. What is 'terrorism'? Discuss in detail the anti terrorist operations taken by police?
4. Write a brief note on any two :
 - (a) Police Standing Orders (PSOs)
 - (b) Special Task Force (STF)
 - (c) Local and Special Laws (LSL).
5. Explain the significance of Charge Sheet.
6. Discuss the importance of the coordination between the various wings of the Criminal Justice System.

7. What steps should the police take to prevent crimes from occurring?
 8. What are the important features of the Dowry Prevention Act?
 9. What are the special investigation methods required to investigate 'White Collar Crimes'?
 10. "Police force constantly violate human rights principles" — Discuss with examples.
-

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Explain the various theories of punishment.
2. Define penology. Do we need the concept of punishment in present day situations.
3. Explain the various prison systems prevalent during medieval period.
4. Explain the various types of classification of prisoners and prisons.
5. Write briefly the different programs offered in the prison to resocialize the prisoners.
6. Explain the salient features of the U.N's standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners.
7. Trace the historical development of probation.
8. Write short notes on
 - (a) Halfway house
 - (b) Rules of parole.

9. What are the various after care services provided in India?
10. With various types of prison reforms and committees the rate of crime hasn't come down. Discuss.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND VICTIMOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. What is Victimology? Define its scope in the contemporary India.
2. Define the term 'Victim'. Discuss with examples, the different types of victims.
3. Explain in detail the relationship of victim with offender.
4. What is domestic violence? What are the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent it?
5. Define 'Genocide'. Discuss the Genocide, which shook the world, recently.
6. Elucidate the financial impact of criminal victimization on the poor and elderly victims?

7. What is 'secondary victimization'? Discuss with suitable examples.
 8. Assume you are put in charge of a district. What victim assistance programme, will you plan for that district?
 9. Discuss what contribution a correctional officer can make to a victim of crime.
 10. Discuss the detailed contribution of the World Society of Victimology (WSV), to the cause of victims.
-

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

1. Explain the objectives of crime prevention programs. Trace the history of crime prevention.
2. What are the various primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention programs?
3. Define and explain about mechanical method and mass method.
4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Environmental design
 - (b) Punitive methods.
5. Explain the crime prevention activities undertaken by the police.
6. Examine how far police information centers and surveillance has helped in reduction of crime rate.
7. Elucidate about the programs aimed at slums and bad family.

8. Explain the process involved in demotivation of potential offenders.
9. Explain the role played by friends of police and boys club in crime prevention activities.
10. Examine the need for international cooperation in crime prevention.