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Tihar inmates get a new lease on life outside prison walls

Editorial

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Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI: The longstanding proposal for a semi-open jail at the high-security Tihar Central Jail here has been given the final go-ahead paving the way for eligible convicted inmates to earn their livelihood outside the four walls of the prison. The move presents yet another opportunity for rehabilitation and gradual reintegration of the convicts into society.

The facility, which is already in place at 31 prisons across the country, was sanctioned by the authorities concerned with the acceptance of the draft guidelines provided by the Tihar Jail officials. "The proposal has been accepted by the Chief Minister and the Lieutenant-Governor. Under the semi-open jail facility, eligible convicted in-

kidnapping, drug trafficking, terrorism, sedition or any other serious offences will be eligible for the facility. Foreigners, members of organised criminal gangs and repeated offenders will also not be eligible for open-jail treatment.

Describing the literacy drive "Padho Aur Padhao' launched in coordination with the Union Human Resource Development Ministry last April as a great success, Mr. Kumar said the scheme was first introduced on a trial basis in Jail No.6 (for women) and Jail No.7 (for adolescents). "Forty per cent of the inmates were totally illiterate, but now it has drastically reduced to 7 per cent, which is a great achievement. Practically all the jail inmates are today literate 'barring a small floating pop-

mates will be allowed to work outside during the day," said Director-General (Prisons) Neeraj Kumar

As per the guidelines, a committee headed by the Deputy Inspector-General (Prisons) and comprising jail superintendents has been set up to screen records of the convicts and decide on the eligibility. The open-jail facility is envisaged for those convicted for 5 to 10 years' imprisonment, who have consistently displayed good conduct, have served 75 per cent of their jail term, have earned three furloughs and nothing adverse against them came to notice during their temporary release, establishing their credibility.

None of those having shown bad behaviour or convicted in heinous crimes involving moral turpitude,

ulation," he said.

The inmates have the opportunity to pursue further studies through the National Institute of Open Schooling and IGNOU. In fact, 597 of them are enrolled in various courses offered by IGNOU and about a thousand with the NIOS.

The jail authorities have also been organising campus interviews for job placements of eligible inmates. On the security front, Mr. Kumar said in addition to 258 cameras, 233 new ones are being installed and apart from 11 existing mobile phone signal jammers, 21 more are being installed to block services like incoming and outgoing calls, short-messaging-service and mobile web access. The existing jammers have been upgraded in accordance with 3G technology.

The purposes of incarceration include retribution, punishment, deterrence and incapacitation. However, rehabilitation is also another very important goal and intended outcome of imprisonment. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to have effective prison practice models in place that facilitate rehabilitation, reduce recidivism and support successful reintegration. This requires having programmes and framework in place to address the specific needs of offenders. The Institute has tried to be a catalyst to change in terms of pushing for desirable outcome of rehabilitation and reintegration.

The ICA newsletter has been regularly sharing the good practices prevalent around the world as well as in the country. I am glad to see some of the good practices that were found in my research on 'Identification of Best Prison Practices in India' are being replicated in different States. These include offering of telephone facilities to prisoners, use of prison management software systems, cultural art therapy for prisoners. A healthy competition amongst prisons in terms of good practices augurs well for the system.

The closed world of prisons needs to open up in order to remove some of the stereotypes regarding this institution. The changed perception about prisoners have been discussed by the students who joined the internship programme in the Institute. In fact, the creative writing contest conducted by them at District Jail, Karnal, Haryana was welcomed by prisoners. Some of the creative entries written by the prison inmates are being published in this newsletter. The writings reveal the untapped potential in these persons. It is essential for prison administration to build a positive organizational culture and develop a continuous cycle of improvement.

> Dr. Upneet Lalli Dy. Director, ICA

The Hindu 2-2-2012

CALENDAR OF COURSES / WORKSHOPS FOR PRISON / POLICE OFFICERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST TO NOVEMBER, 2012.

