REV-01
BLB/31/36

2025/06

BALLB
EIGHTH SEMESTER
PRISON SYSTEM & ADMINISTRATION
BLB - 806 H_6 CR.L
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Which Commission is considered as the first significant attempt to reform the prison system in India during the British period?
   a. Mulla Committee
   b. Indian Jails Committee (1919-20)
   c. Rege Committee
   d. Vohra Committee

2. What is one of the major contributions of the Mulla Committee (1980-83) to prison reforms in India?
   a. Introduction of parole system
   b. Recommendation of privatization of prisons
   c. Stress on the separation of undertrial and convicted prisoners
   d. Abolition of capital punishment

3. Which of the following statements best describes modern penology?
   a. Focus solely on punishment and retribution
   b. Emphasis on reform, rehabilitation, and reintegration of offenders into society
   c. Prioritizing harsh incarceration for deterrence
   d. Ignoring the rights of the prisoner

4. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the responsibility of prisons assigned to the States?
   a. Article 21
   b. Article 246, List II
   c. Article 32
   d. Article 19

5. Which of the following is a key challenge to the effective implementation of prison reforms in India?
   a. Adequate funding and modern infrastructure
   b. Overcrowding and lack of trained staff
   c. Increased adoption of non-custodial measures
   d. High levels of international collaboration

6. Which of the following is a primary feature of an open prison?
   a. High-security walls and armed guards
   b. Strict solitary confinement for convicts
   c. Minimal supervision with emphasis on trust and self-discipline
   d. Life imprisonment for all inmates

7. Which of the following is a key advantage of an open prison system?
   a. Encourages isolation and mental toughness
   b. Facilitates reintegration of prisoners into society
   c. Increases dependence on prison staff
   d. Promotes punitive justice over reformative justice

8. Which of the following best describes a unique characteristic of open prisons?
   a. Inmates are allowed to live with their families in prison
   b. No work opportunities are provided
   c. Prisoners are engaged in agricultural and community development activities
   d. Inmates are kept in isolated cells

9. Which state in India is credited with pioneering the concept of open prisons?
   a. Uttar Pradesh
   b. Maharashtra
   c. Rajasthan
   d. Tamil Nadu

10. Which health-related issue is most commonly reported in Indian prisons?
   a. Cardiovascular diseases
   b. Malaria and typhoid
   c. Tuberculosis and mental health disorders
   d. Cancer and stroke

11. Which of the following is a key factor contributing to criminality within prisons?
   a. Overstaffing of prison guards
   b. Strict medical checkups
   c. Inmate overcrowding and lack of rehabilitation programs
   d. Continuous surveillance through CCTV

12. What role does prison health care play in modern penology?
   a. It is a secondary concern after discipline
   b. It is essential for protecting inmates' rights and promoting rehabilitation
   c. It applies only to inmates above 60 years of age
   d. It is optional and based on prisoner's request

13. Which measure is crucial for curbing criminal activities within prison walls?
   a. Isolating prisoners without cause
   b. Ignoring petty fights among inmates
   c. Implementing classification systems and structured rehabilitation
   d. Allowing inmates to self-regulate discipline

14. Which of the following is a key international document ensuring the protection of prisoners' human rights?
   a. Geneva Convention
   b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   c. Nelson Mandela Rules
   d. Hague Convention

15. The right to be treated with humanity and dignity is guaranteed under which article of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)?
   a. Article 5
   b. Article 7
   c. Article 10
   d. Article 14

16. Which Indian case is landmark in affirming the rights of prisoners under Article 21 of the Constitution?
    a. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
    b. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
    c. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
    d. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

17. Which body in India is primarily responsible for safeguarding human rights in custodial settings?
    a. National Commission for Women
    b. Central Vigilance Commission
    c. National Human Rights Commission
    d. Law Commission of India

18. What is the term used for crimes committed within prisons by inmates or staff?
    a. Institutional crime
    b. Custodial crime
    c. Penal crime
    d. Correctional offense

19. In the context of prison administration, what is the significance of "open prisons"?
    a. They are for prisoners who have not yet been sentenced
    b They allow limited freedom for well-behaved inmates
    c. They are only for political prisoners
    d They serve as detention centers for juveniles

20. Which of the following best describes "prison radicalization"?
    a. Conversion of inmates into security guards
    b Indoctrination of inmates into extremist ideologies
    c. Rehabilitation programs for drug addicts
    d Adoption of peaceful protest in prison

-- --- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. "The object of punishment should be the reformation of the criminal, not the satisfaction of vengeance." Explain.
   How significant is the Open Prison System in India as a tool of penal reform. **5+5=10**

2. Discuss the role of prison in modern penology with relevant case laws. **10**

3. Critically analyze the key reforms committees and legal developments that have shaped the Indian prison administration. **5+5=10**

4. "Prisons in India should be correctional institutions, not mere warehouses for human confinement; their goal must be reformative, not retributive." Explain **10**

5. Critically evaluate the recommendations of the Indian Jail Reforms Committee (1919–1920) and their impact on the evolution of the prison system in India. **10**

6. Differentiate between parole and probation in the Indian legal system. Discuss their objectives, legal provisions, and significance in the rehabilitation of offenders. **5+5=10**

7. Examine the recommendations of the Law Commission of India on capital punishment. How have these reports influenced the debate on the abolition or retention of the death penalty in India? **5+5=10**

8. Discuss the significance of the Geneva Conventions in the context of international humanitarian law. How do these conventions regulate the conduct of armed conflict and protect victims of war? **3+7=10**

= = *** = =