

Chapter 10

**Rehabilitation
and Welfare
of Prisoners**

Chapter – 10

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisoners

The reformation and rehabilitation of offenders is the ultimate objective of prison administration. In pursuance to meet this objective, many States/UTs under direction and supervision of Central Government have been taking number of initiatives in the field of rehabilitation and welfare of prison inmates.

Central Government through Ministry of Home Affairs is running various schemes not only for improvement of prison infrastructure with emphasis on hygiene condition, but also organizing national as well as international conferences on correctional administration for sensitization of prison staff. The Ministry of Home Affairs has framed 'Model Prison Manual (2016)'.

As prison is State subject, hence overall supervision and management of prisons is under direct control of State Government / UT Administrations. Various good practices adopted/ shared by the States/UTs have been summarised under following two broad heads:

- A. Rehabilitation and welfare
- B. Grievances

A. Rehabilitation and welfare

Some good initiatives adopted by States/UTs towards rehabilitation and welfare of prisoners are summarised below under following head:

I. Education

Educating jail inmates not only provides a corrective approach to the psyche of the offender but also goes a

long way in developing a responsive and respectful attitude in them towards the society.

A total of 1,16,968 prisoners had been educated in the country during the year 2017. Out of the total prisoners educated, 50,751 prisoners were provided Elementary education, 44,338 prisoners were provided Adult education, 13,538 prisoners were provided higher education and 8,341 prisoners were educated in the field of Computers (**Table 10.1**).

The States of Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh has reported that 13,218, 9,825 and 5,768 prisoners were educated in the field of Elementary education. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have reported that 11,419, 6,844 and 4,130 prisoners were educated in the field of Adult education. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Haryana have reported that 2,657, 2,367 and 1,232 prisoners were educated in field of Higher education. State/ UT wise such details may be seen in **Table 10.1**.

A snapshot of good initiatives undertaken by States/UTs in the field of education are discussed below:

(i) Educational Program in States

1. **Assam:** Educational programme imparted to the inmates by providing Degree/Diploma courses with the help of distance learning in special study centers opened in the number of jails.

2. Bihar: Following programmes are being operated in the field of education:

- Educational activities are an integral part of the daily routine of the prisons in Bihar.
- The prisoners are provided the facility of education in the jail through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Bihar Board of Open Schooling and Examination (BBOSE), Nalanda Open University (NOU) and IGNOU.
- Apart from that, the NGOs are also involved in educational activities in the jails of Bihar.

3. Gujarat: Following programmes are being operated in the field of education:

- Study centres of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Open University were functional at only Ahmedabad / Vadodara central prison & Junagadh District jail before 2010. Now study centres of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar open University have been functioning at every jail since 2011, covering all jails up to sub jails.
- Before 2010, on an average 16 to 60 prisoners were enrolled in various courses of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Open University. During the year 2017, 222 inmates have enrolled.
- Before 2010, average number of prisoners enrolled in Indira Gandhi National Open University were 20 to 38 per year, which has increased to 1172 in year 2017.

- Before 2010, both the above universities were charging fees from the prisoners. However, both the universities are providing education at free of cost to the prisoners after 2010.
- Before 2010, female prisoners were not enrolled in these universities. However, female prisoners were enrolled since year 2016. In year 2017, 122 female prisoners have been enrolled in various courses.
- Anganwadies have been started for innocent children living with their mothers in Ahmedabad/Vadodara central prison with the help of a reputed NGO.
- Primary school has been started for the children of female prisoners at Ahmedabad/Vadodara central prison by a reputed NGO.
- A leading NGO appointed fully trained lady teachers and music teachers for female sections of Ahmedabad central prison and Vadodara central prison to educate illiterate women.
- 35 prisoners and 92 prisoners of different categories have given examination of 10th std. and 12th std. respectively conducted by the Gujarat Secondary Educational Board, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

4. Himachal Pradesh: IGNOU study center has been setup for providing educational facilities to prisoners. Regional Director, IGNOU held seminar in March,

2017 to make Prisoners aware about available courses.

Professional courses are being designed to train prison staff so that they meet out the challenges immaculately.

5. Haryana: – IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University) Centres have been set up in Central Jail, Ambala, Hisar-I, Hisar-II, District Jail Bhiwani, Faridabad, Sirsa, Karnal, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Jind, Sonapat and Yamuna Nagar to enable prison inmates to study and acquire higher qualifications after 10+2, so as to provide them better employment opportunities after release from the Jails. Further, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) Centres have been opened at all jails (except Panipat, Palwal and Rewari which are very small and have population of 30 to 50 prisoners only) to enable the prison inmates to get education upto 10+2 level.

6. Jammu & Kashmir: Special Study Centres of IGNOU have been established in various Jails through which most of Jail inmates are pursuing their education.

7. Karnataka: Literacy classes are conducted by the teachers who are working on deputation from education department. Following are the courses offered to the prisoners:

- Basic / elementary education
- Permission to pursue higher education through

Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) and IGNOU at Government cost.

8. Tamil Nadu: In order to achieve 100% literacy amongst the prison inmates, a programme has been launched in co-ordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the Education Department of Tamil Nadu. Indira Gandhi National Open University is also conducting various courses for the benefit of the prisoners.

Mahatma Gandhi Community Colleges approved by the Tamil Nadu Open University have been established in all the Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women and Borstal School, Pudukkottai.

Education being imparted is categorized based on the level of individual attainment as (i) Primary level (ii) Elementary School level (iii) Higher Secondary level (iv) Graduation and Post-Graduation through Open Universities and (v) Diploma and Degree courses to impart useful job-oriented skills to the inmates. The services of the educated inmates are utilized for teaching.

Elementary Schools are functioning with qualified teachers in all Central Prisons / Special Prisons for Women and Borstal School, Pudukkottai. Distance Education facility is provided to the prisoners at Government cost.

9. Uttarakhand: Illiterate willing prisoners are being provided free elementary education. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) & National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) have established their special study centre in Uttarakhand prisons with the purpose of providing free education right from Secondary Courses to post Graduate courses.

Besides the above, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is also offering certificate, diploma and post graduate level diploma courses.

10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

Various educational programmes are being conducted to help the prisoners to improve their standard of education.

(ii) Library Facility in Prisons

1. Assam: Reading of books, magazines, etc. from jail libraries and writing of poems and other pieces for magazines were launched in a number of jails of Assam.

2. Bihar: Library facilities are provided in all jails of Bihar.

3. Gujarat: The libraries of jails of Gujarat are enriched with good books and magazines. In response to the appeal for donating books and magazines made to various prominent institutes / individuals, jails libraries have been enriched with 1,19,072

books and 11,514 magazines in the year 2017.

4. Himachal Pradesh: A good library having books based on literature, religions, auto biography of renowned persons etc. is available in jails of Himachal Pradesh and prisoners are making best use of them.

5. Karnataka: Library facility has been provided in the various jails of Karnataka.

6. Maharashtra: Books, newspapers have been provided to the prisoners.

7. Tamil Nadu: The prisoners are availing the facility of borrowing books from the Libraries in the Prisons. Thus, these facilities not only provide recreation, but also help to improve the mental health of the prisoners.

II. Health

State/UTs have taken various measures to improve health care and sanitation, promote Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Yoga and Meditation among prison inmates. A snapshot of such initiatives are discussed below:

(i) Health Care & Sanitation

1. Bihar: In the field of Health, following steps are taken by the Bihar Jails :

- Mandatory health screening of all newly admitted prisoners.

- Prisoners' Hospitals have been upgraded with facilities.
 - Full time medical officers on deputation from health department are posted to provide treatment to prisoners. Contractual doctors are also appointed for treatment to prisoners.
 - Medical facilities are provided to the inmates.
 - Medical camp/awareness programme are organized by Government hospitals / doctors.
 - NGOs have also actively participated in medical awareness programme in various jails of Bihar.
- 2. Gujarat:** Medical camps are organized timely for medical check-up of prisoners in the jails of Gujarat. Many mega medical camps were organized in the year 2017, in all the jails with the help of local renowned private hospitals, leading NGOs in which approx. 21460 prisoners participated.
- 3. Himachal Pradesh:** Health and AIDS awareness camps were organized in collaboration with regional hospital in the jails of Himachal Pradesh.
- 4. Haryana:** 34 posts of Medical officers have been sanctioned for the Jails of Haryana State for providing best health and Medical facilities to the convicts confined in the Jails.
- 5. Jammu and Kashmir:** A sizable number of Doctors and Para Medical Staff are sanctioned in different Jails of J&K State to provide medical treatment to Jails inmates. 10 bedded Hospitals are functional in three big Jails and 5 bedded Hospitals are functional in District Jails. In case of any serious ailment, Jail inmates are shifted to the Hospitals outside for providing necessary treatment. Moreover, organizing general screening of inmates and employees for HIV / Hepatitis-B / Tuberculosis / diabetics is also being done in the jails of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Female prisoners are provided adequate clean clothing and bedding, sufficient water for daily use and drinking. Even sanitary pads are being provided for their use. Female inmates are sent to civil hospital for medical treatment on the advice of Medical officer and when the need arises. The women prisoners who are in family way are sent to civil hospitals, for prenatal and postnatal care. Children with Women Prisoners are provided special care.
- 6. Karnataka:** Following steps have been taken by Karnataka jails in the field of health:
- 10 retired Government Medical Officers on contract basis have been appointed to ease the problem of shortage of doctors in prisons - with consolidated

pay of Rs.40000/- per month.

- Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) / Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centre (VCTC) equipped with necessary infrastructure and technical and counselling personnel at Central Prison, Bangalore for testing of HIV / AIDS inmates.
- MoU with Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) entered to screen, detect and treat HIV/AIDs and Tuberculosis.
- MoU with Trauma and Emergency Services, Government Victoria Hospital, Bengaluru to attend health issues of inmates at Central Prison, Bengaluru.
- Health Camps and Health awareness programmes were organized in coordination with Government and reputed private medical colleges.

7. Maharashtra: Following steps have been taken in Maharashtra jails in the field of health:

- Specialized health camps are organized on regular basis in prisons with quality medicines.
- First aid trainings were organized for inmates and staff to respond to emergencies in prison.
- Terminally ill patients identified and their release secured with judicial order

and restored them back home.

- Workshops on Mental Health Awareness and Care held for prisoners.

8. Nagaland: In the jails of Nagaland Health camps are organized on regular basis for prisoners and also a mini health clinic has been set up at central jail in association with Community Awareness Development (CAD) Foundation.

9. Tamil Nadu: To ensure availability of purified water for prisoners, State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.51.75 lakhs in year 2015 towards the purchase and installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants with a capacity of 1000 litres per hour in 9 Central Prisons and 500 litres per hour in 3 Special Prisons for Women at Puzhal, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli for safe and pure water.

Hospitals in Central Prisons and Special Prisons for Women are well-equipped to meet the medical needs of prisoners. In these hospitals, experienced doctors supported by adequate para-medical staff for treatment of prisoners have been provisioned. Prisoners who need specialized inpatient care are admitted in Prison Hospitals.

Ambulances are provided to all Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women. Clinical Laboratories, Electro Cardiogram, Auto-Blood Analyzer, Ophthalmoscope, Glucometer and Portable X-Ray equipment have

been provided to Central Prisons to carry out diagnostic tests. Periodical Medical Camps are conducted to screen all prisoners for specific types of health problems.

Furthermore, in order to address the specialized medical requirements of prisoners, transit facility for shifting prisoners to other hospital / specialized hospital outside the prison have been provisioned. Prisoners of 4 District Jails (Srivaikundam, Nagercoil, Virudhunagar and Dindigul), 8 Women Sub Jails (Thuckalai, Paramakudi, Nilakottai, Mettupalayam, Krishnagiri, Cuddalore, Thiruvarur and Lalgudi) and 2 Special Sub Jails (Kokkirakulam, Salem) have transited prisoners requiring specialized treatment to hospitals located outside the prisons.

As a health care measure, smoking and use of tobacco have been banned in prisons. Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) are established in all Central Prisons for checking H.I.V. among inmates. The inmates of Central Prisons are subjected to undergo H.I.V. test after due counselling. In addition to this, Directly Observed Treatment Strategy Centres (DOTS) are established in all Central Prisons to eradicate T.B. among the prisoners.

Furthermore, as a welfare measure for prisoners, life-saving equipments have been installed in Ambulances in Central Prison-I,

Puzhal and in Central Prison, Madurai. Basic medical equipments have been purchased and utilized for Special Sub Jail, Salem, Special Prison for Women, Tiruchirappalli and Puzhal, Borstal School, Pudukkottai, Central Prisons, Coimbatore and Salem.

With a view to preventing contagious diseases among the prisoners, usage of knife for shaving has been dispensed with. Now two disposable shaving razors are provided to prisoners once in a month at a cost of Rs.43.68 lakh per annum.

In addition to above measures, existing sanitation facilities have been improved in Prisons at a cost of Rs.3.60 crore so as to protect the prisoners from any communicable diseases.

Further, Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.2.19 crore in year 2016 for purchase of 13 types of life saving medical equipments for all 9 Central Prisons, 3 Special Prisons for Women and Borstal School, Pudukkottai and for use in 30 Ambulances.

Prolonged confinement of prisoners can cause increased stress levels. Higher stress manifests itself in violent behavior, depression as well as suicidal tendencies. Hence, Psychologists have been appointed in all Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women and District Jails and Borstal School, Pudukkottai and their services are utilized to treat and counsel prisoners suffering

from depression and exhibiting violent behaviour. Counselling instills confidence in the depressed mind of prisoners and bring forth faith in themselves, which eliminates suicidal tendencies.

Prisoners requiring psychiatric treatment are admitted in Government Institute of Mental Health, Chennai. The services of Psychiatrists from Government Hospitals are also utilized to take care of those mentally ill prisoners.

In order to ensure better upkeep of mental health of the mentally disturbed prisoners, 2 Counsellors are engaged in each Central Prison. In addition to counselling, activities like physical training, yoga and meditation, indoor and outdoor games are organized for prisoners. At present, 19 Non-Government Organizations are engaged in these efforts.

At the time of admission and afterwards, women prisoners are examined by a lady Assistant Surgeon and the observations are recorded in the Medical Sheet. Priority is given to day-to-day care of pregnant women. Gynecological examination is conducted and pre-natal and post-natal care is given according to the requirements of each case. Emergency Leave is granted to pregnant prisoners for having delivery outside the prisons. Sanitary Napkins are provided to female prisoners free of cost.

10. Uttar Pradesh: Three AIDS prevention camps were organized to protect prisoners from fatal diseases at the District Prison, Rae Bareli.

Eye examination camp was organized for examination of eyes of the inmates in various jails of Uttar Pradesh.

11. Delhi: In order to have better healthcare of prisoners, UT Delhi has taken several good initiatives. Some of them are as under :

Prison administration has set up an Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) in Central Jail Hospital for detecting HIV positive inmates and their treatment is started immediately.

All prison inmates, who are suspected to be suffering from HIV infection, are tested in ICTC Centre as per NACO (National Aids Control Organization) guidelines, which includes pre and post test counselling. An ICTC is a place where a person is counselled and tested for HIV, of his own free will or as advised by a medical provider. The main functions of an ICTC are:

- Conducting HIV diagnostic tests.
- Providing basic information on the modes of HIV transmission, and promoting behavioural change to reduce vulnerability.

- Link people with other HIV prevention, care and treatment services.
- Earlier this facility was available in DDU Hospital (adjacent to Tihar) where prison inmates were being sent.

Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) for HIV is functioning in Central jail Hospital from June 2008. 2599 males and 70 females were counselled, 2600 male & 70 female tested for HIV, 170 male & 7 female were found positive for HIV.

Prisoners are referred to various Specialty and Super Specialty Hospitals for providing care as per Standing Orders. Nodal Officers are designated in 14 Hospitals of GNCTD & Safdarjung Hospital where prison inmates in need are referred. Also, Specialist Doctors in 08 Specialties are visiting Central jail Tihar to provide at door services. This has minimized outside referral.

Medical Camps are organized on regular basis in jails.

Mental Health Unit formed for streamlining and providing mental health services. 86 inmates in Central Jail, 13 inmates in Female Jail were admitted in respective indoor ward / MI Room for mental illness during 2016.

Committee to examine terminally ill Patients has been constituted. This is provisioned for specific medical attention.

DOTS Therapy is being provided at all dispensaries of Jails.

Complete Dental Unit has been setup in Central Jail Hospital, all jails (except Jail No. 7)

Pulse Polio immunization programs are carried out regularly as per Pulse Polio schedule of Delhi Government in CJ-6.

The prisoners suffering from various contagious diseases has been provisioned be kept separately.

Special Medical Diet for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis patients and other deserving inmates are provided.

