

ജയിൽ പരിഷ്കരണ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

2017

കമ്മീഷൻ ചെയർമാൻ

ഡോ. അലക്സാണ്ടർ ജേക്കബ് ഐ.പി.എസ് ഡി.ജി.പി (റിട്ട)

സൂചിക

1. ആമുഖം
2. അദ്ധ്യായം -1 എ.എൻ. മുജ്ജ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് 1983 - നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കിയതും, നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ഉള്ളതും.
3. അദ്ധ്യായം -2 മോഡൽ പ്രീസൺ മാനുവൽ - കേരളത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയതും നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതും.
4. അദ്ധ്യായം -3 ഉദയഭാനു കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് - കേരളത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയതും നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതും.
5. അദ്ധ്യായം -4 ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്തുവാൻ പറ്റുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ
6. അദ്ധ്യായം -5 സാമ്പത്തിക ബാധ്യത ഇല്ലാതെ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ചെയ്യാൻ പറ്റുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ
7. അദ്ധ്യായം -6 അധിക ചെലവുകളോട് കൂടി ചെയ്യാൻ പറ്റുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

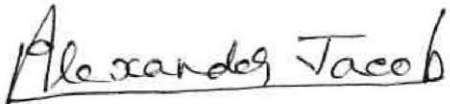
Annexure

1. കേരളത്തിലെ ജയിലുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതി വിവരകണക്കുകൾ 06/05/2017 വരെയുള്ളത്
2. കേരളത്തിലെ ജയിലുകളുടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം, ഭൂവിസ്തൃതി, ശേഷി എന്നിവയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ
3. കേരളത്തിലെ പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ, സർക്കിളുകൾ, സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ എന്നിവയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ
4. കേരളത്തിലെ ജയിലുകളിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ
5. ധന വിനിയോഗ വിവരണം

അമുഖം

Go MS 4/2017 Dtd 10/01/2017 പ്രകാരം ഡോ. അലക്സാണ്ടർ ജേക്കബ് ഐ.പി.എസ്സ് ഡി.ജി.പി (റിട്ട) നെ ജയിൽ പരിഷ്കരണത്തിനുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് സർക്കാരിലേക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏകാംഗ കമ്മീഷനായി നിയമിച്ചു. കമ്മീഷൻ ചെയർമാനായി 16/01/17 ന് ഞാൻ ചുമതലയേറ്റു. ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പിയുമായും, ജയിലിലെ ഓഫീസേഴ്സ് അസോസിയേഷനുമായും, സ്റ്റാഫ് അസോസിയേഷനുമായും, ജയിൽ ആസ്ഥാനത്ത് വച്ച് മൂന്ന് തവണ ചർച്ചകൾ നടത്തി ആശയങ്ങൾ സമാഹരിച്ച് ക്രോഡീകരിച്ച് തയ്യാറാക്കിയ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഇതിനാൽ സർക്കാരിന് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

കമ്മീഷന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനായി വേതനമോ, റ്റിഫ്ഫ്/ ഡി.ഏ യോ ഓഫീസ് വാടകയോ, ഫോൺ വാടകയോ സർക്കാരിൽ നിന്ന് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പോലീസ് സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ മൂന്ന് സ്റ്റാഫ് അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സേവനം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കിയത്. ആയതിനാൽ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് സർക്കാരിന് യാതൊരു വിധ അധിക സാമ്പത്തിക ബാധ്യതയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. പോലീസ് സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ നോഡൽ ഓഫീസർ എന്ന നിലയിലും യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും ഞാൻ കൈപ്പറ്റുന്നില്ല. രണ്ട് തസ്തികകളിലും നിസ്വാർത്ഥ സേവനമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. താഴെ പറയുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഈ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ സംഗ്രഹമായി സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു.


.. 19-7-2017.

ഡോ. അലക്സാണ്ടർ ജേക്കബ് ഐ.പി.എസ്സ് (റിട്ട)
കമ്മീഷൻ ചെയർമാൻ, ജയിൽ നവീകരണം.

1. എ.എം. മുളക് കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

ഒന്നാമത്തെ അദ്ധ്യായം ദേശീയ തലത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ജസ്റ്റീസ് എ.എം. മുളക് കമ്മീഷന്റെ 1983 ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ 34 വർഷം കൊണ്ട് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ കുറെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഏത്, നടപ്പിലാക്കത്തവ ഏത് എന്ന് ഈ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ബാക്കിനിൽക്കുന്നവ, വരുവർഷങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇവ ഇനിയും 10-20 വർഷങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു നടപ്പിലാക്കി തീർക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

2. മോഡൽ പ്രിസൺ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്

രണ്ടാമത്തെ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരുകൾക്ക് ഒരു മാതൃകയായി 1986 ൽ നൽകിയ മോഡൽ പ്രിസൺ മാനുവലാണ് പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ മാനുവലിലെ കുറെ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കാനായി ശ്രീ. കെ.പി സോമരാജൻ ഐ.പി.എസ് ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയത്, 2010 ൽ ഞാൻ ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ പാസാക്കി കേരളാ പ്രിസൺ നിയമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റ് ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയത് ശ്രീ. റ്റി.പി സെൻകുമാർ ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ നിയമസഭ പാസാക്കി കേരളാ പ്രിസൺ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മോഡൽ പ്രിസൺ മാനേജ്മെന്റിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയത് ഏതൊക്കെയാണ് നടപ്പാക്കാനുള്ളത് ഏതൊക്കെയാണ് എന്ന് ഈ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ബാക്കിയുള്ളവ കേരള നിയമസഭ ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തി കേരളാ പ്രിസൺ നിയമത്തിലോ, ചട്ടത്തിലോ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

3. ഉദയഭാനു കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട്

ജസ്റ്റീസ് എ.എൻ മുഖ്യാന കമ്മീഷൻ ശേഷം 1992 ൽ കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് ജയിലുകളുടെ നവീകരണത്തിനായി ശ്രീ ഉദയഭാനു കമ്മീഷനെ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ നിയമിച്ചു. ഈ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയത് ഏവയെന്നും നടപ്പാക്കാനുള്ളവ ഏവയെന്നും ഈ അധ്യായത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ബാക്കിയുള്ളത് അടുത്ത 10-20 വർഷങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ട് നടപ്പാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

4. സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതി മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ചെയ്യാവുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

സർക്കാരിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതി മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാവുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ച് ഈ അധ്യായത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ പരമാവധി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ വരുമാനം 10 കോടി രൂപയെങ്കിലും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

5. അധിക ചെലവ് ഇല്ലാതെ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

അധിക ചെലവ് ഇല്ലാതെ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ പറ്റുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഈ അധ്യായത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നു. ഇവ പരമാവധി നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

6. അധിക ചെലവോട് കൂടി നടപ്പാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

അധിക ചെലവോടുകൂടി നടപ്പാക്കണം എന്ന് ജയിൽ ജീവനക്കാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഈ അധ്യായത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നു. സാധ്യതാപഠനവും, സാമ്പത്തിക വിശകലനവും നടത്തി, ഇവയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ അനുയോജ്യമായവ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ പരമാവധി ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

7. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ റേഞ്ച് വിഭജനം

പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ നാല് റേഞ്ചുകളായി തിരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് മൂന്ന് റേഞ്ചുകളെ ഉള്ളൂ. ഇത് ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രായോഗിക ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ വരുന്നതായി കമ്മീഷന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയതിനാൽ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിനും പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിന്റെ നാല് റേഞ്ചുകളുമായി ഒരേ പരിധി വരുന്ന നാല് റേഞ്ചുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പുതുതായി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന റേഞ്ചിന് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഐ.ജി (അഡ്മിൻ) പോസ്റ്റ്, സ്ഥാനം മാറ്റി തൃശ്ശൂരിൽ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കോഴിക്കോട് ഡി.ഐ.ജിയെ അവിടെ നിന്ന് കണ്ണൂരിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുകയും തൃശ്ശൂരിലുള്ള ഡി.ഐ.ജിയെ എറണാകുളം റേഞ്ചിലേക്ക് മാറ്റി എറണാകുളം ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ഓഫീസ് സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നിലവിൽ സീക്കയുടെ അധികാരം തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡി.ഐ.ജിക്കാണ്. നാല് റേഞ്ചുകളും പരിശീലനത്തിനായി ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനാൽ സീക്കയുടെ അധികാരം തൃശ്ശൂരിലുള്ള ഐ.ജിക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ജയിൽ ഡി.ജിപി ഓഫീസിൽ തന്നെ ഒരു ഐ.ജി (അഡ്മിൻ) ജോലി ഇരുട്ടിപ്പിക്കലാണ് സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നത്. ആയതിനാൽ ഐ.ജി (അഡ്മിൻ) ന്റെ സ്ഥാനം ഐ.ജി തൃശ്ശൂർ റേഞ്ചായി പരിവർത്തനം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. അപ്പോൾ പുതിയ ഘടന താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം സംയോജിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

