Proceedings of Conference

BPR&D and Department of Prisons and Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh jointly organized 6th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of States/UTs on Prison Reforms at CAPT, Bhopal on 26-27 February 2019. The Conference was attended by around 160 delegates from different States, Union Territories, Govt. of India, NGOs, academicians from Universities and students of law & criminology departments. For the first time, Conference was held outside Delhi and responsibility to organize the Conference was shared with prison department of a state, i.e. Madhya Pradesh.

2. Following eight topics/themes were selected for this Conference to enable the prison administrators to discuss the current status of Prison Reforms, emerging problem areas of prison administration and to suggest the way forward:

b. Use of Technology with Special Focus on Prisoner’s Visitor Management System (VMS) and Biometric Attendance of Inmates.
e. Initiatives of BPR&D in Correctional Administration.
f. Increased Participation of Community in the Context of Released Prisoners After-care System and New Alternatives to Present System of imprisonment.
g. Modernization Fund for Prisons.
h. Coordination among Prisons, Police and Courts for the Production of Under-trials.

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3. The Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble (Retd.) Justice Narendra Jain, Chairman of Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission. Special Guest of the session Hon'ble Shri P.C. Sharma, Minister of Science & Technology, Law & Legal Affairs, Civil Aviation, Public Relations, Government of Madhya Pradesh also addressed the delegates.

The valedictory session was chaired by Hon'ble Dr. Govind Singh, Minister of Cooperative, Parliamentary Affairs & GAD, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Chief Guest Hon’ble Shri Bala Bachhan, Minister of Home and Jail, Government of Madhya Pradesh delivered the valedictory address.

4. An exhibition by private and P.S.U. vendors was also organized at the venue to showcase the latest equipment and technology which may be used in prisons.

5. The summary of the Conference proceedings is as follows:

Day-01: 26th February 2019 (Tuesday)

6. Inaugural session (1000-1100Hrs.)

- In her welcome address Mrs. Sampat Meena, IG BPR&D said that the Conference is national level event for exchange of experience in the area of prison reforms & correctional administration. This provides common platform to prison officers & other stakeholders to deliberate upon various issues concerning prison reforms & also to identify the challenges faced by correctional officers across the country. She gave broad overview of the Conference themes.

- In brief, the Conference has been designed so as to ensure maximum participation of the correctional officers & other stakeholders to ensure that the issue of prison reforms is discussed holistically.

- The themes of the Conference are based on the suggestions which the Bureau has received from different stakeholders & chiefly from the different states & UTs. She urged everyone to participate wholeheartedly.

- Welcoming the delegates Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh expressed hope that the...
esteemed gathering would arrive at definite conclusion regarding management of prisoners, staff, infrastructure etc. He made special mention of two initiatives of M.P. Prisons, viz., setting up of a large handloom centre for training/production by prisoners at Sagar Central Jail and publishing by Tinka Tinka Foundation of a touching coffee table book on women inmates and children in Madhya Pradesh jails, authored by Dr. Vartika Nanda.

- Special Guest of the session, Shri P.C. Sharma, Minister of Law and Legislative Affairs underlined the need to protect human rights of prisoners inside jails. He also emphasized providing better amenities to prison staff so that they could perform the task of prison reforms with utmost sincerity.

- In his inaugural address Chief Guest, Hon’ble (Retd.) Justice Narendra Jain, Chairperson of Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission highlighted Supreme Court directives on prison reforms, especially ensuring protection of fundamental rights of prisoners. He mentioned issues taken up by the Supreme Court in the P.I.L., Re: Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons namely, overcrowding in prisons, unnatural deaths in prisons and inadequacy of staff due to large number of vacancies. Justice Jain stressed on the need to improve the living conditions in jails across India.
7. Session-1 (1130 hrs-1300 hrs)

**Topic: Mechanism for Productive Engagement of Under-trial Prisoners**

**Speakers:**

1. **Shri Somesh Goyal**, DG, Prisons, Himachal Pradesh- Chairperson
2. **Ms. Suman Maliwal**, Central Jail Superintendent, Kota, Rajasthan and **Mr. Mukesh Kumar**, Add. Vice Principal, JTS, Patiala, Punjab
3. **Prof. Beena C.**, Unnati Project, Telangana
4. **Dr. Vartika Nanda**, Tinka Tinka Foundation, New Delhi

**Shri Somesh Goyal, DG, Prisons, Himachal Pradesh- Chairperson**

In his opening remarks, he said that so far as under-trial prisoners are concerned, we really don’t have much of a control except perhaps state of Rajasthan where they allow them to work. As per the jail manual we cannot ask them to work but it has been a practice in Himachal Pradesh where they voluntarily work. The biggest challenge in the prison is management of under-trial prisoners because they remain idle. How to keep them engaged, how to keep them focused, how to relieve them of their stress and frustrations and resultant trauma? He expressed hope that panelists will throw light on strategies which can be evolved to engage them inside prisons.

**Ms. Suman Maliwal and Mr. Mukesh Sharma:**

**Mr. Mukesh Sharma** observed that it is a very serious and critical issue which affects the functioning of prisons to a great extent. It is a serious challenge, how to provide effective mechanism for under-trial prisoners. We have to develop positivity and confidence among prisoners and transformation of minds, for example by providing education, computer education and national open schooling as well.

**Ms. Suman Maliwal** expressed her view that under-trials, who form a major portion of prison inmates are voiceless people, whose trials may or may not lead to conviction. Great challenge for Indian prisons is to keep the under-trial
prisoners busy and engage them in productive work. The average expenditure per inmate is Rs. 31000 per year according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and the productivity is nil. Moreover an empty mind is devil's workshop. Prisoners are kept busy in Yoga, meditation etc. in the morning session and under-trial prisoners are also not restricted from participation. Under-trial prisoners are also involved in art, music, painting and drawing. Sports facility is also available for them. If under-trials are willing to work, they are provided work also.

Rajasthan Jail Manual, 1951 has provision for giving training to under-trials to work like the convicts and it is unique initiative. According to Rajasthan Jail Band Rules, 1965, under-trial prisoner can play music band. The prisoner who is engaged in band work is also getting wages for it.

