



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 28 দিশপুৰ, বৃহস্পতিবাৰ, 19 জানুৱাৰী, 2023, 29 পুহ 1944 (শক)
No. 28 Dispur, Thursday, 19th January, 2023, 29th Pausa, 1944 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
HOME (B) DEPARTMENT :: DISPUR

NOTIFICATION

The 16th December, 2022

No. HMB.3827/539.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 of the Assam Prisons Act (Act No. XV of 2013), the Governor of Assam is hereby pleased to make the following rules for superintendence and management of Jails, namely :-

CHAPTER-I PRELIMINARY

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|------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| Short title and commencement | 1. | (1) | These rules may be called the Assam Superintendence and Management of Jails (Supplementary Provisions) Rules, 2022. |
| | | (2) | They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. |
| Definitions | 2. | | In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,- |
| | | (a) | “Casual prisoner” means a prisoner other than a habitual offender; |
| | | (b) | “Competent Authority” means any officer having jurisdiction and due legal authority to deal with a particular matter in question; |
| | | (c) | “Convict” means any prisoner under sentence of a court exercising criminal jurisdiction or court martial and includes a person detained in prison |

- under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974);
- (d) “Correctional Administration” means the administration of services aimed at the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender;
 - (e) “Correctional personnel” means the personnel engaged for Correctional purposes in the prison department;
 - (f) “Government” means the Government of Assam;
 - (g) “Geriatric prisoner” means a prisoner who is 60 years of age or above and medically unable to manage his/her daily affairs independently without assistance;
 - (h) “Habitual offender” means a prisoner classified as such in accordance with the provisions of applicable law or rules;
 - (i) “High-risk offender” means a prisoner with high propensity towards violence, escape, self-harm, disorderly behaviour, and likely to create unrest in the jail and threat to public order. Also includes persons intermittently suffering from suicidal tendencies, and persons with substance-related and addictive disorders suffering from intermittent violent behavior;
 - (j) “Institution” means a place where prisoners are lawfully confined;
 - (k) “Magistrate” means any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
 - (l) “Military prisoner” means a prisoner convicted by court martial;
 - (m) “Prisoner” means any person confined in prison under the order of a competent authority;
 - (n) “Probation officer” means an officer appointed as such by the Government to undertake probation work under the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958, or any other law;

- (o) “Prohibited article” means an article which is prohibited and declared as such under these rules
- (p) “Remand prisoner” means a person who has been remanded by court to prison custody, pending investigation by the police;
- (q) “Young offender” means any prisoner who has attained the age of 18 years and has not attained the age of 21 years.

CHAPTER-II

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Criteria for establishment of prison

3. (1) The State Government shall establish sufficient numbers of prison and provide minimum needs essential to maintain standards of living in consonance with human dignity.
- (2) The State Government shall establish sufficient numbers of prisons, as far as possible, and provide minimum needs essential to maintain standards of living in consonance with human dignity as per section 3 of the Act.
- (3) Prisons’ administration shall ensure that the prisoners’ human rights are respected.
- (4) Prisons’ administration shall ensure separation of the following categories of prisoners:-
 - (a) Women;
 - (b) Young offenders;
 - (c) Under-trials;
 - (d) Convicts;
 - (e) Civil prisoners;
 - (f) Detenues;
 - (g) High-risk offenders.
- (5) Prisons’ administration shall endeavour to prepare prisoners to lead a law abiding, self-supporting, reformed and socially rehabilitated life.
- (6) The Government shall adequately provide for the diversified of institutional resources for providing

different requirements of in terms of custody and correction.

- (7) In consideration of diversification of resources the factors to be noted shall include age, sex, legal status of the prisoner, nature of crime, length of sentence, security requirements, state of health and correctional needs.

Institutional
pattern

4. (1) The Government shall adequately provide for the diversification of institutional resources to cater to the differential requirements of prisoners in terms of custody and correction.
- (2) The factors to be considered shall include age, sex, legal status of the prisoner, nature of crime, length of sentence, security requirements, state of health and correctional needs.
- (3) Separate institutional facilities for different categories of prisoners shall be provided, such as:-
- (i) Prisons/annexes/yards for under-trial prisoners;
 - (ii) Maximum security prisons/annexes/yards for high-risk prisoners and hardened or habitual offenders;
 - (iii) Open prisons, semi-open prisons and open colonies/camps;
 - (iv) Prisons/annexes/enclosures for women prisoners;
 - (v) Prisons/annexes/yards for young offenders;
 - (vi) Prisons/annexes/yards for those suffering from infectious diseases;
 - (vii) Prisons/annexes/yards for drug and substance abuse offenders.
- (4) The Government shall establish a mechanism for the classification of prisoners to be housed in various types of institutions as enumerated above and shall lay down the procedure to be followed.
- (5) The authorised population for each type of institution and norms with regard to area and space for prisoners as well as the number of

prisoners to be housed shall be specified which shall include facilities for education, vocational training and skill development programmes, and cultural activities, library and recreation, both indoor and outdoor.

- (6) It may also give specifications for the staff to be appointed in each type of institution.
- (7) Apart from various types of prisons for specific categories of prisoners, State government may declare any place as temporary prisons to deal with emergent situations.

Prison
Architecture

5. The prison architecture has to be based on the following norms, namely:-
 - (1) (a) the functions which the institution has to perform;
(b) the training and treatment emphasis; and
(c) programme content of the institution.
 - (2) New institutions shall not be constructed near easily flooded and inundated areas, frontiers and international borders, sub-marginal land areas, sea- faces, airports and congested urban localities.
 - (3) While selecting the site for new institutions, factors like transport facilities, water supply, electric lighting, connections with high power electric transmission lines, drainage and sewage, communication facilities (such as posts, telephones and Internet) climatic conditions, facilities for the purchase of institutional supplies, have to be taken into consideration.
 - (4) Institutions like courts, civil hospitals, mental health centres, educational facilities for children of prison personnel, should as far as possible be within easy reach.
 - (5) No building or temporary structure or any installation or any electronic towers etc., other than the prison, shall be constructed within 150 mtrs of the prison wall of a Central Prisons, within

100 mtrs of the prison wall of a District Prison and within 50 mtrs. of the prison wall of Sub-Prison.

- (6) The architecture of institutions shall be governed by two principles viz. (a) adequate protection to society through the establishment of security conditions; and (b) adequate resources which would be necessary for the successful implementation of various correctional programmes. Institutional design and architecture have to be functional.
- (7) The plan of an institution shall be based on a careful analysis of inmate population, age group, custodial, requirement, diversified work, educational programmes.
- (8) Closed prisons are classified into three categories, namely:-
 - (a) Central prisons - Authorised population for central prisons shall not exceed 1000 prisoners;
 - (b) District prisons - Authorised population for district prisons shall not exceed 500 prisoners;
 - (c) Sub-prisons - Authorised population for sub-prisons shall not exceed 200 prisoners.
- (9) There shall be enough open space inside the perimeter wall to allow proper ventilation and sunlight. The area enclosed within the four walls of a prison shall not be less than 83.61 sq. mtrs per head of total capacity. Where land is scarce the minimum area will be 62.70 sq. mtrs per prisoner.
- (10) No building inside a prison complex should be nearer than 15 mtrs to the perimeter wall.
- (11) The area of an institution will be fixed in accordance with the needs of an institutional programme.

- (12) The requirements of segregation of inmate groups within an institution shall be in accordance with the prescribed principles of classification and shall be provided in every building plan. The requirements of administration and supervision shall also be taken into account while planning a buildings shall be considered.
- (13) Each region or division shall have an institution for women prisoners according to local requirements. Each central, district and sub-prison shall have an enclosure for women prisoners.
- (14) The existing enclosures for women in common prisons shall be renovated to ensure that women prisoners do not come in view of male prisoners during their passage to and from these enclosures. These enclosures shall have a double lock system - one lock outside and the other inside, the keys of the latter always remaining with a woman guard inside.
- (15) The institutions and enclosures for prisoners shall have all the requisite facilities with reference to their special needs such as segregation, protection, pregnancy, child-birth and family care, health care, training and rehabilitation, and such other needs.
- (16) Under-trials and detenues shall be lodged in separate enclosures or yards away from convicted prisoners.
- (17) All accommodation provided for use of prisoners, particularly for sleeping, shall meet basic requirements of healthy living. Accommodation shall be built in a manner so as to ensure adequate cubic contents of air, floor space, lighting, ventilation and climatic protection. All constructions in prison department shall adhere to ISI standards.
- (18) A special cell with adequate technical staff shall be set up at the prison headquarter to plan, monitor

and supervise all constructions and repair works in the department.

- (19) Close Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV) shall be installed in worksheds, kitchens, hospitals, main gate, interview rooms, high security enclosures and in the premises of the barracks for monitoring purposes.

