

**PARUL UNIVERSITY****FACULTY OF LAW****LLM (Criminal and Security Laws) Winter 2019 – 20 Examination****Semester: 1****Date: 29/11 /2019****Subject Code: 17206132****Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm****Subject Name: Victimology****Total Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions****(15)**

1. Victimological studies includes which of the following:  
(a) Victim- offender relationships (b) Victim-criminal justice relationship  
(c) Compensatory remedy for the victims (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following sections of Criminal Procedure Code defines victim?  
(a) Section 3 (w) (b) Section 2 (wa)  
(c) Section 4 (a) (d) Section 5 (wa)
3. Which theory suggests that victimizations result from a number of dangerous factors such as the victim's behavior, lifestyle interactions, and associations, especially in situations in which deviance and criminality flourish?  
(a) Victim precipitation theory (b) Restorative theory of punishment  
(c) Compensatory theory (d) Social disorganization theory
4. Routine Theory was developed by  
(a) Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson (b) Susain Cain  
(c) Michellain Sheldon and Christoff Olof (d) Meriam Samain
5. Crime victim is a person who has suffered, due to crime:  
(a) physically (b) financially  
(c) emotionally (d) all of the above
6. The Father of Victimology, generally refers to  
(a) Sutherland (b) Marx  
(c) Mendelsohn (d) Durkheim
7. Which one of the following is considered as a right of a victim?  
(a) Bail (b) Arrest  
(c) Compensation (d) None of the Above
8. The order for awarding compensation to a victim of crime is made under, which section of Code of Criminal Procedure?  
(a) Section 357 (b) Section 375  
(c) Section 315 (d) Section 351
9. The formal process for face to face meetings between a victim and his/her offender, in the presence of a trained mediator is called  
(a) Victim Offender Mediation (b) Crisis Intervention  
(c) Compensation (d) Victim Assistance
10. Professionals who provide an array of victim services are  
(a) Social worker (b) Psychologists  
(c) Medical doctors (d) All of the above

11. A phenomenon in which hostages express empathy and have positive feelings towards their captors is called as  
 (a) Captor syndrome (b) Victim blaming  
 (c) Stockholm syndrome (d) Victim support
12. Which among the following Committees was constituted exclusively for examining the issues connected to women prisoners in India?  
 (a) Prison Reform Committee (b) Justice Malimath Committee  
 (c) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyyer Committee (d) Kapoor Committee
13. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with Victims Compensation Scheme?  
 (a) Section 357(a) (b) Section 375(a)  
 (c) Section 315 (d) Section 351
14. Under which law are crime victims belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes provided compensation by government?  
 (a) Indian Penal Code (b) SC/ST (Prevention of the Atrocities) Act  
 (c) Evidence Act (d) None of the above laws has scheme related to compensation
15. Which among the following statute has made the provision to permit the victim to engage an advocate of his/her choice to coordinate with the prosecution in the criminal cases?  
 (a) Protection of Human Rights Act (b) The Constitution of India  
 (c) Code of Criminal Procedure (d) The Indian Penal Code

**Q.2 Write short notes on the following (15)**

1. Describe the impact of crime on victim.
2. How is term victim defined under Code of Criminal procedure?
3. It is often found that the trial of offence of rape is a form of secondary victimization. What is your opinion regarding this problem? Do you think the laws are sufficient? How the procedure can be made suitable for victim?
4. What is Restorative justice system? Discuss if the system is beneficial for criminal justice system in India.
5. Write a note on Life Style Theory.

**Q.3 (A) Write a note on role of judiciary in the development of Compensatory Jurisprudence in India. (08)**

**OR**

**(A) Discuss the laws in India which are victim oriented. (08)**

**(B) What is your opinion regarding the amendment made in The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which provides that juvenile offenders of age range 16-18 committing heinous offences to be tried as an adult? Is this provision reformatory or retributive in nature? (07)**

**OR**

**(B) What is Victimology? Discuss the concept and scope of subject victimology? (07)**

**Q.4 (A) Laws like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 or the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are specifically designed for protection of victims. But Supreme Court in the case of Rajesh Sharma v. State of UP and Subhash Kashinath Mahajan v. State of Maharashtra, stating the misuse of the respective acts diluted the acts by limiting the power of arrest or grant of anticipatory bail etc. Apparently these two judgements were accused oriented rather than being victim oriented, thus defeated the sole purpose of the legislation. Being a student of victimology what is your stand on the following issue? What kind of precautions should be observed while interpreting victim-oriented laws? (07)**

**(B) ANSWER ANY FOUR (08)**

1. What are the benefits of Restorative Justice System?
2. What are the components of the rights of victims of crime? What kind of relief can be given to them?
3. Discuss the provision related to Victim Compensation in Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. What is precipitation theory of victimology?
5. What is routine activity theory in victimology?