AUGUST, 2012

1 2	One day Workshop on 'Right to Information Act, 2005'	Prison officers	1 st Aug., 12			
2	One day Workshop on 'Anti Human Trafficking and	Chandigarh				
	Juvenile Justice Issues'	Police Officers	17 Aug., 12			
SEPTEMBER, 2012						
1	Course on 'Custody Management in respect of undertrial	H.P. Police				
	Prisoners'.	Officers	17 -21 Sept. 12			
2	Six days Course on 'Training of Trainers' in collaboration		17 -21 Sept. 12			
	with the BPR&D, New Delhi	Prison Officers	24-29 Sept., 12			
OCTOBER, 2012						
1	Vertical Interaction Course on 'Human Rights Initiatives					
	in Prisons' of six days duration in collaboration with BPR&D,					
	New Delhi.	Prison Officers	15 20 Oct 12			
NOVEMBER, 2012 Prison Officers 15-20 Oct., 12						
1	Course on 'Human Rights in Prison Management' in					
	collaboration with the BPR&D, New Delhi	Prison Officers	10 21 1 12			
2	Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners	This off Officers	19– 21 Nov., 12			
	- Philosophy and Practice'	Prison Officers	22.11			
3	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective	Prison Officers	22 Nov., 12			
	Laws for Children'	Police Officers	29 Nov., 12			

Workshops / Courses organized in the Institute from 1.5.2012 to 31.08.2012

1. Course on 'Counselling Skills for Effective Policing'	(14-18, May, 12)	24 HP/Chd. Police
2. Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction'	(28-5 to 1-6, 12)	18 Prison officers
3. Course on 'Human Rights and Custodial Deaths'	(4-8 June, 12)	20 HP Police Officers
4. Course on 'Personality Development'	(13-6 to 15-6, 12)	13 Prison officers
5. Course on 'Personality Development'	(25-6 to 27-6, 12)	19 Prison officers
6. Course on 'Gender Sensitization in the context of CAW	(9-13 July, 12)	18 HP Police Officers
7. Course on 'Personality Development'	(17-9 to 19-7, 12)	16 Prison officers
8. Workshop on 'Departmental Inquiry and Disciplinary Proceedings'	(20 July, 12)	19 Prison Officers
9. Workshop on 'Juvenile Justice System'	(26 July, 12) (Chd. /	
	Internal Deptts.)	17 Police Officers/Others
10. Workshop on 'Right to Information Act, 2005'	(1 ^a August, 12)	18 Driver Office //
11. Workshop on 'Anti Human Trafficking & Juvenile Justice Issues'		18 Prison Officers/Interns
	(17 Aug, 12)	24 Chd. Police officers

Details of Courses / workshops organized and number of police and prison officers trained from 1.1.2012 to 31.08.2012

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Total officers trained		445	Total courses organized		20
others / NGOs trained		136	Workshops for Prison/Police Officers	:	04
Total Medical officers trained Others / NGOs trained	:	17	Seminars	:	01
Total prison officers trained	:	167	Total courses for police officers	:	04
Total police officers trained	:	125	Total courses for prison officers	:	11

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE DURING THE PERIOD FROM MAY TO AUGUST, 2012

Officers of different States. 18 officers

from the States of Punjab, Haryana,

Training Programmes organized in the Institute :

A course on 'Counselling Skills for

R M C P t P n t d

Dr. Nishtha Jaswal & Dr. Upneet Lalli addressing the participants in the course

Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, R a j a s t h a n , Madhya Pradesh, D e l h i a n d C h a n d ig a r h participated in this training programme. The participants were made aware of t h e l a t e s t developments in the a r e a of officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police to Inspector of Police. Mr. S.R.Mardi, IPS, Additional Director General of Police, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla in his valedictory address emphasized the importance of human rights and their protection particularly upon law enforcers.