- A. ഡി.ഐ.ജി കണ്ണൂർ റേഞ്ച് - കാസർഗോഡ്, കണ്ണൂർ, വയനാട്, കോഴിക്കോട് സിറ്റി/ റൂറൽ ജില്ലകൾ (കണ്ണൂർ റേഞ്ചിന്റെ ഹെഡ് ക്വാർട്ടർ കണ്ണൂരിലേക്ക് മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണ്)
- B. ഐ. ജി. തൃശ്ശൂർ റേഞ്ച് - തൃശ്ശൂർ സിറ്റി/ റൂറൽ, മലപ്പുറം, പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലകൾ (കേരളത്തിലെ മൂന്ന് സീക്ക സെൻററുകളുടെ അധികാരം കൂടുതലായി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.)
- C. ഡി.ഐ.ജി എറണാകുളം റേഞ്ച് - എറണാകുളം സിറ്റി/ റൂറൽ, ഇടുക്കി, കോട്ടയം, ആലപ്പുഴ ജില്ലകൾ (തൃശ്ശൂർ ഡി.ഐ.ജിയെ എറണാകുളത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റുക. ബഹു. ഹൈക്കോടതി, സി.ബി.ഐ കോടതി, എൻ.ഐ.എ കോടതി ഇവിടങ്ങളിലെ കേസ്സിന്റെ

മേൽനോട്ടം- എറണാകുളം ജില്ലാ ജയിലിൽ ഓഫീസ് ആക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.)

D. ഡി.ഐ.ജി തിരുവനന്തപുരം റേഞ്ച്- തിരുവനന്തപുരം സിറ്റി/റ്റൗൺ, കൊല്ലം സിറ്റി/റ്റൗൺ, പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലകൾ. (ഹെഡ് ക്വാർട്ടേഴ്സ് കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റാവുന്നതാണ്)

ഈ രീതിയിൽ പുനഃസംഘടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിലേക്ക് അധിക തസ്തിക സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയോ അധിക ചെലവ് ഉണ്ടാകുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല.

8. പുതിയ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ

കേരളത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്ന് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ആ ജയിലുകളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ താഴെ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

	Jail Name	Authorized Capacity as per living space	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 1:6	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 3:10	Actual strength of Prisoners
1	CP Tvpm	727	1002	707	1252
2	CP Viyyur	560	618	393	762
3	CP Kannur	986	948	673	945

കേരളത്തിലെ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ തടവുകാരുടെ ബാഹുല്യംകൊണ്ട് വിർപ്പമുട്ടുകയാണ്. ഇത് പരിഹരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ മൂന്ന് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ കൂടി സ്ഥാപിച്ചെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അവ താഴെ പറയുന്ന രീതിയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

A. സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട് :- കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലാ ജയിലും, കോഴിക്കോട് സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിലും കൂട്ടി ചേർത്ത് ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലായി മാറ്റാവുന്നതാണ്. (ടി ജയിലുകളുടെ നിലവിലെ സ്ഥിതി താഴെ പറയുന്നു.)

	Jail Name	Authorized Capacity as per living space	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 1:6	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 3:10	Actual strength of Prisoners
1	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്	262 (Male-232 Femail-30)	396 (Male-312Femail-84)	270	295
2	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്	50 (Male-50 Femail-0)	120 (Male-120 Femail-0)	87	46
	ആകെ	312	516	357	341

ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഇപ്പോൾ 312 പേരെ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാവുന്ന ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനാകും. കോഴിക്കോട് സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിലിന് മുന്നിൽ ഒരു മൂന്ന് നില കെട്ടിടം നിർമ്മിക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥലവും പ്രപ്പോസലും ഉണ്ട് അവിടെ 300 പേർക്ക് താമസിക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഭാവിയിൽ പണിത്തത് കോഴിക്കോട് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിന്റെ ശേഷി 500ന് മുകളിൽ വരുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ വടക്കൻ മേഖലകളിൽ ഉള്ള ആറ് മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശിക്ഷാ കലാവധിയുള്ള മുഴുവൻ തടവുകാരെയും കണ്ണൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുകയും വിചാരണയ്ക്കും ചികിത്സയ്ക്കും കോഴിക്കോട്ടേക്ക് കൊണ്ടുവരികയും മറ്റും ചെയ്യുന്നത് വലിയ ആരോപണങ്ങൾക്കും, ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കും വഴി വയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മുൻപ് സ്പെഷ്യൽ കോടതികൾ കോഴിക്കോട് വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനാൽ തടവുകാരുടെ പോക്കവരവ് വലിയ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്ക് വഴിവെച്ചിരുന്നു. കോഴിക്കോട് ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ വന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിഹാരമാകുന്നതാണ്.

B. എറണാകുളം സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ :- 2003 ന് ശേഷം തൃക്കാകരയിൽ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട പദ്ധതി ഞാൻ ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ പുനരാരംഭിച്ചതാണ് എറണാകുളം ജില്ലാ ജയിലും, തൃക്കാകര ബോസ്റ്റൽ സ്കൂളും. ഇതിലെ ബോസ്റ്റൽ സ്കൂൾ വീയൂർ സബ്

ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റി ആ സബ് ജയിൽ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിന് പകരം എറണാകുളം ജില്ലാജയിലും തൃക്കാകര ബോസ്റ്റൽ സ്റ്റേജും ചേർത്ത് ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ എറണാകുളത്ത് സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ എറണാകുളത്തുള്ള സി.ബി.ഐ കോടതിയിലും എൻ.ഐ.എ കോടതിയിലേക്കും പ്രതികളെ തൃശ്ശൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിൽ നിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതാണ് പതിവ്. തീവ്രവാദ കേസിൽപ്പെട്ട തടിയൻറവിട നസീറിനെയും മറ്റും വിസ്തരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം, വരുമ്പോൾ എറണാകുളം ഹൈക്കോടതിക്ക് അടുത്തുള്ള എറണാകുളം സബ് ജയിലിൽ നിന്ന് മറ്റ് പ്രതികളെയെല്ലാം മാറ്റി സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഗാർഡിനെ നിയമിച്ചാണ് വിചാരണ നടത്തിവരുന്നത് എറണാകുളത്ത് ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇത്തരം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ഒഴിവാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. (താഴെ എറണാകുളം ജില്ലയിലെ ജയിലുകളുടെ നിലവിലെ അവസ്ഥ)

	Jail Name	Authorized Capacity as per living space	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 1:6	Authorized Capacity as per Staff Strength 3:10	Actual strength of Prisoners
1	ജില്ലാജയിൽ എറണാകുളം	133 (Male-78 Female-12)	180 (Male-42 Female-22)	147	186
2	ബോസ്റ്റൽ സ്റ്റേജ് തൃക്കാകര	90	64	73	58
	ആകെ	223	244	220	244

കേരളത്തിന്റെ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ തലസ്ഥാനവും, വ്യവസായ നഗരവും, വലിയപട്ടണവും ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ ആസ്ഥാനവുമായ എറണാകുളത്ത് ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

C. മുട്ടം സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ (തൊടുപുഴ) :- ഇടുക്കി കേരളത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ജില്ലയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ജില്ലയിൽ ആകെ രണ്ട് ജയിലുകളെ ഉള്ള 46 പേരെ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ദേവികുളം സ്പെഷ്യൽ ജയിലും, 38 പേരെ ഉള്ളക്കൊള്ളാവുന്ന പീരുമേട് സബ് ജയിലും ആകെ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാൻകഴിയുന്നത് 86 പേരെയാണ്. ജില്ലയിൽ മൂന്ന് മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ തടവ് ശിക്ഷ ലഭിച്ച എല്ലാ വരെയും

ജില്ലയ്ക്ക് പുറത്ത് കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട അവസ്ഥയാണ്. ജീവപര്യന്തം തടവ് ലഭിച്ചവരെ തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തൃശ്ശൂർ, കണ്ണൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിലായാണ് പാർപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു തടവുകാരെ കാണാനായി ഒരു ബന്ധു പുറപ്പെട്ടാൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും കണ്ണൂരിലും പോയി തിരികെ വരുന്നതിന് 3 ദിവസത്തെ സമയ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാകും. ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ 13-ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷനിൽ ആവശ്യമായ തുക വകയിരുത്തി തൊടുപുഴ ജില്ലാ കോടതിക്ക് സമീപം, മുട്ടത്ത് ഒരു ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കെട്ടിടം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്ന് വർഷങ്ങളായി ഇത് പ്രവർത്തനമാരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ജയിലിൽ 300 ലേറെ പേരെ താമസിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ജയിൽ ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലായി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തോട്ടുത്ത ജില്ലകളായ എറണാകുളവും, കോട്ടയവും തടവുകാരുടെ ബാഹുല്യം നിമിത്തം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകയാണ്. ഈ ജില്ലകളിലെ തടവുകാരും തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തൃശ്ശൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണ്. മുട്ടത്ത് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ വന്നാൽ ഇത്തരം തടവുകാർക്ക് തൊടുപുഴ മുട്ടത്തുള്ള ജയിലിൽ വരാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. പുതുതായ വരുന്ന ഈ മൂന്ന് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിലെ ജനസംഖ്യാ ബാഹുല്യം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതാണ്. തത്വാര ജയിലിനെ പറ്റിയുള്ള പരാതികളും ഗണ്യമായി കുറയുന്നതാണ്.