67 Doctors & 115 Nursing/Paramedical Staff deputed for Prison Health Care. Furthermore, 120 Bedded Hospital with Medicine, Surgery, TB and Psychiatric Wards and 120 Bedded De-addiction Centre (ISO Certification) have been setup.

Round the clock Emergency Services have been provisioned in all Jails.

A Minor OT in Central Jail Hospital for minor surgical procedures has been established.

Investigation facilities for Biochemistry, Pathology, X-Ray and ECG are also available.

All inmates, who are reported to be drug addicts, are identified on the very first day of their admission and directly sent to De-Addiction-Centre where they

are initially treated for withdrawal symptoms and after de-toxification process is over, they are sent to specially earmarked Rehabilitation ward, being run in collaboration with NGOs for further counselling and rehabilitation.

12. Puducherry: The health camp such as Eye camp, Dental camp and General camp for all diseases are conducted regularly by the Jail Department, Puducherry for the prisoners. The prisoners are screened by the Jail Medical Officer during admission to prisons of any disease such as HIV and T.B symptoms are diagnosed, the particular prisoner is referred to the Government General Hospital for further treatment.

Clean drinking water is provided to the prisoners and necessary sewage plant is provided for sanitation facilities. Clean toilet and bathroom are provided in each and every cell.

(ii) **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

1. Delhi: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or the Clean India Mission is a national level initiative launched by the Government of India to clean the streets and other public areas of the country. The inmates and jail officials have also participated in this initiative. Cleanliness drives are conducted on a daily basis in the prison. Some important steps which have been taken towards a "Swachh Tihar" are as follows:

- Removal of malba and building material.

- Cleaning and chlorination of water storage tanks/ syntax tanks in the premises.
- Clearing of all roofs of various wards/ offices of the complex.
- Immediate removal of garbage from the premises,
- Regular cutting of grass in parks,
- Pruning of trees and removal of brushes,
- Regular cleaning and repairing of barrack/cell/common toilets.
- Regular washing of clothes and bedding material,
- Providing sufficient supplies for shaving, cutting of hair and nails by the deputed barbers so as to maintain physical hygiene of the prisoners.
- White-washing/ painting buildings after repair work.
- Removal of damaged furniture, and having the same repaired / condemned as per existing rules, and weeding out of the old records
- Providing soap, toiletries, toothpaste, toothbrush etc. to all prisoners.

The Abhiyan is a regular feature in all Delhi Jails. In the year 2017, better results have been received due to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Attention is being given to high level of sanitation and maintenance of hygiene in each

jail. Zero level of garbage is being maintained in all jails by daily lifting of garbage. Four sewage treatment plants have been set up to recycle the sewage waste and the resultant water is used for horticulture and toilets purposes.

2. **A & N Islands:** The Jail personnel of A & N Islands is regularly motivating prisoners towards Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to keep the surroundings neat and clean.

(iii) Yoga and Meditation

1. **Assam:** Training in Yoga and Meditation is being provided in the jails of Assam.
2. **Bihar:** Meditation, Yoga and Vipassana etc. are conducted in all jails of Bihar.
3. **Gujarat:** To change the mindset of prisoners, various programmes on Art of Living, Yoga, entertainment and religious lectures were arranged during the year.
4. **Haryana:** Regular Yoga, Prayers and meditation camps are organized in all jails in Haryana.
5. **Jammu & Kashmir:** Meditation, Yoga and vipassana are being conducted in all Jails of J&K.
6. **Karnataka:** Yoga and Meditation classes are organized in the jails of Karnataka.
7. **Kerala:** Construction of Prayer Hall, Yoga / Meditation hall in Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur for imparting

training for the development of Physical and Mental health is being done in the jails of Kerala.

8. **Maharashtra:** For the benefit of Prisoners' physical/mental fitness, awareness program on "YOGA" was organized and regular training was imparted. The participation level by prisoners was very good and successful in the jails of Maharashtra.
9. **Punjab:** Yoga and Meditation training is being imparted to prisoners in the jails of Punjab.
10. **Tamil Nadu:** To enable the prisoners to achieve right mental and emotional balance, yoga and meditation classes are being conducted in the jails of Tamil Nadu.
11. **Uttar Pradesh:** Aghor Peeth Sarveshwari Group Institute is imparting yoga meditation to detained prisoners from time to time.
On the occasion of International Yoga Day 2017, 800 detainees were offered yoga by Nirmal Prem Ashram Unnao at District Prison, Unnao.
12. **Uttarakhand:** Yoga Acharyas from Patanjali Yogpeeth Haridwar visit prisons to teach yoga to lodged inmates.
International yoga day was also celebrated in prisons as a part of ongoing movement to adapt yoga life style.
13. **Delhi:** Yoga, meditation and spiritual activities, an important

component of reformation and rehabilitation policy of Delhi Prisons, bring qualitative change in the life of prisoners. A number of Non-Governmental organizations are helping the Jail administration in carrying out various activities and augment religious preaching to inmates. Some of these are Vipassana, Art of Living, Raj Yog, Sahaj Yoga and satsang. Thousands of prisoners have participated in the meditational programmes conducted and a marked change has been observed in the behaviour of such prisoners. Further, during morning hours the prisoners do yoga and physical exercises. Daily Yoga classes are being conducted in Delhi Prisons under Panchwati Yoga Ashram Care Centre (NGO).

It was a proud moment for all Indians when 21st June 2015 was celebrated as World Yoga Day. It was possible only due to the persuasion by Government of India in United Nations. Delhi Prisons grabbed this opportunity with both hands and a massive one month yoga training programme was started with the help of NGO Panchwati Yogashram for preparation of the World yoga Day. A record breaking 12000 (Approx.) inmates participated simultaneously in all Jails on 21st June, 2017 to celebrate this occasion. A number of national & international media have reported this historic event of yoga celebrations in Tihar. Yoga practice in all jails are continuing and the NGO is also helping in

preparing some of the inmates as professional yoga trainers which will help them to get a suitable employment after their release from the Jail. To give a concrete shape to the thought, a formal inauguration of “**Yoga Teachers Training Course**” for the inmates has been started in Jails by Panchwati Yoga Ashram and Nature Cure Centre (NGO).

14. Puducherry: Prisoners are being given training in Yoga in various jails of Puducherry.

III. Vocational Training

Training is one of the important rehabilitation measurements in the field of prison reforms. Nowadays training of prisoners in various vocational skills in the Prison Institutions has received a lot of importance in almost all the States/UTs.

(i) Vocational Programs in States

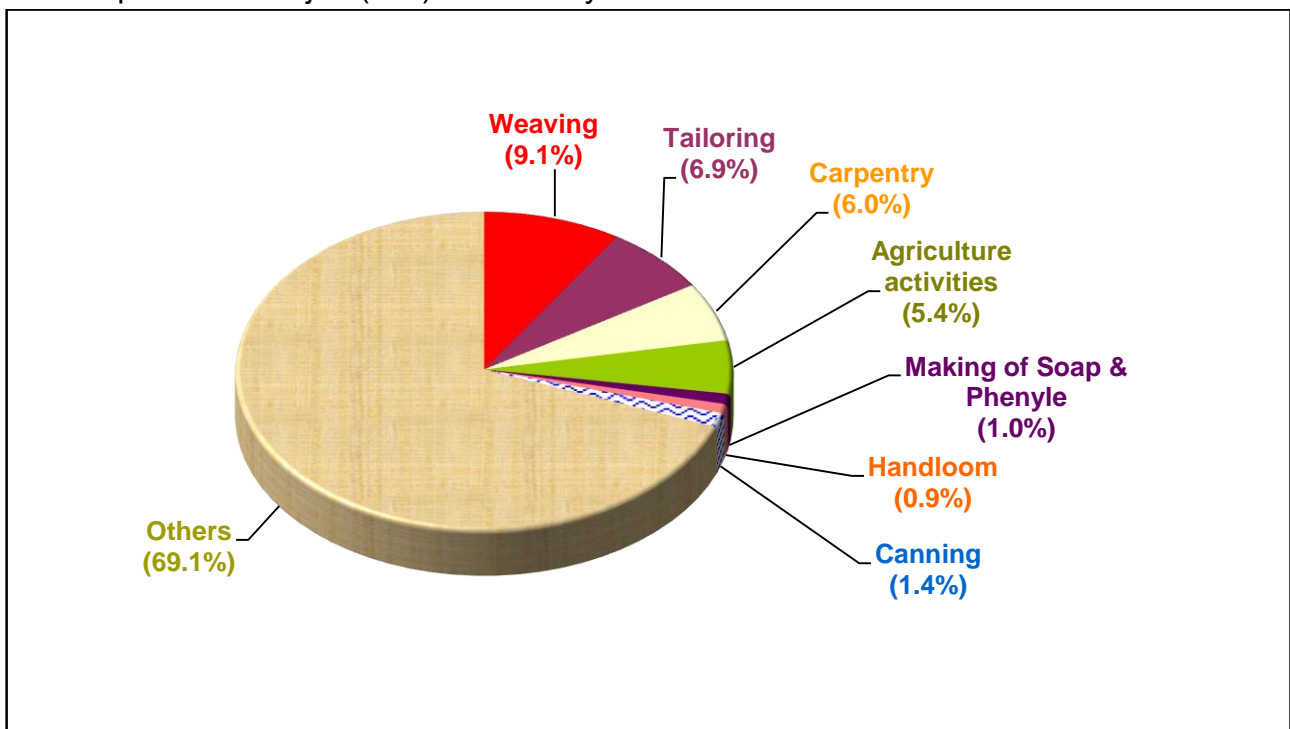
A total of 47,390 prisons inmates were provided with various vocational training during the year 2017 (details can be seen in the **Table 10.2 & Chart 10.1**). State/UT-wise analysis of vocational training imparted to prison inmates reveals that a good number of prison inmates in Delhi, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Haryana were benefitted by vocational training. A total of 6,956 (14.68%), 3,975 (8.39%), 3,751 (7.92%), 3,367 (7.10%), 3,208 (6.77%), 2,985 (6.30%), 2,905 (6.13%), 2,899 (6.12%), 2,241 (4.73%) and 2,155 (4.55%) inmates were benefitted with various vocational trainings in these States respectively during the year 2017.

