

7382/CPA

OCTOBER 2008

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE of the following.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. What is the scope of criminology? Describe its relationship with other social sciences and law.
2. Explain the contribution of classical school of criminology.
3. Examine cartographic school and its recent development in the context of crime mapping with special reference to GIS.
4. Is there any relationship between crime and heredity? Substantiate with suitable research studies.
5. Discuss various body type theories pertaining to criminal behaviour.
6. What is the different between Classical and Neoclassical School? How does Neo-classical paved a way for the development of scientific criminology? Explain.

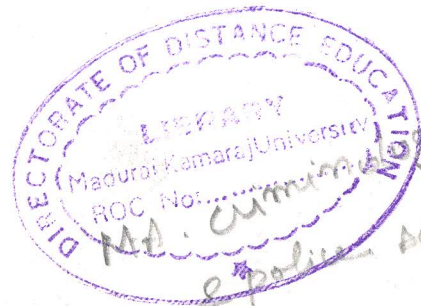
7. Write a note on :

- (a) Juvenile Delinquency
- (b) Professional Offender.

8. Discuss Biological school of criminology with recent trends of research in it.

9. What is the contribution of Lombroso for the development of criminology?

10. What is the legal position of capital punishment in India? Discuss in detail with case laws.



7383/CPB

OCTOBER 2008

THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Compare and contrast consensus criminology with that of conflict criminology.
2. Examine the relationship between
 - (a) I. Q and Delinquency and
 - (b) Mental illness and Delinquency.
3. Explain the contribution of Freud to understand criminal behaviour.
4. Explain Agnew's strain theory. How is it different from Merton's strain theory?
5. Discuss H.J.Eysenks' theory of criminal personality.
6. What are the subcultural theories of crime? Explain with suitable examples.
7. Explain Neutralization techniques of delinquents. Give suitable examples.

8. Examine crimes against women from the perspective of Feminist criminologists.

9. What is Post Modern criminology? Explain its applicability in understanding contemporary crimes.

10. Write short notes on any TWO

- (a) Crime and Social Stigma
 - (b) Aker's social learning theory
 - (c) Bowlby's theory of Delinquency
 - (d) Left Realism.
-

7384/CPC

OCTOBER 2008

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Explain the general exceptions in IPC.
2. "Rule of law is above all". Is it the social reality in India? Explain.
3. Define Rape. What are the recent amendments in IPC with regard to rape? What prompted them to make these changes?
4. What is private defence? Can anybody use this defence? Substantiate your view.
5. What are the offences against Public Tranquility? Describe.
6. What are constitutional guarantees of to protect rights of the accused? Explain.

7. Explain the term Preventive detention and the provisions in CrPC.

8. What are the procedures to be followed by the investigating officer during investigation? Give detailed account.

9. Explain inquisitorial and accusatorial approaches in the court of law. Which you think is more suitable to Indian situation?

10. Examine the salient features of Juvenile justice Care and Protection Act.

7385/CPD

OCTOBER 2008

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Describe different types of research designs.
2. Explain simple random sampling and purposive sampling. What is the statistical validity of purposive sampling? Explain.
3. What is meant by interview? What are the steps involved in conducting interview and collecting data? Explain.
4. Define hypothesis and its various types with suitable examples.
5. Differentiate between questionnaire and interview methods of data collection.
6. What are the methods to establish reliability and validity of a tool designed? Explain.

7. Design a research tool to conduct a study on attitude of public towards police.

8. Describe the Criminal Justice Research situation in India.

9. What are the ethics to be followed in research? Explain.

10. Write short notes on any THREE :

- (a) Computerization of data.
- (b) Longitudinal study.
- (c) Type one error.
- (d) Export factor.



7386/CPE

OCTOBER 2008

POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTIGATION

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Elucidate the salient features of the Report of the National Police Commission.
2. Suggest suitable measures to improve the police public relations.
3. Do you think women police in India are treated in par with men police? Suggest suitable changes required in the function of women police.
4. What are the specific functions of (a) Modus Operandi Bureau (b) Finger Print Bureau and (c) Crime Records Bureau?
5. "Bail is the right but jail is the choice". Examine this statement in the context of abuse of bail.

6. Despite various efforts custodial violence has been increasing day by day. Examine the causes.
7. Victim surveys reveal that most of the crimes are not reported to the police. What are reasons? Examine.
8. What are the steps taken by Tamil Nadu police to modernise it? Discuss.
9. Compare police systems in India with that of UK.
10. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) White Collar Crime
 - (b) Friend of the Police
 - (c) Juvenile Justice
 - (d) Police Control Room.

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Explain the various theories of punishment. In your opinion, which theory is suitable in the present era? Discuss.
2. Trace out the evolution and development of prison system in India.
3. Write about the boarding, lodging and medical care of prisoners in Tamil Nadu.
4. Trace out the salient features of the probation of offenders Act, 1958.
5. Critically analyse the role of NGOs in Institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders.
6. What is capital punishment? Write in detail the pros and cons of capital punishment.
7. Describe in detail about the women institutions in Tamil Nadu. What are the programs available to the inmates of these institutions? Explain.

8. Elucidate the Constitutional and Legal rights of the prisoners in India.

9. What is community based correction? Explain it in detail.

10. Compare and contrast the parole and probation system.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND VICTIMOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Who is a victim of crime? Trace the development of victimology.
2. What are legislations pertaining to domestic violence? Examine the responses of victims of domestic violence and also the police.
3. Victimisation of elderly and children have been increasing – Analyse the causes and rehabilitation of the victims.
4. What are the rights of the children? Critically examine.
5. How the victims are compensated? What are the provisions in law to provide them compensation? Discuss.
6. The Nithari case of abuse of children at Nirda is shocking and a great injustice to poor children – Analyse from victimological perspective.

7. Examine the salient features of UN declaration of human rights.

8. Analyse various provisions to protect the victims to caste conflict under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

9. What are services and assistance required for the victims of rape? Examine from legal and psychological perspective.

10. Write short notes on any TWO :

- (a) NOVA
 - (b) Amnesty International
 - (c) Victim survey
 - (d) Victim precipitation.
-

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

(5 × 20 = 100)

1. Write in detail about the prevention of various types of crimes.
2. What is recidivism? Suggest measures to reduce recidivism rate in India.
3. Write in detail about the crime prevention methods adopted by police.
4. What is Police Boys Club? How does it help in preventing juvenile delinquency? Discuss.
5. Critically analyse the importance of International cooperation in crime prevention.
6. Trace out the history of crime prevention. What is the contribution of Henry fielding?

7. "Crime cannot be prevented but it can be reduced"
– Comment.

8. Write about the corruption control methods. Can we make our country corrupt free? Discuss.

9. What is intelligence? Can crime be prevented by the police alone? Explain.

10. What is Chicago area project? Write in detail the salient features of the project.