Problem is that prisons are not able to provide work to even all the convicts. A convict gets remission for his work done inside the prison. In case of under-trial, it is not applicable. If an under-trail prisoner is not behaving properly inside the prison and if the courts start the practice of asking for his report card on behavior while he was inside the prison for awarding sentence, it will be beneficial for discipline in prison.

They pointed out the challenges in engaging under-trial prisoners for work:

- Day-to-day hearing of their case.
- Most are unwilling to work.
- Prisons are not able to provide them work.
- Uncertainty regarding getting bail.
Possible mechanism for engaging them in work

- Yoga
- Education
- Skill development
- Games
- Factory
- Remission
- Trial through video conferencing
- Mandatory provision for submitting the assessment of the under-trial based on his jail work and conduct, before concerned court.

Prof. Beena C., Unnati Project, Telangana:

She started her address with brief introduction of important features of Cognitive Psychology which has been applied to change individuals because it is absolutely robust. It doesn’t believe in anything which is simple and is very strong with experimentation. Unnati is currently functional in 10 prisons of Telangana state. Cognitive Psychology always works for change which is measurable. For this purpose a model has been developed which has following components:

- Reason behind committing crime
- Resetting of goals
- Reform
- Remain responsible
- Evaluation
- Return not to prison

She explained that several psychological assessments like assessment of anger, personality, risk factor etc. are done. 90% of crime is
related to alcohol addiction or substance consumption which has been a major risk factor. Suicide prevention is something which all are concerned about in the prisons and there is a session on that including anger etc. Unnati also has a session of police interaction and there is a very unique thing that is special *mulaqaat* with visitors.

She outlined special features of project:-

- Programme is conducted by inmates (70%), coordinator and others (30%).
- Psychological assessment is used for profiling.
- Life convict inmates are trained as facilitators to conduct Unnati.
- Released prisoners (Unnati volunteers) are used as external resource persons
- University faculty as guest speakers.

Achievements of Unnati project through its journey are:

- Conclave with 100 released prisoners who were mainstreamed in 2017.
- 3 Research articles published in national journals-2018.
- 5 Ph.D. scholars of Osmania University are working on psychological issues of prison inmates-2018.

**Dr. Vartika Nanda, Tinka Tinka Foundation, New Delhi:**

Dr. Vartika Nanda, Founder of Tinka Tinka Foundation pointed out the possibility of doing creative work inside prison, highlighting the prison writings of Aurobindo Ghosh, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhadra Kumari Chauhan. She felt that there was need to improve communication inside prisons. She also stressed on setting up more libraries in prisons as well as improving living conditions of both prison staff and prisoners.
Questions, Answers and Discussion

➢ Under-trial prisoners and the convicted prisoners should be treated at par with each other as far as assigning of work is concerned.
➢ Need to have more psychology based programmes and courses in universities to study human behavioral changes.
➢ In his summing up remarks, chairperson Mr. Somesh Goyal observed that we are not worried about the increased expenditure on under-trial prisoners, who constitute around 2/3 of the total prison population. The challenge is how to utilize fully this massive work force which we are not able to do as of now.
➢ Absence of under-trial prisoners on various accounts e.g. transfers, attendance in the courts, etc. prevents them from being engaged in regular work. Use of technology by way of trial by video conferencing will be a great help.
➢ In Himachal Pradesh, libraries in all prisons are being set-up under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

8. Session- 02 (1300 hrs-1430 hrs)
Topic: Use of Technology with Special Focus on Prison Visitor Management
System and Biometric Attendance of Inmates:
Speakers:
1. Shri K. Selvaraj, DG Prisons, Haryana – Chairperson
2. Shri J.K. Chiller, Central Jail Superintendent, Bhondsi, Haryana
3. Shri Praveen Kumar, Central Jail Superintendent, Medininagar, Jharkhand
4. Shri Neeraj Kumar Jha, Director, Bihar Institute of Correctional Administration (BICA), Bihar
5. Shri U.T. Pawar, Central Jail Superintendent, Yerwada, Maharashtra
6. Shri Shashikant Sharma, Senior Technical Director, NIC, Delhi
Snri J.K. Chiller, Central Jail Superintendent, Bhondsi, Haryana

Shri J.K. Chiller mentioned about various modern devices like- IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) catcher, Non-Linear Junction Detector, Hand Held Metal Detector, X-Ray Baggage Scanner, Electric and Laser fencing etc, for strengthening jail security. Tracking of the movement of any inmate inside the prison can be ensured through Biometric Monitoring System. He also drew delegates’ attention towards data management and data storage mechanism.

He explained about the prison software, which is similar to e-prison and presently being used by prisons in Haryana. He said that all the record can be monitored with this software such as case details, conviction detail, next court hearing date etc. He also informed about custody certificate which Haryana prison administration is submitting online to Supreme Court and High Courts. E-kiosks are installed at central location in prisons where inmates can check their case details, balance sheet of canteens, custody details, remission details and final date of release etc. Other benefits of use of technology are digital literacy, telemedicine etc.

Shri Praveen Kumar, Central Jail Superintendent, Medininagar, Jharkhand:

He urged BPR&D to lay down technical standards & specification in areas such as surveillance and monitoring, trial by video linkage, video visitation and big data analysis in our country, as is the case in USA. He explained the benefits of e-production and e-trial over physical production of the inmates and also gave statistical data to support his arguments.

The four main benefits are:-

- Safety within correctional agencies.
- Efficiency of offender supervision.
- Allocation of resources within correctional agencies to reduce costs, enhance staff management and reduce injuries.
- Collaboration between national, state and local correctional agencies through the integration of information by using technology.

Shri Neeraj Kumar Jha, Director, BICA, Bihar:  
Shri Neeraj Kumar Jha said that VMS facilitates, regulates and simplifies the process of meeting between the visitor and inmates lodged in the correctional homes. Verification of inmates is done by using fingerprint based identification tools. Also in Bihar, for managing the VMS and the Biometric Identification, permanent IT posts have been created.

Biometric verification of visitor is available during his visit/meeting with prisoners or cancellation of gate pass. VMS has been implemented in all jails of Bihar. Prison issues photo pass to visitor for mulaqat. Prisoner Management System (PMS) is integrated with biometric tools to store inmate’s biometric details at the time of entry and shall be used to authenticate him at the time of his movement. Biometric based verification and authentication system is installed in all jails of Bihar. Online visitor appointment application process facilitates to fix online appointment in advance.