9. എല്ലാ ജില്ലകളിലും ജില്ലാ ജയിലുകൾ

മറ്റൊല്ലാ വകുപ്പുകൾക്കും ജില്ലാതല സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട് എന്നാൽ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് ജില്ലാതല സംവിധാനം ഇല്ല. ഇത് ജയിൽ വകുപ്പും മറ്റു വകുപ്പുകളുമായുള്ള പരസ്പര വ്യവഹാരം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിലാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ 13-ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷന്റെ ടാഗമായി ഒരോ ജില്ലയ്ക്കും ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഫണ്ട് വകയിരുത്തുകയും പദ്ധതികൾ ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ജില്ലാ ജയിലുകൾ താഴെ പറയുന്നവയാണ്.

1. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം

2. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കൊല്ലം
3. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പത്തനംതിട്ട
4. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കോട്ടയം
5. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ആലപ്പുഴ
6. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ എറണാകുളം
7. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ തൃശ്ശൂർ (വീരൂർ)
8. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്
9. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ വയനാട് (മാനന്തവാടി)
10. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ
11. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കാസർഗോഡ് (ഹോസുദുർഗ്)

ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത ജില്ലകളാണ്

1. മലപ്പുറം
2. പാലക്കാട്
3. ഇടുക്കി

ഈ ജില്ലകളിൽ ജില്ലാജയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഏ് ജില്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലേക്ക് തടവുകാരെ മാറ്റേണ്ട സാഹചര്യമാണ് നിലവിലുള്ളത്. ഒരു മാസം വരെ തടവ് ഉള്ളവരെ സബ് ജയിലിലും, 3 മാസം വരെ തടവ് ഉള്ളവരെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ്

ജയിലിലും, 6 മാസം വരെ തടവുള്ളവരെ ജില്ലാ ജയിലിലും താമസിപ്പിക്കാം. അതു കഴിയുമ്പോൾ സെൻസൽ ജയിലേക്ക് അയക്കേണ്ടി വരികയാണ്. ജില്ലാ ജയിലുകൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത ജില്ലകളിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ രൂപീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

A. മലപ്പുറം:- മലപ്പുറത്ത് 13-ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷന്റെ ഫണ്ട് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് തവന്നൂരിൽ ഒരു ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പണിപൂർത്തിയായി വരികയാണ്. അത് പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ഈ വർഷം തന്നെ അവിടെ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ആരംഭിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

B. പാലക്കാട് :- പാലക്കാട് ടിപ്പുസുൽത്താൻ കോട്ടയ്ക്ക് അകത്ത് ആർക്കിയോളജിക്കൽ സർവ്വേ ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ റയാറാക്ഷിണുത്തിൽ ആണ് ജയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. ഒഴിഞ്ഞുപോകാൻ വേണ്ടി പലതവണ നോട്ടീസ് നൽകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. പാലക്കാട് മലമ്പുഴ നിയോജക മണ്ഡലത്തിൽ 10 ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലത്ത് 13-ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷന്റെ ഫണ്ട് പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പണിതുവരികയാണ്. പണി പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ഈ വർഷം തന്നെ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ആരംഭിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

C. ഇടുക്കി :-13-ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷന്റെ ഫണ്ട് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് തൊടുപുഴ മുട്ടത്ത് ഒരു ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പണിപൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇത് ജില്ലാ ജയിലായോ, കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ സെൻസൽ ജയിലായോ ഉത്ഘാടനം ചെയ്ത് പ്രവർത്തനം തുടങ്ങിയാൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

10. ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

കേരളത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ട് ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലുകൾ മാത്രമാണ് ഉള്ളത്.

1. തിരുവനന്തപുരം നെയ്യാർഡാമിനടുത്തുള്ള നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരി ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ
2. കാസർഗോഡ് ജില്ലയിലെ ചിമേനി ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ എന്നിവയാണ് അവ.

ഇപ്പോൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള നാല് റേഞ്ചുകളിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തിനും കണ്ണൂരിനുമാണ് ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലുകൾ

ഉള്ളത്. നാലു റേഞ്ചുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുമ്പോൾ ബാക്കി രണ്ടു റേഞ്ചുകളിൽ ഓരോ ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

1. എറണാകുളം റേഞ്ച്

ഇടുക്കി ജില്ലയിൽ കട്ടുകുഴി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് സർക്കാർഅധീനതയിലുള്ള 300 ഏക്കർ തേയില കാപ്പി തോട്ടം സാമ്പത്തിക നഷ്ടം കാരണം പൂട്ടിയിട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഷെഡ്യൂൾ ട്രൈബ് വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട കുറച്ച് തൊഴിലാളികളെ അവിടെ നിലനിറുത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി 10 എം.പി മാരുടെ ഒരു പാർലമെൻററി കമ്മിറ്റി ഈ തോട്ടം സന്ദർശിക്കുകയും, ഈ തോട്ടത്തിനെ ഒരു ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലാക്കി മാറ്റണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ ജയിൽ ഡി.ജി.പി ആയിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു പ്രജക്ട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഉണ്ടാക്കി അത് സർക്കാരിന് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിർദ്ദേശം നടപ്പാക്കിയാൽ തോട്ടത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാടുമുഗങ്ങളുടെ ശല്യം ഒഴിവാക്കാനും, തോട്ടം ലാഭകരമാക്കാനും, സർക്കാരിന് ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

2. തൃശ്ശൂർ റേഞ്ച്

തൃശ്ശൂരിലുള്ള അതീവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിൽ പൂർത്തിയാകുമ്പോൾ 500 റോളം പേരെ താമസിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകും. അതോടെ വീരൂരിലെ മുഴുവൻ തടവുകാരെയും സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുകയും ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ വീരൂരിനെ ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലാക്കി മാറ്റാനും കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

3. കണ്ണൂർ ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ

കണ്ണൂർ ജയിലിലെ കോറന്ററിൻ ബ്ലോക്ക് ദീർഘകാലമായി ഉപയോഗ ശൂന്യമായി കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇത് റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്ത് ഇതിനെ ഓപ്പൺജയിലാക്കി മാറ്റുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. കണ്ണൂർ ജയിലിന് ചുറ്റുമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഭംഗിയായി കൃഷി ചെയ്യാനും ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ 48 പശുക്കളുള്ള ഫാം നന്നായി പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിനും ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ വന്നാൽ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

11. അതിവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിൽ

തൃശ്ശൂരിൽ ഒരു അതിവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിൽ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ 13-ാം ധനകാര്യക്കമ്മീഷനിലെ ഫണ്ട് വിനിയോഗം ചെയ്ത് നിർമ്മാണം ഏകദേശം പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. 24 കോടി രൂപ ചെലവായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. ബാക്കി നിർമ്മാണം പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ജയിൽ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. 500 പേർക്ക് താമസ സൗകര്യമുള്ള ഈ ജയിലേക്ക് താഴെ പറയുന്നവരെ മാറ്റി താമസിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| i. മുമ്പ് ജയിൽ ചാടിയിട്ടുള്ളവർ | - 24 പേർ |
| ii. വധ ശിക്ഷയ്ക്ക് വിധിയ്ക്കപ്പെട്ടവർ | - 19 പേർ |
| iii. ഗുണ്ട നിയത്തിൽ തടവിൽ കഴിയുന്നവർ | - 33 പേർ |
| iv. മാനസിക രോഗത്താൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ശിക്ഷാ തടവുകാരായ | - 139 പേർ |
| v. മൂന്ന് സെൻസൽ ജയിലുകളിലുമായി കഴപ്പക്കാർ എന്ന് സൂപ്രണ്ടിന് ബോധ്യമുള്ള | - 60 പേർ വീതം (ആകെ-180) |

ഇത്രയും പേർ അതീവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റപ്പെട്ടാൽ നിലവിലെ മൂന്ന് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിലെയും പകുതിയിലേറെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

12. ഒരോ പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷനുകളിലും കുറഞ്ഞത് ഒരു ജയിലുകളിലും വേണം

കേരള പോലീസിന് 19 പോലീസ് ജില്ലകളും 58 പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷനുകളും, 196 പോലീസ് സർക്കിളുകളും 519 പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളും ആണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഇതിൽ ഒരു പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരു ജയിലുകളിലും ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്.

