



Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026

Date: 26/05/2026

Time: 01.00 PM - 04.00 PM

Course Code: LAW4058

Course Name: Probation and Parole

Semester: Eight Semester

Max. Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	16	24	25	60	55

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Briefly state the 'Grace Theory' for Parole.	2	CO2	BT2
2	Enumerate the essential elements that distinguish a criminal act from a civil wrong.	2	CO1	BT1
3	State the primary aims and purposes underlying the enactment of the Prisons Act, 1894.	2	CO2	BT1
4	Explain the concept of 'Commutation of sentence' and how it differs from 'Remission of sentence' in Indian law.	2	CO1	BT1
5	Distinguish between 'intention' and 'motive' in criminal law with a suitable example.	2	CO1	BT1
6	Briefly discuss the meaning of Special Court of Judicial Magistrates as per the relevant provisions of BNSS.	2	CO2	BT1
7	What did the Supreme Court state regarding the legal status of a prisoner released on parole in the case of Smt. Poonam Lata vs. Wadhaman & Ors. (1987)?	2	CO2	BT2
8	State any two objectives of probation.	2	CO2	BT1
9	Briefly discuss the concept of 'Open Prisons'.	2	CO2	BT1
10	Briefly discuss the objectives of the 'UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners'.	2	CO2	BT1

PART B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
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11	Educational and vocational training programmes in prisons are widely regarded as key tools for reducing recidivism; however, their actual impact is often limited by structural, social, and post-release challenges. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of these reformatory programmes in prisons in reducing recidivism.	10	CO5	BT2
12	The parole system in India is shaped by multiple theoretical perspectives that influence both executive decision-making and judicial oversight." Critically analyse how these underlying theories affect the scope of discretion in granting parole and the role of courts in reviewing such decisions.	10	CO3	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
13	"Criminal conduct emerges from the convergence of individual agency, hereditary tendencies, psychological makeup, and environmental pressures; consequently, no single school of criminological thought offers a complete or self-sufficient account of criminal behaviour." Analyze this proposition in light of the Classical, Positivist and Sociological Schools of Criminology, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each.	10	CO1	BT2
14	The prison should be a site of transformation, not just confinement. Critically examine this statement in light of the institutional correctional programmes prescribed under Maharashtra Prisons and Correctional Services Act 2024.	10	CO4	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
15	The tiered architecture of criminal courts in India, while intended to promote judicial discipline, proportionate sentencing authority, and structured appeal mechanisms, frequently generates overlapping jurisdictions, sluggish proceedings, and friction between the independence of the judiciary and administrative oversight, thereby casting doubt on the efficiency of criminal justice delivery. Critically examine the above proposition with reference to the statutory framework for criminal courts as provided under the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.	10	CO2	BT4
16	Incarceration does not extinguish a prisoner's fundamental rights; it merely imposes lawful restrictions on personal liberty. Examine the nature and extent of prisoners' rights in India, with	10	CO5	BT4

reference to constitutional guarantees, statutory protections and judicial pronouncements.			
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PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
17	Explain in detail the concept of juvenile probation under the Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children)Act, 2015. Discuss the powers of the Juvenile Justice Board in granting probation, the conditions that may be imposed, the consequences of violation and the reformatory philosophy underlying the Act.	15	CO4	BT3
18	The Prisons (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2020 represents an attempt to modernise prison administration while addressing concerns of security, discipline, and prisoner welfare. Critically examine the salient features of the Prisons (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2020, and evaluate its effectiveness in balancing institutional security with the protection of prisoners' rights in light of contemporary prison reform discourse.	15	CO5	BT3

PART F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 15 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
19	Parole is an act of grace and not a matter of right; yet, arbitrary refusal of parole on vague grounds violates the fundamental rights of a prisoner." Analyse the twin critical issues in the Indian parole system which are wrongful refusal and misuse of parole with reference to Judicial decisions.	15	CO3	BT3
20	"Probation seeks both to protect society and to strengthen the probationer's resources so that he becomes a more responsible person. Discuss this statement in light of the objectives, conditions, and procedure of probation under the relevant Indian laws.	15	CO4	BT3

PART G: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
21	The Nelson Mandela Rules articulate globally recognised benchmarks for the dignified treatment of incarcerated persons; however, their true value is contingent upon meaningful incorporation into domestic law and consistent enforcement by state authorities." Examine the foundational principles and key provisions of the Nelson Mandela Rules (UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 2015) and critically assess their relevance and practical significance in shaping humane prison administration	20	CO5	BT4

	and safeguarding the dignity and rights of prisoners.			
22	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 confers judicial discretion in granting probation, whereas Section 6 imposes a statutory obligation to prioritise probation for young offenders, thereby embedding a reformatory bias within the sentencing framework. 1. Critically examine the interplay between Sections 4 and 6 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. 2. Evaluate how far these provisions successfully balance judicial discretion with the legislative mandate of reformatory justice, particularly in safeguarding the rights and rehabilitation of young offenders.	20	CO4	BT4