Norms for
Prison
Buildings

6. Subject to the constraints of space and scope in the existing jails, the Government shall take appropriate steps as far as practicable to conform to the standard norms laid in these rules, by way of necessary renovation, reconstruction, addition and alteration, etc. The new jails to be established have to be constructed following the norms, namely :-

- (1) Main Gate :-

- (i) The minimum dimension of the main gate and second gate of all the closed prisons shall be 4 mtrs in width and 4 mtrs in height. Dimension of main and rear gates should be wide so that in case of fire exigencies a fire tender, a bore well rig to dig bore well, a lorry to transport raw material/logs for factory and ration articles could pass through these gates.
- (ii) The gate shall be made up of a strong steel frame having vertical round or square steel bars of 20 mm. dia or thickness. Each gate will have a wicket-gate of at least of 0.6 mtr in width and 1.5 mtrs in height.
- (iii) The main gate and the wicket-gates shall have strong locking arrangements from inside. Both gates shall have arrangements for easy opening and closing of shutters.
- (iv) The gates shall be covered with iron sheet from outside up to the height of 2.5 mtrs in case of the second gate and 1.35 mtrs in case of the main gate.
- (v) The wicket-gates shall have peepholes covered with lid at eye level. The main gate

may be painted with colours identical to that of departmental flag if specified by the Government.

- (vi) Space between two gates will not be less than 16 mtrs in length and 6 mtrs in width to facilitate gate operations and movement of fire tenders and transport vehicles. It shall have the following facilities:-

- (a) A cabin
- (b) Gatekeeper enclosures
- (c) Search room
- (d) Space for search and security equipments.

- (vii) Entry to the prison will only be through a single point.

(2) Administrative blocks and other units:-

- (i) There shall be a properly designed administrative block within the prison complex for efficient functioning of the administration.

- (ii) A court room shall be set up within the prison complex.

- (iii) The reception unit shall have necessary facilities for proper implementation of admission-quarantine and orientation-classification programmes. Physical facilities shall be set up in accordance with the number and type of inmates to be received, and the programme to be followed for proper segregation of various types of inmates. The unit shall have dormitory and single room type accommodations. Provision shall also be made for following facilities:-

- (a) a building where the inmates shall be initially received;
- (b) office room;
- (c) interview room;

- (d) store room;
 - (e) medical officer's examination room;
and
 - (f) exercise and recreational areas, etc.
- The buildings and areas where the admission programme has to be carried out shall be located in close proximity of the hospital.

(3) Housing :-

- (i) There shall be three types of living accommodations as mentioned below:-
 - (a) Barracks with accommodation for not more than 30 prisoners;
 - (b) Single room accommodation for prisoners needing privacy for pursuing studies, etc.;
 - (c) Cells for segregation of prisoners for the purpose of security and contagious diseases.
- (ii) The minimum accommodation capacity of barracks, cells, and hospitals per prisoner shall ordinarily be according to the following scale, namely :-

SLEEPING BARRACKS			CELLS			HOSPITALS	
Sq. mtrs of ground areas	Cu mtrs of air space	Sq. mtrs of lateral ventilation	Sq. mtrs of ground areas	Cu mtrs of air space	Sq. mtrs of lateral ventilation	Sq. mtrs of ground area	Cu mtrs of air space
3.71	15.83	1.12	8.92	33.98	2.23	5.58	23.75

- (iii) A plate indicating the authorised accommodations shall be attached to the housing unit. Ordinarily, the number of prisoners confined in a housing unit shall not exceed its authorised accommodation.

- (iv) An individual secure storage compartment, sufficient in size to hold personal belongings of the prisoners, shall be provided to each prisoner.
- (v) Arrangements for appropriate heating facilities in barracks as well as for washrooms and laundry shall be made for prisoners during winters.

(4) Barracks and Cells :-

- (i) If a barrack is flat-roofed, there shall be ceiling ventilation that is, opening at intervals close to the junction of wall and ceiling 30 x 12.5 mtrs. If the barrack is gable-roofed, there will be a ridge ventilator. The minimum height of roofs or ceilings will not be less than 11 feet from the floor.
- (ii) The floor of the barrack/ cell shall be made of impermeable material such as cement concrete. In prisons situated in cold regions or during cold seasons, appropriate flooring should be provided to ensure habitable conditions in the barracks.
- (iii) All barracks shall, if possible, be provided with verandas not less than 2 mtrs in width.
- (iv) Each cell shall have a yard attached to it where a prisoner can have the benefit of sufficient air and light. Adequate air circulation and proper ventilation shall be maintained in the barrack/cell. Though ventilation of the sleeping barracks is of the greatest importance, prisoners will not be permitted to close the windows and ventilation openings with shutters or

curtains at their discretion. In new barracks, the ventilating area per head shall be half a window. As standard grated window is 7 feet x 3 ½ feet, half a window shall mean 1 sq. mtrs. The ventilation will, however, be controlled according to the season wherever necessary; otherwise the barracks shall be too cold and damp during winter and rainy season.

- (v) Where accommodation is overcrowded and does not meet the prescribed standards, secure corridors/verandas and worksheds may be used for accommodating short term prisoners and under-trials involved in minor and petty offences during night. If at any prison over-crowding is likely to continue, the excess number of prisoners will be transferred to other institutions or camps as the case may be, with prior approval of the Inspector General of Prisons.
- (vi) The structural arrangements of fittings and fixtures and locking devices of barracks will be secure enough to prevent escapes. The existing wooden frames of the doors, windows and ventilators will be replaced by iron/steel frames. The iron bars used in doors, windows and ventilators will be of 12 mm. dia. and the clear distance between two bars will be 7.5 cm.
- (vii) A barrack will have only one door of 2.2 x 1 mtrs and shall have a single shutter. The door of a barrack shall have clear opening of 1 mfr. The iron frame shall be made of angle- iron of minimum of 10 mm. thickness.
- (viii) The barrack windows and doors must be provided with fly / mosquito proof wire

mesh. The doors shall also be provided with polyethylene sheets or chick blinds, as may be necessary.

- (ix) All barracks or wards shall have two rows of berth only. The measurement of each berth shall normally be 2 x .75 mtrs with a height of 0.45 mtrs.
 - (x) Sufficient artificial light shall be provided to enable the prisoners to work and read without difficulty in their barracks after dusk.
 - (xi) Each barrack shall be provided with a first-aid kit which shall be in the custody of an authorised prisoner. The first-aid kits supplied to each barrack should not have any sharp-edged items, long gauze rolls, tapes or other such items.
 - (xii) A looking mirror may be fixed outside each barrack for use of prisoners.
 - (xiii) Adequate fire safety systems will be installed in the barracks/ cells.
 - (xiv) The barracks shall be free from tobacco, smoke and excessive noise.
- (5) Toilets :-
- (i) Each barrack used for sleeping shall have sufficient number of attached WCs, urinals and wash places. The ratio of such WCs will be one unit per 10 prisoners. The ratio of the WCs which can be used during day time will be one unit per six prisoners.
 - (ii) Toilets shall be of the sanitary type with arrangements for flushing. The standard size shall be 5' x 5' (length and breadth). They shall be placed on an impermeable

base which shall be higher than the surrounding ground and shall be so built that the sun's rays can easily enter the toilets and rain is kept out. The partitions separating the toilets shall be high enough to provide a reasonable degree of privacy. Toilets shall be so designed that all excreta and wash materials shall get into the receptacles without fouling the sites. Every seat shall be provided with foot rests with an impermeable surface which shall be in the right position and not too far apart. The inside walls of the toilets shall be fitted with glazed ceramic tiles up to the height of 1 mtr from the floor level, as far as possible.

- (iii) In each barrack, where two toilets are provided, one should be of western type. In the hospital, 50% of toilets should be western type.

(6) Bathing places :-

- (i) Every prison shall provide covered cubicles for bathing, at the rate of one for every 10 prisoner, with proper arrangements to ensure privacy. The standard size of each bathroom shall be 5'x5' (length and breadth). Every prisoner shall be required to have bath as frequently as necessary for general hygiene according to climatic conditions.
- (ii) Taking into consideration that the daily requirement of water of an individual is about 135 ltrs., there shall be an arrangement for the adequate running supply of water in every prison. If feasible, new prisons shall have arrangements for rainwater harvesting and recycling of water, keeping in view its cost effectiveness.

- (iii) Each prison shall have an independent stand by arrangement for water supply.
 - (iv) All prison building should have rain water harvesting system and sewerage treatment plant.
- (7) Kitchen :-
- (i) The general kitchen shall ordinarily be located at a central place inside the prison so that the distribution of food among the prisoners may be finished quickly. The kitchen shall not be built close to the sleeping barracks.
 - (ii) It shall be well ventilated and lighted. It must always be kept clean and tidy. The oven shall be of the type in which the heat does not escape outside and the smoke is let out by a suitable chimney regardless of the type of fuel used.
 - (iii) The kitchen shall be protected by a fly proof wire mesh all around. Sufficient number of exhaust fans shall be installed and artificial ventilation may be provided if necessary. The kitchen must be provided with fly-proof automatic closing doors. It shall have floors made of an impermeable material.
 - (iv) Each kitchen shed shall be provided with adequate supply of pure water which shall be used for both cooking and washing. The water shall be collected from taps inside the kitchen. It is desirable that no single kitchen caters to more than 500 prisoners.
 - (v) Cooking and serving utensils shall be made of stainless steel.
 - (vi) The minimum space requirement in the kitchen shall be 150 sq. mtrs per 100 prisoners. It shall facilitate sufficient space

for storage of provision articles, vegetables, dressing and cutting food, containers and cooking utensils etc.