S/no	പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷന്റെ പേര്	ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ജയിലുകളുടെ പേര്	സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ജയിലുകളുടെ വിവരം
1. തിരുവനന്തപുരം സിറ്റി പോലീസ് ജില്ല			
1	കൺട്രോൾമെന്റ്	സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ പൂജപ്പുര, വനിതാ ജയിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം വനിതാ ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ പൂജപ്പുര, ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പൂജപ്പുര, സ്നേഹ്യത്ത് സബ് ജയിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം	പുതിയ ജയിലുകൾ ആവശ്യമില്ല.
2	ശബരിമല		
3	ഫോർട്ട്		
4	സൈബർസിറ്റി കഴക്കൂട്ടം		
2. തിരുവനന്തപുരം റൂറൽ പോലീസ് ജില്ല			
5	ആറ്റിങ്ങൽ	സബ് ജയിൽ ആറ്റിങ്ങൽ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
6	നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര	1. ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരി, 2. സീക്ക തേവൻകോട് 3. സ്നേഹ്യത്ത് സബ് ജയിൽ നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
7	നെടുമങ്ങാട്	ജയിലുകൾ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമാണ് 2 എക്കർ സർക്കാർ സ്ഥലം കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്

3. കൊല്ലം സിറ്റി പോലീസ് ജില്ല			
8	കൊല്ലം	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കൊല്ലം	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
9	ചാത്തന്നൂർ	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമാണ്
10	കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമാണ്
4. കൊല്ലം റൂറൽ പോലീസ് ജില്ല			
11	കൊട്ടാരക്കര	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ കൊട്ടാരക്കര	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
12	പുന്നമൂർ		പുതിയ ജയിലിനായി പത്തനാപുരത്തിന് അടുത്ത് സക്കാർ സ്ഥലം ലഭ്യമാണ്. ജയിൽ പണിയാനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കണം.
5. പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല			
13	പത്തനംതിട്ട	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പത്തനംതിട്ട	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
14	അടൂർ	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പറക്കോടിനടുത്ത് 3 ഏക്കർ സർക്കാർ സ്ഥലം ലഭ്യമാണ്. ജയിൽ പണിയാവുന്നതാണ്.
15	തിരുവല്ല	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	കാപ്പംഭാഗത്തിന് അടുത്തായി സർക്കാർസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ട് ജയിൽ പണിയാവുന്നതാണ്.
6. ആലപ്പുഴ ജില്ല			
16	ആലപ്പുഴ	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ആലപ്പുഴ (ഇപ്പോൾ ജയിൽ പോലീസിന്റെ ഏ.ആർ ക്യാമ്പിനുള്ളിൽ വകയില്ലാതെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണ്)	തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി സ്പിൽവേയുടെ അടുത്ത് 6 ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട് അവിടെ ഒരു ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിച്ച് ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണ്.
17	ചേർത്തല	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
18	ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
19	കായംകുളം	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ മാവേലിക്കര	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല

7. കോട്ടയം ജില്ല			
20	കോട്ടയം	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കോട്ടയം	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
21	പാല	സബ് ജയിൽ മീനച്ചിൽ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
22	ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി	സബ് ജയിൽ പൊൻകുന്നം	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
23	കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
24	വൈക്കം	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
8. ഇടുക്കി			
25	കുട്ടപ്പന	സബ് ജയിൽ പീരുമേട്	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
26	തൊടുപുഴ	മുട്ടം ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ പണിതീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
27	മൂന്നാർ	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ ദേവികുളം.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
9. എറണാകുളം സിറ്റി			
28	കൊച്ചി	സബ് ജയിൽ എറണാകുളം	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
29	മട്ടാംബേരി	സബ് ജയിൽ മട്ടാംബേരി	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
30	തൃക്കാകര	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ എറണാകുളം ബോസ്റ്റൽ സ്കൂൾ തൃക്കാകര	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
10. എറണാകുളം റൂറൽ			
31	ആലുവ	സബ് ജയിൽ ആലുവ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
32	മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
33	പെരുമ്പാവൂർ	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
11. തൃശ്ശൂർ സിറ്റി			
34	തൃശ്ശൂർ	സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ വീയൂർ വനിതാ ജയിൽ വീയൂർ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ വീയൂർ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല

		സബ് ജയിൽ വീയൂർ	
35	ഗുരുവായൂർ	സബ് ജയിൽ ചാവക്കാട്	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
12. തൃശ്ശൂർ റൂറൽ			
36	കുന്നംകുളം	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
37	ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ രണ്ടര ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്ത് ജയിൽ പണിത്തുവാൻ മാറേണ്ടതാണ്
38	ചാലക്കുടി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
13. പാലക്കാട്			
39	പാലക്കാട്	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ ചിറ്റൂർ സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ പാലക്കാട്	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
40	ആലത്തൂർ	സബ് ജയിൽ ആലത്തൂർ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
41	ഷോർണ്ണൂർ	സബ് ജയിൽ ഒറ്റപ്പാലം	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
42	അഗളി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
14. മലപ്പുറം			
43	മലപ്പുറം	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ മഞ്ചേരി	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
44	തിരൂർ	സബ് ജയിൽ തിരൂർ സബ് ജയിൽ പൊന്നാനി	തവനൂരിൽ ജയിൽ പണിപൂർത്തിയാകുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് തിരൂർ,പൊന്നാനി ജയിലുകൾ നിറുത്തലാക്കി, ജീവനക്കാരുടെയും, മുതലുകളും പുതിയ ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റി ഭൂമി പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിൽ ചേർക്കണം.
45	പെരിന്തൽമണ്ണ	സബ് ജയിൽ പെരിന്തൽമണ്ണ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല

15. കോഴിക്കോട് സിറ്റി			
46	കോഴിക്കോട് സൗത്ത്	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
47	കോഴിക്കോട് നോർത്ത്	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്	
16. കോഴിക്കോട് റൂറൽ			
48	താമരശ്ശേരി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
49	വടകര	സബ് ജയിൽ വടകര സബ് ജയിൽ കോയിലാണ്ടി	വടകര ആർ.ഡി.ഒ ഓഫീസിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തായാണ് ജയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത് ഇത് പുതുപ്പണത്തം സർക്കാർ സ്ഥലത്ത് പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിച്ച്, വടകര,കോയിലാണ്ടി ജയിലുകൾ നിറുത്തലാക്കി ജീവനക്കാരെയും, മുതലുകളും ടി ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റി ഭൂമി റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ ചേർക്കണം.
50	നാദാപുരം	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
17. വയനാട്			
51	കൽപ്പറ്റ	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ വൈത്തിരി	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
52	മാനന്തവാടി	ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ മാനന്തവാടി	സുൽത്താൻബത്തേരിയിൽ ഒരു ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
18. കണ്ണൂർ			
53	കണ്ണൂർ	സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ വനിതാ ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ സബ് ജയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല
54	തലശ്ശേരി	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ തലശ്ശേരി	കുത്തുപറമ്പ് പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്

			വിട്ടുനൽകാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്. അവിടെ ഒരു ജയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്.
55	തളിപ്പറമ്പ്	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	കാഞ്ഞിരംകാട് സർക്കാരിന്റെ 6 ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് കൈമാറാൻ തയ്യാറാണ് അവിടെ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
56	ഇരുട്ടി	ജയിൽ ഇല്ല.	പുതിയ ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്
19. കാസർഗോഡ്			
57	കാസർഗോഡ്	സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ കാസർഗോഡ്	പെരിയ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് സർക്കാർ ഭൂമി ലഭ്യമാണ്. അവിടെ ഒരു ജയിൽ നിർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
58	കാഞ്ഞങ്ങാട്	ഓപ്പൺ ജയിൽ ചിമേനി ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ ഹോസ്പുർഗ്	പുതിയ ജയിൽ ആവശ്യമില്ല

കേരളത്തിലെ ജയിലുകളിൽ ലീവിങ് സ്റ്റേസ് അനുസരിച്ച് 5840 പുരുഷതടവുകാരെയും, 377 വനിതാ തടവുകാരെയും ഉൾപ്പെടെ 6217 തടവുകാരെ പാർപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള സൗകര്യമേ ഉള്ളൂ 3:10 സമവാക്യം അനുസരിച്ച് 5845 തടവുകാരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാനുള്ള ജീവനക്കാർ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ജയിലുകളിൽ 7216 പുരുഷതടവുകാരും 191 വനിതാ തടവുകാരും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ആകെ 7407 തടവുകാർ ഉണ്ട്. പെട്ടന്ന് ഒരു പ്രക്ഷോഭമോ, വൻ തോതിലുള്ള അറസ്റ്റോ ഉണ്ടവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്ദേശം 10000 ത്തിലേറെ തടവുകാർ ഉണ്ടാകും. ആയതിനാൽ ഒരു പോലീസ് സബ് ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഒരു ജയിൽ എന്ന അനുപാതത്തിൽ ജയിൽ പണിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

13. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ

1. ജയിൽ ഭക്ഷണ പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളുടെ നിർമ്മാണം (ചപ്പാത്തി, ചിക്കൻ, ഇഡലി, ബിരിയാണി, ബേക്കറി മുതലായവ) 30 ജയിലുകളിൽ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചാൽ 10 കോടി രൂപ അധിക വരുമാനം സർക്കാരിന് നേടാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.
2. ചീമേനി തുറന്ന ജയിലിൽ വെട്ട് കല്ല് നിർമ്മാണം 2010 ൽ തുടങ്ങിയതാണ്. ഇ.എം.എസ്സ് ഭവന പദ്ധതിക്കും, എം.എൻ ഭവന പദ്ധതിക്കും കല്ല് നൽകി അത് ത്വരിതപ്പെടുത്തി. ഈ കല്ല് നിർമ്മാണം 2011 ന് ശേഷം ദിവസം 250 എണ്ണമായി പ്രതിദിനം കുറഞ്ഞു. ഈ കല്ലുകൾ വെട്ടുന്നവർക്ക് ഒരു ഉയർന്ന കൂലി നിജപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രതിദിനം 3000 കല്ലെങ്കിലും വെട്ടി ഇ.എം.എസ്സ് ഭവന പദ്ധതിക്ക് നൽകണം. ഈ സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒന്നരക്കോടി കല്ലുണ്ടെന്നാണ് മൈനിങ്ങ് ആൻഡ് ജിയോളജി വകുപ്പ് പറയുന്നത്. ഇതുമൂലം സർക്കാരിന് 20 കോടി രൂപ വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകും ഇ.എം.എസ്സ് ഭവന പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.
3. തൃശ്ശൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിലും രണ്ട് കോടി രൂപയുടെ കല്ലുകൾ വെട്ടിയെടുക്കാൻ കഴിയും. രണ്ടിടത്തും ആവശ്യത്തിന് കല്ലുവെട്ട് മിഷനുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. കല്ലുവെട്ട് കഴികൾ പിന്നീട് മഴവെള്ള സംഭരണ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
4. നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരിയിലും, തൃശ്ശൂരിലും ഔഷധസസ്യവളർത്തൽ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇത് 2011 ന് ശേഷം നിറുത്തലാക്കി വിജിലൻസ് പരാതി ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു. ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കിയാൽ രണ്ടു കോടി രൂപ അധിക വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.
5. നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരിയിൽ ആരംഭിച്ച സിമൻറ്, ഇഷ്ടിക, മണ്ണ്, ഇഷ്ടിക, ഇൻറർലോക്ക് ഇഷ്ടിക എന്നിവയുടെ നിർമ്മാണം 2011 ന് ശേഷം നിറുത്തി വച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇവയ്ക്ക് വില നിശ്ചയിച്ച് ഇ.എം.എസ്സ് ഭവന പദ്ധതിക്കും, എം.എൻ ഭവന പദ്ധതിക്കും കൊടുത്താൽ ഭവന പദ്ധതികൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയും സർക്കാരിന് പ്രതി വർഷം 3 കോടി രൂപയുടെ സാമ്പത്തികലാഭം ലഭിക്കുന്നതുമാണ്.

6. മിനറൽ വാട്ടർ പദ്ധതി തുടങ്ങിയാൽ സർക്കാരിന് 5 കോടി രൂപയുടെ വരുമാനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

7. ഡി.ഐ.ജി സൗത്ത് സോണിനും ഡയറക്ടർ സീക്കണ്ഡറിയായി നാല് ഓഫീസാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ജയിൽ ആസ്ഥാനത്ത് ഒരോഫീസ് ഉണ്ട്. നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരി സീക്കണ്ഡറിയും, പൂജപ്പുര സീക്കണ്ഡറിയും ഓഫീസ് ഉണ്ട് . കൂടാതെ ജയിൽ ആസ്ഥാനത്ത് പഴയ ഓഫീസും ഓഫീസാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ഓഫീസർക്ക് നാല് ഓഫീസ് കേട്ടുകേട്ടി ഇല്ലാത്തതെന്നാണ്. ഈ ഡി.ഐ.ജി യെ കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റി ബാക്കി 4 ഓഫീസുകൾ മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

14. സാമ്പത്തിക ബാധ്യത ഇല്ലാതെ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് നടപ്പാക്കാൻ പറ്റുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

1. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ 24 ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ തസ്തികൾ (അസ്സി. ജയിലർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമോഷനുകൾ സത്യാരമായി നികത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.
2. ജയിൽ വാർഡൻ പോലെ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ 200 ലേറെ തസ്തികൾ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകിടക്കുന്നു. മൂന്ന് റേഞ്ചുകളിലും റാങ്ക് ലിസ്റ്റ് നിലവിലുണ്ട് എത്രയും പെട്ടെന്ന് തസ്തികൾ നികത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.
3. 2010 ൽ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ പ്രമോഷൻ സംസ്ഥാന സിനിയോറിറ്റി അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാക്കുകയും തെക്കുള്ള 65 പേർ വടക്ക് ജോലിനോക്കുന്നവരെ തെക്കോട്ട് കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ പിന്നീട് ഇവരെ തിരികെ വടക്കോട്ടുതന്നെ തിരിച്ച് അയയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇത് പരിഹരിച്ച് ജീവനക്കാരെ അവരുടെ വീടിന് ചുറ്റുമ്പുറത്ത് തന്നെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
4. ജീവനക്കാരുടെ Staff Pattern നടപ്പിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
5. റിമാൻഡ് നീട്ടുന്നത് വിഡിയോ കോൺഫറൻസിങ് വഴി ചെയ്താൽ പ്രതി ദിനം 1500 ഓളം പോലീസുകാരെ Prisoner Escort ൽ നിന്ന് മോചിപ്പിച്ച് ദൈനംദിന പോലീസ് ജോലിക്ക് നിയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

6. ബഹു. സുപ്രീം കോടതിയുടെ ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ CCTV സംബന്ധമായ കറ്റമറ്റതായിരിക്കണം. ജയിൽ അച്ചടക്കം പാലിക്കാൻ ഇത് സഹായകരമാണ്.

15. അധിക ചെലവോടുകൂടി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് നടപ്പാക്കാൻ പറ്റുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

1. 13 -ാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ തന്ന 154 കോടി രൂപയിൽ പണി ആരംഭിച്ച പുതിയ ജയിലുകൾ

- a) അതീവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിൽ - തൃശ്ശൂർ
- b) ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ - തവന്നൂർ മലപ്പുറം
- c) ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ - തൊടുപുഴ മൂടും
- d) ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ - പാലക്കാട്

ഇവ പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് ജയിൽ ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

2. പുതുതായി തുടങ്ങാൻ ശ്രമം ആരംഭിച്ച് നിറുത്തി വച്ച ജയിലുകൾ

- a) കാസർഗോഡ് - പേരിയ
- b) ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ - കണ്ണൂർ
- c) കോഴിക്കോട് - പുതുപ്പണം
- d) തൃശ്ശൂർ - ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട
- e) പത്തനംതിട്ട - അടൂർ
- f) കൊല്ലം - കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി
- g) തിരുവനന്തപുരം - നെടുമങ്ങാട്

ഇവ പുനരാഭിഷേകമാണ്.

3. വികസിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ജയിലുകൾ

a) തലശ്ശേരി

b) കോഴിക്കോട് സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ

c) വയനാട് വൈത്തിരി സബ് ജയിൽ

d) പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ

e) ആലപ്പുഴ ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ

4. കബാവ്, ലഹരി ഇവ കടത്തുന്നത് തടയാനായി Seat Scanner, Full body Scanner എന്നിവ സെൻസൽ ജയിൽ, ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ വാങ്ങേണ്ടതാണ്.