The course on 'Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women' was organized for the police officers of Himachal Pradesh from 09.07.2012 to 13.07.2012. The course was attended by 18 police officers of the rank of Deputy

> Superintendent of Police to Assistant Sub Inspector of Police. The course was inaugurated by Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Chairperson, Department of Laws, Panajb University, Chandigarh. She discussed various judgments of Supreme Court on Gender Justice. Mr. Prabhjot Singh, Bureau Chief, The Tribune, Chandigarh gave the

Effective Policing' was organized from criminology and Correctional

14.05.2012 to 18.05.2012 for the Police Officers of Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh Administration. The course was attended by 24 police officers (19 from H.P. and 5 from Chandigarh) of the rank of Inspector to Assistant Sub Inspector of Police. The valedictory address delivered by Dr. Praveen Kumari Singh, Director (SR), Government of

India, MHA, New Delhi. She discussed with the participants some of the Advisories issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly relating to cyber crimes and human trafficking.

A course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction' was organized by the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh from 28.5.2012 to 1.6.2012 for the Prison



Dr. Praveen Kumari Singh, Director (SR) MHA delivering the valadictory address

The course on 'Human Rights and Custodial Deaths' was organized for the Police Officers of Himachal Pradesh from 4.6.2012 to 8.6.2012. The course was attended by 20

Administration.



Mr. S.R. Mardi, IPS, Addl. Director General of Prisons, HP distributing the Certificates to the participants of the course



Mr. Jagjit Singh, I.G. Prisons, Pb. at the time of valedictory function

valedictory address.

Three training programmes of three days duration each on 'Personality Development' were organized by the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi for the Prison Officers of different States during the period from 13.06.2012 to 15.06.2012, 25.06.2012 to 27.06.2012 and from 17.07.2012 to 19.7.2012. 32 prison officers of different ranks from the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka,



Dr. K.P. Singh, IPS, ADGP, Haryana with the prison officers

July, 2012 for the Prison Officers of Punjab and Haryana. The Workshop was attended by 19 prison officers of middle and senior level from the States of Punjab, Harvana, Himachal

by the Institute of Correctional

Administration, Chandigarh on 20th

The prison officers in the computer class

Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Chandigarh participated in these three training

Pradesh, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, and New Delhi. The Workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Rakesh Malik, IPS, **Director General of** Prisons, Harvana.

A One-day Workshop on

'Juvenile Justice System' was held in the Institute of Correctional Administration on 17.8.2012 for the

Police Officers / NGOS of Chandigarh Administration. The Workshop was attended by 17 officers of different ranks. The main objectives of the Workshop were to sensitize the participants to child rights issues and make the participants aware of the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and the role of police in implementation of the Act.

A One-day Workshop on 'The Right to Information Act, 2005' was held in the Institute of Correctional

> Administration on 01.08.2012 for the Police and Prison Officers of different States. The Workshop was attended by Himachal Pradesh Police Officers of the rank o f Superintendent of Police and Prison

Officers from the rank of A.I.G. to Assistant Superintendent of Jails from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. The Workshop was inaugurated by the Prof. P.S. Jaswal, Vice Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala. Dr. Arvinder Singh, IAS, Secretary, Punjab State Information Commission, Punjab, Chandigarh delivered valedictory address.

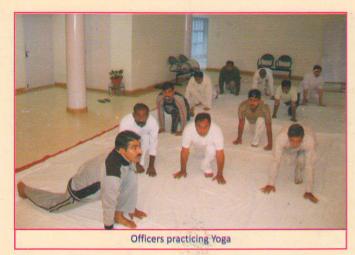
A One-day Workshop on 'Anti Human Trafficking and Juvenile Justice Issues' was held in the Institute of Correctional Administration on 17.08.2012 for the Police Officers of Chandigarh Administration. The

Workshops

programmes.

organized in the Institute A Workshop on

'Departmental Inquiry and Disciplinary Proceedings' was organized



Workshop was attended by 24 Police Officers of the rank of Inspector of Constable. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. R.S. Ghumman, IPS, SSP (Operations), UT, Chandigarh.