He explained various technology solutions and their benefits for prison department:

- Details of the visitor are being kept in the database and this information is shared with police for the investigation purpose.
- The biometric based verification and authentication system with facility to store prisoners photograph also, is used for prisoner’s identification and verification.
Snri U.T. Pawar, Central Jail Superintendent, Yerwada, Pune, Maharashtra:

Snri U.T. Pawar stated that video calling facility is available for convicts and every jail has modern visiting facility with intercom system. E-prison is functional in all prisons. He informed about new initiative of Maharashtra prisons, Gala Bhet mulaqaat facility for children of convict prisoners whose age is under 16 years. Prisoners are allowed to wear casual clothes and physical proximity is permitted.

Snri Shashi Kant Sharma, Senior Technical Director, NIC, New Delhi:

Snri Shashi Kant Sharma informed that e-prison is functional in 33 States/UTs, out of 36. It is an electronic concept of prison management for which they are using cloud computing and any number of prisons, states and modules can be connected through this. He also explained in detail about the new initiative of MHA, Gol, viz. Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS), a very ambitious project under which all the elements of Criminal Justice System (Court, Police, Prisons) will be interoperable, through a software solution. He mentioned the following as objectives of ICJS:

- Strengthen IT system in each of the pillars of Justice- especially Prison, Prosecution and Forensics (as per the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approval).
- Development and rollout of software for Forensics and Prosecution Wings.
- Development of dashboard on Police, Prison and Court.
- Development of interoperability among Police, Prosecution, Forensics, Court and Prison to achieve “one data once entered”.

He further added that proposed ICJS solution will integrate the following applications:

- Police: CCTNS and Other applications
- Courts: e-Courts
• Prisons: e-Prisons and Other applications
• Forensic: e-Forensic
• Prosecution: e-Prosecution

He explained about the benefits of ICJS, which are-

• To link different Ids given to a person in court, police, prison.
• Data availability
• Missing data, e.g. court can update their data from prison also.
• Services from one domain to other domain- data required by police department from prison department can be accessed through ICJS.
• Nation-wide search, with this we can fetch data from 7 crore data in 0.02 seconds.

Questions, Answers and Discussion

➢ Alternatives to incarceration for less violent offenders can only work if offenders can be effectively monitored.
9. Session- 03(1530hrs-1645hrs)
Topic: Welfare and Well-being of Prison Personnel (Specific to Mental, Physical Health & Safety)

Speakers:
1. **Shri Arun Kumar Gupta**, OSD & Ex-officio DG and IG of Correctional Services, West Bengal – Chairperson
2. **Mr. Praveen Kumar**, Central Jail Superintendent, Medininagar, Jharkhand
3. **P.V. Anand Reddy**, DIG Prisons, (HQ) (I/C), Bengaluru, Karnataka
4. **Dr. M.R. Ahmad**, Retd. IG Prisons and ex-Director, APCA

**Shri Arun Kumar Gupta, OSD & Ex-officio DG and IG of Correctional Services**

**Prisons, West Bengal – Chairperson**

He remarked that correctional officers have low self esteem for their job in spite of the fact they have to do sensitive security duty. As living conditions of prison personnel are very bad, we should take adequate measures to provide good living conditions for them. We have to make good houses for them, let them live with dignity and there should be institutional mechanism, different committees etc. for solving various issues.

**Mr. Praveen Kumar, Central Jail Superintendent, Medininagar, Jharkhand** said that maximum number of staff at present is in 22-29 and 50-60 year age group and explained about their body mass index and related health problems. **NIH** (National Institute of Health)- US National Library of Medicine report says that prison staff is overworked and underpaid which makes them prone to risk of chronic diseases and environmental changes are needed to reduce impact of these factors. He gave reference of several articles and studies done abroad on the topic, viz. The Impact of Prison Conditions on Staff Well-being, The Impact of Job Expectations, Workload and Autonomy on Work- related Stress among Prison Wardens in the United States, A Happy Life- Exploring How Job Stress,
Job Investment and Job satisfaction are Related to the Life Satisfaction of Chinese Prison Staff and Testing the Job Demands- Resources Model for Nigerian Prison Staff Job Stress.

He explained various types of stresses viz. organizational stress, occupational stress and traumatic stress. Stress gives birth to BURN OUT, which results in correctional fatigue, decline in health and functioning and negative personality changes. Officers are required to interact with and supervise potentially dangerous offenders in relatively unsafe and secluded surroundings. A recent fact sheet of National Institute of Justice shows that life expectancy of a correctional officer is 59 years, as compared to 75 years national average in U.S.A. He also gave overview of some of the best practices for Human Resources in Maharashtra prisons, including cashless treatment under Sanjeevni Kutumb Aarogya Yojna.

Mr. P.V. Anand Reddy, DIG Prisons, Karnataka (I/C)

Mr. P.V. Anand Reddy highlighted steps being taken for improving the morale and towards welfare of prison staff in Karnataka, including target to fill up vacancies by year 2020.

Morale boosting measures for prison personnel are-
- State level Medals are also being given since 2016.
- Rent free accommodation for all staff.
- Personality development programme is being conducted regularly for prison personnel.
- Provision for rest rooms for the guarding staff.
- CUG Mobile Phone facility.
- Free Ration Allowance.
- Uniform Allowance increased from Rs 2000 to Rs 6000.
- Staff is getting 13 month salary.

Welfare measures for prison personnel are-
- Up to Rs. 30 lakh will be given if a prison officer dies on duty and Rs. 10 lakh for any disability and for injury during any clashes in prison Rs. 2 lakh.
- All the prison personnel and their family members undergo annual mandatory health check-up during February and March through Aarogya Bhagya Yojna.
- Summer camps for children of staff.
- Benevolent Fund.
- Staff welfare day for prison personnel family members which includes cultural activities and sports.

Mr. M.R. Ahmad, Retd. IG Prisons and former Director, Academy of Prisons & Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore said that the nature of functioning of prisons is such that it negatively affects the prisoners as well as jail staff and this happens worldwide. Prison damages people, both the people who are inside, the staff and the prisoners. Researches on how much damage it causes to prisoners have been there around the world, but the research on staff has not been that much. Especially in India, only one detailed research has been done by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru.

