

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CRIMINAL
JUSTICE (PGDCJ)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2015

**MLE-014 : CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : *This question paper is divided into 3 Parts. Part A, Part B and Part C. All parts are compulsory. From Part A you have to attempt all the questions. From Part B you have to attempt any 5 questions. From Part C you have to attempt any 2 questions. Part A carries 20 marks, Part B carries 50 marks and Part C carries 30 marks.*

PART - A

All the questions are compulsory.

Explain in brief :

10x2=20

1. Main characteristics of Indian Police Organisation.
2. General duties of police.
3. Custodial Violence.
4. International Human Rights provisions against torture.
5. Habeas Corpus.

6. Salient features of the Prisons Act, 1894.
7. Retributive theory of punishment.
8. Rights of Women prisoners.
9. Judicial control over function of Investigation.
10. Classes of Courts in India.

PART - B

Answer **any five** question from this **Part**.

Answer to a question should **not** be more than
300 words :

5x10=50

11. Discuss the Supreme Court's Directives laid down in D.K. Basu case (1997) for avoidance of custodial crimes.
12. Write a note on 'Visitorial System' in India.
13. Explain briefly "Plea Bargaining."
14. What are constitutional basis of judicial control over 'executive functions' ?
15. Discuss the principles governing exercise of discretion in sentencing.
16. Discuss the principles governing imposition of death penalty.
17. Briefly write a critical note on E-management of Criminal Justice System in India.
18. Explain evidential aspects of scientific and technological issues.

PART - C

Answer **any two** of the following questions in not more than **450** words each : **2x15=30**

- 19.** Discuss 'Community Policing' and its evolution.
 - 20.** Do you agree with the view that the rights of prisoners need special attention ? Discuss with reasons.
 - 21.** What is evidentiary value of 'Post Mortem Report' ? Explain.
 - 22.** Discuss the constitutional foundation of speedy trial.
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