5. നൂറനാട് ലെപ്രസി സാനിറ്റോറിയത്തിൽ ഒരു ജയിൽ സെല്ലും ആറ് മുറികളും ഉണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത സ്ഥലം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് 200കിടക്കകളുള്ള ഒരു ജയിൽ ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പരിസര വാസികളായ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കും സൗജന്യ ചികിത്സ നൽകാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

JUSTICE MULLA COMMISSION REPORT

CHAPTER XXIX		
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS		
1	For making the present prison system conducive to the achievement of desired objectives, certain basic pre-requisites should be ensured which would constitute the foundations on which the Indian prison system can be restructured.	
CHAPTER III		
LEGISLATION		
2	Directive Principle on National Policy on Prisons should be formulated and embodied in Part IV of the Constitution.	Since the subject of prison coming under the State List, policies are formulated by the state.
3	The Subject of prisons and allied institutions should be included in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.	Relating to National Level Policy making.
4	All the Acts pertaining to prison administration should be consolidated in a uniform and comprehensive legislation enacted by the Parliament for the entire country.	Relating to National Level Policy making.
5	In case the subject of prisons and allied institutions is not brought under the Concurrent List, the Government of India should prepare a model Bill for being adopted by all the States and Union Territories.	A Model Prison Manual has already formulated by the National Level and it is circulated among the states to make their opinion.
6	Immediate steps should be taken by the State Government / Union Territory Administrations to frame rules under the prison statute.	Kerala Prison Rules of 1958 has been reviewed and revised in 2014.
7	Revisions of jail manuals of the States and Union Territories should be given top priority.	Implemented

8	Standing executive instructions issued for meeting certain situations for efficient running of prison administration should be separately bound as reference material for the prison personnel.	It is a useful recommendation. A hand book containing standing executive instructions and related guidelines will be prepared by SICA for distribution to the staff and employees during training.
9	Operations manuals on various subjects of prison management should be prepared and made available to the staff for guidance.	It is useful recommendation. A hand book containing standing executive instructions and related guidelines should be prepared and distributed to the staff and employees when they join the service.
10	A separate legislation for young offenders should be passed to replace the present Borstal School Acts.	The revised legislation for young offenders should be prepared conducive to present day situation.
11	Civil prisoners should not be detained jails meant for convicted and criminal prisoners.	There should be separate civil Prisons constructed for Kerala, at least 3 numbers on regional basis.
12	The Union and State Governments should conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis of legislation, etc., to examine possibilities of delocalizing certain areas of human and social behavior and take necessary action in this regard.	Not related with prisons Department
13	Serious thought should be given to policies of decriminalization, depolarization and deinstitutionalization at the legislative level.	It should be addressed by the legislature.
14	In the preamble of the Indian Penal Code specific mention should be made about protection of society through the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders as objective of punishment.	Not in the purview of our consideration.

15	The Indian Penal Code should be suitably in the light of the contemporary ideology of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders, e.g., it may provide alternatives to prison sentences and eliminate distinction.	This recommendation shall be adopted and implemented. Alternative to prison sentence method of community service, probation etc, must be promoted and implemented
16	(a) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code should be suitably amended so that (i) it is only in cases of murder with aggravating circumstances that death is prescribed as one of the punishment; and (ii) in other cases of murder, courts are given discretion to impose imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a lesser term.	No comments
	(b) Imprisonment for life should be imprisonment for a fixed term extending over a reasonable period of time which may be determined by the legislature and incorporated in the Indian Penal Code.	No comments
17	Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code should be deleted and its provision brought suitably under the proposed section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Not related with Prison Department.
18	Under trial prisoners continue to be detained in prisons for long periods. A review on an all India basis should be undertaken to find out whether the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in this regard have been fully implemented.	The newly adopted software, e-Prisons Suite has fulfilled the spirit of review to some extent of UT prisoners on all India basis. A state level review is made periodically to verify the situation under the section 436 (A) of CrPC.
19	The Code of Criminal Procedure should be so amended as to provide that as soon as an under trial prisoner completes period of detention equal to half of the maximum sentence award able to him on conviction, he is released immediately and unconditionally	This recommendation is used to be verified and scrutinized strictly by the relevant authority and timely action has been taking accordingly.

20	Section 433 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be suitably amended so that such lifers as offer good prognosis for reformation and rehabilitation can generally be released after 8 to 10 years of actual imprisonment..	This recommendation has already come in to practice.
21	Preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, specially section 109, should be reviewed and amended suitably to restrict their use only in very genuine cases. .	Not the concern of Prisons Department.
22	Section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be suitably amended so that the period spent by an undertrial in detention during investigation, inquiry or trial could be as sentence served in case he is sentenced to life imprisonment.	At present set off period has been considered as a part of sentence when an offender is convicted for life term imprisonment
23	The Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended so as to provide for investigation in case of all offenders liable to be sentenced to life imprisonment.	Not relating to Prisons Department.
24	The probation of Offenders Act, 1958 should be fully implemented in every district of each State and Union Territory.	This recommendation shall be considered and seriously practiced by the relevant authority.
25	Non-criminal inmates should not be detained in prisons. The mental Health Bill should be passed expeditiously.	Implemented.
26	Children Act should be enacted and implemented in every district and State/Union Territory.	Not the subject of Prisons Department.
27	Disposal of mercy petitions should be expeditiously done and in no case should it take more than six months.	No comments.
28	Habitual Offenders Act should be amended in the light of the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Model Prison	This recommendation shall be considered.

	Manual.	
CHAPTER V PRISON BUILDINGS		
29	The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations should undertake an immediate survey, to be completed within a year of prison buildings with regard to minimum need essential to maintain standards of comfort and cleanliness in consonance with human dignity.	May be done by the State Govt. A committee of Prison Officers, Officers of PWD and other nominated members may be constituted to carry out the survey.
30	The work plan which may be prepared as a result of the survey should be executed within 2 years.	May be done by the State Govt. adequate funds may be allotted by the Govt. to carry out recommendations of the Survey Committee to execute the plan within 2 years.
31	Old prison buildings which have outlived their utility should be demolished. Each State Union Territory should prepare a comprehensive plan for re-modeling and repairing other existing prison buildings so as to make them functional. Funds for the projects should be made available by the Central Governments.	This recommendation can be adopted in our state. In addition to this, some part of our heritage buildings may be preserved and protected.
32	The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations should draw within one year a Master Plan for the construction of prison buildings on the principles laid down.	The department shall prepare a master plan for the construction of different types of jails.
33	The estimated financial outlay on new buildings would be about Rs. 376 crores. This amount should be made available by the Central Government.	Adequate financial support from Central Government may be ensured.

34	The National Commission on Prisons, the National Buildings Organisation and the national Institute of Social Defence should coordinate to evolve standards and norms for buildings of different categories of prisons. The National Commission on Prisons should monitor the observance of these standards and norms.	This recommendation may be made applicable in Kerala. Presently there is no specific criteria for making different categories of prisons according to the consideration of social needs. Hence the organization of National buildings and National Institute of Social Defence shall co-ordinate the work to fix the standards and norms for the construction of prison buildings.
35	A special cell with necessary staff and expertise from Prison Department should be established at the National Buildings Organisation to design model plans of buildings of different categories of prisons.	A special cell may be constituted for this purpose in the state.
36	There should be four types of living accommodation. (a) Barracks with accommodation for twenty inmates; (b) Dormitory accommodation, each dormitory providing accommodation for four to six prisoners; (c) Single seated rooms for the prisoners needing privacy for pursuing studies, etc.; (d) Cells for segregation of inmates from the point of view of security and punishment.	In the prisons these 4 types of accommodation can be created with adequate financial support from the Central / State Govts.
37	Cells should be fitted with latrines and existing cells should not be used until this facility is provided in them.	Flush type latrines are already introduced in Kerala Prisons.
38	There should be a separate kitchen for 200 inmates.	Separate kitchens for 500 inmates may be constructed in Central Prisons.
39	Each prison should have independent arrangement for water supply for the inmates in the form of tube-wells or	At present, sufficient water supply facility is made available.

	hand pumps.	
40	Annual repairs/renovation of prison buildings should be done by the prison department for which adequate funds should be placed at its disposal.	Per annum an amount of Rs.2 crore may be given as budgetary allotment for maintenance and minor works.
41	New works costing up to Rs. 2 lakhs should be executed by the prison department.	New works costing up to Rs. 25 lakhs may be executed by the Prison Department.
42	A special cell under a Superintending Engineer should be set up at the prison head quarters of each state.	May be done.
43	All constructions in prison department should adhere to ISI standards.	Model Prison Manual recommendations may be considered for this purpose.
44	New prison buildings should be constructed close to cities but away from crowded areas.	
45	No building other than prison building should be constructed within 100 meters of the prison campus.	
46	Old prison buildings surrounded by crowded localities should be remodeled to house undertrial prisoners.	
47	All additional institutions to accommodate any future increase in convict population should be of open or semi-open type.	
48	Housing for prison staff should be developed on modern lines with adequate community facilities.	

