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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS) B.B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS)/B.Com., LL.B.
(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2024**

Tenth Semester

F.L. 35—PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

(2019 Admissions—Regular/2018 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

Write short notes on any five of the following.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Durkheim's concept of 'mechanical solidarity'.
2. Concept of 'indeterminate sentence'.
3. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003.
4. Observation Homes.
5. Theory of Victim Precipitation.
6. Victim's right to compensation.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any three of the following questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

7. In the light of statutory provisions and judicial decisions, discuss the scope and relevance of the right of 'pre-sentence hearing' of the accused in criminal trials.
8. What do you understand by 'individualization' of punishment? Briefly explain the provisions enabling the Indian courts to individualize punishments.
9. "Open prisons play an important role in the scheme of reformation of a prisoner which has to be one of the desiderata of prison management". Do you agree with this statement? Trace the evolution of the open prison system and critically evaluate its merits and demerits.

Turn over

10. Discuss 'probation' as an alternative to imprisonment and the powers of the court regarding release of certain offenders on probation under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act. How far probation can help in the reformation of an offender ?

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Sutherland's theory of differential association proposed that criminality is not inherited but learned and imitated from social groups. Explain the hypothesis formulated by Sutherland to develop his Chicago School of criminology. Compare it with Classical and Positivist Schools of criminology.
12. Explain the rationale behind imposition of punishments. Which theory, in your opinion, is close to satisfying the jurisprudential basis of punishment? Do you agree with the assertion that: "Deterrence and vengeance still seem to be the main aim and objective of sentencing, thereby holding reformation only as a lip service"? Critically examine the role of the Supreme Court in framing a uniform sentencing policy in India.
13. "Restorative justice programmes are based on the fundamental principle that criminal behaviour not only violates the law but also injures victims and the community". Discuss the jurisprudence of restorative justice as a potential and meaningful mechanism for rehabilitating victims as well as the accused. What are the duties of the State in this regard?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)