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NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination November – 2024
Semester: UG- VII Semester (Criminal Law Hons.)
Subject: Victimology & Correctional Administration

Time: Three hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Students are required to answer any five questions only.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Use of Bare Act or any other reference material is not permitted.

Q1. The liberal interpretation of Article 21, and the progressive approach adopted by Indian judiciary has broadened the scope and horizon of Article 21, and this has led to addressing the issues and problems faced by environmental victims. In the light of abovementioned with the help of case laws explain how judiciary has safeguarded the rights of "Environmental Victims".

(Marks: 20)

Q2. A robust framework for victim compensation and rehabilitation is the need of the hour. Critically Comment. Also, explain whether in India do we have robust framework related to victim compensation and rehabilitation. Also, suggest and recommend the key changes that can be brought so as to strengthen this framework.

(Marks: 20)

Q3. The laws should be formulated in a neutral manner so as to create equality in the society, but sometimes there are specific need to protect the vulnerable groups. In the light of above-mentioned statement explain the role played by legislature and judiciary so as to safeguard the rights of a specific category "Women as a Victim". Support your answer with suitable case laws and relevant provisions.

(Marks: 20)

Q4. In detail explain the following concepts

- a. Political Victims
- b. Concept of Parole

(Marks: 10 + 10 = 20)

Q5. "There is long debate that who should be blamed, is it the victim or the offender who has committed the crime". In the light of the above statement explain the concept of Victim blaming. Explain the different theories of victimology and also explain whether these theories stand true in the current scenario.

(Marks: 20)

Q6. Indian judiciary has always been pro-active in providing and protecting the rights of the prisoners also, since the judiciary is of firm believe that there are certain basic rights which should be provided to offenders also. Critically examine the validity of the above-mentioned statement. Substantiate your answer with suitable case studies. Also, explain the "Nelson-Mandela" rules and how these rules help in safeguarding the basic rights of the offender.

(Marks: 20)