He highlighted the following:
- Of the 9 million prisoners worldwide, at least one million suffer from a significant mental disorder and even more suffer from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety. (WHO Report 2008)
- The prevalence of mental health problems in prisons is 3-4 times higher than in the general population.
- Work in a prison is demanding and has a significant emotional impact on staff.
- Prisons are punitive and often violent environments, with a climate of hopelessness, anxiety, fear and distress.
- Prison officers experience an 'ever-present risk' of assault and at the same time have to deal with challenging situations, such as contraband smuggling, assaults, self-harm, suicide attempts etc.
- Suffer from depression, a sense of isolation, poor physical health, sleepless nights, difficulties in relaxing, bringing the job home and emotional desensitisation, sometimes resulting in alcohol and drug dependency.

Research report of NIMHANS in 2011 includes the following findings on prison staff in Karnataka:- 97% had symptoms of stress including ulcer symptoms, 29.2% of staff was overweight, headaches, worries, aches, pains, tiredness, anger, irritation, personal safety measures (82%), difficulty in managing prisoners (69%), family problems, fear of suspension, reduced sleep, backache, financial problem, fear of transfer, 91% reported verbal abuse from their superiors, physical abuse, poor job satisfaction, lack of incentives. He added that according to another US study, prison personnel don’t survive beyond 18 months after their retirement and prison officers have 38% higher suicide rates.

Some of the possible solutions to solve the above-mentioned problems could be discussing the problems faced inside the prison in detail during the training in correctional academies, introducing new topics much as life style management, stress management, personality development courses in the training programmes and implementation of the recommendations of Mulla committee for improvement of service conditions.

10. Session- 04 (1700hrs-1815hrs)

**Topic: Ensuring Compliance with Minimum Standards in Prisons (Issues & Challenges)**

Speakers:
1. **Shri Ashutosh Shukla**, DG Prisons, Tamil Nadu - Chairperson
2. **Ms. Sugandha Shankar**, CHRI, Delhi
Suri Ashutosh Shukla, DG Prisons, Tamil Nadu-Chairperson:
He opened the session with introduction about the revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners, the Nelson Mandela rules. These rules were adopted by the UN Assembly in the year 2015 and are incorporated in BPR&D’s Model Prison Manual also. However the rules also say that when the prisoners enter prison, only minimum search is to be done, which is practically not possible or in a single cell only one person will be inside, which will lead to lot of overcrowding in prisons.

Ms. Sugandha Shankar, CHRI, New Delhi:
She presented the following 10 point plan to ensure implementation of U.N. Minimum Standards in prisons.

1. Addressing Overcrowding- the international standard says that when occupancy rate of prison reaches 120%, there should be monthly review of prison wise occupancy in all the state prison departments. Model Prison Manual, 2016 also talks about temporary arrangements like tests after risk assessment, inter-prison transfer for overcrowding, using bunk beds etc.

2. Ensuring Prisoners Safety & Dignity- by proper segregation of young inmates, first time offenders from repeat offenders etc. She pointed out that there are no guidelines in Model Prison Manual or any state prison rules about carrying out physical searches, though Model Prison Manual does talk about maintaining proper decency & privacy. Some basic needs such as clean drinking water and adequate ventilation can be easily addressed.

3. Ensure Prisoner’s Access to Information- such as their next date of hearing in court, remission that prisoner earns etc. She suggested making orientation videos for new inmates.

4. Enhancing Physical and Mental Healthcare Facilities- NHRC had suggested proforma for the first mandatory health screening, this was introduced in 1999 and revised in 2001.
5. Ensure Communication with Family & Others.
7. Focus on Welfare of Personnel.
8. Promote Accountability and Transparency in Prison Administration.
9. Improve Coordination with other Criminal Justice Functionaries.
10. Focus on Special Needs of Vulnerable Groups.

She elaborated some of the important issues.

Day 2: 27th February, 2019 (Wednesday)
11. Session- 05(1000hrs-1015hrs)
Topic: Initiatives of BPR&D in Correctional Administration
Speaker:
1. Smt. Sampat Meena, IG BPR&D – Chairperson

Smt. Sampat Meena, IG BPR&D:
She mentioned that the charter of BPR&D includes analysis and study of prison statistics and problems of general nature affecting to correctional administration. It also carries out and sponsors researches on various issues, besides assimilation and dissemination of relevant information to different stakeholders, especially to states and union territories. BPR&D carries out review of training programmes and sponsors training programmes across the country, in collaboration with different stakeholders. It also prepares uniform training modules for the personnel working in correctional administration. BPR&D publishes reports, newsletters, bulletins etc.

It has also set-up an advisory committee which guides the BPR&D to carry out the work related to correctional administration. Till date BPR&D has completed 32 research studies which include not only those which are concerning the prison administration and officer’s training but also rehabilitation of convicts. As of now, three research studies are ongoing. This
includes role of NGOs in prison reforms and rehabilitation, socio-psychological problems of women prisoners etc. 08 new research studies have also been proposed. These topics were selected based upon the solutions given by the states and out of these research studies, 04 are concerning the women prisoners and their children.

Already in 2017, BPR&D has prepared two training modules, namely the training module of basic courses for prison officers and training module of basic courses for prison warders. Additionally, BPR&D has proposed to prepare 07 new basic courses for warders to Dy. Superintendents rank officers and duration of these courses will be from 01 week to 1 year. Basic courses will be prepared for Probation Officers, Medical Officers and also for Welfare Officers, 08 in-service courses have also been proposed by BPR&D. These in-service courses will be linked to promotion also and duration of courses will be from 1 to 3 months. This will be meant for both correctional and prison administration officers. For the Assistant Jailor and Jailors, 20 specialized courses of the duration of 1 week have also been proposed to the ministry and 05 courses for the Warders and Chief Head Warders are also part of these special courses. Duration will be 1 week. Hand books for Prison Officers, Medical Officers, Probation Officers are also proposed to be prepared.

BPR&D also organizes National Conferences. In the year 2017 another conference named “Uniformed Women in Prison Administration” has been started, this would also be held biennially and the purpose of this conference would be to specifically look at the problems regarding the training and other issues concerning women personnel working in the correctional administration. Last year a conference was held in Shimla in collaboration with correctional services of Himachal Pradesh which was on the theme of “Women in Detention & Access to Justice” to deliberate on the issues concerning women prisoners. This is again proposed to held biennially, in collaboration with different states and union territories. This year onwards training of prison officers in Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) for foreign courses has also been started. Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) working directly under BPR&D and located at 05 locations across the country are conducting

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special training programmes for prison officers, already 16 programmes have been held and 150 officers have participated in these programmes. Officers selected from among these participants will be sent for foreign training so that they get an exposure to best practices followed across the world.

