

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: **Criminal Justice and Social Work**

**Semester- VI (Batch: 2020-25)**

**End Semester Examination: May 2023**

**Date: 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2023**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 50**

**Instructions:**

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 8/7 Marks: 750-850 words.

	<b>Marks</b>
Q.1 How have the foundational frameworks for crime prevention and criminal justice evolved over time, and what are the key elements of each framework shaping criminal justice policies and practices?	(7)
Q.2 Describe restorative justice principles. Discuss how social workers can effectively implement these principles in their practice with offenders and victims. Provide relevant examples to support your answer.	(7)
Q.3 How does gender-based discrimination manifest in different stages of the criminal justice system, and what systemic challenges perpetuate gender-based inequalities in accessing justice for women? Provide specific examples of cases and policy reforms aimed at addressing these issues.	(7)
Q.4 How can the criminal justice system address the systemic challenges in providing comprehensive and practical support and assistance to victims of crime? Critically evaluate the existing interventions and suggest innovative approaches to improve the victim-centeredness of the criminal justice process. Provide concrete examples from diverse contexts to illustrate the effectiveness and feasibility of such interventions.	(7)
Q.5 How do political pressures and external influences impact the independence of the judiciary, and how can prosecutors play a critical role in safeguarding justice in such situations? Support your answer with relevant case laws and explain the significance of preserving the independence of the judiciary for upholding the rule of law.	(7)
Q.6 With intersecting forms of oppression and marginalization contributing to issues, what are the systemic and structural issues within current crime prevention and criminal justice policies and practices that limit their effectiveness and perpetuate inequities? How can the integration of 'Police Social Work' mitigate these challenges to achieve more equitable and transformative outcomes?	(7)
Q.7 Answer the questions that follow the below examples of successful crime prevention programs that have been implemented in different parts of the world: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceasefire - United States: CeaseFire is a public health approach to violence prevention initially implemented in Chicago. It was then replicated in other U.S.</li> </ul>	(8)

cities. In the mid-1990s, the focus was on reducing gang-related violence in Boston. It involved a collaboration between law enforcement, community organizations, and social services to support high-risk individuals and reduce the prevalence of gun violence. It successfully reduced shootings and homicides.

- CCTV Surveillance - Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Surveillance has been implemented in several countries to prevent crime. For instance, in the UK, CCTV cameras are used extensively in public spaces, such as shopping centres, train stations, and high streets, to deter crime and improve public safety. Studies have shown that the use of CCTV cameras can lead to a reduction in crime rates.
- The Cardiff Model - United Kingdom: The Cardiff Model is a multi-agency approach to tackling violence and disorder in city centres. It involves close collaboration between police, local authorities, health services, and community organizations to identify and address the root causes of violence. It has successfully reduced alcohol-related violence and disorder in Cardiff and has been adopted in other cities across the UK.
- Community Policing - This approach involves building partnerships between law enforcement agencies and local communities to identify and address crime and disorder issues. For example, in Japan, the concept of “Koban” has successfully reduced crime rates. Koban refers to small police boxes throughout the country, and officers stationed there work closely with residents to identify and prevent crime.
- Cure Violence - South Africa: Cure Violence is an international violence prevention organization that uses a public health approach to violence prevention. It has successfully reduced violence in South Africa by employing violence interrupters and trained individuals from within the community to intervene in conflicts and prevent violent incidents.
- Restorative Justice - In New Zealand, the Restorative Justice program has successfully reduced reoffending rates among youth offenders.
- Project Safe Neighborhoods - United States: Project Safe Neighborhoods is a nationwide program in the United States that uses a data-driven approach to reducing gun violence. It brings together federal, state, and local law enforcement to identify and prosecute individuals responsible for gun violence.

What were the critical elements of these programs, and how did they address the specific needs of their target populations? Discuss the significance and need of implementing such programs in the Indian context with suitable examples.

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