

GOA UNIVERSITY

G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO, GOA

SYLLM SEM IV

PAPER III

PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

CRIMINAL LAW

Jun 2015

July 2014

Jan 2013

Jun 2012

Jan 2012

JULY 2011,

JULY 2010,

JAN 2010,

JULY 2009,

JAN 2009,

JULY 2008



LL.M. Semester IV Examination, June 2015
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)
Privileged Class Deviance

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions from Question nos. 1 to 8.
2) **Each** question carries **15** marks.

(15x5=75)

1. Explain the sociological theories of deviance.
2. Discuss the various remedial measures to control deviance by police.
3. "Though there is a definite code of conduct for legal practitioners, it is only an ornamental document" – Comment.
4. Examine the salient features of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
5. Explain the objects and reasons for the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.
6. Discuss the salient features of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Comment on the changes brought about by the amendment thereto in 2008.
7. "The Right to Information Act, 2005, is a means to make public authorities transparent and accountable to the common man" – Elucidate.
8. Write notes on **any two** :
 - a) Medical malpractices.
 - b) Central Vigilance Commission.
 - c) White collar criminality.



DBK – 126

LL.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, July 2014
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)
Privileged Class Deviance

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : a) Answer **any five** questions.
b) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

(5×15=75)

1. “Police treat third degree methods as a necessary evil” – Critically examine this statement and analyze judicial opinion in this regard.
 2. Discuss the concept of white collar crimes as laid down by Edwin Sutherland and discuss the elements that distinguish white collar crimes from traditional crimes.
 3. Discuss measures adopted to limit deviances within the medical profession.
 4. “There is need for rules prescribing appropriate behaviour by judges.” Comment with reference to instances of judicial misconduct in India.
 5. “The Right to Information Act, 2005 ensures public access to information.” – Elucidate.
 6. Critically examine the powers, functions and role of the Central Vigilance Commission in weeding out corruption from public life.
 7. Discuss the offences, penalties and Authorities under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and comment on the amendments thereto.
 8. Write notes on the following :
 - a) Sociological approaches to explain deviance
 - b) Criminalization of politics.
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LL.M. (Sem. – IV) Examination, January 2013
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)
Privileged Class Deviance – III

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.

2) All questions carry equal marks.

(15x5=75)

1. Critically examine the concept of White Collar crime as laid down by Sutherland. Discuss the criticism levelled against it.
 2. "Unprofessional and unethical journalism have no place in a democratic country" – Comment on the importance, role and obligations of professional journalism.
 3. Discuss the impact of cyber laws on different forms of cyber crimes.
 4. Examine the salient features of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Mention its drawbacks.
 5. "The Right to Information Act, 2005 is a revolutionary step towards maintaining transparency in State Functionaries' Actions" – Explain.
 6. Critically examine the need and importance of ethics in the dispensation of justice.
 7. Examine the legal restraints on police power in India.
 8. Write notes on :
 - a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - b) Criminalization of Politics.
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LL.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, June/July 2012
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks :75

Instructions : 1) Answer *any five* questions.
2) All questions carry *equal* marks.

1. Examine the meaning of deviance and state and explain the various causes of deviant behaviour. (15×5=75)
 2. Explain the constitutionality of third-degree methods adopted by police in India. Illustrate with case-law.
 3. Critically evaluate the Right to Information Act 2005.
 4. “Judicial accountability is absolutely vital for the survival of the rule of law and democracy” – Discuss the need for judicial accountability in India.
 5. Examine the efficacy of criminal law in tackling deviance in the medical profession.
 6. Critically examine the prevention of Corruption Act 1988. How far has it been successful in achieving its objectives ?
 7. “There is an urgent need for a healthy and professional police system in India” – Discuss the factors and pressures that adversely affect the efficient functioning of police in India.
 8. Write notes on :
 - a) Cyber crimes
 - b) Unethical journalism.
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[Total No. of Questions : 8]