(ii) Vocational Training - Profession wise

The maximum number of prison inmates was trained in 'weaving' (9.10%) (4,314 out of 47,390) followed by 'tailoring' (6.95%) (3,292 out of 47,390), 'carpentry' (5.99%) (2,841 out of 47,390) and 'agriculture' (5.41%) (2,565 out of 47,390) (Chart 10.1 & Table-10.2).

State/UT-wise details reveal that majority of training in agriculture activities were imparted in Punjab (921) followed by

Bihar (492). A total of 950 inmates in Gujarat, 475 inmates in Maharashtra, 291 inmates in Madhya Pradesh were imparted training in carpentry. Maximum inmates imparted with training in canning were in Assam (560). Gujarat (1211) and Madhya Pradesh (757) inmates were trained in weaving. Kerala (110) and Telangana (76) inmates were trained in making of soap & phenyl. Madhya Pradesh (165) and Punjab (96) inmates were trained in handloom during 2017.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Distribution of Prison Inmates by the Type of Vocational Training done during 2017
Chart – 10.1

A snapshot of good initiatives undertaken by States/UTs in the field of vocational training are discussed below:

- 1. Assam:** Rehabilitation programme for prisoners lodged in prisons such as Educational training, Computer literacy etc. are being imparted among the prisoners of jails in Assam.

Vocational Training provided to prisoners to enhance employability potential after their release and help in their rehabilitation.

- 2. Bihar:** The number of initiatives taken by Bihar jail department in

the field of vocational training are as under:

- Numbers of organizations are involved in imparting skill training for prisoners.
- Trainings of Inmates through RSETI:- Approx. 1500 Inmates were trained by Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in different trades / courses in Bihar Prisons.
- Trainings of inmates through prison industry: 06 Central Prisons & 02 District Prison of Bihar have industrial units such as bakery plant, soap making plant, phenyl making, cloth making, blanket making, utensil, wood furniture, tent making etc. for the training and rehabilitation centers of prisoners.
- Training of inmates are being provided by Non Government Organizations in various fields in Bihar prison.
- Under Bihar Skill Development Mission (BSDM), nominated training providers have started skill development units under domain skill programme. Their programme is under progress in 08 Central Jails of Bihar.

3. Gujarat: The employment related training-cum-production industries such as Bakery, cattle feeding, agriculture, bhajiya house, carpentry, weaving, chemical, press, tailoring are working

successfully in different jails of the Gujarat State. Dairy products, embroidery, ornamental wooden products, are being manufactured under training-cum-production scheme in Gujarat Prisons to impart vocational skills to prisoners for their rehabilitation, after release.

Vocational training programmes in various training field such as craft baker, pickle maker, bamboo mat weaver, street vendor, basket maker, bakery etc. have been started at different jails of the State under PMKY.

Different training programmes such as jewellery making, diamond polishing, toy making, voice recording, motor cycle repair, plumbing, medicated plant and nursery, snacks making, weaving, sanitary napkin (female branch), painting, carpentry, vermin compost, Arc and Gas welder, spoken English training and modern agriculture are being run at various jails for prisoners as a part of reformation / rehabilitation after their release.

4. Haryana: Vocational Training is being imparted to prison Inmates in jails with the help of RSETI/Lead Banks, Technical Education Department Haryana and NGOs in trades like Plumbing, Electrician, Motorcycle repairs, Refrigerator repairing, Hair cutting, Beautician, Handicrafts, Painting, Computer Data entry etc. Approximately, 2153 prisoners have already been

enrolled under the scheme for vocational training.

5. Himachal Pradesh: Skill enhancing courses are being organized with the help of RSETI Dharamshala, NGO Umang, The Art of Living and Community Development through Polytechnic so that Jail inmates can rehabilitate with confidence as law abiding citizens.

6. Jammu & Kashmir: The following vocational programmes are going on in Jails J&K: Candle Making, Electric Trade, Bamboo Art, Weaving, Hair Cutting, Embroidery, Cutting and Tailoring and Carpentry (Furniture making).

7. Karnataka: Vocational training are imparted in the following trades in the jails of Karnataka: Power looms and Handlooms, Tailoring, Carpet making, Printing, Foot wear making, Tent making, Soap and phenyl manufacture, Black smithy and steel furniture making, Laundry, Training in preparation of Bakery items, Wheel Chair Refurbishing, Dress Designing, Fabric Painting, Candle making, Fashion Designing and Sanitary Pad Making.

8. Kerala: In the jails of Kerala, vocational training programmes are conducted for prisoners to make them self-dependent after their release from the jail. The inmates are engaged in various vocational trainings like Computer training, plumbing, paper bag making, screen printing, file board making, driving, electrician

courses, food making, office automation, DTP, organic farming, umbrella making, sewing making of candles and agarbathies, beautician courses, coconut climbing, led bulb making, television mechanism, doll making unit, bakery unit, mobile phone repairing, chendamelam, hair cutting, wiring, motor winding, readymade dress making, fashion designing, furniture repairing, mushroom farming, pickle/squash making. Certificates are being issued by the authorized agencies to those who have completed the course.

9. Nagaland: Following are the various vocational training programmes in the jails of the Nagaland:

- Bamboo handicrafts: Beautifully crafted bamboo handicrafts such as bamboo basket, candle stand, decorative interior things, bamboo pen stand, murrah making etc.
- Winter crops cultivations to meet the basic kitchen needs.
- Introduction and training of detergent making.
- Sericulture: Silk worm rearing.
- Making of vermin compost: To create a nutrient rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner for small scale sustainable organic farming.
- Making of vermin wash as a foliar spray for crops.
- Tailoring.
- Culinary training.

10. Punjab: Male inmates are provided training with courses like: electrician, welding, carpenter, floor mill operations, tailoring, preparing of soap, plumbing, gardening, book binding, denting-painting, hair dressing, motor winding, agriculture training, computer training, etc.

For females, vocational training are provided in the fields of beauty parlour courses, cutting and tailoring, cooking, embroidery etc.

11. Tamil Nadu: Mahatma Gandhi Community Colleges approved by the Tamil Nadu Open University have been established in all the Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women and Borstal School, Pudukkottai. Various educational and vocational courses are offered to the prisoners aimed at empowering the prisoners towards gainful employment on their release.

As a new initiative, Industrial Training Institute has been established inside Central Prison, Tiruchirappalli. The Industrial Training Institute is functioning under the administrative control of Department of Employment and Training. Following are the trade offered by the State prison department:

- Filter
- Electrician

- COPA (Computer Operator and Programming Assistant)
- Cutting and Sewing
- Welder (Gas & Electric)

With a view to offering practical experience to the prisoners, life-coping skills and production skills are being imparted enabling them to have better employability on their release and preventing them from reverting to crimes. To inculcate work habits during their confinement in prisons and to impart new skills, several industries such as Sealing Wax Industry, Weaving Industry, Boot Industry, Book Binding Industry, Tag Industry, Soap Industry, Tailoring Unit, Bakery Unit, Hand Made Paper Unit, Nursery Development, Agricultural Production, Compost Making etc., have been established in the Prisons. Apart from the above industries, Fly Ash Bricks Industry, Sanitary Napkin Production Unit, LED Lights Manufacturing cum Training Unit have also been recently established.

