

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: **Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration**
Semester-I (Batch: 2019-20)

LL.M. End Semester Examination: November 2019

Date: 13th November, 2019

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

	Part A	Marks
	Answer the questions	
Q.1	The Code of Criminal Procedure gives wide powers to the police for arresting a person. Such powers without appropriate safeguards for the arrested person will be harmful for the society. To ensure that this power is not used arbitrarily, several restraints have been put on it, which, indirectly, can be seen as recognition of the rights of a person being arrested. Further, once arrested, a person is already at a disadvantageous position because of his lack of freedom and so he cannot take appropriate steps to defend himself. Thus, to meet the needs of <i>fair trial</i> , several provisions are given in the Code that gives specific rights to an arrested person. Discuss the specific rights of the arrested person citing relevant case laws and provisions.	(10)
Q.2	What does the “investigation” ordinarily consist of? Discuss the distinction between “investigation”, “inquiry”, and “trial”. Give an illustration of each of these three proceedings.	(06)
Q.3	Write short notes on any three of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Mens rea</i> b. <i>Actus reus</i> c. Good faith d. Expert Evidence 	(3X3 =09)

	Part-B	Marks
	Answer the question (Word limit max. 600 words)	
Q.4	After analyzing crime statistics, the Government of India comes to know that 70% crimes are theft, robbery and dacoity. Out of these three, theft cases are much higher than Robbery and dacoity and theft cases are increasing considerably year after year. Government also comes to know that the offenders who have committed robbery or dacoity are having prior experience of theft. So, Government has planned to amend the punishment for the theft as follows:- Proposed amendments Section 379 Punishment for theft. —whoever commits theft shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years along with fine, not exceeding the twice the amount of the stolen good. Section 379-A Punishment for repeat offenders —whoever commits theft shall be punished	(1x8 =08)

with life imprisonment along with fine, not exceeding the thrice the amount of the stolen good.

Do you think this proposed amendment will reduce the number of theft?
What kind of impact this amendment would create on other allied offences?
Explain your answer with the help of classical theories of Criminology.

Part-C

Write long answers (400 words)

(3x5
= 15)

- Q.5 Explain the 'three strikes law' principle followed in various countries and how these principle applied in Indian Penal Code.
- Q.6 Explain concentric zone theory and its reliability on the crime control
- Q.7 Explain various psychological theories of criminology.

Part-D

Q.8 Write short notes on any one of the following (Word limit max. 400 words)

(1x2
=02)

- (a) Atavism
(b) Crime and Sin
