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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 13/03/2026

Time: 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW4058

Course Name: Probation and Parole

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3
Marks	36	22	32

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Briefly mention the elements of crime with relevant examples.	2	CO1	BT1
2	Briefly discuss the nature of Criminology.	2	CO1	BT1
3	What is the meaning of the term 'crime causation'?	2	CO1	BT1
4	Briefly discuss on 'Central Intelligence Bureau'.	2	CO2	BT1
5	Briefly state the 'Exhausted Rights Theory'.	2	CO3	BT1

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	<p>'The Positive School of Criminology rejected the free will theory of the Classical School.'</p> <p>In the light of this statement, discuss in detail how the leading thinkers of the Positive School explained criminal behaviour as a product of biological, psychological and social determinism.</p>	10	CO1	BT2
7	<p>"Parole represents a delicate balance between the rehabilitative goals of punishment and the State's obligation to ensure public safety."</p> <p>Critically analyse whether excessive restrictions or arbitrary denial of parole amount to a violation of human rights and propose reforms to harmonise the competing claims of individual liberty and collective security.</p>	10	CO1	BT2

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	<p>“Imprisonment for life is frequently misconstrued as imprisonment for a fixed term of years.”</p> <p>In the light of this statement, critically analyse with reference to landmark judicial decisions, whether a sentence of life imprisonment legally signifies incarceration for the remainder of the convict’s natural life and limitation of commutation of a sentence within the framework of criminal law.</p>	10	CO2	BT2
9	<p>The State of X witnesses large-scale communal violence across three districts. The Superintendent of Police (SP) of District A issues prohibitory orders and directs station house officers to conduct preventive arrests. Meanwhile, the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of the Range issues separate operational instructions that partially contradict the SP’s directions. Simultaneously, the Director General of Police (DGP) at the State level transfers key officers and constitutes a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to probe allegations of custodial violence arising during the unrest. In the midst of this, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs advises deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), and the District Magistrate invokes powers under the Criminal Procedure Code to requisition police action for maintaining public order. A conflict arises when a Station House Officer (SHO) refuses to comply with the SP’s oral directive, claiming that he is bound by written instructions issued by the DIG and subsequent orders from the DGP’s office.</p> <p>In light of the above facts analyse the hierarchical structure of the police organisation in India at the district, range, state and central levels.</p>	10	CO2	BT2

PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	<p>"The Parole Board is often described as a quasi-judicial body entrusted with balancing the reformative objectives of punishment against concerns of public safety and victims’ rights."</p> <p>Critically examine the statutory and administrative functions of the Parole Board and suggest measures to strengthen institutional accountability while preserving the Board’s autonomy in protecting social security.</p>	10	CO3	BT3
11	<p>Raghav, a life convict imprisoned for murder, has completed 12 years of actual imprisonment with satisfactory conduct. He</p>	10	CO3	BT3

applies for temporary release on two separate occasions. First, he seeks release to attend his daughter's wedding, citing urgent family necessity. A few months later, he applies again for release, stating that he requires a break from prolonged incarceration to maintain family ties and mental stability, even though no specific emergency exists. The Prison Authorities reject his first application on the ground that he poses a potential threat to the victim's family residing in the same locality. His second application is denied on the basis that life convicts are not entitled to "periodic release as a matter of right." Meanwhile, another similarly placed convict is granted temporary release without being required to furnish extensive sureties. Aggrieved, Raghav challenges the decisions, contending that the authorities have failed to distinguish between parole and furlough, applied inconsistent standards, and violated his rights under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

In the light of the given facts, critically examine whether parole and furlough are matters of right or privilege.

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<p>“The Neo-Classical School of Criminology emerged as a corrective to the rigidity of the Classical School while rejecting the extreme determinism of the Positive School.”</p> <p>Critically examine the philosophical foundations and core principles of the Neo-Classical School of Criminology.</p>	10	CO1	BT3
13	<p>Imran, a life convict lodged in Central Prison, has completed 9 years of actual imprisonment with remission. His prison conduct record shows two minor disciplinary infractions five years ago but no recent misconduct. His mother is critically ill, and he seeks temporary release to attend to her medical emergency. Being semi-literate, Imran submits a handwritten application addressed directly to the Director General of Prisons instead of routing it through the Jail Superintendent as prescribed under the Prison Rules. He also fails to attach medical certificates duly verified by the District Medical Board but encloses photocopies of hospital prescriptions. The Jail Superintendent forwards the application with adverse remarks, stating that Imran's village falls within the jurisdiction where the victim's family resides and that there may be a breach of peace. The District Police submit a delayed verification report raising "apprehensions" without concrete material. Meanwhile, the State Parole Board returns the file citing procedural defects and absence of proper surety</p>	10	CO3	BT3

documents. During this period, Imran's mother passes away.

Aggrieved, Imran files a writ petition contending that the authorities failed to properly guide him regarding procedural requirements and the rejection amounts to violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

In the light of the given facts, critically examine the statutory and administrative procedure for making and processing a parole application and whether procedural irregularities by a prisoner can justify outright rejection.