12. Uttar Pradesh: The detained prisoners in the prison are imparted training as per their wish in the following fields:

- motor winding
- sewing of clothes
- bakery training
- Motor vending and computer training.
- Flour Mill.
- Barber and Becky Operator
- Watt painting.

- Envelopes include kiting, beauty parlour and sewing kadai training (for women prisoners).
- Electrician, Plumber, Gardener and Agriculture.

13. Uttarakhand: Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM) conducted skill development vocational courses in the following areas in which many inmates were skilled and now on getting released the inmates can also get benefitted with the same. And they are-

- Organic Farming.
- Beauty and wellness.
- Multi cuisine cooking classes.
- Carpentry works.
- Fashion designing.

Courses like beauty and wellness was conducted by UKSDM with the purpose of skilling the logged women inmates so that they may be rehabilitated on release. Stick making, pen assembling programme was also conducted to make the women inmate self-employed.

14. A & N Islands: Training in the fields of cane, bamboo & wooden furniture/handicrafts are being provided to prisoners on regular basis.

15. Delhi: Vocational activities form the integral part of Prison management so that a prisoner is taught vocation to create self confidence in his abilities to shun the path of crime. There are various vocations taught in Delhi

Jails to engage prisoners in positive activities. Some of the vocations like blanket unit, soap unit, artificial flower unit, dhoop agarbatti making, fashion designing etc. have been started so that prisoner may engaged inside the prison in purposeful manner and also earn wages. Tihar has consistently been pioneer in putting forth the novel ideas for rehabilitation of prisoners. The details of vocational courses that are taught in Delhi Prisons are as under:

Computer, Art & Craft, personality development and life skills, painting, shoes making, English, Weaving Section, cutting and tailoring, crèche and Balwari training, Beauty Parlour, Plumber, Electrical, Adult Education, Music, Jute, Puppet Making, Papad and Pickle, Bag manufacturing, Namkeen Unit, Dance, Jeans stitching, Perfumes, LED bulbs etc.

Taking a leaf from the ambitious project of 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), Delhi Prisons, in association with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India, took a giant leap to start a mammoth program of skill development for the inmates of Delhi Jails at Tihar, Rohini and Mandoli.

The project was kick started on 24th November 2015. This initiative is first of its kind in the history of prisons in India, when

twelve hundred inmates of Delhi Prisons, will be trained in different kind of employable skills in the first phase of the project. The two training partners i.e. M/s IL & FS and M/s Orion Edutech have been identified by the Ministry to train the inmates in various skills i.e. B.P.O, Retail Sales, Computer Hardware, Trainee chef, beauty wellness etc. On successful completion of the course, the trainee inmates will be provided a certificate from Govt. of India which will help them in finding a suitable Job opportunity after their release. These trained inmates may also get loan facility under 'Pradhan Mantri Mudra Bank Yojna, which will help them to set up their own business as self-employment. This initiative of Delhi Prisons will set up as a role model for other prisons of India to impart skill training to inmates which will not only help in their reformation and rehabilitation, but it will also prevent them falling into the vicious circle of crime.

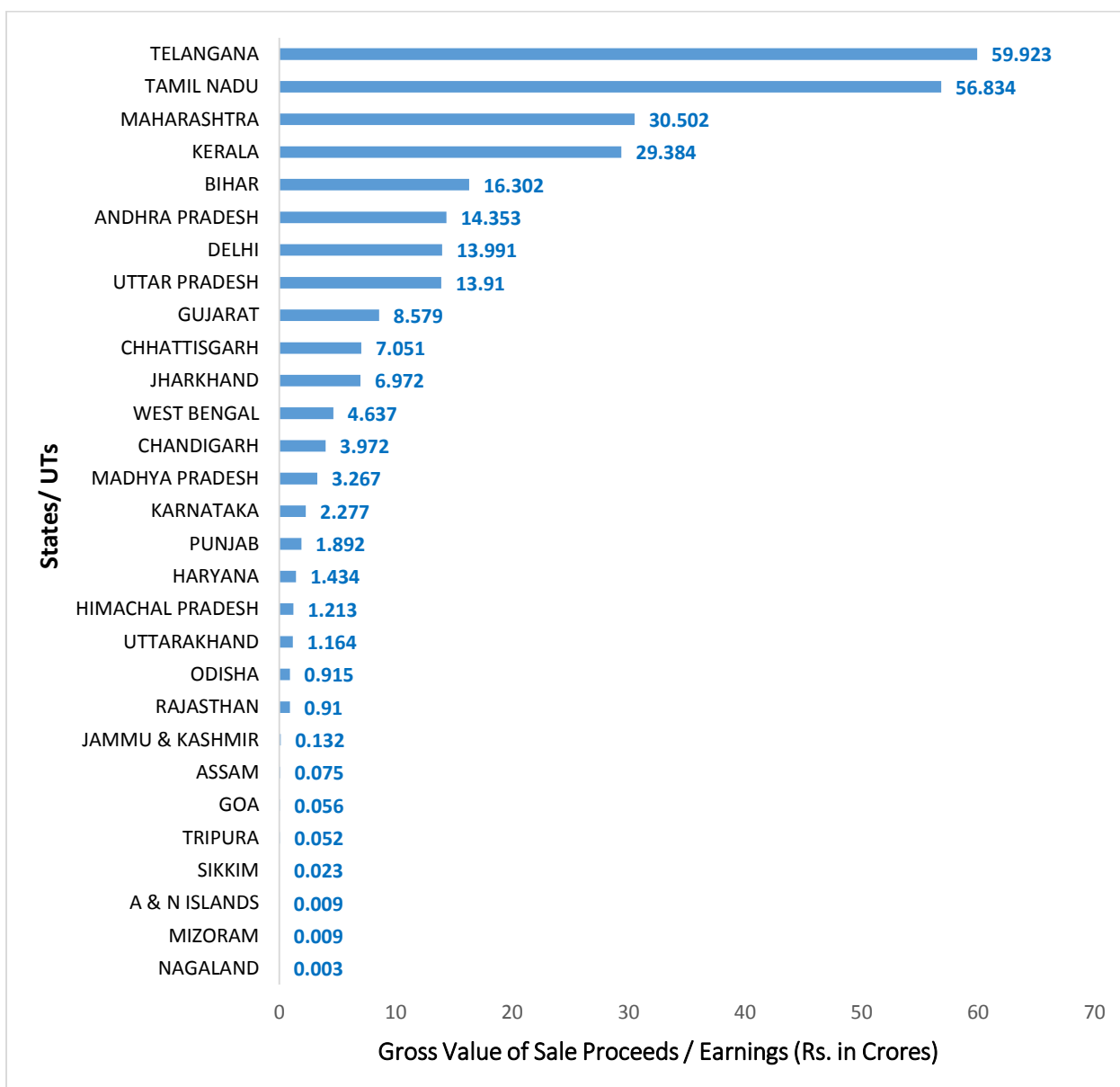
16. Puducherry: The Convict prisoners are engaged in various fields such as Mat weaving,

Tailoring work, Thread weaving etc. The thread weaving work was carried out by Khadi, Puducherry. The convict prisoners are imparted training to create candles and to make bakery items which was sponsored by NGOs.

IV. Value of Goods Produced by Inmates

The training of jail inmates in the vocational trades resulted in production of articles which have market value. The details of gross value of such products in different States and UTs are given in **Table- 10.3.**

Telangana has reported the highest gross value of sale proceeds of ₹59.923 crore generated by the jail inmates followed by Tamilnadu (₹56.834 crore) and Maharashtra (₹ 30.502 crore) during the year 2017. The value of goods produced per inmate was highest in Telangana (₹108067) followed by Chandigarh (₹41075) and Tamil Nadu (₹40686) during the year 2017. Value of goods produced by inmates in the year 2017 is presented in **Chart 10.2.**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

State/UT-wise Value of Goods Produced by Prison Inmates during 2017
Chart – 10.2

V. Wages

Prisoners who are engaged in labour are paid a nominal wage based on their skills sets. Wages paid per day of work to the convicts is presented in **(Table 10.4)**. An average of rupees 97.53, rupees 82.74 and rupees 74.44 were paid per day to Skilled, Semi-Skilled and Unskilled prisoners respectively.