- (vii) There shall be a provision for covered dining space in prisons so that prisoners may take their meals under a roof and on a platform.
 - (viii) There shall be two shifts of workers in the kitchen. Management of kitchen or cooking of food on caste or religious basis shall be prohibited in prisons.
 - (ix) The kitchen complex shall have a barrack to house the inmates employed for cooking etc.
 - (x) The walls of the kitchen shall be covered with tiles up to a height of 2 meters for easy cleaning.
 - (xi) The prisoners working in the kitchen shall be provided with suitable clothing, such as apron, caps, gloves, etc. and also with 250 ml each of liquid soap and detergent on a fortnightly basis for cleaning and washing utensils.
 - (xii) Prison kitchens shall be modernized by introducing LPG, hot plates and steam cooking. Kneading machines, chapati making machines, mixers and grinders, will also be introduced.
 - (xiii) Adequate fire safety systems shall be installed in the kitchen.
- (8) Hospital:-
- (i) In every prison there shall be separate hospitals with the necessary number of beds for indoor treatment with separate

ward for men and women. All central and district prisons shall provide hospital accommodation for 5% of the authorised inmate population. The location of the hospital shall be as far away from the barracks as possible. Every hospital ward shall be so constructed as to allow sufficient light and air. The floors and walls shall be made of impermeable material. The hospitals shall be provided with polyethylene sheets, fly proof wire mesh and fly proof automatic closing doors. Attached toilets should be provided in the wards so that the sick prisoners do not have to walk far to use them. There shall be arrangements for continuous supply of potable water in the hospitals.

- (ii) The prison hospital shall be situated near the main gate of the prison, the accommodation provided shall include the following, namely :-
 - (a) Ward for patients;
 - (b) Toilet and bathing facilities at the rate of one for every five patients;
 - (c) Store room for hospital furniture and equipment;
 - (d) Dressing cum-injection room;
 - (e) Room for minor surgery;
 - (f) Room for pathological laboratory;
 - (g) Room for the Medical Officer.;
 - (h) Isolation rooms for accommodating patients with infectious and contagious diseases (such as T.13., Leprosy and H.I.V.+ /AIDS).
- (iii) Isolation rooms for accommodating mentally ill patients.

(iv) Adequate fire safety systems shall be installed in prison hospitals.

(9) Worksheds:-

(i) Areas where prisoners work shall have a minimum space of 500 cubic feet per prisoner in structures that will be constructed as workshops or factory buildings; for efficient ventilation the window area shall not be less than MY° of the floor area subject to such variations as are found necessary in relation to particular industries or locations to be organized. As far as possible, work sheds should be located in a single enclosure for gate control and security.

(ii) Adequate precautionary measures shall be taken to guard against health and safety hazards at the worksheds, including provision of first aid kit in the work shed which will remain in the custody of an authorised prisoner.

(iii) Adequate fire safety systems shall be installed in the work sheds.

(10) Recreational Facilities:

Proper recreational facilities like, grounds for outdoor games, auditorium for cultural activities, library, indoor games, yoga, etc. shall be provided in the main enclosure and also, as far as possible, in the female enclosure of the prison.

CHAPTER-III

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS

Education of
prisoners

7. (1) Guiding principles:-

- (i) Education is vital for the overall development of prisoners. Through education, their outlook, habits and total perspective of life can be changed. Education of prisoners benefits the society as well as it leads to their rehabilitation, and reintegration. Education reduces the tendency to commit crimes. This would mean less crime, fewer victims, fewer prisoners, more socially productive people, and less expenditure on criminal justice and law enforcement.
- (ii) Education is harmonious and necessary for the all-round development of human faculties-mental as well as physical. It is a tool by which the knowledge, character and behaviour of the inmate can be moulded. It helps a prisoner adjust to the social environment and facilitate his ultimate re-integration in society.
- (iii) Life in prison tends to be monotonous and regimented. There is a need to provide prisoners with adequate educational opportunities in order to enable them to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life following their release. It must be understood that placing offenders inside prison cells without any attempt to reform them is an unproductive exercise.

(2) Objective:-

The objective behind educational programmes in prisons may be to channelise prisoners' energies into constructive and creative pursuits, instilling in them a sense of confidence, developing amongst them social responsibility and consciousness, fostering amongst them habits and attitudes necessary for adjusting in the community, creating amongst them an awareness of the futility of

leading a criminal life and uplifting them morally, mentally and socially. A comprehensive educational programme in a prison may aim at,-

- (i) providing opportunities to illiterate inmates to achieve at least a certain minimum level of education;
- (ii) extending facilities to literate inmates to advance their educational standards;
- (iii) developing a better understanding of the duties and obligations of a citizen;
- (iv) improving the attitude of inmates towards society and fostering a desire to live as good citizens;
- (v) assisting the development of good social and ethical habits and attitudes so that the inmates may properly adjust their lives when they are released;
- (vi) helping them to improve their personalities and ability for social adjustment through individual and group guidance in social living, planning;
- (vii) developing a point of view which will make the futility of a criminal way of life apparent to the inmates, making them aware of the advantages of a law abiding life;
- (viii) stimulating sustained interest and effort towards self-improvement; and
- (ix) developing social consciousness and a sense of social responsibility and obligations.

(3) Planning:-

Educational plan for prisoners shall be such that,-

- (i) The purpose of education is to facilitate

transformation, reformation and reintegration of prisoners into society. In order to achieve these objectives, an adequately trained educational staff and minimum facilities like class rooms and libraries shall be provided in every prison.

- (ii) Education of illiterate young offenders and adult prisoners shall be compulsory. Prison authority shall pay special attention to educational programmes.
- (iii) Because of wide variations in intelligence level and individual interests of inmates, it is essential to organise diverse educational programmes to suit the needs of the larger groups.
- (iv) Educational programmes should cover subjects which would help develop the inmate as affective members of social groups. The programmes should also help develop insight on the part of the inmates.
- (v) The nature of the educational programmes in an institution shall be related to the size and type of the inmate population and the time earmarked for these programmes. Educational activities shall be developed in conjunction with the overall programme of an institution.
- (vi) As far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the State so that after their release they may continue their education without difficulty. These programmes shall be related to after-care programmes also.
- (vii) The education policy shall be formulated in a manner which is adjustable to social environment, leading to ultimate

resettlement of a prisoner in the society. Education shall be organised at three levels,-

- (a) For the illiterate inmates;
- (b) For the intermediates;
- (c) For advanced education.

(viii) Educational personnel shall be oriented, through special training courses, to implement correctional policies, programmes and methods as far as practicable.

(ix) Non-Governmental Organisations shall be extensively involved in the educational programmes.

(4) Nature of an Educational Programme:-

The educational programme shall consist of,-

- (i) Physical including yoga and health/hygiene education
- (ii) Academic education
- (iii) Social education
- (iv) Vocational education
- (v) Moral and spiritual education
- (vi) Cultural education
- (vii) Computer education
- (viii) Legal education/awareness

(5) Educational Policy for Inmates:-

(i) On admission to the prison, the criteria for initial classification of prisoners should be done on the basis of their educational background, their aptitude to follow further studies, their social background and vocational education.

(ii) The policy behind academic education shall aim at,-

- (a) Making every illiterate prisoner literate;

- (b) Developing educational qualifications of prisoners.
 - (iii) If a prisoner, who was pursuing studies before his imprisonment, expresses his intention to continue his studies and appear for an examination of any Board/ University or institution, he should be given due facilities for it. He should be allowed to receive books and writing material from his friends and relatives from outside and purchase books and such materials out of his personal cash kept in the custody of the prison, or at government expense. Such facilities should also be extended to a prisoner who has given up his studies before his imprisonment, but expresses his intention to proceed with it with a view to appear in an examination conducted by any university or other statutory body or a recognized institution.
- (6) Classification of Prisoners:-
- (i) Prisoners shall be classified on the basis of their academic/educational qualifications and their aptitude for further learning at the time of admission in the prison. It should be made compulsory for each prisoner to sit in educational classes, arranged as per their qualification, for at least two hours in the day, preferably in the morning hours.
 - (ii) The classification committee and educational personnel shall together decide the amount of time to be devoted for academic education, vocational education and work for each inmate. As there shall be variations in the educational level, intelligence and interests, diverse educational programmes should be organised for different groups of inmates.
- (7) Help of educated prisoners:-
The help of educated prisoners shall be liberally

obtained for carrying out educational programmes, in addition to the help taken from regularly employed teachers, and utilising similar facilities offered by N.G.Os.

(8) Language Classes:-

- (i) Language classes should be encouraged. These classes could be run by the educated prisoners, regular teachers and NGOs. This will help the prison administration harmonise relations between prisoners of different cultures and communities and would improve discipline in the prison.
- (ii) Keeping in view the special needs of prisoners, a booklet should be prepared which would enlist various educational programmes being carried out in the prison.

(9) Schools for Young offenders:-

- (i) Every prison shall have a regular school where young offenders can attend regular classes in shifts. This school may be a branch of any government school being run by the Education Department of the State, with the Education Department providing teachers, equipment and material for teaching young offenders. The school shall provide education for primary, secondary and senior secondary levels. It shall be mandatory for each young offender to attend classes. The staff posted in the prison shall be paid special incentive for maintaining prisoners' interest in attending school.
- (ii) The prisoners who pass various examinations shall be given certificates as are given to students studying in regular schools. Care shall be taken to ensure that there is no mention of the young offender's imprisonment on such certificates.