The centre for correctional administration is proposed to be set up at the CAPT, Bhopal. A proposal has been prepared and sent to the ministry. The objective of this centre would be to carry out special training program, to prepare training module & courses for correctional officers and to carry out researches on prison trainings. Average number of training programmes which BPR&D held over the years in collaboration with the different stakeholders has gone up to 45 in the year 2018. BPR&D is looking forward to more collaboration with the states.

BPR&D also works to keep motivation of the prison officers at high level. For this purpose we already have two medals. Recently, two medals have been introduced for police officers, viz. Home Minister’s Medal for Meritorious Services & Distinguished Services. Proposal is being sent for prison officers also to get these medals. Indian Prison Journal similar to Indian Police Journal is also due to be published this year. Joint Training at C.D.T.I.s for three wings under I.C.J.S. viz. Judiciary, Prisons and Police officers has been started. New sub-committees have been formed on different aspects and concept note for foreign prisoners has been prepared. Lastly, C.D.T.I.s are being developed as centres of excellence for prison training.

12. Session- 06(1015hrs-1205hrs)
Topic: Increased Participation of Community in the Context of Released Prisoners After-care system and New Alternatives to Present System of Imprisonment.
Speakers:
1. Shri Ajay Kashyap, DG Prisons, Delhi – Chairperson
2. **Dr. Dashratha Rama Reddy**, Superintendent District Prison, Karimnagar, Telangana
3. **Dr. Vijay Raghvan**, TISS, Mumbai
4. **Shri V. Sebastian**, National Coordinator, Prison Ministry India, Carmelaram, Bangluru

Shri Ajay Kashyap, DG Prisons, Delhi-Chairperson briefly introduced the topic.

**Dr. Dashratha Rama Reddy, Telangana Prison System:**
He said that we are providing education and computer literacy. Prisoners participate in Republic day and Independence day parades which gives them sense of dignity. Telangana prisons try to make an illiterate prisoner literate in 3 months. He also discussed about employment of inmates:

- Providing employment to all the convicts inside the prison.
- 40% under-trials are being employed inside the prison and they are getting wages for it.

A separate control room has been established for collecting employment data and whosoever requires job after release is being provided employment at private enterprises. He gave example of petrol pumps being run by released prisoners at Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and job mela for prisoners.

Role of community in the context of released prisoners:

- Prisons are always reactive but the community has the opportunity to be proactive.
- Problem for released prisoner is acceptance from family as well as from society.

Involving the community in prisoner rehabilitation is unique task. A group of 20 persons at district level, mandal level has been created to help in reduction of crime by trying to settle disputes at ground level like at village panchayat, this reduces the work load of police as well as prison and judiciary. He said that they are also doing Swachh Bharat Abhiyan with the help of prisoners in hospitals and other locations. 77 released inmates were placed in various private entities.
They started new concept of engaging 20 law students for helping inmates and for providing legal aid help for released inmates also.

He also explained why the role of community is needed because prisons as a form of punishment are quite successful but for rehabilitation it has not been much successful. He explained the concept of 3e’s (environment, empowerment and employment which is being implemented with the help of Unnati project.

Dr. Vijay Raghavan, TISS, Mumbai:
He stated that prison reforms first started in UK because there condition of prisons was really horrible at one point of time. Gladstone Committee (1895) Report is a watershed in the area of prison reforms, which introduced ideas of individualised treatment, productive labour, separation of prisoners and rehabilitation.

- The objective is not to give degrading labour but to give productive labour.
- The first committee in Indian context which looked into this aspect was Gore Committee Report in 1955. He also talked about Krishna Iyer Committee and Mulla Committee Report etc.

We don’t have the long tradition of community service in our country, except in Andhra Pradesh. This idea can be implemented under section 4 of Probation of Offenders (PO) Act- any other conditions as deemed fit. He informed that the Prayas(TISS) has initiated an NGO placement programme- on the job training of released prisoners in NGO sector with monthly stipend of Rs. 3000. Parole is very differently functional from how it was first conceptualized. Parole is basically a suspended sentence. If a prisoner has completed one-fourth of awarded sentence, so a parole prisoner can be released for rest of his sentence under the supervision of a parole officer. Now, parole is temporary release of prisoner and it is not serving the purpose what it was supposed to do. If we look up some of the basic aspects bail/ conditional bail-

- Alternative to financial bail system.
• Condition to stay in the shelter home till trial ends.
• Moral guarantee by local respected person, NGO etc.

He strongly urged BPR&D that if a pilot project could be done in collaboration with one state, it would be particularly useful for women prisoners. He also mentioned restorative justice which can be used in a range of crimes from minor (graffiti) to major (assault, robbery).
• Making the offender realize the harm caused.
• Helping the victim find reasons for being targeted and ‘put it behind’ and to openly forgive the offenders.
• Direct mediation- face to face meetings in presence of facilitators and supporters.
• Indirect mediation- through letters via a facilitator.

Conferencing- supporters of both meet with members of the community along with victim and offender and He also enumerated five important conditions for rehabilitation, viz. stable shelter, stable legal income, stable positive relationship, addressing addictions and change of identity.

V. Sebastian, National Coordinator, Prison Ministry India, Bengaluru:
Speaking about increased participation of community he stated community participation is important for rehabilitation. He emphasized that rehabilitation of prisoners starts not from the moment of release but from the moment of his entry in prison. He said that PMI has 850 branches in India and around 6000 people are working with them. A rehabilitated prisoner is not one who learns to survive well in prison but one who succeeds in the world outside prison on release.
He informed that PMI was operating -
• 33 rehabilitation centres for men, women & children which have rehabilitated more than 2000 prisoners so far, including repatriation of 21 foreign prisoners.
At the time of premature release PMI pays the fine amount for the poor prisoners. He underlined 3 ‘R’-s- Release, Renewal & Rehabilitation, which are the three main ingredients that equip a prisoner to lead a normal life.