CHAPTER VI
LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRISONS

49	The system of purchasing food articles through contract system should be discontinued. Food articles should be purchased from Government distribution agencies or cooperative societies. Fuel should be purchased from the forest department.	At present, all purchases are being made through Govt. Distribution Agencies / Semi Govt. Agencies. LPG is used as the purpose of fuel.
50	Food articles should be of good medium quality. The system of purchasing cereals pulses of the cheapest rate wherever in vogue should be discontinued.	Only good quality articles are purchased.
51	There should be two types of diet, one for the labouring and the other for non-labouring prisoners.	Not a good recommendation.
52	Adequate and nutritious diet should be given to nursing women and to children accompanying women prisoners.	The provision of adequate and nutritious diet is provided in the newly amended prison rules. Separate diet has been introduced for the children accompanying women prisoners.
53	Norms of prison diet should be laid down in terms of calorific and nutritional value, quality and quantity. Adequate checks should be provided to ensure that prisoner get diet as per rules.	Implemented
54	Cooking and serving utensils should be made of appropriate metals.	Implemented
55	Management of kitchens or cooking of food on caste or religious basis should be totally banned in prisons.	We follow the prescribed menu approved by the Government meant for all prisoners indiscriminately.
56	Prisoners should get special diet on religious festivals and	Implemented

	national days as maybe specified in rules.	
57	Each kitchen should for not more than 200 prisoners.	Kitchen for 500 inmates may be separately constructed in Central Prisons
58	There should be two shifts of workers in the kitchen. Paid cooks should be employed wherever needed.	Two shifts are implemented. Having paid cooks is not an accepted recommendation.
59	Prison kitchens should be modernised in terms of , substitutes of fuel.	At present, major share of the fuel coming from LPG. Solar power and bio-gas is also used for cooking.
60	To break the monotony of prison diet menus should be prepared in advance under the guidance of nutrition experts.	Thoroughly changed menu prepared by nutritionists with the help of prison medical officer has already implemented.
61	Prisoners Panchayats, under proper supervision of prison staff should be associated with preparation and distribution of food, etc.	Kitchen welfare committee is functioning under proper supervision of Prison staffs.
62	Some prison officials should be given special training in dietary and management of kitchens and uh officials should be put in charge of supervising kitchens.	Partially implemented. Training for this purpose may be imparted at SICA
63	Prison officers should supervise every aspect of the prison diet system.	Implemented
64	Medical officer should ensure that food in cooked under hygienic conditions and is nutritious.	Implemented
65	Prisoners should be given such food as is normally eaten by people in the region.	Implemented
66	Clean drinking water should be supplied to prisoners and it should be tested periodically.	Implemented

67	Prisoners should be served food in clean, hygienic and covered places.	Separate dining halls may be constructed.
68	Normally the time for serving evening meals should be 7.30P.M. For this purpose the time of lock-up should be shifted further by 2 to 3 hours.	Implemented
69	Bartering of food articles should be totally banned.	Implemented
70	Prisoners should not be allowed to have their own mini kitchens inside the prison barrack.	Not following such system.
<i>Sanitation and hygienic</i>		
71	Open spaces and roads inside the main wall of the prison should be asphalted leaving enough space for flower beds.	Can be implemented with adequate funds.
72	Open gutters and sewers should be covered. Wherever possible prisons should be connected to the public drainage and sewer systems.	Can be implemented with adequate funds.
73	The ratio of latrine to prisoners should be 1:6	Can be implemented with adequate funds.
74	The system of open basket-type latrine should be discontinued. The system of carrying night soil as head loads should be stopped forthwith.	Such a system has been changed long years back.
75	Flush septic latrines should be provided in every barrack and cell.	Implemented
76	Adequate number of separate urinals should be provided.	Implemented

77	Every prison should have arrangements for storing enough water for at least a week.	Implemented
78	Every prison should provide cubicles for bathing at the rate of 1 for 10 prisoners, with proper arrangements to ensure privacy.	Implemented
79	Separate platforms for washing clothes should be constructed.	Implemented
80	Properly equipped laundries for washing, disinfection and fumigation of clothing and bedding should be set up at each central and district prison.	Power laundry system is going to be installed in all Central Prisons.
81	Medical officer of the prison must look after all aspects of prison sanitation and hygienic.	Implemented
82	Every prison should be got thoroughly inspected by the local public health officer periodically.	Implemented
<i>Clothing, bedding and equipment</i>		
83	Clothing supplied to prisoners should be proper and adequate.	Implemented
84	Children allowed to stay with woman prisoners should be given suitable clothing similar to that normally used by children in the free community.	Implemented
85	The period of life each articles of clothing should be fixed in accordance with the type of cloth used and the wear and	Implemented

	tear involved.	
86	Every prison should maintain a repair unit where prisoners clothing can be repaired.	Implemented
87	Prisoner clothing, bedding and other equipment should be washed, sterilized disinfected or fumigated regularly.	Implemented
88	Bedding and other articles issued to prisoners should be adequate.	Adequate bedding and other articles are supplied according to the rules. Funds for purchase of cots for prisoners may be allotted.
89	Prisoners should be allowed to purchase footwear at their own cost from prison canteens.	Implemented
90	. Each housing unit should have certain minimum facilities.	Implemented
91	All articles of prisoners bedding, clothing and other equipment should be inspected by the superintendent at least once in a week to ensure that proper standards are maintained.	Implemented
Letters		
92	Each prison should have a section under the control and supervision of an experienced assistant superintendent to deal with all matters pertaining to the mail of inmates.	Separate wing under the leadership of Welfare Officers is functioning for the purpose.
93	On initial admission or on admission on transfer from another prison a printed card should be sent to the family of the prisoners containing detailed information about him.	Such a recommendation can be implemented in Kerala Prisons.

94	Whenever a prisoner is transferred from a prison, intimation of such transfer should be sent to the family of the prisoners.	Such a recommendation can be implemented in Kerala Prisons.
95	Spouse/family members or close relative of a prisoner should be telegraphically informed Implemented about prisoners' serious illness and removal to a hospital for medical treatment or for treatment of mental illness.	Implemented
96	On admission each prisoner should be asked to give a list of persons with whom he wants to correspond.	Implemented
97	There should be no limit on incoming letters for prisoners.	Implemented
98	There should be no restriction on the number of letters prisoners may send at their own cost. However, at government cost an undertrial should be allowed to write two letters per week whereas a convict should be allowed to write one letter per week.98. Illiterate or semi-literate prisoners should be provided help in writing letters.	Implemented
99	Illiterate or semi literate prisoners should be provided help in writing letters.	Implemented
100	Guidelines for censorship of letters should be formulated so that censorship of letters is done on the basis of human considerations.	Implemented

Interviews		
101	The scale of interview for convicted and undertrial prisoners should be liberalized.	Liberalised interview system is being followed.
102	Facilities for interviews of prisoners should be humanized and conditions procedure governing grant of interviews rationalized.	Implemented
103	A senior officer in charge of interviews should be responsible for grant of interviews as per rules.	Welfare Officer is in charge of conducting interviews in major jails with the sanction of Superintendent and Superintendents are in charge of conducting interviews in other jails. Separate interview room may be constructed in all jails for this purpose.
Canteens		
104	Canteens should be organized in all the central and district prisons.	Prisoners canteen system has been implemented in all jails including women prisons.
105	Canteen facilities should be extended to all prisoners.	Implemented
106	Canteens should be run on the basis of marginal profit.	Implemented
107	Each prisoner should have a canteen card in which the canteen credits and debits should be recorded.	Implemented
108	Prisoners should be allowed to spend not more than half of the wages earned in prisons on purchases from canteens. In addition, prisoners should be allowed to spend up to Rs. 30 per month from their private cash for purchasing articles from the canteen.	One fourth of total wages of a prisoner is allowed to spend for canteen purchase.

109	Canteen accounts should be got audited every month.	Implemented
110	Prisoners, panchayats should be associated with management of canteens.	Implemented
<i>Other Facilities</i>		
111	Certain other basic facilities should be provided to prisoners.	Free toiletries, chappals, sanitary napkins for women prisoners may be given free of cost.
<i>Prison Visitors</i>		
112	There should be a Board of visitors in each State and Union territory...	Implemented
113	Correspondents of Prisons should be appointed in each State / Union Territory.	A PRO may be appointed at the Prisons Headquarters.
114	A Board of visitors should be constituted for each central prison, district prison and sub-jail.	Implemented
115	The functions of the Board of Visitors should be clearly laid down.	Implemented
116	The Board of Visitors for an institution should visit such institution at least once in a month.	Implemented
117	A copy of remarks entered in the Visitors Book by the Chairman or by any member of the Board should be forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector General of Prisons along with his comments for necessary action.	Implemented

118	It should be the duty of the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons and the Inspector General of Prisons to meet the Board of Visitors whenever they visit the prison.	The recommendation shall be adopted.
119	It should be obligatory on the part of both official and non-official visitors to pay visits to prison as per the schedule fixed by the Chairman of the Board.	Implemented
120	Classification of prisoners A,B,C, or I, II, III classes on the basis of their social, economic and educational backgrounds should be abolished.	Implemented
CHAPTER VII MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES		
121	(a) Medical officers should be deputed from the State Medical Service to prisons. (b)The term of deputation of medical officers to prisons should be 3 to 5 years.	Implemented
122	Immediately before or soon after joining at the prison, the medical officer should be required to undergo a short-term orientation course.	SICA may impart this training
123	Every central and district prison should have two or medical officers. A central prison with an inmate population of more than one thousand prisoners should have three medical officers.	Not implemented, but the recommendation can be implemented.
124	At every prison where there is a sufficiently large number of woman prisoners (say, 25 or above), a whole-time lady medical officer should be appointed. Another prison	This may be sanctioned by the Govt.