(10) Education for Short Term Prisoners:-

For under-trial prisoners, and prisoners sentenced to short term imprisonment, educational classes may be organised in the yards/enclosures where such prisoners are kept. This shall facilitate better organisation of regular classes for prisoners who are required to undertake educational programmes on a short, medium or long term basis.

(11) Personnel and Equipment:-

Following personnel and equipment for the educational programme for prisoners shall be provided, namely:-

- (i) Teachers shall be provided for running and guiding the adult educational programmes in prisons. Teachers from the Education Department may be posted to the prison on transfer/deputation basis. Inmates, who are educated and whose conduct has been good, shall be given training in imparting education to others. These trained inmates shall assist the regular teachers in organising diversified educational programmes. The services of retired teachers or NGOs could also be obtained in running the educational programmes.
- (ii) Necessary equipment for education like books, stationery, writing material, furniture, etc., shall be provided at Government cost. In each prison, a building shall be earmarked/constructed as a school for carrying out educational activities. Buildings and areas for educational programmes shall be earmarked in accordance with the minimum standards as fixed by the Education Department for similar purposes.

- (iii) Study and examination centres of National Open School / Indira Gandhi National Open University / Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University should be established in every Central and District Prison. The strength of educational personnel shall be fixed in accordance with the inmate population and the educational programmes to be organised.
 - (iv) The educated prisoners, who help the prison administration in conducting educational programmes, shall be given wages/honorarium by the Prison Authorities.
 - (v) Audio-visual equipment shall be used for educational purposes.
 - (vi) The lodging arrangement of prisoners can also be done as per their educational requirements so that suitable environment is created in the barrack/cell to enable them to carry out the assignments given to them by their teachers.
- (12) Curriculum:-
Curriculum shall be drawn up in accordance with the needs of each inmate group. It shall be in line with the educational programmes conducted in other educational institutions in the state. It shall be planned in such a way as to synchronise with the length of sentence of the inmates. Educational schedules and time tables shall be drawn to fit the total programme of the prison.
- (13) Tests and Examinations:-
Following concessions shall be given to prisoners for pursuing their higher education:-
- (i) At the end of each educational project, inmates shall be given tests and

examinations. These tests/examinations should be conducted inside the prison by the Education Department / National Open School / Indira Gandhi National Open University / Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University.

- (ii) No fees, including examination fee, shall be charged from students appearing in various examinations. Cases of brilliant students should be recommended to Education Department and other agencies for grant of scholarship.

(14) Liaison:-

The institution shall establish liaison with the Department of Education / NOS / IGNOU / KKHSOU and other approved educational institutions for obtaining educational material and other help.

(15) Library:-

Following facilities in the prison library shall be provided:-

- (i) Books in the library shall cater to the needs of different educational standards, satisfaction of intellectual needs, and development of knowledge of the inmates.
- (ii) The prison library shall be properly equipped with books, magazines, and newspapers. These shall be issued to the prisoners. Prisoners should be encouraged to develop reading habits.
- (iii) A librarian shall be employed for the management of books and other reading material. Help of educated prisoners may also be obtained, under the supervision of

the librarian, to run the library. The librarian shall arrange for and make available books on various subjects for satisfying the needs of prisoners. The librarian shall keep details of books and periodicals available in the library subject/title wise for use by prisoners and for the information of the Superintendent of Prison.

- (iv) Donation of books by NGO's shall be encouraged and welcomed. Public and Government schools shall be encouraged to adopt the educational programmes being run inside the prison for prisoners.
- (v) A digitalised library with e-learning materials may also be provided, to the extent possible.

(16) Spiritual Education:-
Yoga and Meditational therapy shall be used for holistic healing and spiritual development.

(17) Prison Publication:-

There shall be a monthly/quarterly publication for the inmates in select institutions for information dissemination.

(18) Accountability:-

It shall be one of the primary responsibilities of the prison Superintendent and other prison personnel that the programme of education is implemented in its proper spirit. The success or failure of the programme, and the extent of the educational activities in each institution, shall be one of the principal factors on which the performance of these officers shall be evaluated.

(19) Legal literacy classes in prisons:-

Legal literacy classes shall be conducted in prisons in order to educate prisoners about their rights and duties as well as about the availability of free legal aid services. Services of law students, Para Legal Volunteers and Legal Aid Lawyers shall be taken to ascertain legal aid needs of inmates.

CHAPTER - IV

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON

Duty and obligation of the Superintendent of prison

8. (1) In the matter of legal aid to prisoners, the Superintendent shall always keep co-ordination with the District Legal Services Authority and the Legal Aid Clinic set up in prison under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1981. He shall forward the names and particulars of the undertrial as well as convicted prisoners who desire to avail of free legal aid, to the District Legal Services Authority on a continuous basis.
- (2) In the matter of copy of judgment, the Superintendent shall take action as below:-
- (i) Where a person is committed to prison under a sentence of death or imprisonment and the copy of judgment to be furnished to him free of cost under section 363 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is sent by the sentencing Court to the Superintendent of the prison for delivery to the person sentenced, the Superintendent shall immediately cause it to be delivered to such person and obtain written acknowledgement thereof from him.
- (ii) Where such copy is not furnished by the Court and such person desires to make an appeal against, or an application for revision, suspension, remission or

commutation of, such sentence, the Superintendent shall immediately inform the concerned Court and apply for such copy.

(3) Appointment of Jail Visiting Advocates:-

Superintendent shall regularly co-ordinate with the panel lawyers nominated as Jail Visiting Advocate by District Legal Services Authority to visit different prisons regularly on fixed days of the week to help the poor and unrepresented inmates. Any inmate shall seek aid and advice to file any bail application, appeal etc. through these Advocates.

(4) Legal Aid Clinic in every prison :-

- (i) Superintendent shall provide in every prison, with sufficient number of panel lawyers and para-legal volunteers deputed to such clinics for providing free legal services to inmates on all working days.
- (ii) Superintendent may train certain inmates to assist the para-legal volunteers (PLVs) for assisting the Legal Aid Clinics established at prisons.

(5) In the matter of appeal, etc.,-

- (i) The Superintendent shall inform every convicted inmate of his right to prefer appeal or application for revision, suspension, remission or commutation of his sentence and of the period within which such appeal or application is to be made.
- (ii) Any convicted inmate desiring to make an appeal or application as aforesaid shall be granted every reasonable facility for that purpose by the Superintendent, who shall, if such inmate is unable to write his appeal or application, cause his appeal or

application to be written by an officer of the prison, or enlist the services of a Panel Lawyer through the District Legal Services Authority to write and file such appeal or application.

- (iii) The Superintendent shall make arrangement for preferring jail appeal in respect of the convicts, if their engaged Advocate has not taken steps for filing the appeal.
- (iv) The presentation of an appeal or an application for revision to the Superintendent shall, for the purpose of the Limitation Act, 1963, be equivalent to presentation to the appellate or revisional Court.
- (v) The Superintendent shall not withhold any appeal or application for revision even though it is apparently barred by limitation, but shall forward it to the appellate or revisional Court, together with the appellant or applicant's explanation for the delay and his prayer for condonation of the delay.
- (vi) If the result of the appeal or application is not received within a reasonable period, the Superintendent shall enquire about the result, and thereafter repeat the enquiry at reasonable intervals.

CHAPTER-V

WELFARE OF PRISONERS

Basic Elements
of Welfare
Programmes

- 9. (1) The objectives of welfare programmes in prisons shall be to,-
 - (i) develop a relaxed, positive and constructive atmosphere in the institution;

- (ii) ensure good personnel-inmate relationship based on mutual trust and confidence;
 - (iii) ensure care and welfare of inmates;
 - (iv) ensure firm and positive discipline;
 - (v) attend to immediate and urgent needs and problems of inmates;
 - (vi) attending to long term needs of prisoners;
 - (vii) help the inmates maintain regular contact with their families, and communities in the outside world;
 - (viii) ensure a good system of incentives for self-discipline such as remission, leave transfer to semi-open and open institutions, and premature release;
 - (ix) provide individual guidance and counseling;
 - (x) encourage group activities;
 - (xi) implant proper habits, attitudes and approaches and prepare them for a normal social life;
 - (xii) provide supportive therapy including Psychotherapy.
- (2) The starting point of all welfare programmes shall be the initial classification of the prisoner and the study of individual inmates. The welfare programme should include periodical review of progress and re-classification of prisoners, review of sentence and pre-mature release, planning for release, pre-release preparation and after-care.

Positive influence of institutional personnel will play an important role in this process. Community participation shall be an important feature of welfare programmes.

- (3) Counseling:-
Counseling facilities shall be extended to the prisoners as follows:-
- (i) The mental health status of a prisoner should be studied before his classification at the time of admission in the prison. Prisoners certified as mentally ill should not be confined in prisons and instead appropriate measures should be taken for their transfer to special institutions.
 - (ii) Professionally qualified counselors should be engaged by the prison dept. to provide counseling to the needy prisoners, particularly those suffering from substance-related addictive disorders and victims of abuse.
 - (iii) Proper and regular evaluation of prisoner's mental health should be done to enable the requisite psycho social support services by the prison department.
 - (iv) Severe mental disorders would require appropriate psychiatric treatment and dealt under the provisions of Mental Health Act, 1986.
 - (v) Whenever a person of unsound mind is ordered to be detained in any psychiatric hospital/nursing home under Section 330(2) of the CrPC, the periodic progress reports as contemplated under Section 39 of the

Mental Health Act, 1987 shall be submitted to the concerned Court/Magistrate to ascertain the mental condition of the accused and pass appropriate orders wherever necessary.