LL.M. (Sem. - IV) Examination, January - 2012
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper - III)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions: 1) *Answer any five questions.*
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

[5 × 15 = 75]

- Q1) Explain the concept of deviance and illustrate it with various types of deviant behaviors.
- Q2) The role of the police and their attitude towards public has resulted in people's distrust of the police force. Explain and suggest reforms to improve the public image of police.
- Q3) Explain the problem of corruption in India in the light of present socio - political developments. In your opinion is the Prevention of Corruption Act, sufficient to deal with the situation?
- Q4) Critically discuss the Chagla Commission on LIC, the Mundhra affair.
- Q5) Discuss custodial violence and clearly bring out the role of the judiciary in curbing the deviant behavior of the police with respect to custodial violence.
- Q6) Discuss with illustration class deviance among politicians and bureaucrats.
- Q7) Government openness is a guarantee against administrative misconduct. Discuss it in the light of Right to Information Act.
- Q8) Write notes on the following :
a) Unethical Practices at the Bar.
b) Encounter Killings.



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(Pages : 01)



Tuesday

BSM - 32

[Total No. of Questions : 8]

LL.M. (Semester - IV) Examination, July 2011
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper - III)

12/07/2011
(Thursday)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

[5 x 15 = 75]

- Q1) Critically analyse the concept of white collar crime as laid down by Southerland and illustrate it with suitable examples in the Indian context.
- Q2) Doctors are involved in the extraction of huge sums during their practice. Elaborate the statement with suitable illustrations. Attempt to explain the process of rationalization in medical profession justifying their deviant behavior.
- Q3) Explain the issue of corruption in socio-political arena in India. What are the causes, and effects and what measures will you suggest to combat corruption.
- Q4) Discuss the Commission of Inquiry Act. What is the role of the Vigilance Commissioner.
- Q5) "There is inbuilt guarantee in the Constitution against torture and violence by the state and its functionaries" discuss.
- Q6) In a pluralistic society, judges are the essential equalizers. They serve no majority or minority either. In this context examine the need to oversee the deviant behavior of the judges in India.
- Q7) The nation is moving towards the era of openness, transparency and accountability. Discuss.
- Q8) Write notes on the following:
a) Yellow Journalism.
b) Cyber Crimes.





LL.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, July 2010
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: a) Answer *any five* questions.

b) *All* questions carry *equal* marks.

(15×5=75)

1. 'Use of third degree against the criminals is a human rights violation'. Critically analyze this statement in the light of judicial pronouncement in prohibiting third degree methods used by police.
 2. Examine the concept of deviance. Mention the various causes for such deviant behaviour.
 3. Critically analyze the concept of white collar crimes as laid down by Sutherland with suitable illustrations.
 4. 'Doctors are involved in extraction of huge sums during their practice'. Elaborate this statement with various unethical practices adopted by people involved in medical profession.
 5. 'Computer is the main source in commission of cyber crimes'. Elucidate the remedies laid down to control such crimes as per Information Technology Act, 2000.
 6. 'Police cases mostly fail because of lack of public co-operation'. Mention the legal functions of police and public response in controlling crimes in our society.
 7. Critically analyse the importance and mention to what extent the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 was successful in fulfilling the objectives.
 8. Write a note on the following :
 - a) Ombudsman and its importance.
 - b) Role of Right to Information Act, 2005 in providing information to the public.
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11/01/2010
(Monday)



NNK - 43

LL.M. (Semester - IV) Examination, 2010
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper - III)
Privileged Class Deviance

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer *any five* questions from question nos. 1 to 8.
2) *Each* question carries **15** marks.

(15×5=75)

1. Deviance is behaviour that violates the standards of conduct or expectations of a group or society. Briefly discuss the various theories put forward to explain deviance.
2. Critically examine the various legal provisions which act as a restraint on deviance by police.
3. "Though there is a definite code of conduct for the legal profession, yet it has become only an ornamental document" – Discuss.
4. Discuss existing legislative and judicial measures to combat the menace of corruption in public life.
5. 'Disclosure of information in regard to the functioning of the Government must be the rule and secrecy, an exception'. Examine this statement in the light of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 is a proactive legislation to regulate activity on the internet and prevent its misuse. Comment.
7. Explain the concept of medical malpractice. Analyze the provisions of law which impose liability on doctors for medical malpractices committed by them.
8. Write on :
 - a) Sutherland's view on white collar criminality
 - b) Judicial accountability.





