

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.

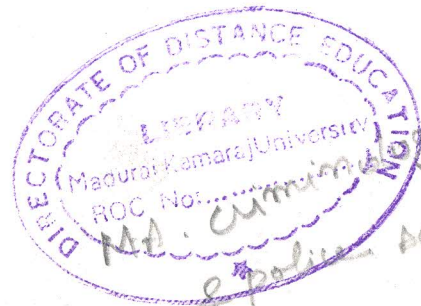
7. Write a note on :

- (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.



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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.
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