- (vi) Wherever any undertrial prisoner is in jail for more than the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence for which he is charged (other than those charged for offences for which life imprisonment or death is the punishment), the Magistrate/Court shall treat the case as closed and report the matter to the medical officer incharge of the psychiatric hospital, so that the Medical Officer incharge of the hospital can consider his discharge as per Section 40 of the Mental Health Act.

- (vii) In cases where, the under trial prisoners (who are not being charged with offence for which the punishment is imprisonment for life or death penalty), their cases may be considered for release on bail in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 330 of the CrPC, if they have completed five or more years as inpatients.

- (viii) As regards the undertrial prisoners who have been charged with grave offences for which life imprisonment or death penalty is the punishment, such persons shall be subjected to examination periodically so as to ascertain whether the under trial prisoner is fit enough to face the trial to defend the charge. The Sessions Judge shall commence the trial of such cases as soon as it is found that such mentally ill person has been found fit to face trial.
- (4) Psychotherapy:-
- Psychotherapy and cognitive behaviour therapies may also be used in prisons as they have been recognised as effective for the treatment of prisoners suffering from mental disorders.
- (5) Guidance:-
- (i) Pamphlets containing the rights, duties, entitlement, discipline and daily routine of a prisoner (including a handbook on Rights and Duties) should be printed and distributed so that a prisoner may follow the “dos” and “don'ts” and maintain discipline during his confinement.
- (ii) The above literature should also be kept in the prison library and issued to prisoners who can read.
- (iii) Illiterate prisoners should be made to understand the contents of the literature by the prison staff themselves or with the help of other literate prisoners engaged for educational programmes.
- (6) Recreation, Sports, Cultural Activities, Films, Library:

- (i) Cultural and recreational activities should be organized in all institutions for maintaining the mental and physical health of prisoners. These activities are the basic elements of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners. These should form the integral part of an institutional regime.
- (ii) Recreational and cultural activities should be organised depending upon various conditions such as availability of space, the climate and weather, composition of inmates and arrangements for security. Such activities can include,-
 - (a) Outdoor games like cricket, kabaddi, wrestling, volley ball, badminton, football and basket-ball;
 - (b) Gymnastics;
 - (c) Indoor games like chess, ludo and carrom.
 - (d) Film Shows: Historical, patriotic, biographical, scientific and educational films, travelogues, documentaries, newsreel, and films dealing with social themes should be shown. Films depicting crime, sex, violence, suspense, and such other subjects that may have a damaging effect on the minds of inmates and should not be shown to them. Each Central and District prison, should have facilities for showing films to the prisoners / inmates. A library of good films should be developed at the headquarters of the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services and these films should be circulated to various institutions. Close liaison should be established between the

Department of Prisons and Correctional Services and the Films Division, Department of Information and Broadcasting, Film and T.V. Institutions, Film Societies and other organisations which can supply good films for the inmates;

- (e) Music: Music has a special significance in the confined atmosphere of a prison. It can bring relief to lonely, distressed and unhappy inmates. It can relieve boredom and promote interest in institutional programmes. Music programmes could consist of radio music, recorded music, group singing, folk music, instrumental music and orchestra;
- (f) Community and folk dances: Group and Folk dances could be performed on festivals and social occasions;
- (g) Drama: Useful social values and models of behaviour can be presented before the inmates through dramatic performances. Dramas dealing with social problems, pageants, musical dramas, tableau, soliloquies, dialogues, radio plays and humorous skits could be performed for the benefit of inmates. Inmates themselves can be encouraged to take part, and organize these activities.
- (h) Arts and crafts: Arts and crafts can play an important role in imparting useful values to prisoners. The prisoners can maintain their individuality through these activities.

Such activities can also serve as supportive therapeutic measures in the monotonous life of a prison.

- (i) Handicrafts and art work: Prisoners can be provided with necessary facilities for pottery, basket making, wood carving, carpentry, marquetry and veneers, wood turning, fret-work, leather-work, home decoration, lampshade making, metal-craft, plastics, toy-making, artificial flower making, horn-craft, clay-modelling, lacquer-work, drawing, painting, stenciling, paper-craft, papier-mache, rug making, felt-work, knitting, embroidery, needle-work, crochet, etc.
 - (j) Reading: Inmates can be encouraged to read books, newspapers and magazines. Group reading and guided reading can also be useful for them.
 - (k) Television: This is the biggest entertainer for prisoners. The channels to be shown, and their timings, should be carefully selected by the Superintendent of Prison.
- (iii) Every prison should have an annual sports/cultural meet. Inter-Institution and Inter-State sports meets of inmates should also be organised. The sports groups from outside could be invited into the prison for playing various games with the prisoners.
- (iv) Yoga and meditation should be practised daily for which the hours should be fixed. Meditation centres may be opened and NGO support may be availed for this purpose. It should be ensured that discourses during meditation sessions are

secular in nature.

- (v) Well known personalities in the fields of art, sports, literature, culture and music should be invited to the prison as guests on various occasions to inspire the prisoners and be role-models for them.
 - (vi) There shall be a play ground for outdoor games and a community hall for cultural programmes in every prison.
- (7) Role of N.G.Os:
- (i) Approved N.G.Os. should be extensively involved in organising sports and cultural meets and other welfare activities;
 - (ii) Care shall be exercised in the selection of welfare agencies/N.G.Os. for carrying out welfare programmes. Approved N.G.O.s / welfare agencies which have a proven track record, and which are known for their dedication and selfless service, should be selected for associating in prison programmes;
 - (iii) No member of a Welfare agency / N.G.O. shall be associated with a prison if he/ she has a criminal record. For this purpose an undertaking may be obtained from the Agency / N.G.O;
 - (iv) The good work done by welfare organizations and N.G.O. in prisons should be publicly appreciated.
- (8) Prisoners' Panchayat:-
- (i) Every prison and allied institution should have prisoners' panchayats. These panchayats should consist of very carefully selected inmates, who are of good conduct and who have the potential and ability to organise events and activities. These panchayats should plan and execute daily recreational programmes for inmates. This will give

the prisoners a sense of participation in the prison management, which is an important component of any policy of welfare and reformation. These panchayats should also be used for giving the prisoners an opportunity to express their problems and seek redressal.

- (ii) The working of these panchayats should be continuously monitored by the prison administration. The Superintendent or Jailer should as far as possible should personally participate in the panchayat meetings.
- (iii) A "Mahapanchyat" of all the panchayats should be held in the presence of the Superintendent at least once in a quarter for the redressal of prisoners' grievances and implementation of their suggestions. The Inspector General of Prisons should also participate in such Mahapanchayat in different prisons in the State from time to time.

(9) Celebration of Festivals:-

- (i) Independence Day, Republic Day and Mahatama Gandhi's birthday should be celebrated in each prison to inculcate a feeling of the patriotism among the prisoners. Cultural programmes could also be organised on such occasions and special food can be served to the prisoners.
- (ii) The main festivals of all religions should be celebrated. In these every prisoner should be encouraged to participate. Any special treatment to a group of prisoners belonging to a particular caste or religion is strictly prohibited.

(10) Spiritual Development:-

- (i) Well known personalities from all religions should be invited to deliver lectures to prisoners for their moral

upliftment. Assistance from approved N.G.Os. and welfare agencies may be sought in this regard. It should be ensured beforehand that the content and tenor of such lectures is not such as would cause resentment among people of other religions.

- (ii) Every prisoner should be allowed to perform his devotions in a quiet and orderly manner.

(11) Implementation of Welfare Activities:-

- (i) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the smooth and orderly implementation of welfare activities in the prison.
- (ii) The Superintendent shall submit quarterly reports of welfare activities being conducted in his prison to the Inspector General of Prisons.
- (iii) Prison administration shall endeavour to access funds available under Corporate Social Responsibility for conducting various welfare activities for inmates and prison staff.

CHAPTER - VI

**AFTER-CARE AND
REHABILITATION**

Guiding principles of after care as per clause (xxxix) of section 91 of the Act

10. (1) Guiding Principles :-
- (i) The process of after-care and rehabilitation of offenders is an integral part of institutional care and treatment. These two shall never be de-linked. The aftercare of a prisoner is an extension of the institutional treatment programme; hence the administrative machinery for carrying out these programmes shall be effectively integrated with the department of prisons.

- (ii) It is clear that after-care and follow-up service is not required by each and every inmate leaving the prison. A large number of prisoners coming from the rural areas and agrarian and business communities are generally accepted back into their family. They are re-assimilated in the social milieu without much difficulty. They require only some continued contact with their kin and some pre-release counselling to bridge the gap between their life in the prison and that in the free society.
- (iii) There are other prisoners who resist follow-up action as they consider it a kind of surveillance on them. But majority of the inmates would welcome such programmes which help them settle in the society after their release, and get themselves rehabilitated beyond the possibility of reverting to crime.

