

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.
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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.
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