

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086**  
**(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2015 – 2016 and thereafter)**  
**SUBJECT CODE: 15SC/MC/CV55**

**B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018**  
**BRANCH III – SOCIOLOGY**  
**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR – CORE**  
**PAPER : CRIME AND VICTIMOLOGY**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS** **MAX.MARKS:100**

**SECTION – A**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 50 WORDS EACH. (10X2=20)**

**Explain the following:**

1. Victimology
2. Child sexual abuse
3. Criminology
4. White Collar Crimes
5. Psychoanalytical Theory
6. Primary Victimization
7. Hate Crimes
8. Wife Battering
9. Victimless Crimes
10. Cyber Stalking

**SECTION – B**

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 250 WORDS EACH. (5X8=40)**

11. Discuss briefly about the classification of crimes from sociological perspective.
12. “Terrorism as a contemporary form of crime is a major threat to social order in the society.” – Elucidate.
13. Discuss the role of Victimology in providing assistance to the victims of human rights Violation.
14. Examine the various versions of Victimology with suitable illustrations.
15. Define Recidivism. Explain the different factors that are responsible for recidivism.
16. Explain the factors responsible for child abuse and the incidence of child victims in India.

17. Distinguish between the restitution and retribution methods of punishment with examples.
18. Critically assess the victim assistance program in India.

### **SECTION – C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS. EACH ANSWER NOT TO EXCEED  
1200 WORDS. (2X20=40)**

19. “Rape is not merely a physical assault. It is often destructive of the whole personality of the victim.” Analyse the above statement in the context of victim reaction and fear of victimization.
20. “The advent of computers has expanded the scope of criminal activity in cyberspace in the modern era of information technology”. Analyse the given statement with reference to cyber crimes.
21. Discuss in detail hate crimes and its types with examples.
22. Analyse the victim rights and assistance measures adopted in India and other Countries.

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