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Meeting of the Board of Management of the ICA, Chandigarh

The meeting of the Board of Management of the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA), Chandigarh was held on 12.06.2012 in the Committee Room of the Institute under the Chairpersonship of Mrs. B. Bhamathi, IAS, Additional Secretary (CS), Government of India, Ministry of Deputy Director, BPR&D (MHA, New Delhi), were present in the meeting.

As per orders of Principal Secretary to Government of

Jammu & Kashmir dated 30.7.2012, Dr. Upneet Lalli, Deputy Director, ICA has been made as one of the members of the Review Board for considering the cases of convicted prisoners for premature release on the eve of Independence Day 2012. In pursuance of the Government order dated 30.7.2012, Dr. Upneet Lalli, attended the meeting of the Review Board which was fixed for 6th August, 2012.

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The Additional Director General of Police & I.G. Prisons, Bangalore (Government of Karnataka) has successfully organized two day's Conference of DG/IGs of Prisons of all States / UTs on 16th and 17th March, 2012 at Bangalore under the aegis of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), New Delhi. In this two-days Conference the following important issues were discussed:

- 1) Problem of Overcrowding in Indian prisons.
- 2) Development of Prison Personnel.
- 3) Augmentation of Prison Training.

The issues relating to Prison Administration and Best Prison Practices and Innovative measures being adopted in various States were also discussed in this two-days conference attended by Heads of Prison Departments of various states. Dr. Upneet Lalli, Deputy Director, ICA on behalf of the Institute participated in this Conference.



Mrs. B. Bhamathi, IAS, Chairperson, in the meeting of the BOM of ICA

Home Affairs, New Delhi. Board Members from the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and

On Positive Attitude

Jindgi Ki Haar Ko Hum Kaise Badle Apni Jeet Mayn Chandigarh Mayn Hame Sikhaya, Yeh Sab Dr. Upneet Ne.

Gamo Se Haar Jana To Kabhi Jeevan Nahi Hota Kanto Se Jo Dar Jata To Ye Gulshan Nahi Hota Milte Hai Sabhi Ko Kab Ujale Poornima Ke Hi Amayas Ke Bina to Deep Ka Poojan Nahi Hota.

Agar Khushbu Ko Pana Hai Jara Chandan Tu Bankar Dekh Dikhega Sab Jamane Ko Jara Darpan To Bankar Dekh Jarurat Kya Hai Banne Ki Sitara Asmano Ka Rahega Sabki Aankhon Mayn Jara Anajan to Bankar Dekh.

Koshishe Laakh Ki Jamane Ne Hamko Rulane Ki Magar Wo Kya Karen Hame Bhi Aadat Hai Muskarane Ki.

Written by : Mr. Sanjay Jain Deputy Superintendent of Jail Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi

A.L.

Best Practices in Prisons

Haryana Jails – Yamuna Nagar

In this issue, we are covering the best practices of Haryana Prisons. These includes environmental green prisons and constructive use of prisoners' time at Yamunanagar and Karnal Jail respectively.

District Jail Yamunanagar has started functioning w.e.f. 29.08.09. About 10000 plants of Aloe-Vera were planted in an area of about Half Acre in the Jail Premises on test basis in the training to the prisoners of this Jail so that they can reform themselves to give a boost to the Jail reformative programme.





ALOE - VERA PRODUCTS:-

Various products from Aloe Vera are extracted from the leaf like modified plant stems with the help of Juice Machine such as Juice, Gel, Shampoo.

Rose plants have also been cultivated and rose water is also extracted. Yamunanagar has shown the way to make effective use of prison land and convert useful plant and flori culture into marketable products.

year of 2011. The crops was then ready for harvesting. It takes about 10 months to mature a plant for harvesting. Aloe Vera is a plant of great potential and value in the field of therapeutics, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics..

ALOE - VERA JUICE MACHINE:-

Aloe Vera Juice Machine was donated to the District Jail Yamunanagar by Local NGO, Yamunanagar in May 2012 with the mission to give vocational

Making the best use of time in prisons.