The States/UTs of Delhi, Karnataka and Puducherry has reported that rupees 361, 225 and 180 per day are paid for skilled works in their States respectively. The States/UTs of Delhi, Karnataka and Puducherry has reported rupees 328, 200 and 160 per day paid for semi-skilled works. The UT Delhi has paid highest wages for unskilled works (297 rupees per day).

VI. Food and Clothing

1. **Bihar:** The facility of canteen is made available in some jails of Bihar.

The jail industries and workshops are self-sufficient in meeting the requirements of clothing.

2. **Gujarat:** Benefits of fortified food are made available to the children living with the female prisoners under the scheme of child development of State Government in the jails of Gujarat.

3. **Haryana:** Bakery units have been installed in District Jail, Karnal, Sirsa and Bhiwani in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

New additions have been made to the dietary items of prisoners like Rajma, black channa and white channa. Now the prisoners will get dal moong, dal chana, dal masoor, dal urad, black gram, white garm and rajma once in a week.

Cashless System (in place of coupon system) introduced in jail canteens in order to have more transparency. The canteens are stocked with all the necessary items which are sold at controlled prices i.e. purchase price +10% profit but not to exceed MRP. All goods are purchased through well-known wholesale dealers like metro, best price, patanjali shops etc. at reasonable rates.

4. **Karnataka:** Canteen facilities to inmates are provided in all Central and District Prisons. Canteens are functioning on no profit and no loss basis. Tea, Coffee, eatables, stationary articles are sold in canteen for exchange of coupons issued to the prisoners out of their Prisoners' Personal Cash (PPC) or wages.

Revised diet scale has been implemented since 2015 providing nutritious food and quantity. There are varieties in breakfast in the jails of Karnataka.

Nutritious diet scale has fixed for children (of age 0-6 months, 6 months-1 year, 2-3 years and 3-6 years) as per Supreme Court guidelines

Separate food / diet scale is fixed for pregnant and lactating women prisoners as per Supreme Court guidelines

Rs. 400/- instead of free ration is provided to lower executive staff (Warder, Head Warder, Chief Warder and Drivers).

One night Meal and two cups of coffee / tea are provided for guarding staff working on night shift

5. **Tamil Nadu:** Nutritious and balanced diet is provided to the prisoners in hygienic manner as per the scale prescribed in Chapter XXII of the Tamil Nadu Prison Manual Volume-II. Medical diets such as milk, bread, egg, chicken etc., are given to sick

prisoners on the recommendation of the Medical Officers. Apart from this, once in a week all non-vegetarian prisoners are supplied with 115 grams of chicken and vegetarian prisoners are supplied with potato curry, kesari and a banana. In the kitchen, stainless steel cooking vessels and trolleys are used and food items are served to prisoners in stainless steel plates and mugs.

Special diet is provided to the prisoners on the occasion of Pongal, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanthi. Government HAS enhanced the amount spent for this purpose for each prisoner from Rs.5/- to Rs.50/- per occasion in year 2015.

As prolonged consumption of ground nut oil which contains surplus fat causes health issues to the prisoners. Refined Sunflower Oil is used for preparation of food for prisoners for six days from Monday to Saturday and Gingelly Oil on Sundays.

Clothing and bedding are provided to inmates as per the norms laid down in the Tamil Nadu Prison Manual. The Uniform of the "B" Class convict prisoners has been changed from half-pant to trousers. Terry cotton pants, shirts and large sized blankets are issued to the convicts. The remand prisoners are permitted to bring their own clothing. If the remand prisoners don't have adequate clothing, sufficient clothes are

provided to them at Government cost.

- 6. Chandigarh:** The social welfare department in association with Burail Jail, Chandigarh started "Sarathi" a canteen to be run by divyangjans of Asha Kiran, Chandigarh. The products of Burail jail, Chandigarh would be sold by the divyangjans at saarathi kiosk. The saarathi canteen has been launched with the aim of welfare and empowerment of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, by selling the jail products, the skills of the jail inmates will also be encouraged.

The anganwari food project was started on 1st April, 2017 by the model jail, Chandigarh. They are supplying food to 100 anganwari centres in Chandigarh & catering to approx. 5000 children.

- 7. Delhi:** A Smart Cash Card System has been introduced to assist prisoners in their various monetary transactions with jail canteen, thus replacing the old coupon system. Every inmate is given a smart card in which his transactions are credited. This has brought transparency in the accounts of prisoners. Money of inmates is now credited in their accounts by name for use via smart card. A prisoner is allowed to accept cash worth Rs.1,500/- per week during the interview with family / friends.

VII. Telephone Facility

1. **Bihar:** Outgoing telephone facilities with voice recording facilities have been provided in some jails of Bihar for prisoners.

Prison calling solution has been established in jails of Bihar. Presently, 43 telephone booths have been installed.

2. **Gujarat:** Telephone facilities are being provided to prisoners in various jails of Gujarat.
3. **Haryana:** Prison Inmate Calling System (PICS) have been installed in all Jails in Haryana, (except the very small ones namely Panipat and Rewari). Earlier, the prisoners were allowed to speak to their family members twice a week. Government has increased the timings of calling from 10 minutes to 35 minutes weekly for male and 60 minutes for female inmates. By introducing this facility, the family members of prisoners residing at far off places need not take the trouble of travelling long distances and it has also helped saving their time, money as well as reducing over-crowding during Mulakat in the Jails.
4. **Karnataka:** Latest and Biometric based prison call systems have been installed in all 9 Central Prisons and one District Prison, Mangalore
5. **Maharashtra:** Smart Video calling facility through smart phones has been started for all inmates in open prisons and all female

prisons across Maharashtra to have video call with their relatives.

6. **Tamil Nadu:** To facilitate prisoners to contact their relatives, friends and also their Advocates, 54 telephone booths were installed in 9 Central Prisons, 3 Special Prisons for Women and in Borstal School, Pudukkottai, at a cost of Rs.2.01 crores. This facility reduces the stress level of the prisoners drastically as they are able to contact their family members, friends and their Advocates. As on 30.06.2016, this facility has been used 3,75,671 times by the prisoners.

The Advocates are permitted to interview the prisoners on all days except Sundays. Special interviews are also organized for Advocates on Saturday's upto 1 O'Clock.

For the convenience of school and college going children and working spouse of the prisoners special interviews are arranged on the first Sunday of every month.

7. **Delhi:** The 'Tihar inmates Phone Call System', introduced in all the jails to facilitate prisoners to communicate with their family / friends daily, i.e. once in a day for 05 minutes.

VIII. Crèche and Nursery Facility for the Children

1. **Karnataka:** Creche and nursery facilities for the children accompanying women inmates is

provisioned in various jails of Karnataka.

2. **Tamil Nadu:** A creche and nursery have been attached to the Special Prisons for Women to look after the children. Special care is bestowed on the nursing women inmates and they are supplied with half a litre milk per day. Based on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, baby foods are provided to less than one year old babies accompanying the female prisoners, keeping in view the calorie requirement of growing child.
3. **Delhi:** A Crèche and a Nursery school is being run in association with NGOs. There are trained workers and nursery education is provided to them in the crèche. When the child attains the age of six he/she is admitted in a boarding school with the consent of the mother.
4. **Chandigarh:** Creche facility started by Prisons Department in the jails of Chandigarh.

IX. Games and Recreation Activity

1. **Assam:** Various activities like playing of games (Volley Ball, etc.) inside the jails of Assam for the recreation of prisoners are being organized in various jails of Assam.
2. **Bihar:** Various games and recreation activities in the jails of Bihar are as follows:

- Sport facilities for outdoor and indoor games for the inmates are available inside the jail.
- Regular meditation camps / religious programmes are also organized in all jails.
- Televisions are installed for prisoners for watching national and religious programmes.

3. **Haryana:** Sports facilities for outdoor and indoor games for the inmates are available for recreation of prisoners in the jails of Haryana.

4. **Himachal Pradesh:** Television sets with DTH system are provided in all barrack / cells of inmates. Besides, a music system is also available in which devotional songs, chants, bhajans are being played in jail in morning time and other special occasions. Indoor games like volley ball, carom board, chess, badminton are also played by the inmates. All festivals are being celebrated with fervour. Cultural programmes are being organized to make inmates aware of the importance of the day. Yoga and meditation camps organised during the year.

5. **Jammu & Kashmir:** The following sports activities are being held in the Jails of J&K
 - Indoor games like Badminton, Carom Board, Chess etc.
 - Outdoor games like Volleyball, Cricket, football etc are played. District Youth Services & Sports authority assists in organisation of Sports tournaments in jails.