(2) Objectives:-

The objectives of the after-care services are,-

- (i) Extending help, guidance, counseling, support and protection to all released prisoners, whenever necessary.
- (ii) Helping a released person to overcome his / her mental, social and economic difficulties.
- (iii) Helping in the removal of any social stigma that may have been attached to the inmate or his / her family because of his incarceration.
- (iv) Impressing upon the individual the need to adjust his / her habits, attitudes, approaches and values to a rational appreciation of social responsibilities and obligations and the requirements of community living.

- (v) Helping the individual in making satisfactory readjustment with his / her family.
 - (vi) Assisting in the process of the individual's physical.
- (3) Process:-
- (i) After-care services shall be extended to all needy persons released from prisons, conditionally or unconditionally or on license. While after-care services shall be provided to all needy prisoners, at the very least, prisoners having served a minimum of five years of imprisonment shall necessarily be entitled to after-care services.
 - (ii) After-care problems of an individual shall be treated in their totality and not in isolation. Not only the individual but his / her whole social situation must be tackled at the same time.
 - (iii) After-care work shall broadly be phased as follows:-
 - (a) While the individual is under institutional care and treatment;
 - (b) Immediately after release from the institution; and
 - (c) Post-release period.
 - (iv) There shall be full coordination between the Correctional Services and the after care services.
 - (v) The State Government shall devise and develop mechanisms for rehabilitation of released convicts. For this purpose, Discharged Prisoner's After Care and Rehabilitation Committees shall be set up

at the district or State Level. Such committees will *inter alia* devise the mechanism for rehabilitation and after-care assistance for released prisoners. While devising the mechanism and extending help, special attention shall be paid to the protection and post-release care and help of children, adolescents, women, sick, old, infirm and handicapped persons. Special emphasis shall be laid on the after-care of habitual offenders.

(4) Planning:-

- (i) Planning for after-care shall be initiated immediately after an inmate's admission in the institution.
- (ii) After-care shall be in the interest of the individual, and based on his needs. While planning post-release assistance, factors like the inmate's personality, his weakness and strengths, limitations and capabilities, and his rehabilitation needs shall be taken into consideration. The inmate's desires for post-release help shall be considered on a practical and realistic basis.
- (iii) The inmate shall be told what type of assistance would best suit his needs. He shall be encouraged to plan his post-release life, as this would be helpful in his willing acceptance of the after-care plan. He shall be prepared for his post-release life.
- (iv) From the time of a prisoner's admission into prison, consideration shall be given to his post-release needs and he shall be encouraged and assisted to maintain or

establish such relations (with persons or agencies outside the institution) as may promote the best interests of his family and his / her own social rehabilitation. Special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and improvement of such relations between a prisoner and his family, as are desirable in the best interest of both.

- (5) Functioning of a Probation / Welfare / Rehabilitation Officer :-
- (i) An officer of appropriate rank shall be appointed as Probation / Welfare/ Rehabilitation Officer in each prison. The Probation / Welfare/ Rehabilitation Officer shall contact the inmate during his / her admission-quarantine period. Such an early contact will be helpful in planning over-all help for the inmate and his family. The Probation / Welfare / Rehabilitation Officer shall meet the inmate at least once a month throughout his stay in the institution.
 - (ii) The Probation / Welfare/ Rehabilitation Officer shall extend all possible assistance in maintaining the inmate's continued relationship with his family, employer and community. The welfare of the family members and dependants of offenders, as well as of their victims, shall be looked after.
 - (iii) The Probation / Welfare/ Rehabilitation Officer shall be associated with the prisoner's welfare services at the headquarter level.
- (6) Role of N.G.Os / Industry Associations:-
- (i) The participation of approved N.G.Os. in the rehabilitation programmes shall be extensively encouraged. Voluntary organizations, which wish to help the

Government in rehabilitation projects, shall be given necessary financial and other help by the Government. Their services shall be given due appreciation by the Inspector General of Prisons.

- (ii) The public shall be made aware about the need for rehabilitation of ex-prisoners through print and audio-visual media.
- (iii) Continuous liaison shall be maintained with the agencies / individuals which are willing to give employment to the released prisoners.
- (iv) Companies that are required to spend 2% of their net profit on CSR activities under the Companies Act, 2013 shall be encouraged to contribute funds towards rehabilitation of prisoners. Appropriate steps shall also be taken by the State Government to facilitate tax-deductibility of donations made for this purpose in terms of Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(7) Scope of after-care assistance:-

The scope of after-care assistance will be determined by the District Committee constituted for After Care and Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners and shall include the following matters:-

- (i) Subsistence money to cover initial expenditure after release, till such time as the released person reaches his / her family or obtains employment;
- (ii) Provision of food;
- (iii) Temporary accommodations till housing arrangements are made;
- (iv) Stay in a District Shelter / After-care Hostel / State Home, wherever available;

- (v) Assistance in securing housing in urban areas;
- (vi) Assistance in securing apprenticeship in a workshop / technical institute / industry / trade;
- (vii) Supply of artisan"s tools or trade equipment;
- (viii) Assistance in starting a cottage industry, any small business trade, or a stall;
- (ix) Assistance in getting employment;
- (x) Assistance in getting land, agricultural equipment, draught or milk cattle and seeds for those opting to take up agriculture;
- (xi) Assistance in starting a small dairy, poultry, duck, or sheep farm/ piggery/ vegetable gardening / sericulture / bee-keeping;
- (xii) Liaison with and assistance to prisoner"s family during the period he /she is serving a prison sentence;
- (xiii) Help in maintaining continuity in relationship with family, neighbours, employers and community;
- (xiv) Preparing the family, employer and neighbours for receiving the individual after release;
- (xv) Guidance in getting married and setting up a home and resettling in life;
- (xvi) Liaison with local police so that he / she is not harassed unnecessarily.

(8) Social Adjustments :-

The following adjustments shall be required :-

- (i) Explaining to the police the background and problems of the individual and getting help and cooperation from the police in the process of resettlement;

- (ii) Communicating to the Panchayat / Community Development authorities about the background, problems and needs of the released person. Getting the cooperation and help of the Panchayat, Community Development Officer, National Extension Service Worker, and Gram Sevak, in the resettlement of a prisoner;
- (iii) Reference to a Social Service Organization in the neighbouring area where the prisoner is likely to settle after release;
- (iv) Assistance in continuation of education and vocational training;
- (v) Creating interest in education and study. Motivating them to acquisition and improvement of skills, healthy recreation, and constructive use of leisure;
- (vi) Encouragement in building good habits;
- (vii) Help in planning and balancing his budgets;
- (viii) Encouragement thrift and savings. Making them leave costly habits;
- (ix) Medical treatment on long term basis for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy and cancer, in an outside hospital;
- (x) Posting the released person under the care of a person or family interested in his welfare and resettlement; and
- (xi) Protecting from getting associated with anti-social groups, agencies of moral hazards (like gambling dens, drinking places and brothels) and with demoralized and depraved persons. Help in establishing contacts, acquaintance and friendship with reliable neighbours, co-residents or co-workers.

- (9) Aid and Protection :-
- (i) The following aid and protection may be required :-
 - (a) Help in all matters relating to the resettlement and rehabilitation of the released person;
 - (b) The After-care agency should be closely association with the planning of the after-care programme for the inmate.
 - (ii) The plan of after-care of a prisoner should be subject to such changes as would be found necessary by the after-care service.
 - (iii) The Probation / Welfare / Rehabilitation Officer shall intensify his work during the pre-release period. He shall maintain all the prescribed records under the direction of the Superintendent.
 - (iv) After release from the institution, the case of a released person shall be followed up for a period ranging from one to five years according to the requirements of each case.
 - (v) The Probation / Welfare / Rehabilitation Officer shall establish follow-up study through interviews or correspondence. A six monthly report evaluating the released person's adjustments and resettlement shall be prepared by him and copies of it should be sent to the correctional institution where the individual had undergone treatment and to the record branch in the headquarters organization.
 - (vi) The record branch in the headquarters shall maintain all the case files and follow- up reports according to the central indexing system.

(10) Formulation of Schemes :-

- (i) The Industries Department of the Government shall formulate schemes for the employment of released convicts in small scale industrial units.
- (ii) Big industrial houses shall be motivated at the level of the Prisons Headquarters to give preference in jobs to released prisoners in the interest of their rehabilitation and social adjustment.

CHAPTER - VII**HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS AND
DETENUS**

High-risk
offenders and
detenus

11. (1) Accommodation of High risk offenders :-

High risk prisoners classified under security categories 1 and 2 as indicated in the succeeding rule will be lodged in separate enclosures demarcated as high security enclosures within the existing prisons. If possible, separate high security prisons may be constructed in every district with the lodging capacity of 50-100 inmates. Under no circumstances should the High risk prisoners be kept with other undertrial prisoners and convicts.

(2) Classification of High risk offenders : -

All prisoners, including undertrials and detenus, shall be classified into following categories to determine the level of security for effective surveillance, safe custody and prevention of escapes :-

- (i) Security Category - 1 (S1-Red): Fundamentalists, Naxalites, extremists and terrorists or any other individual characteristics warranting confinement in Security Zone-1.