NNK – 43

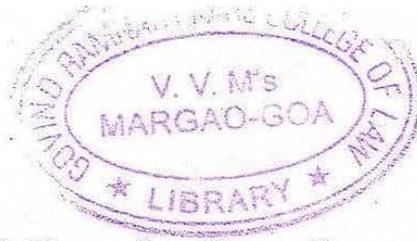
LL.M. Semester – IV Examination, July 2009
CRIMINAL LAW (Paper – III)
Privileged Class Deviance

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions from question nos. 1 to 8.
2) Each question carries 15 marks. (15×5=75)

1. What is deviance ? Critically examine the various approaches to deviance.
 2. Critically examine the efficacy of existing laws to check malpractices in the medical profession.
 3. The enactment of the Prevention of Corruption Act reflects Parliament's resolve to meet corruption cases with strong hands. Comment.
 4. "Governmental openness is a guarantee against administrative misconduct". Discuss in the light of the Right to Information Act 2005.
 5. White collar offenders often go unpunished although their offences are dangerous to society. Elucidate.
 6. The constitution of India and the criminal procedure code provide some safeguards against the arbitrary use of powers by police. Discuss.
 7. 'In a pluralist society, judges are the essential equalizers. They serve no majority or any minority either'. In this context, examine the need to oversee the deviant behavior of judges in India.
 8. Write notes on :
 - a) The LIC-Mundhra affair
 - b) The nexus between criminals and politicians.
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NNK – 40

LL.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, January 2009
Paper – III : PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE (Criminal Law)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions from below.

2) All questions carry equal marks.

(5×15=75)

1. The Supreme Court of India has taken a proactive stand against police atrocities and the use of third degree methods by police. Evaluate the impact of Supreme Court directives in this respect.
2. There is a significant rise in the number of unethical practices committed by members of the legal profession. Explain and suggest remedial measures to curb the problem.
3. Discuss relevant legislative provisions determining the powers and the procedure of the police in respect of arrest and investigation.
4. Examine the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and comment on the effectiveness of the act in preventing and controlling cyber crimes.
5. Explain the concept of 'White Collar Crime'. Discuss the various kinds of white collar crimes in detail.
6. The Lok Pal and the Lok Ayukta are fact finding and recommendatory bodies – Critically analyse the impact of these bodies as a safety valve against maladministration.
7. Discuss how the Right to Information Act, 2005 is a means to make public authorities transparent and accountable to the common man.
8. Write notes on :
 - a) Principles of natural justice as a restraint on official deviance.
 - b) Gender based aggressions by state functionaries.



L.L.M. (Semester – IV) Examination, July 2008
Paper – III : CRIMINAL LAW

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : a) Answer any five questions from below.
b) All questions carry equal marks.

(5×15=75)

1. There is an inbuilt guarantee in the constitution against torture and violence by the state or its functionaries. Discuss.
 2. The Information Technology Act 2000 has delineated various cyber offences and prescribed punishments for the commission of such offences – Critically evaluate.
 3. Examine the factors that have contributed to the growth of 'white collar crimes' among professionals in India.
 4. There is a growing incidence of malpractices among doctors today. Comment and suggest means of combating deviance in the medical profession.
 5. The role of the police and their attitude towards the public has resulted in public distrust for police – Explain and suggest reforms to improve the public image of police.
 6. 'The nation is moving towards an era of openness, transparency and account-ability – Discuss.
 7. Explain the various forms of deviance by politicians and bureaucrats.
 8. Write notes on :
 - a) Economic offences
 - b) National Police Commission.
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