He stressed on community participation and its benefits. He suggested that a special rehabilitation wing should work in the prisons and outside with proper structure, for three phases - In-care, Half-way care, After-care phase. He also gave alternatives to imprisonment like- form of fines, restorative justice, transformative justice or no punishment at all.

13. Session- 07(1220hrs-1330hrs)
Speakers:
1. Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh – Chairperson
2. Shri Mohd Ahsan Reza, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Andhra Pradesh
3. Abraham Lincoln, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO)

Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons, Madhya Pradesh-Chairperson:
He started the session with the initiatives & Best Practices of Madhya Pradesh. Total no. of prisons in M.P is 130, among them 11 are central jails, 41 district jails, 73 sub jails and 05 open prisons, total population of inmates on an average is 40,000. After Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) jail break in October 2016, prison department was asked to conduct many studies and plan for all resources. As a first step the security audit of all central jails was conducted, in the security audit of Bhopal prison, professional help from Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was also taken. A security audit report was prepared and based on that the requirements were projected to the government.

A detailed Human Resource Restructuring Report of the prison department was also drafted, including all the different cadres existing in
prisons and presented to the government. A vision document for the next five years has also been prepared. For compiling the report, various directives of Supreme Court including High Courts and NHRCs and Jail Reform Committees recommendations were also consulted. Comparative study of other similar uniformed departments such as police department and also prison departments of other states was carried out, some recommendations have been implemented and those with major financial implications are under consideration. Help from Border Security Force (BSF), CISF etc has been taken for warder’s as well as officer’s training.

After SIMI jail break, the main concern is to secure the prisoners, besides prisons reforms and rehabilitation of prisoners. To strengthen security, in 2016 through a circular, all outside private items’ entry in prisons was prohibited.

M.P. prison department has also upgraded its technical equipment. In 37 prisons, e-prison modules have been started and it is working satisfactorily. All 125 jails are connected with courts and all the trials are to be done through video conferencing. For court trials, police department in the state had to engage almost 1800 personnel earlier. The chances of escape while being taken for court production has been totally eliminated. Video conferencing equipment was available with prisons for last 1-2 years but because of non-cooperation of judiciary, they were not functional, so we requested the High Court for that and there is a High Court monitoring committee which regularly monitors number of video conferences and technical report goes to the Chief Justice. Now jails are getting full cooperation from judiciary also.

He informed about another innovative thing i.e. JAIL VAANI, prison radio being operated by prisoners in some central prisons. Everyday for 3 hours, one of the inmates acts as the radio jockey. Major effort in HIV control and HIV awareness has been done with the help of NACO. Another important thing is starting 3 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI)s and among them, one is
fully dedicated to women, with innovative courses like cosmetology and old-age caring. He mentioned about *khuli mulaqaat* on the 05 major occasions every year, when women and children of inmates are allowed inside jail for open arms meeting. Prison department makes arrangements for them. He also talked about establishing 04 new open prisons in one year and initiatives in prison industries.

**Shri Mohd Ahsan Reza, DG, Prisons & Correctional Services, Andhra Pradesh:**

*Shri Mohd Ahsan Reza* said that the change in prison is a slow process. He further brought out the Best Practices of Andhra Pradesh Prisons as below:

- AP prisons pioneered Prison Panchayat system, modern medical facilities and amenities such as use of stainless steel hot box utensils, steam cooking system, provision of septic tank toilets and innovative vocational training programmes.

Some other initiatives taken by Andhra Pradesh prisons to keep inmates engaged and help them financially are

- 5 Petrol pumps are being run by inmates.
- Partnership with SBI, ONGC, HPCL, Jaguar etc.
- Prison Development fund and
- e-Office (a mission mode Project) reduced the amount of time involved.

**Mr. Abraham Lincoln, National Aids Control Organisation (NACO):**

He briefly explained various details about the work of his organization. NACO started in 1992. This organisation is working with high risk population like female sex workers and tranngenders. They have established state AIDS control societies in all 29 states and UTs. Population in prison is also vulnerable to HIV. 200 testing facilities in jails have been established. He advocated comprehensive HIV prevention programme and mentioned that Tihar is the only prison where all such interventions are implemented. He stated that they have established TB treatment facility in almost all central prisons across the country. For that NACO collaborated with several ministries like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Narcotics Control Bureau and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD). From these, learning is that it can be
replicated in districts and states also. NACO signed MoU between States Aids Control Society (SACS) + MoWCD + Department of Prisons to provide testing facilities and support services of NACO. He urged prison officers to identify the jails for setting up ART centres in big jails with SACS help.

He requested BPR&D to draft a training module on controlling HIV. This type of training module will only talk about major issues. MoSJE have almost 500 drug integrated revaluation centres for drug addicts. He requested all the delegates to make a proposal to MoSJE to establish this type of centre for drug addicts in jails. NACO wants BPR&D to include drug and sex issues in Model Prison Manual. He urged BPR&D to jointly organize a national consultation on health issues in prisons as there are many more issues to deliberate upon e.g. - Hepatitis as it goes unnoticed, though present in big number of cases. NACO is planning to scale up its coverage from 750 prisons at present to all the prisons.

14. Session-8(1430hrs-1530hrs)
Topic: Modernization Fund for Prisons
Speakers:
1. Shri V.K. Singh, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Telangana – Chairperson
2. Shri Raghu Kona, Superintendent District Prison, Andhra Pradesh
3. Shri Yogesh Desai, DIG of Prisons, Maharashtra
4. Tech Presentors from Industry

Shri V.K. Singh, DG Prisons, Telangana:
He appreciated BPR&D for organizing various national and regional conferences. He shared his experiences in the process of improving prison administration of Telangana state. He suggested that we have to seek meaning of life as a prison officer. He appreciated his staff and officers for making Telangana prisons what it is now. He suggested that first we have to decide what to expect from a prison administration, whether prisons are for reformation or for handing out punishment to prisoners or it is a mixture of both. We do not know what should prisons be, whether it should be reformatory or retributive in nature. We have
to decide this first. As we all are confused on this, our prisons are also in a confused state. If we want reformation and we talk about jail manual, it is just redundant. We put restrictions on *mulaqaat*, we don’t allow them to talk, we ask prisoners to sit on floor, we search them in very undignified manner. This is all against reformation.

