

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (Sem-VI) PRAD

2020

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Full Marks : 40

Time : Two hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer Q. Nos. 1 and 2 and **any three** from the rest.

1.

1×5=5

- (a) _____ of the Prison's Act deal with sick prisoners. (Sec 37/Sec 38)
- (b) The Pardoning power of the President is mentioned under _____.
(Article 72/Article 161)
- (c) India has adopted _____ self govt. in prison. (complete/partial)
- (d) The modern prison system in India is based on the _____ prison model. (British/USA)

Contd.

(e) Who has suggested for the standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners?

(Sir Arthur Waller/Sir Lionel Fox)

2.

1×5=5

(a) Prison in India.

(b) All India Jail Reform Committee.

(c) International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

(d) Criminality in Prison.

(e) Under trial prisoner.

3. What do you mean by "prison"? Discuss the role of prison in modern Penology.

4+6=10

Or

Write an essay about Prison Administration in India.

10

4. Discuss the problems faced due to overcrowding of Indian Jails. Suggest both statutory and non statutory means to overcome these problems.

5+5=10

Or

Write exhaustive note on Prisoner's health and criminality in Prison. 5+5=10

5. Make an elaborate discussion on prison reformation in India mentioning the policy guidelines and reformatory measures. 10

Or

Elaborately discuss the Indian Jail Reform Committee Report, 1919-20. 10

6. Discuss the judicial mandates as set by the Apex Court for Protection of Fundamental Rights of the under trials and convicted persons in the prison in India. 10

Or

What are the objectives of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 ? Write the procedure followed under the Act for the repatriation of an alien criminal to India. 5+5=10

7. Write an exhaustive note about International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and Prison Reforms. 10

Or

Write short notes on :

5+5=10

- (a) Classification of prisoners.
 - (b) Solitary confinement.
-

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19 (VI) PRAD 6.3 (OP₄)

2019

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Paper : 6.3 (OP₄)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks : 1×10=10
 - (a) A drafts of standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners was submitted by the first Congress on prevention of crime and Treatment of offenders of UNO held at _____ in 1955. (Geneva/New York)
 - (b) A Committee was appointed to prepare an All India Jail Manual in _____ (1957/1951)

- (c) The validity of keeping prisoners under solitary confinement in the name of prison discipline was challenged before Supreme Court in _____ case. (Sunil Batra's/Sobraj's)
- (d) At present there are _____ open prisons operating in the country. (twenty eight/eighteen)
- (e) The National Expert Committee on women prisoners was headed by _____ to submit report to Government of India in 1988. (Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer/Justice A. N. Mulla)
- (f) The Model Prison Manual was approved in the year _____ by the Central Government. (2003/2004)
- (g) The Supreme Court uphold the right of press to have access to prison inmates in _____ case. (Prabha Dutt vs Union of India/State of Maharashtra & others vs Asha Arun Gawli)
- (h) Nari Niketan is a _____ institution. (Penal/Non-Penal)
- (i) The right of press to have access to prison inmates is _____. (allowed/not allowed)

(j) Detention is no ground for suspension of detenu's fundamental rights is decided in the case of _____. (DBM Patnaik/Prem Shankar Shukla)

2. Write notes on the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Nari Niketan

(b) Solitary Confinement

(c) Article 39-A of Constitution of India

(d) Detenues and under trials

(e) After-care of the released prisoners.

3. Write down the objectives and important provisions of Penn's charter of 1862.

12

Or

Discuss the salient features of the present prison system in modern India. 12

4. Write the summary of the reformatory measures for the prison inmates that took place in Post-Independent Era in Indian Prisons. 12

Or

Discuss the role of Prisons in Modern Penology as Correctional Institute.

12

5. Write down the main causes of the overcrowding in Indian Prisons. Suggest procedural and administrative measures that can be helpful to overcome the problem.

6+6=12

Or

What are the different problems faced by the Indian Prison authority to maintain discipline inside the Jail?

12

6. Write the different criminal activities among the inmates that poses challenges to keep up prison discipline.

12

Or

Discuss elaborately the prison rules followed by prison authorities in India.

12

7. Discuss the problems of undertrial prisoners in Indian Jail.

12

Or

Discuss the Supreme Courts guidelines for bar against Handcuffing.

12

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (VI) PRAD 6.3 (OP₄)

2017

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Paper : 6.3 (OP₄)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 and five from the rest.

1. Fill in the blanks with correct answers :
1×10=10

(a) The Modern Progressive view regards crime as a social disease and favours treatment of offenders through _____ methods. (Penal method / Non-penal method)

(b) _____ of offenders for the purpose of treatment is a pre-condition for an ideal Penal programme. (Proper classification / Proper notification)

Contd.

- (c) The origin of the prison is started in the first quarter of _____. (Nineteenth Century / Eighteenth Century)
- (d) Who has suggested for the standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners? _____ (Sir Arthur Waller / Sir Lionel Fox)
- (e) The _____ World Congress on the Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders held in Salvador Brazil in 2010. (12th / 11th)
- (f) The first Woman Jail was established in _____. (Maharashtra / Gujarat)
- (g) _____ of the Prison's Act deal with sick prisoners. (sec 37 / sec 38)
- (h) The Constitution of India, place "jail" along with "police and law and order" in the state list of _____ schedule. (Seventh / Eighth)
- (i) The Government of India invited _____ a technical expert of the United Nations on crime prevention and treatment of offenders to make suggestions on prison reforms. (Dr. W. C. Reckless / Sir Alexander Cardew)

(j) _____ was the first European Criminologist who raised a voice against the continuance of harsh and painful treatment to convicted prisoners.