Constructive use of prisoner's time is an important step towards offenders reformation and also helps the prison administration in smooth running of their prisons. The District Jail, Karnal (Haryana) has come up with various programmes for making effective use of prisoners' time inside the prison. These included educational programmes in the form of Study Centre of IGNOU and National Open School, to impart educational and vocational training in library science; tailoring; Embroidery; Catering Management. Apart from this, cultural and spiritual activities have also got a very positive response from the inmates. In fact a Nigerian-Ekka performs Haryanvi folk songs. A Creativity Centre and meditation centre has also been established inside the prison. In addition to this, different types of beautiful flower pots and clay models has been made by prison inmates which is getting good response from the public as well. Mr. Sher Singh, Superintendent of District Jail, Karnal has always been keen to implement good practices in prisons. Interns, students from Law Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh; Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala, and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai joined the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh for doing their internship in order to get first hand exposure to Criminal Justice month in the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh under the supervision of Dr. Upneet Lalli, Deputy Director, ICA:- Ms. Chamanpreet Kaur, Ms. Shampika, Ms. Tanvi, Mr. Varun, Mr. Abhishek and Mr. Akbarjit Singh. Ms. Apoorva, student of National Law University, Delhi also joined the Institute for doing her internship. The

Internship

period also

involved field

visits to

different

Institutions/

prisons/

Juvenile Justice

Home and even State Assembly

session. The

internship

period helped

the students to



Dr. Upneet Lalli with the students of Law Department, PU, Chandigarh

issues. During the year 2012, the Department of Laws, Panjab University, Chandigarh sent students for doing internship for a period of one

have better understanding of the practical working of law and the criminal justice system. A lot of their

7

Female Foeticide

अगर आज बेटी नहीं बचाओगे, तो कल माँ कहाँ से पाओगे। ''अरमानों के गुलशन में फिर कैसे आएगी बहार मरवाओगे अगर मुहीं बेटीया तो कल किससे करोगे प्यार ना होगी बेटी ना बनेगी बहन, ना बहु ना माँ, तो कैसे चलेगा समाज और तुम्हारा परिवार''

- मोहित

Mother

इस तरह मेरे गुनाहों को धो देती है कभी गुस्से में होती ह तो कभी रो देती है लम्बों पर उसक कभी बद्दुआ नहीं होती है बस एक माँ है, जो मुझ से ख़फा नहीं होती है।

- इमरान

stereotypes regarding prisons and offenders were also removed. These interns also conducted a 'Creative Writing Contest' at the Karnal Jail, Haryana. This contest got a very enthusiastic response from the inmates.

Creative Writing Contest

A Creative writing contest prisoners was conducted at for District Jail, Karnal. Some of the writings were exceptionally good. A lot of prison inmates wrote about social issues like female foeticide, importance of education. The best entries were awarded with certificate for their writings. Some of the inmates who participated in the above contest were Imran, Major Singh, Mahendra Singh, Narinder Sandhu, Panna Ram, Kunal Verma, Mohit, Amit Kumar, Sudesh Rani and Kamla Sandhu. Some of the excerpts are as under :

Education

20 रुपये का नोट जब किसी गरीब को देना हो तो बहुत ज्यादा लगता है, मगर होटल में टिप देनी हो तो बहुत कम लगता है। मेहनत करने के बाद जिम जाते हुए हम नहीं थकते मगर माँ बाप के पैर दबाने हो तो हम थक जाते है। वैलेन्टाइन डे का हम हर साल इन्तजार करते है। मगर मदरडे कब आता है हमें पता नहीं। सौ रुपये नहीं दे सका कोई उस मासूम को मगर वो तस्वीर लाखों में बिक गई जिसमें वो भूखा बैठा था। असली शिक्षा अपने अन्दर की सबसे अच्छी बातों को बाहर निकालना है। मनुष्यता से बढ़कर कोई अच्छी बात नही। समाज को अगर सबसे अच्छा देना है तो शिक्षा दो।

- अमित कुमार

Supreme Court Judgment

(2012) 5 Supreme Court Cases 766 (BEFORE DR. B.S. CHAUHAN AND FAKKIR MOHAMED IBRAHIM KALIFULLA, JJ.)