We talked about watch towers, search lights etc. We should talk about prisoners. 95% of our prisoners will not go out of the gate, even if it is kept open for 24 hours security. So, we are spending lot of money on searchlights and other equipment etc. which is not required. If we want to reform then we require something else not this. So, all the prison manuals are of no use because it is only talking about safe custody of prisoners. He gave examples of jail breaks of Nizamabad and Jahanabad, where prisoners themselves were guarding the prison. He said that we made Telangana prisons highly advanced in technology but most of the equipments are useful for visitors not for prison administration. Technology has not improved the quality of administration in Telangana. It has not changed anything a bit. He said instead of focusing on other things we should think what should we do for prisoners.

He suggested that we must have some alternatives for punishment, so that we do not have to spend on accommodation or safe custody of such prisoners and at the same time we will not turn such people into criminals. We should talk about the best prisons in world or refer to such jails. Instead of talking about modernization of prisons, we should talk about visualization of prisons, have we advanced a bit from where the Britishers left us. Again we talk about limitations of resources but all the prison officers should admit that with better competence and efficiency a lot can improve with available resources.

**Mr. Yogesh Desai, DIG Prison, Maharashtra**

He said that jailors are no more from British era but prisons are. He gave reference of Yerwada prison, Maharashtra which was built in 1857. It is responsibility of the prison administration to give all the civic amenities for the safe custody of prisoners. He said that we talk about modernization but we are
not getting sufficient funds from the state government. So administration is fully dependent on central government. Modernisation with the central scheme funds started in 2002, 2003 and the main focus was on construction of new jails, renovation of existing prisons, improvement of sanitization and security gadgets.

**Mr. Raghu Kona, Superintendent, District Prison, Andhra Pradesh**

He stated that it is not only the prisoners who need reformation but also the prisons. In 1784 British Parliament empowered the East India Company to introduce reforms in the administration of law and justice in our country. At that time there were 143 civil jails, 75 criminal jails and 68 were mixed jails. He said that the concept of incarceration has changed with time. Prisons conditions should change accordingly, they should be equipped with better amenities for the prisoners. Modernization in prisons requires construction of high security blocks and training academies for imparting training to prison personnel. With a view to reduce overcrowding in jails, Government of India last time started a scheme namely “Modernisation of Prisons” in 2002-2003 in 27 states in the ratio of 75:25 between the central and state governments. Important component regarding modernization are- living accommodation for prison personnel and improvement of existing vocational trainings. He also explained benefits of modernization such as reduction of death rate in the prisons, stress reduction of staff and increased efficiency.

**Tech Presentations**

Following Companies made presentations about their products before the Conference participants:

1. **Shri Chandra Shekhar**, Electric fencing- Crown solar powers
2. **Shri Ashdeer Kinra**, Cohesive Technologies
3. **Shri Rajesh Kumar**, Security Defence System
4. **Shri Ojas Maheshwari**, Nidhi Industries
5. **Shri Gulsan Mandle**, 4G Jammer- Bharat Electronics limited
15. Session 9(1530hrs-1600hrs)
Topic: Coordination among Prisons, Police & Courts for the Production of Under-trials

Speakers:
1. Mr. Chandra Prakash, ADG Prisons, Uttar Pradesh- Chairperson
2. Mr. Neeraj Kumar Jha, Director, Bihar Institute of Correctional Administration (BICA), Bihar & Mr. Praveen Kumar, Superintendent Central Jail, Medininagar, Jharkhand

Mr. Chandra Prakash, ADG Prisons, Uttar Pradesh- Chairperson: He introduced the topic and requested speakers to give their presentations.

Mr. Praveen Kumar, Superintendent Central Jail, Medininagar, Jharkhand
He pointed out following major issues -

- Problem of production of under-trials before courts where their cases are pending in many districts and states.
- Other district courts which issue Production Warrant should communicate to the courts where trials are running, asking them the same.
- The problem can be solved through video conferencing.
- Another option could be the establishment of special courts in jail premises to ensure effective speedy trial.

Mr. Neeraj Kumar Jha, Director, Bihar Institute of Correctional Administration (BICA), Bihar
He stated that in Bihar they do not face any problem in production of prisoners in courts. The reason behind this are-

- Police guard is available and court’s permission is taken for transferring prisoners.
- Coordination with courts and Superintendents of Police.
- A dedicated contingent of police guard is deputed at the jails for escort within district.
Valedictory Session

The valedictory session was chaired by Dr. Govind Singh, Minister of Cooperative, Parliamentary Affairs and GAD, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Chief Guest Shri Bala Bachchan, Minister of Home and Jail, Government of Madhya Pradesh delivered the valedictory address.

Speakers:
1. Smt. Sampat Meena, IG, BPR&D
2. Shri Pawan Srivastava, Director, CAPT, Bhopal
3. Dr. Govind Singh, Minister of Cooperative, Parliamentary Affairs and GAD, Government of Madhya Pradesh-Chairperson
4. Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh
5. Shri Bala Bachchan, Minister of Home and Jail, Government of Madhya Pradesh-Chief Guest

Smt. Sampat Meena, IG, BPR&D
The valedictory session commenced with summing up report by Smt. Sampat Meena who specially thanked Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, D.G. Madhya Pradesh for agreeing to organise the Conference. She gave a brief overview of the Conference and its objectives. She underlined the challenges before prison administrators, viz., overcrowding, modernization, vacancies, poor training and highlighted session wise key learning and discussion outcomes. She concluded by mentioning that resolutions will be drafted on the basis of inputs received during the discussions and a report will be submitted to Union Ministry of Home Affairs so that further action could be initiated.

Shri Pawan Srivastava, Director, CAPT, Bhopal
He informed about background, role and functioning of Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT). Conceived initially as a Central Training Institute to train
Dy. Superintendents of Police from all over the country, it has been now also given the task of training prosecution officers, forensic officers and correction officers.

Dr. Govind Singh, Minister of Cooperative, Parliamentary Affairs and GAD, Government of Madhya Pradesh-Chairperson
Hon'ble minister thanked the participants for coming to Madhya Pradesh for the Conference. He highlighted overcrowding as most serious problem, for tackling which reforms or amendments of rules may be initiated. He added that without any reason, people should not be put into jails, such people be provided legal aid, bail etc. Mental health of long term prisoners should be monitored, they also face many other problems. Open jails should be promoted, prisoners should be helped to learn skills so that they can earn their honest livelihood when released. He also advocated use of new technology such as C.C.T.V. for surveillance to prevent malpractices by prisoners.

Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh
In his address, Shri Sanjay Chaudhary, DG Prisons & Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh urged state government that in view of very old prisoners facing problems in jails, one time remission like that in year 1999 should be given by state government. He requested for more budgetary and healthcare resources for prisoners.

Shri Bala Bacchan, Minister of Home and Jail, Government of Madhya Pradesh-Chief Guest
He welcomed all the suggestions received in the Conference and suggested that a booklet incorporating all important resolutions should be published and circulated everywhere. Such Conferences can be meaningful only when their recommendations are taken to their logical end. He promised that efforts would be made so that Madhya Pradesh would be the first state to implement these recommendations. Acknowledging overcrowding as the biggest problem for Madhya Pradesh prisons, he assured government's full support for prison reforms. He suggested online sale of jail products of Madhya Pradesh.
Ms Sampat Meena, IG, BPR&D
Ms. Sampat Meena thanked all the dignitaries, senior officers, departmental officials, members of NGO, institutions, academia, organisers, CAPT officers and staff, technology companies and all other stakeholders who made all out efforts to make the Conference a success.
**Best Practices in Prisons**

**Madhya Pradesh**

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest State of India, where 130 Jails including 5 open jails were functional in 2018. After Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) jail break incident at Bhopal Central Jail in October 2016, M.P. Govt. decided to initiate security audit of Central Jails for identifying the weakness, deficiencies and vulnerabilities in the security operation in a thorough and consistent manner. We focused on security challenges and staff management because without safe & secure atmosphere for inmates and staff, it would be difficult to introduce reform programmes. Balance between Custody and Correction is our goal.

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<th>Heads</th>
<th>Details of Best Practices</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh jails have 57 teachers in different jails for education &amp; literacy programmes. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) centres have been set up in all central jails. Daily newspapers and library are also available for prisoners.</td>
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<td><strong>Vocational Training</strong></td>
<td>Along with traditional training and / vocational training like tailoring, wood carving, carpentry, art and craft, weaving etc, we are running Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) with new and job oriented courses. Central Jail Bhopal, Ujjain, Dist. Jail Betul and Dist. Jail Dhar have ITI with 4-5 trades each.</td>
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<td><strong>Quality Training</strong></td>
<td>After important physical security arrangements, attention was focused on quality training to prison personnel. In year 2018, officers and warders have been</td>
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*Promoting Good practices and Standards*
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<th>Games and Recreation Activities</th>
<th>Imparted training in highly recognised institutions like BSF Tekanpur, Gwalior and CRPF Badwah, Dist Khargone along with R.J.T.M.I. Bhopal. Refresher Courses are also being organized at R.J.T.M.I Bhopal. 2167 officers and warders got trained during year 2018.</th>
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<td><strong>Jail Vaani</strong></td>
<td>In some central jails &quot;Jail Vaani&quot;, in house radio is being run successfully by jail inmates. This programme is designed to give important information about prison discipline, legal aid, health related precautions, facilities for prisoners provided by government, human rights etc. Illiterate prisoners are also able to get all the information.</td>
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| **Spirituality/Cultural Programmes/ Reform Work** | **Wages to Prisoners**  
- The rate of wages of prisoners has been revised. Now skilled workers are getting Rs. 110/- and unskilled Rs. 65/- per day.  
- Victim Compensation Scheme which helps to alleviate the financial hardships caused by crime to the victims is in place since year 2000. It also facilitates the healing process. In the year 2018 Rupees 1,22,80,000 were distributed to several victims of crime by M.P. Jail Department.  
**Coffee Table Book: Tinka Tinka Madhya Pradesh**  
Bringing out the positive and creative potential of prisons, a coffee table book
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<th><strong>Legal Aid Cell</strong></th>
<th>Legal aid and counseling centres are functioning in all jails. Every month, legal aid camps are also conducted by D.L.S.A. Total 7395 prisoners got free legal aid during the year 2018.</th>
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<td><strong>Video Conferencing for Remand and Trial of Under-trail Prisoners</strong></td>
<td>Video Conferencing (VC) is the most cost effective, technology based solution for speedy trial and minimizes the risk of escape of dangerous prisoners, while being taken for court hearing. Net connectivity, system gadgets, separate V.C. rooms and technical experts have been provided in all jails. New V.C. system has been installed at jail headquarters, Bhopal for being connected with field officers.</td>
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<td><strong>Hospital &amp; Medical Facilities</strong></td>
<td>Regular medical camps/ health checkups, with the help of Health Department are being conducted inside jails of M.P. every month. Jail Department has provided modern medical equipment in jail hospitals, like ECG machine, wheel chair, blood sugar testing machine, auto analyzer etc.</td>
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During the year 2018, almost 4,79,111 checkups were done by medical specialists during these camps.

**HIV Prevention/Diagnosis/Treatment Programme**

All Central Jails have Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres for detecting HIV positive inmate and their treatment is started immediately. With the help of Sathi Foundation, all Central Jails have started intervention & counseling programme. Important information related with HIV and AIDS has been painted on the walls of jails to aware all prisoners.

**Inmates Interview**

**Khuli Mulakat & Modern Interview Room**

All Central, Dist. Jails and some Sub Jails have modern interview room where under-trial prisoners can meet and talk to their family members.

Inmates are allowed to meet their close relatives without any barriers on some special occasions *(khuli mulakat)*, like Rakhsa Bandhan, Holi Bhai Dhuj, Eid, Diwali Bhai Dhuj etc.

**Reformation if any (Please Specify)**

**PPP Model - New Initiative**

In District Jail, Indore women inmates have been trained in block printing. Similarly, 'Hath Kargha' (handlooms), have been set up in a newly constructed workshed in Sagar Central Jail for prisoners. An N.G.O. is providing all weaving materials for making beautiful *Ahimsa Sarees*. Prisoners are getting handsome wages for their work.
| Open Colonies | In last year 2018, 4 new Open Colonies have been opened at Indore, Jabalpur, Sagar and Satna. Madhya Pradesh model of Open Jails is the most progressive one, as every inmate is provided one BHK (*Pakka Awas*) separately along with his family. These inmates are allowed to seek job of their choice and can go out of jail premises for work during entire day. |