2. Write short notes on : **(any five)** 2×5=10

- (a) Need for more women police
- (b) Role of Legal Aid Committee for undertrials
- (c) Aftercare of released prisoners
- (d) Suspended sentences
- (e) Demerits of indeterminate sentence
- (f) Commutation of sentence.

3. Discuss the origin of indeterminate sentence. Write the merits and demerits of indeterminate sentence. 1×12=12

4. Write the characteristics and advantages of open prison in India. 1×12=12

5. Write down the similar modified provisions of Prison rules of the states as provided under the Prison Act in India. 1×12=12

6. Enlist the different problems faced by the undertrial prisoners in the Indian Jails.

1×12=12

7. Write down the stipulations made by the Supreme Court for the general administration of prisons to restore distributive Justice for Prisoners.

1×12=12

8. Write short notes on :

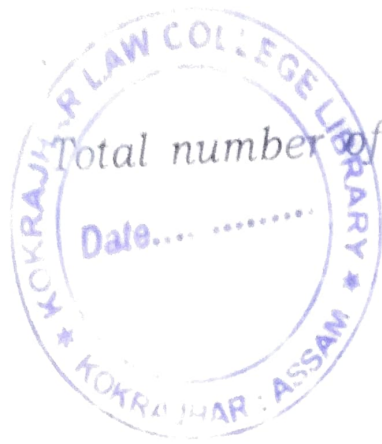
6+6=12

(a) Custodial torture

(b) Prison reforms in India.

9. Write the significance and importance of imprisonment as a kind of punishment for the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

1×12=12



Total number of printed pages-4

19 (3-VI) PRAD 6·3

2016

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Paper : 6·3

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Group-A

(Compulsory)

1. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10
- (a) Prison administration is a _____ subject. (State/Union)
- (b) _____ person shall be lodged in a prison without a valid commitment order. (No/Any)
- (c) The first World Congress on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders held at _____. (Geneva/The Hague)

Contd.

- (d) Punishing the offender in public places is called as _____. (Pillory/ Crusifications)
- (e) Undertrials are not to be kept in leg-irons contrary to the _____ conventions against forced labour. (LIN/ ILO)
- (f) The open prison of Assam located at _____. (Jorahat/Dibrugarh)
- (g) The first open air prison set up in the state of _____. (Uttar pradesh / Maharashtra)
- (h) The pardoning power of the President is mentioned under article _____. (Article 72/Article 161)
- (i) The first All India Jail Committee was appointed in _____ to review the prison administration of the country. (1836/1936).
- (j) The system of mass-release of prisoners is called _____. (Amnesty/ Respite)

Group-B

(Compulsory)

2. Write short answers for the following : 2×5=10
- (a) Different kinds of Jails.
 - (b) Bar against hand-cuffing
 - (c) Custodial death
 - (d) Solitary confinements
 - (e) Nari Niketan

Group-C

answer **any five** of the following : 12×5=60

- 3. Make an elaborate discussion on prison reformation in India mentioning the policy guidelines and reformative measures.
- 4. Discuss the role of Prison's authority as a correctional institution in modern Penology.
- 5. Write the recommendations made by Justice A.N Mulla under the All India Jail Reforms Committee.
- 6. Discuss the problems faced due to over crowding of Indian Jails, suggest both statutory or non-statutory means to overcome the problems.

7. Discuss the judicial mandates as set by the Apex court for preserving fundamental rights of the undertrials and convicted persons in the Prison in india.
8. What are the objectives of the Repatriation of Prisoner Act, 2003 ? Write the procedure followed under the Act for the repatriation of an alien criminal to India.
9. Discuss the rights of Prisoners inside the Indian Prisons.

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19 (3-VI) PRAD (OP-4)

2015

**PRISON ADMINISTRATION INCLUDING
JAIL MANUAL**

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer :
1×10=10
 - (i) In India, the _____ marked the beginning of penal reforms (British Colonial Rule / East India Company)
 - (ii) In India the Prison Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1836 by _____ (Govt. of India / British Govt.)
 - (iii) India has adopted _____ self government in prison. (complete / partial)

Contd.

- (iv) The Prison Act was enacted in _____ (1894/1991)
- (v) The modern prison system in India is based on the _____ prison model. (British / American)
- (vi) The Repatriation of Prisoners Act was enacted in _____ (2005/2006)
- (vii) The prison administrators have no power to add additional punishment to the punishment imposed by the court (true/false)
- (viii) Article _____ provides protection to the prisoners from compulsory manual labour (23/25)
- (ix) The under-trial prisoners are not to be kept in iron (yes/no)
- (x) All India Jail Reform Committee was appointed in _____ (1980/1990).

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (A) Give *two* differences between prisoners and under-trial prisoners.
- (B) Give the main aim and object of Repatriation of Prisoners Act.

(C) What are the various classes of prisoners ?

(D) Discuss the system of prison in India during British period.

(E) Write *two* objects of Jail manual.

3. Discuss about the salient features of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act. 12

OR

Explain about the prison system in India. 12

4. Discuss about the main changes brought by Indian Jail Reform Committee and also mention the importance of it. 8+4=12

OR

Discuss about the prison system in modern penology. 12

5. What are the main reasons or causes of increasing overcrowding and criminality in prison ? Discuss about them. Also mention some means to remove it. 10+2=12

OR

Write short note on :

6+6=12

- (i) Prisoner health
- (ii) Prison Discipline.

6. What are the different classes of prisoners in a prison ? Discuss about them. 12

OR

Discuss about the judicial mandates for prisoners and detainer. 12

7. Discuss about origin and history of the prison system. 12

OR

Write note on :

6+6=12

- (1) Self Government in prison
- (2) Classification of prisoners.