- Books / News Papers / Magazines are available. Also Television sets have been provided in all Barracks. Musical & cultural programmes are organised through J&K Academy of Art culture and Languages, Information Department, Cultural Wing of Armed Police, etc.
- 6. Karnataka:** Television facility is provided for recreation purpose in the various jails of Karnataka.
 - 7. Maharashtra** Various recreation facilities for prisoners in jails of Maharashtra are as follows:
 - Sports activities like volley ball, badminton, carom and chess are held for both men and women prisoners resulting in channelizing their energies positively. Games are organized regularly in prison and friendly matches are held on festive occasions.
 - Television Sets in all Barracks, library facilities, Radio jockey were provided in jails during the year 2017.
 - 8. Nagaland:** Recreational activities such as games, musical lessons which are imparted by instructors are organized in various jails of Nagaland. Music plays a vital role as it provides opportunity to express feelings.
 - 9. Punjab:** Sports activities are organized for prisoners in jails of Punjab.
 - 10. Tamil Nadu:** Activities like physical training, indoor and

outdoor games are provided in prisons of Tamil Nadu.

11. Uttar Pradesh: Various sports events such as Volleyball, Chess, Carom, Tug of War and Badminton competitions were organized in the year 2017 at District Prison, Deoria. Winners and runners-up in the above sports events were awarded on Independence Day.

12. Uttarakhand: Indoor games like chess, Ludo, carom board as well as outdoor games like volleyball are being provided to all the lodged inmates so that they may come out of the stressful and depressed lifestyle.

Cable TV network, newspapers, monthly magazines, periodicals are also being provided to prisoners in the jails of Uttarakhand.

13. Delhi: Prison administration has established a music room in every jail in which musical instruments like Tabla, Harmonium, Guitar, keyboard, flute etc. are available for learning and use by prisoners. This experiment has given positive results and the programme is being expanded further. Music teachers visit all jails and give training to inmates in music.

It may be mentioned here that Inter-jail competitions in music and cultural events are organized every year christened as “Ethnic Tihar” which is very popular with prison inmates.

Inter Jail music contests under the banner of ‘Tihar Idol’ are organized for

five categories Singing, Dancing, Playing in instrument, Acting and writing lyrics. These contests are organised with the help of NGO “Art Creations Cultural Society” in all jails to search hidden talent of jail inmates. The performance of inmates was judged by an expert panel comprising of well-known personalities from the field of singing, music, dancing, writing and acting. NGO “Art Creations Cultural Society” is helping in grooming the inmates of Tihar. The idea is to rehabilitate these music loving inmates in the field of music itself.

With the help of an NGO “Legends of India”, a number of musical events has been organized for the inmates of Tihar. In this series, renowned Flutist Pt. Ronu Mazumdar, Sitarist Pt Shubhendra Rao and Saskia Rao, Vocalist Sunada Sharma, Ms. Sonam kalra and Ms. Rachna Yadav have performed in different jails of Tihar. The inmates were enthralled with the music and they find these programs de-stressing.

X. Spiritual and Cultural Activity

1. Assam: Cultural programmes on occasions of public importance and public rejoicing like Republic Day, Independence Day, ‘Bihu’, Idd, Christmas, etc. are being organized in the jails of Assam. Spiritual and moral discourses by reputed personalities are organized for welfare of prisoners in the various jails of Assam.

2. Bihar: All religious organizations like Brahma Kumari, are frequently permitted to conduct spiritual/moral programmes. They organize meditation, spiritual songs and

lectures to enlighten prisoners about attaining eternal peace.

Non-Government Organizations are also permitted to conduct cultural activities.

Festival like Rakshabandhan, Id-ul-fiter, Diwali, chhath pooja are celebrated by jail authorities in various jails in Bihar.

International/National importance days are celebrated like Yoga divas, environment day, Aids Divas, Human rights day etc. by jail authorities in various jails in Bihar.

3. Gujarat: For the positive mental reformation and spiritual upliftment of prisoners, spiritual programmes are being run round the year by various NGOs/religious spiritual organizations. Moreover, scheme for prisoners’ welfare fund is implemented which includes welfare activities of the prisoners as well as treatment for prisoners suffering from serious illness. The various religious/national festivals are being celebrated in various jails of Gujarat.

4. Haryana: All festivals and National days i.e. Independence Day and Republic Day are celebrated in jails with active participation of prisoners lodged in jails of Haryana.

5. Himachal Pradesh: On special occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi birthday, festivals, a cultural or religious programs are organised by inmates and jail staff together. Different sports are played at jail to keep prisoners hale and hearty. The matches of chess, carom, volley ball

have been organised during the year in various jails of Himachal Pradesh.

6. Jammu & Kashmir: Prayers are being held by inmates regularly according to their religious faiths in various jails of Jammu & Kashmir.

7. Karnataka: Moral lectures / discourses are conducted by spiritual leaders of various organizations.

Many reputed NGOs are involved in organizing various cultural programmes in various jails of Karnataka.

8. Maharashtra: Cultural Programs such as light music, classical music, dance, etc. are organized in association with Varhad Trust in prison on festivals such as Holi, Id-e-Milad, Rakshabandan, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dashera, Deepavali and Christmas eve.

Moral Lectures on “proposals to bring change in prisoner’s mindset” and followed by meditation was organized by Bramhakumaris Vishwa Vidyalaya. This program was helpful in changing the thinking process of the participants and build self confidence in them.

9. Nagaland: Moral and Spiritual counselling as a reformation measure is being organised in various jails of Nagaland.

10. Punjab: Various cultural activities are being organised in jails of Punjab.

11. Uttar Pradesh: Cultural programs on the occasion of Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi

Jayanti were organized in various jails of Uttar Pradesh.

Varanasi Dharmaprant Sansthan has also distributed musical programs among the detained prisoners and blankets for their use.

On the occasion of International Women's Day, discussions and cultural programs on women's empowerment were also held in the women's barrack.

Various cultural programs for detainees were organized in the District Prison, Deoria in the year 2017. Many inmates have benefited from bhajan kirtan, lectures, etc. Cultural programs were presented by the prisoners on Independence Day. Prajapita Brahmakumari Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya unit, Deoria gives spiritual sermons from time to time to inmates. Poetry, essay writing and painting competitions are held for prisoners.

12. Uttarakhand: Divya Jyoti Jagrati Sansthan, Prem Rawat Foundation, Shanti Kunj Haridwar and ISKON visited prisons and conducted motivation classes regularly to help the lodged inmates come out of the depression of life.

On the occasion of festivals and national festivals, lodged inmates organized cultural events like singing, dancing, outdoor games like volleyball, etc.

XI. Assistance to Prisoners

A total of 1,745 prisoners were provided financial assistance on their release in the country during the year 2017. A total of 1,02,182 prisoners were given legal aid in the country during the year 2017. Delhi has reported highest number of prisoners 42,750 who were given legal aid followed by Kerala (6,795) and Maharashtra (6,693) **(Table 10.4)**. Various measures taken by States to provide legal aid to needy prisoners are discussed below:

1. **Assam:** Financial Assistance to the Families of life convicts during their imprisonment: - Under this scheme, a number of families of life convicts lodged in different Jails, which are ascertained as neediest in a year, are given financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per family for their subsistence and welfare while the bread earners are serving imprisonment for life.
2. **Bihar:** Legal Aid Clinics are being run by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) in all jails of Bihar. The needy inmates are taking benefits of the free legal aid from this center. Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have been appointed in all prisons in Bihar by DLSA. Jail Adalats are organized by DLSA in all jails. Undertrial Review Committee has been set up in all Districts under the chairmanship of Principal Districts and Sessions Judge. The committee also consider the provisions of the Sec.436A of Cr.PC.
3. **Gujarat:** Legal awareness camps are being arranged from time to time so as to enable prisoners to avail legal guidance/aid from various legal institutions in various jails of Gujarat.
4. **Haryana:** Legal Aid Clinics have been established in all 19 jails by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority and Advocates visit all jails on regular basis, twice in a week. Efforts are being made to provide legal-aid to needy prisoners through the Free Legal Aid Society. Legal Aid Society members visit jails regularly and defend their cases in the Court. They also meet the prisoners collectively and individually to listen to their problems and sort out their grievances as per rules.
5. **Jammu & Kashmir:** Legal Aid Clinic are being run by Legal Services Authority in the jails of J&K.
6. **Kerala:** Legal Aid Cells have been provided in various jails of Kerala.
7. **Maharashtra:** Subject based legal aid awareness camps for under-trials and convicts (for example on plead guilty, types of bail etc.) are being held in various jails of Maharashtra. Personal Recognizance (P.R.) Bond being furnished by social workers in courts resulting in release of first time offenders from prison.
8. **Nagaland:** Legal camps are being organized in various jails of Nagaland.