NEEL KUMAR ALIAS ANILKUMAR..Appellant Versus STATE OF HARYANA ..Respondent.

Criminal Appeal No. 523 of 2010, decided on May 7, 2012

Α. Criminal Trial - Science - Death sentence - Commutation to imprisonment of specified term - Rape and murder of minor by father (appellant-accused) - His conviction under Ss. 376(2) (f), 302 and 201 IPC, confirmed - However, regarding imposition of death sentence of appellant, held, instant case does not fall within rarest of rare cases - But, considering nature of offence, age and relationship of victim with appellant and gravity of injuries caused to her, appellant cannot be awarded a lenient punishment - Thus, in facts and circumstances of case, death sentence of appellant commuted to life imprisonment - However, appellant specifically directed to serve a minimum of 30 years in jail without remissions, before consideration of his case for premature release - Penal Code, 1860 - Ss. 376(2) (f), 302, and 201 - Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, S. 433-A.

Comment:

In Swamy Shraddananda v. State of Karnataka, (2008) 13 SCC 767 : (2009) 3 SCC (Cri.) 113, the landmark judgment is beginning to be followed in a number of every recent judgments by the Supreme Court, including the present judgment-About death penalty.

Some legal thinkers are of the view that Swamy Shraddananda lays

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down the practical via media of the court prescribing a definite term of imprisonment which cannot be remitted by the State or Central Government under their ordinary remission powers, usually to just 14 years of imprisonment, regardless of how heinous the murder was. Thus, under the Swamy Shraddananda (2) regime the punishment for murder becomes free from executive caprice and apathy, and is at the same time commensurate to the nature of the murder committed, when the conscience is deeply stirred, but some mitigating circumstance disallows imposition of death itself.

Facts:

The appellant/accused had allegedly committed rape upon four years old daughter and thereafter murdered her. Incriminating circumstances were enumerated by the trials court. The conviction of the appellant was confirmed by the Trial Court and the High Court.

This criminal appeal has been preferred against the judgment and order dated 17.7.2009 passed by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in Neel Kumar v. State of Haryana by which it has affirmed the conviction of the appellant under Sections 302/376(2)(f) and 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and accepted the death reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge, Yamuna Nagar and confirmed the sentence of death.

The Court did not find any cogent reason to take a view different from the view taken by the courts below and this leads us to the further question regarding the sentence as to whether it could be a rarest of rare case where imposition of death penalty is

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The extreme penalty of death need not be inflicted except in gravest cases of extreme culpability. Before opting for the death penalty the circumstances of the offender also require to be taken into consideration along with the circumstances of the crime for the reason that life imprisonment is the rule and death sentence is an exception. The penalty of death sentence may be warranted only in a case where the court comes to the conclusion that imposition of life imprisonment is totally inadequate having regard to the relevant circumstances of the crime. The balance sheet of aggravating and mitigating circumstances has to be drawn up and in doing so the mitigating circumstances have to be accorded full weightage and a just balance has to be struck between the aggravating and mitigating circumstances before the opinion is exercised.

Thus, it is evident that for awarding the death sentence, there must be existence of aggravating circumstances and the consequential absence of mitigating circumstances. As to whether death sentence should be awarded, would depend upon the factual scenario of the case in hand. The instant case is required to be examined in the light of the aforesaid settled legal propositions. **Held :**

Thus, in the facts and circumstances of the case, the death sentence was set aside and awarded life imprisonment. The court held that appellant must serve a minimum of 30 years in jail without remissions, before consideration of his case for premature release.

The court considered all the facts of the case and incriminating circumstances against the accused.

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