- (ii) Security Category - 2 (S2-Blue): Gangsters, hired Assassins, dacoits, serial killers / rapists / violent robbers, drug prisoners, habitual grave prisoners / communal fanatics and those highly prone to escapes / previous escapees/ attack on police and other dangerous prisoners/including those prone to selfharm/posing threat to public order, warranting confinement in Security Zone-2.
- (iii) Security Category - 3 (S3-Yellow): Those who do not pose any threat to the society, upon release, like those involved in murders on personal motives, other bodily offences, theft/ property offences, prohibition offences, other special and local laws, railway offences and other minor offences.
Note :- Categorization of (i), (ii) and (iii) above shall be done on the basis of the inputs provided by the police/intelligence agencies at the time of admission.
- (iv) Security Category - 4 (S4-White): Prisoners who are eligible for Open Prisons.
- (v) Security Category - 5 (S5-Green): Elders, sickly, students, etc.
Note :- Categorization of (iv) and (v) above shall be done by the prison authorities.
- (3) **Building Structure :-**
- (i) High security enclosures/prisons should have a thick outer masonry wall at least 20 feet in height, with watch towers at all its corners and one central tower within the enclosure. The enclosures/prisons should be provided with anti- tunnelling slabs and all spaces open to the sky shall be covered with iron grill. These enclosures shall be divided into security zone grade I and security zone grade II.

- (ii) Security zone grade I shall have a cellular type of accommodation with a minimum space of 10' x 9' which will have the facility of an inbuilt WC and bath and a strong dividing wall. Front portion of cells should be of iron grill, the flooring should be of RCC slab, high ventilators should be provided instead of windows. The building should have a separate entry lobby with visitors' room on one side, MI room, and food distribution room. The hardcore militants, terrorists, professional killers, habitual prisoners of heinous crimes, violent and dangerous prisoners and prisoners who pose great threat of escape will be lodged in security zone grade I.
- (iii) Security zone grade II will have a single room accommodation (cellular and the association barracks). This accommodation can be of 16" x 9" size where two or three prisoners can be lodged at a time. The barracks should have a maximum capacity of lodging 10 to 15 prison inmates. They should also have an inbuilt toilet and bath. The size of one barrack can be 27" x 10". This security zone can have a common kitchen. Security zone grade II will also have a separate entry lobby; the space open to the sky should be covered with iron grills.
- (iv) The building pattern should be oval and covered with watch towers on all sides. In this zone, first prisoner militants and terrorists both convicts and under-trial prisoners, who pose lesser threat of escape, can be lodged.

- (4) **Staff Pattern :-**
Well trained staff should be detailed for watch and ward duty of High Security enclosures. An officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall be in charge of these enclosures. Provisions shall be made that no staff on duty comes in direct contact with the prisoners except as a requirement of duty.
- (5) **Facilities (Interviews, Letters, Communication) :-**
- (i) High-risk prisoners will enjoy all the facilities admissible to the undertrial prisoners or convicts, but the interviews will be held in the presence of an officer. Close circuit televisions with sound recording facilities shall be fitted in the interview room. Moreover the room shall be near the entrance lobby and within the high security enclosure. In any case, high risk prisoners will not be allowed in the main interview blocks. Interviews shall be allowed with only blood relations and authorised lawyers.
- (ii) All letters shall be properly censored.
- (6) **Food, Toilet, Clothing and Bedding :-**
No cooked food from outside shall be allowed for high risk prisoners. No individual shall be allowed to cook for himself. However, the high risk prisoners can have a common kitchen. No undertrial, detenu or convict shall be allowed to enter the high security enclosure. Admissibility to toilet articles, clothing and bedding shall be the same as that given to other undertrials and convicts.
- (7) **Medical Care :-**
Medical care shall be the same as for other inmates but within the enclosures of the inbuilt MI room. In case of an emergency, with the permission of the Inspector General of Prison, they can be shifted to the local hospital for treatment but under proper police escort and guard.

- (8) Sports, Games and Recreation :-
- (i) Subject to prison security and discipline, prisoners lodged in security zone-1 shall be provided with books, newspapers and journals. Writing material shall also be provided as and when required. If possible, TV/Radio sets can be provided outside the cells with such restrictions as found necessary from the view point of security. Regular physical exercise and yoga shall be allowed within the cell itself. Prisoners shall be allowed to stroll within the place inside the block in the evening before being locked-up.
- (ii) Similarly, prisoners lodged in security zone-2 shall be provided with radio and television in their barracks, indoor games like carom and chess can be given to them. Books, newspapers, journals and magazines along with stationary shall be provided to them. At intervals, seeing their behaviour, cultural programmes shall also be allowed.

(9) Canteen Facility :-

High risk prisoners may be allowed to avail of canteen facilities only if adequate security precautions are taken to prevent untoward behaviour.

(10) Reform and Treatment Programmes :-

The reform and treatment programmes shall be extended to the prisoners lodged in the security area grade II. Minimum technical education with primary focus on handicraft work shall be given. Basic education shall be the essential part of the programme. These activities and programmes shall be conducted within the enclosure itself. These prisoners shall not be taken out to mix with other inmates.

(11) Security:-

- (i) A double ring of security shall be provided to all security enclosures. Inner security of the enclosures shall be manned by highly trained staff of the prison, while the outer security, including the watch towers and security wall, shall be the duty of an special armed guard.
- (ii) The enclosures shall be equipped with walkie-talkies, alarms and jammers and state-of-the-art electronic surveillance system of interception and interruption.
 - (a) ID machines hand-held and doorframe, metal detectors and all other electronic devices shall be made available.
 - (b) The armoury of the prison shall be well equipped with all types of sophisticated and automatic weapons.
 - (c) Every barrack and cell, especially the interview room, shall be fitted with closed circuit T.V. cameras.
 - (d) The sentries guarding the watch tower shall always be alert.
 - (e) A no man's area shall be identified near the high security enclosures which shall not be accessed by any prison inmate and the staff, except those who are detailed for duties.
 - (f) Proper search of barracks, cells and prisoners shall be conducted every day. The high security prisoners of category 'I' and 'II' shall be searched twice a day whereas category 'III' at least once a day.

- (g) The locking up and opening shall be conducted in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent and no barrack cell shall be opened during night hours except in the presence of the Superintendent of the prison.
- (h) Besides checking the locks, bars, grills, mess, ventilator, floors, walls of barrack/ cells, its ceiling shall also be checked.
- (i) The guards posted in the yards of the enclosure shall not hold conversation with each other more than what may be required to perform their duty. The entrance door of the yard shall always be kept locked from inside.
- (j) The keys of the locks of the cells/barracks doors shall always be carried by the person entrusted with the duty. They shall under no circumstances be handled by any unauthorised person.
- (k) The cells and barracks shall be well lighted.
- (i) The guard on duty shall be thoroughly searched while going in and coming out. He shall be briefed adequately from time to time about non acceptance of articles like eatables, articles for smoke, even water from these prisoners.
- (m) The inmates of high security enclosures shall be counted at least twice in a day besides the counting done during locking up and opening.

- (n) Necessary gadgets such as breath analyser, canine unit, etc. may also be procured and utilised to check any breach of prison discipline.
- (12) Court Hearing :-
For court hearing video linkage shall be provided to these high security enclosures
- (13) Convicts for Rigorous Imprisonment :-
High risk prisoners who are undergoing rigorous imprisonment, will do all sort of work assigned to them inside the security enclosures.

CHAPTER – VIII

PRISON COMPUTERISATION

Prison
computerisation

12. (1) General Principles :-
The entire prison administration needs to be computerized so that databases can be accessed easily and managed more efficiently.
- (2) Integration of criminal justice system :-
This is a part of the mandate of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) which seeks to interlink prisons, courts and the police stations as a triad. This would enable integrated data sharing with the police and the courts enabling efficient and comprehensive tracking of criminals and faster law enforcement responses as there are several stakeholders involved in processes of prisons, including the police, courts and external agencies like hospitals, medical authorities etc. and it shall be extremely important to develop suitable interfaces that can help in seamless sharing of information amongst different agencies.
- (3) Major challenges faced by prisons administration :-
The major challenges faced by prisons administration presently in performing their mandated activities effectively and efficiently are, -

- (i) Unavailability of real time information at central level;
 - (ii) Non-centralized information repository of prisoners;
 - (iii) Improper tracking of prisoner activities;
 - (iv) Inadequate interaction with various stakeholder agencies;
 - (v) Improper data analysis;
 - (vi) Multiple standalone IT systems available at majority of prisons;
 - (vii) Inadequate tracking of prisoner out on parole/ furlough;
 - (viii) Lack of efficient alarm system in case of under-trials detention under 436/436A;
 - (ix) Inadequate information pertaining to release of prisoner once completion of sentence.
- (4) Objectives of prison Computerisation :-
Computerisation seeks to enable prisons to have the following core facilities and have a unified data sharing platform :-
- (i) A comprehensive web based prison software with interlinkages with courts and police stations;
 - (ii) Integrated data sharing with courts and police as per a tentative matrix given in the Model Prison Manual, 2016;
 - (iii) Comprehensive video conference facilities;
 - (iv) Biometric access for in and out movement of inmates;
 - (v) State level training labs for induction and refresher training courses;

- (vi) Touch screen kiosks at the prisons for inmates to access their case details

(5) Expected outcomes of prison computerization :-

The following outcomes are expected after successful implementation of prison computerization :-

