Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

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

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 09/10/2026 **Time:** 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW4047 **Course Name:** Prison Administration

Semester: Seventh Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	46	44

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	State two objectives associated with the 'custodial model' of imprisonment under the Prisons Act, 1894.	2	CO2	BT1
2	Mention any two categories of custodial/correctional institutions, other than a regular prison.	2	CO1	BT1
3	Identify the case in which the Supreme Court held that a prisoner retains all fundamental rights except those necessarily lost as an incident of confinement.	2	CO1	BT1
4	State the List and Entry of the Constitution under which 'Prisons' is placed as a subject, and identify the level of government responsible for administering them.	2	CO1	BT1
5	Name any two institutions or bodies involved in the training and development of prison staff in India.	2	CO2	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Discuss how committees such as Macaulay's Prison Discipline Committee and the Fourth Jail Commission contributed to the codification of prison law leading up to 1894.	10	CO2	BT2
7	Explain the significance of State of Maharashtra v. Prabhakar Pandurang Sanzgir (1966) in shaping the modern understanding of a prisoner's rights within the custodial framework.	10	CO2	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Compare the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Model Prison Manual, 2016 on the parameters of nature, philosophy and protection of vulnerable groups.	10	CO2	BT2
9	Discuss the role of judicial interventions such as Ramamurthy v. State of Karnataka (1997) and Sukanya Shantha v. Union of India (2024) in shaping prison legislation and administrative practice in India.	10	CO2	BT3

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT

10	A State Government proposes to set up an 'open prison' for select low-risk offenders nearing the end of their sentence, without perimeter walls or armed guards. Applying the principles of prison classification and the philosophy of reformative punishment analyse the rationale and appropriateness of this proposal.	10	CO1	BT4
11	A prison superintendent segregates two undertrial prisoners of the same offence category purely on the basis of their social background rather than any security or behavioural criterion. Applying the objectives and classification principles of modern prison institutions, analyse whether this practice can be justified.	10	CO1	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	A Ministry official argues that since the Model Prison Manual, 2016 is 'non-binding guidance,' its reformative provisions have little real-world value. Critically evaluate this claim, taking into account the adoption of the Manual, its relationship with the Prisons Act, 1894, and the emergence of the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023.	10	CO1	BT5
13	"Legislative reform is only as effective as the trained personnel who implement it." Evaluate this statement with reference to the institutional framework for prison-staff training in India and the persistent challenges.	10	CO1	BT5