

7. (a) After diagnosis is made treatment is the next step to treat. What are the powers and duties of custodial staff to control inmates of prison to maintain discipline and to reform oblique behaviour of inmates towards outer world.
- (b) Open prisons, judicial surveillance and parole as a mile stone in the progress of the modern liberal trend of reform in the field of penology. Do you agree, there are new roads to the liberalisation trend of reform?
8. (a) Probation and parole emerged as techniques to mitigate the consequences of sense punishment to save some related types of persons from rigours of punishment even found guilty. Are you agree? Find out the distinctions between probation and parole.
- (b) What suggestions would you prefer to make prison administration more humane, disciplined, socio- friendly and reformative.

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID: 19708 Roll No.

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Master of Laws (LLM) Examination 2016-2017

(Second Semester)

PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 60]

Note :- Attempt only five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Penology denotes 'corrections by infliction of punishment. Refer legislative approaches during the late colonial era, preventing causation of crime and delinquency. Discuss.
- (b) Suggest a rational programme for the treatment of the offender in our country. What service would you propose to be consulted for this purpose?
2. (a) In its entirety the evolution of feeling and ideas relating to punishment embraces three phases.

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The religious phase the ethical phase and the social and Judicial phase. Explain.

- (b) Discuss classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment and state how these approaches are still relevant to this modern world?
3. (a) 'The remedies against offences are of four kinds first preventive second measures of redress third repressive measures and fourth measures of elimination.' Is there any other theory of criminal justice suited to norms of the present time? Examine critically.
- (b) Explain modes of punishment with reference to separation by the offender, fine, corective labour and plea barganing.
4. (a) 'Delinquent sub-culture is non-utilitarian, malicious and negativistic? Explain bringing out clearly the characteristics and role of delinquent sub-culture in determining criminal behaviour.' Explain.

- (b) How you see pre sentences hearing, as an opportunity to plead his innocence and if declared gueility his quantum of punishment may the mitigated. Why?
5. (a) 'Just pain is a notification to an organism that some thing is wrong, so crime is a notification of a social maladjustment'. Explain.
- (b) 'True dictates of justice sum to us to demand that all the attending relevant circumstanees should be taken into account for determining the proper and just sentencing.
6. (a) Write short notes :
- (i) Corrective labour
 - (ii) Rights of Prisoner
 - (iii) Nexus between poverty and criminal behaviour.
- (b) Define beneficial 'ex-post facto laws.' Refer constitutional provision with exception if any why court takes it as benefit to the convict which sentencing?