- (i) Seamless and integrated flow of information across all the prisons and police department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) thereby enabling real time availability of information that is easy to search and quick retrieval of prisoner information from a centralized database of prisoners ;
- (ii) Availability of Dashboards / Statistical reports / MIS reports for senior level officers with information such as Probable Date of Release (PDR), Prison occupancy, Prisoner availing Parole/Furlough etc.;
- (iii) Complete record of prisoners' activities such as bail, escape, fine payment, incident punishment, prisoner income, court appeals, court production, remission, remand, wages, work allocation, release and transfer etc.;
- (iv) Workflow based solution for approval processes like Parole/Furlough and real time reflection of the same in the system ;
- (v) Automatic PDR (Probable Date of Release) calculation thus ensuring no delays in release of prisoners without the need for manual validation;
- (vi) Better visitor management procedure thus helps officials in managing visitors, keeping a track of the number of visitors for a particular prisoner, frequency of visit etc.;

- (vii) Creation of a Centralized Prisoner Registry that can be accessed by Police Departments and other key Law Enforcement Agencies for verification and validation purposes of individuals through Data Digitization of records.
- (6) Implementation of Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) :-
- (i) Implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is a key component that has to be achieved in the revamped Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) project. It comprises the following components:-
 - (a) Roll out of prisons software in all the States / UTs;
 - (b) Assessment based provisioning hardware and network for prisons;
 - (c) Provisioning of hardware for prosecution offices and forensic labs;
 - (d) Development of Modules for Forensic laboratories & Prosecution offices;
 - (e) Integration of CCTNS with all these applications.
 - (ii) For successful implementation of centralized prisons management system, provisioning of office hardware and adequate network connectivity at each prison is required.
 - (iii) The roll out of software application and its sustainability is dependent on the availability of requisite office hardware and network connectivity at each state prison. The State Government will make necessary arrangements in this regard.

- (iv) As a part of implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS), the State Government in consultation with the High Court will make necessary arrangements for sharing of relevant data by all the components of ICJS, namely, Prisons, Courts, Police Stations, Prosecution offices and Forensic Laboratories, as per the data sharing matrix.

CHAPTER-IX

MISCELLANEOUS

- Miscellaneous 13. (1) Inclusion of Prisons in Transformation and Development Schemes :-

Since prison administration has a direct bearing on the improvement of the quality of life of those who deviate from the accepted social norms, the development of prisons shall be pursued as an integral part of the National Transformation and Development Schemes. Investment on prisons shall lead not only to the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders as law-abiding citizens, but also to safeguarding the life of those adversely affected by crime. Therefore, the Government shall take steps to formulate schemes for transformation and development of prisons in their entirety. Such schemes shall not only relate to the correctional content of prison programmes but also to improvement in the quality of prison staff, which is the main tool of correctional administration.

- (2) State Advisory Board :-
- (i) As per clause (vi) of sub-section (2) of section 91 the State Advisory Board on Correctional Administration to advise the Government shall constitute and the

Prison Administration on matters relating to care and welfare of prisoners, redressal of grievances of prisoners, correctional work in prisons, and rehabilitation of inmates.

- (ii) The State Advisory Board shall also act as a meeting ground of departmental heads of Prison, Law and Justice, Police, Education, Technical Education, Health and Public Works Department of the Government, in order to bring about effective inter-departmental cooperation and co-ordination.
- (iii) The State Advisory Board shall also play the role of opinion leaders creating social awareness in all walks of life and stressing the need for rehabilitation of offenders.
- (iv) The State Advisory Board shall be constituted by the Government with the following officials of the State, namely :-
 - (a) Seniormost Secretary, Home Department - Chairman
 - (b) Secretary, Home Department – Vice Chairperson
 - (c) Inspector General of Prisons - Member Secretary
 - (d) Secretary, Judicial Department or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary
 - (e) Secretary, Finance Department
 - (f) Inspector General of Police (HQ)
 - (g) Director, Elementary Education
 - (h) Director, Secondary Education
 - (i) Director, Health Services
 - (j) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Building)
 - (k) Director of Industries
 - (l) Director, Social Welfare.

- (v) The following Non-officials shall also be appointed by the Government as Members of the State Advisory Board :-
 - (a) Three members of the Legislative Assembly of the State, of whom one shall be a woman and one belonging to the principal opposition party in the State Legislative Assembly.
 - (b) Two elected Members of Parliament of the State.
 - (c) Three eminent members of the public working in the field of prison reform and welfare. Among them one shall be a woman.
 - (d) A retired officer of prison service of the State, not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General.
- (3) Meeting of the Board :-
 - (i) The State Advisory Board shall hold at least one meeting in a calendar year. In the wake of any extraordinary situation, the Member Secretary is authorized to convene a special meeting of the Members of the State Advisory Board to apprise the Members of details of the situation warranting such meetings.
 - (ii) The proceeding of every meeting of the State Advisory Board shall be recorded, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Chairman and the Vice Chairman.
- (4) Visit by the Members of the Board :-
 - (i) The Members of the State Advisory Board may visit to any prison of the State during day time.
 - (ii) The Superintendent shall present before the visiting Member/Members of the State Advisory Board any paper/document in connection with the correctional work, recreation, training of prisoners, prison diet, health-care of prisoners, grievances of prisoners and redressal thereof, if the same is sought for by the visiting Member/Members of the State Advisory Board.

(5) Quorum of meeting :-

For the purpose of the meetings of the State Advisory Board six members, including at least two official and two non-official members, shall comprise a quorum.

(6) Cancellation of membership :-

(i) If a non-official member of the State Advisory Board fails to attend the meetings of the Board, despite prior intimation and notice, on three successive occasions, his/her

(ii) A Non-Official member of the State Advisory Board shall hold office for a period of three years from the date his / her appointment to the Board, and may be considered for reappointment.

(iii) The State government reserves the right to cancel the appointment of any non-official member of the State Advisory Board at any time.

(iv) A non-official Member of the Board shall receive allowances, as prescribed by the State Government from time to time, for attending the meetings of the Board.

(7) Planning, Research and Development Mechanism :-

(i) The Government shall evolve a mechanism for providing the necessary feedback on the efficacy of prisons and correctional services in achieving their objectives and goals through monitoring, study, analysis and research, and to keep the system abreast of the new trends and developments in the field.

(ii) Such a mechanism should clearly spell out the specific objectives and goals not only for the organisation, but also for individual institutions, in terms of functional renovation and reconstruction of prison buildings, diversification of correctional institutions, classification of

- prisoners, rehabilitative reorientation of prison industries, correctional content of prison programmes, recruitment and training of prison personnel and modalities of coordination with other branches of the Criminal Justice System.
- (iii) It should set quantitative targets for the correctional system such as: number of criminals rehabilitated; number of ex-offenders; number of prisoners educated; increase in productivity of prisons; sale proceeds of prison manufacture; amount of loan extended to inmates/ex-inmates under innovative banking schemes and other sources, etc. There shall be an established procedure for reviewing the organisational and institutional goals by the department at least once a year.

(8) Review Board :-

- (i) In order to improve and modernise the infrastructural facilities in prisons, a high powered Prison Review Board shall be set up by the Government to have an institutional arrangement conducive to speedy decision making and to take full advantage of modern technology and managerial practices under section 92 of the Act.

- (ii) The Board may consist of the following members:

(a)	Principal Secretary, Home Department	Chairman
(b)	Principal Secretary, Finance Department	Ex-officio Director
(c)	Registrar of the High Court	Ex-officio Director
(d)	Prl. Secretary, Revenue Department	Ex-officio Director
(e)	Secretary, Judicial Department	Ex-officio Director
(f)	Director General of Police	Ex-officio Director
(g)	Director of Prosecution	Ex-officio Director

(h)	Two persons to be nominated by the Govt., out of whom one shall be a woman, from among non-officials who have distinguished themselves in the field of prison administration or prison reforms or service to prisoners or human rights	Members
(i)	Inspector General of Prisons	Ex-officio Managing Director

- (iii) The functions of the Board shall be, -
- (a) to examine the living conditions of prisoners in all the prisons, with specific reference to their basic needs and provision of facilities compatible with the dignity of human life;
 - (b) to build new prisons where the existing prisons are not in a satisfactory condition, or are beyond repairs;
 - (c) to review and suggest measures for the development of programmes for the treatment of prisoners, including recreation, education, vocational training and skill development, with a view to developing prisons as correctional centres;
 - (d) to efficiently manage prisons by inducting modern technology, methods and apparatus;
 - (e) to collaborate with corporate houses for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding for above purposes.
- (iv) The Board shall have, and maintain, its own fund as the Prisons Development Fund to which shall be credited, -

- (a) all money received by the board from the State and Central Governments by way of grants, loans, advances, etc.;
 - (b) all money borrowed by the Board by way of loans or debentures;
 - (c) all money generated by the agricultural, horticultural, industrial or manufacturing activities undertaken by prisoners;
 - (d) all fees, charges and profits received by the Board;
 - (e) all money received by the Board from the disposal of lands, buildings and other properties (movable or immovable); and
 - (f) all money received by the Board by way of rents or profits or in any other manner or from any other source.
-
- (v) The Board shall meet half yearly or at shorter intervals if and when required.
 - (vi) The proceedings of every meeting of the Board shall be recorded, and a copy shall be forwarded to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.
 - (vii) The modalities of operation and utilization of the Prisons Development Fund shall be prescribed by the Government through executive order.

NIRAJ VERMA,

Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam,
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