9. Tamil Nadu: Free Legal Aid services are made available to the prisoners. The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority has opened a Legal Aid Cell in all Central Prisons, Special Prisons for Women and Sub Jails for the benefit of the prisoners.

10. Uttar Pradesh: District Legal Services Authority, Jaunpur organized legal literacy camps through Legal Aid Clinics from time to time for the purpose of making detainees legally literate and aware.

11. Uttarakhand: Prisons provide a fully furnished Legal Aid Clinic. The Legal Aid Clinic is being directly supervised and run by District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).

Officials of DLSA also visit jail during camps held and conduct Legal Awareness camps to cater to the needs of lodged inmates who could not afford legal counsels.

Whenever an Undertrial prisoner seeks legal remedies, in the form of providing amicus curie, seeking case documents, status of case in the Hon'ble court, the under trail prisoner is provided the sought and required legal remedy by appointed and trained para legal volunteers at Legal Aid Clinic.

12. Delhi: A Legal-Aid and Counselling Centre is functioning from the Jail Complex. Delhi High Court Legal Service Committee

has drawn up a panel of lawyers to argue the appeals of poor convicts who have not engaged their private counsels before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The features of legal aid activities in jails are as follows:

- A Free Legal Aid Cell in each jail in which stationery items, typing material, books etc. are provided by the Jail department.
- Delhi State Legal Services Authority has deployed 29 advocates who are visiting Legal Aid Cells and giving legal aid.
- Regular drafting of application / petitions / appeals of prisoners by advocates and Para Legal Aid is done.
- The matters of seriously sick / terminally ill inmates are taken up with Courts.
- Special Courts are organized on monthly basis at Tihar Court Complex for minor offenders languishing in jail.

XII. NGO

Information reported from States/ UTs reveals that, across the country there were around 1,008 NGOs who are working exclusively for the welfare of prisoners during the year 2017. Highest number of such NGOs were reported by the Jail Department of Gujarat (155) followed by Maharashtra (143) and West Bengal (115). These NGOs work exclusively for the benefit of prisoners in terms of legal aid, human rights, proper medical aids, etc. Through these NGOs, a total of 87,268 prisoners were given medical counseling and 74,035 prisoners

were given legal counseling. State/UT wise such details are presented in (**Table 10.5**).

B. Grievances

Prisoners those who are denied of their lawful right or subjected to cruelty can approach and file complaints with Magistrates, Prison Authorities, Human Rights Commissions, etc.

I. Complaints to National Human Right Commission (NHRC):

A total of 268, 298 and 311 complaints were received by NHRC from prisoners or others (in-favor of the prisoners others can also lodge complaints) in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, showing an increase of 11.19% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 4.36% in 2017 over 2016 (**Chart 10.3**).

During the year 2017, highest number of complaints were received from the prisoners (or in-favor of the prisoners others can also lodge complaints) of the States/UTs of Delhi (82), Punjab (52) and Bihar (36).

A total of 207, 233 and 252 complaints of prisoners were disposed off by the NHRC in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, showing an increase of 12.56% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 8.15% in 2017 over 2016. A

total of 59 complaints from prisoners were pending with NHRC for suitable action (**Table 10.6**).

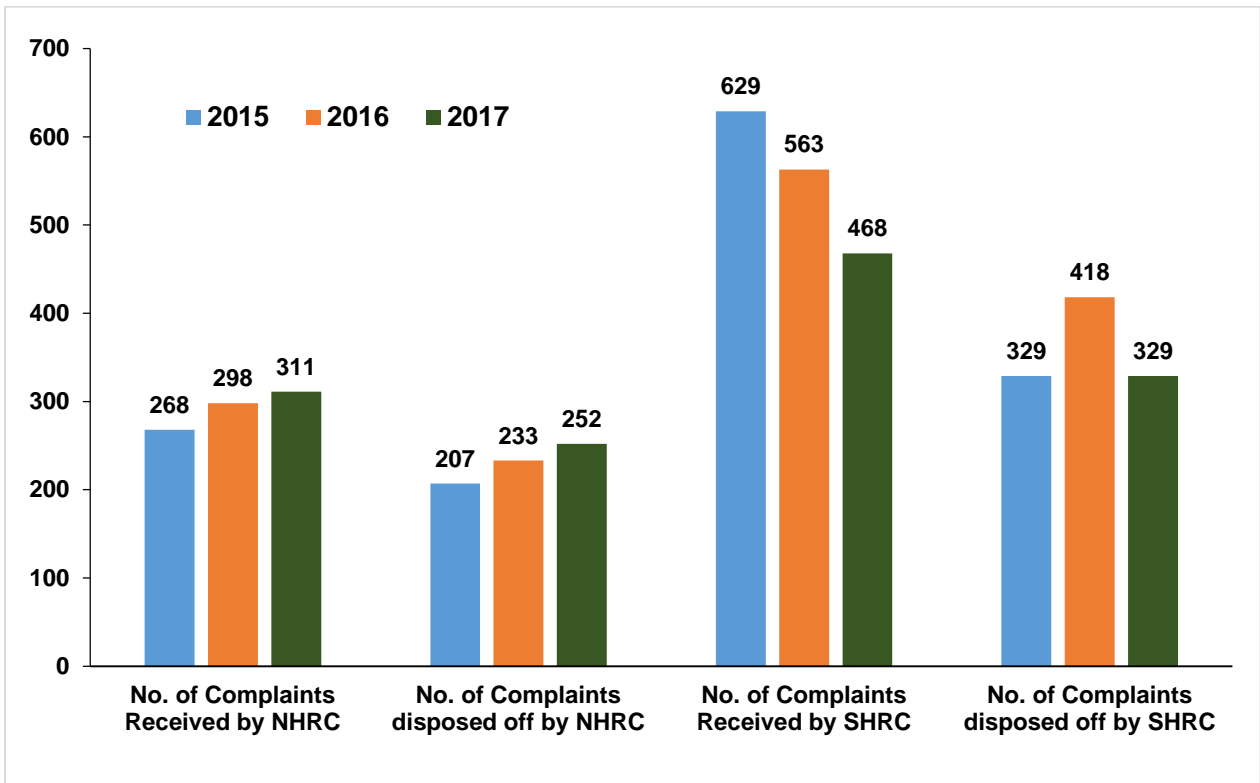
II. Complaints to State Human Rights Commission (SHRC):

A total of 629, 563 and 468 complaints were received by SHRC from prisoners or Others (in-favour of the prisoners, other persons can also lodge complaints) in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, showing an decrease of 10.49% in 2016 over 2015 and decrease of 16.87% in 2017 over 2016 (**Chart 10.3**).

The highest number of complaints of prisoners were received by the respective SHRC of the States of Punjab (171), Kerala (49), Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (43 each).

A total of 329, 418 and 329 complaints of prisoners were disposed off by SHRC in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, showing a mixed trend with an increase of 27.05% in 2016 over 2015 and a decrease of 21.29% in 2017 over 2016.

A total of 139 Complaints from prisoners were pending with respective SHRC for suitable action. Highest number of such prisoner's complaints were pending with SHRC of the States of Punjab (111), Rajasthan (11) and Bihar (8) (**Table 10.6**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Complaints Received and Disposed off by NHRC and SHRC during 2015-2017
Chart – 10.3

Some good practices adopted by Tamil Nadu towards setting up of the Grievance Redressal System are discussed below:

- Tamil Nadu:** Redressal of grievances of the prisoners are given top priority by the Prison Department. All the Central Prisons are provided with sealed complaint boxes in which prisoners can drop their grievance petitions. These boxes are opened by the District and Sessions Judge on the first working day of every month and complaints are forwarded to the appropriate authorities for action. Apart from this, Sessions Judges and Chief Judicial Magistrates make surprise visits to prisons once in a month to check the quality of food and other facilities provided to the prisoners

and enquire into their grievances. During the annual inspections, the Additional Director General of Police / Inspector General of Prisons and Range Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons, enquire each and every prisoner about his/her grievances and take prompt action to redress their grievances.

The Superintendents of Prisons conduct inspection parade of all prisoners every week and hear the grievances of prisoners and redresses them.

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