	arrangement should be made for part time lady medical officers.	
125	Every central and district prison should have the services of a qualified psychiatrist who should be assisted by a psychologist and a psychiatrists social worker.	This may be sanctioned by the Govt.
126	The prison hospitals should have full contingent of staff according to their requirements.	This may be sanctioned by the Govt.
127	A senior officer of the rank of Joint Deputy Director in the Medical Department should be deputed at the headquarters of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	This is a good suggestion.
128	Medical officers posted at a prison will function under the control of the Inspector General of Prisons and immediately under the superintendent of the prison. For professional work, they will consult senior medical officers.	Implemented
129	The Inspector General of Prisons and superintendents of prisons should make the work of medical officers stimulating by encouraging and involving them in research in collaboration with the Medical and Public health departments.	Implemented
130	Adequate incentives should be provide to medical officers, psychiatrists and Para-medical personnel deputed to prisons.	Implemented
131	Medical officers associated with prisons on part-time basis should be paid proper honorarium or fee.	Implemented.

132	Duties of medical officers, Psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers connected with prisons should be clearly defined.	Implemented.
133	All central and district prisons should provide hospital accommodation for 5% of the daily average inmate population.	This may be sanctioned by the Govt.
134	Buildings, equipment and other facilities for prison hospitals should conform to certain norms.	Implemented.
135	Visiting specialists from local hospitals should be arranged for treatment of ailments requiring specialised services.	Partially implemented.
136	Each State should have a fully equipped prison hospital manned by specialists for the treatment of prisoners requiring specialised treatment from all over the State.	Not implemented. A fully equipped specialised prison hospital is essential for the treatment of prisoners as well as staff.
137	Non-criminal lunatics should not be kept in or sent to prisons.	Implemented
138	Criminal lunatics should be sent to the nearest prison having the services of a psychiatrist.	Full time Psychiatrists may appointed in Central Prisons.
139	All criminal lunatics under observation of a psychiatrist should be kept in one barrack.	Implemented
140	If a criminal lunatic undergoes trial and is declared guilty but insane he should be sent to the nearest mental hospital for further management.	Implemented
141	If a criminal lunatic, after standing trial following recovery from his mental illness, is declared guilty of the crime he	Implemented

	should undergo his term in the prison but should be under the care and treatment of the psychiatrist.	
142	If an under trial criminal lunatic fails to recover from his mental illness even after he has completed half of the maximum term awardable on conviction, his case should be submitted to the State Government for considering the withdrawal of the criminal case against him.	Implemented
143	If a convict while undergoing his imprisonment becomes mentally ill, he should be shifted to the psychiatric wing of the prison hospital and placed under the observation of the prison psychiatrist.	Implemented.
144	There should be at least one separate prison hospital with a capacity for 100 inmates fully equipped for the care and confinement of criminal lunatics in each State.	May be sanctioned in Kerala with funds from Central Govt.
145	Sick women prisoners should be treated in a separate enclosure attached either to the hospital section or to women section of the prison.	Implemented.
146	Proper medical facilities should be provided in sub-jails.	Partially implemented. Periodical visits are being made by the R.M.O of the nearest Govt. hospital of every sub-jail.
147	Proper arrangements should be made for the care and treatment of old, infirm and debilitated prisoners in a separate ward.	Implemented
148	Requirement of drugs for three months should be stocked in the prison hospital.	Implemented

149	The medical officer in charge of prison hospital should in accordance with prison rules and in consultation with the superintendent , work out criteria for the prescription of special medical diet to prisoner and these criteria and the special medical diets prescribed under them should be reviewed from time to time.	Implemented
150	The medical officer will assist the superintendent in an emergency situation.	Implemented
CHAPTER VIII SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE		
151	From the point of view of security and discipline, prisons should be classified into special security prisons, maximum security prisons, medium security prisons and minimum security prison---(semi-open prisons, open prisons and Sanganer type camps).	Partially implemented. Sanganeer type camps may be constructed for housing minimum security prisoners.
152	Every prison should be provide with adequate custodial staff to ensure that no one is required to work for more than 8 hours a day, besides a day's rest every week.	May be implemented.
153	A time-bound plan for the improvement of old prison buildings with a view to ensuring proper security should be drawn and implemented.	Not implemented. This recommendation shall be immediately adopted with the help of P.W.D.
154	Each jail should be provided with basic requirements of security.	Partially Implemented.

155	An officer of the rank of deputy superintendent should be appointed at each special security and maximum security prison for discharging the duties of a whole time security officer.	May be implemented. 4 posts of Deputy Superintendent may be created.
156	Adequate staff should be posted at jail gates for conducting searches.	May be implemented. 12 extra posts may be created in each Central Prisons.
157	A statutory provision should be made to make it obligatory on the part of police to inform the superintendent of the prison about the antecedents of every dangerous convict undertrial admitted to the prison.	Implemented
158	Prison staff should be trained in the use of devices for dispersing mobs in order to minimize use of force.	Implemented
159	Jails should be inspected at odd hours by range Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons to ensure proper observance of security measures.	Implemented
160	The institution of convict officers discharging supervisory and disciplinary duties at present should be abolished in a phased manner.	Implemented
161	All well-behaved convicted prisoners in good health who have completed one month confinement and who know counting should, by rotation, be employed in two hour shift, for counting of prisoners inside barracks at night.	Implemented.
162	Preventive measures for ensuring security through segregation and imposition of letters should be very discreetly used. Prisoners should have the right to appeal	Implemented

	to the Inspector General of Prisons against the restrictions imposed on them.	
163	The superintendent should have the power to use preventive measures to the extent prescribed for ensuring security and control.	Implemented
164	Any use of preventive measures beyond the prescribed limits should be subject to approval of the District Judge or the Chief Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction over the prison.	Implemented
165	Fetters and handcuffs should not be imposed undertrial prisoners except when they have a credible tendency to violence or escape.	Implemented
166	Provisions regarding segregation and imposition of fetters as measures for ensuring security contained in the Prisons Act, 1894 should be suitably revised.	Provision for segregation and imposition of fetters has been suitably renewed in the revised Prison Rules.
167	Contingents of special security guards should be posted at each jail for .to and from hospitals for specialized treatment.	100 posts of special security guards may be created in the first stage for hospital escort duties at the Central Prisons.
168	Each district hospital should have a separate prisoners ward with a room for the guards so that sick prisoners are not made to stay with other patients in the general ward.	Partially implemented.
169	Provisions with regard to security and custody of prisoners contained in Chapter XVI of the Model Prison Manual and these for meeting emergent situations in prison contained in Chapter LIII of that Manual should be	Implemented

	implemented.	
170	Disciplinary problems in prisons should be tackled with fairness, politeness and firmness.	Implemented
171	Progressive stage system should be introduced in the jails.	Implemented. Each progressive stage (class I and II) is fixed on the basis of their good behaviour, labour and seniority.
172	Acts and omissions identified in Chapter XXXI on discipline of the Model Prison Manual should constitute prison offences.	Prison punishments are modified and reviewed in the newly revised prison rules according to the needs of present time.
173	Some of the existing prison punishments should be abolished and some new ones introduced.	
174	The procedure for dealing with complaints against prisoners should be rationalised.	Implemented
175	Newly admitted prisoners should be given a booklet printed in local language containing information regarding regulations governing various aspects of prison life.	Can be implemented.
176	Facilities available to prisoners to file appeal/revision review or to make other applications in regard their criminal cases should be improved. Prisoners may also be provided free legal aid in such matters.	The facility of free legal aid in all jails is provided by the Legal Service Authority regard with all legal matters of prisoners. In addition, welfare officers help them to file appeal / complaints etc. to the proper ends.
177	The procedure for dealing with genuine complaints and grievances of inmates should be rationalised.	Implemented
178	Prison administration should exercise constant vigilance and alertness to locate areas of discontent among prisoners, which may lead to mass indiscipline and take	Proper training for staff has been conducting to find out such areas of discontent among the prisoners and tackling such situations.

	quick remedial measures.	
179	Prisoners Panchayats should be involved in matters pertaining to inmates self management and self-improvement in day-to-day life.	Implemented.
180	The intelligence branch of the local police should be actively involved in the detection and prevention of smuggling of contraband articles in the prisons. The vigilance cell in the headquarters organization of the Department of Prisons should also pay proper attention to this aspect of prison security and discipline.	Not implemented. But the recommendation to form a vigilance cell at Headquarters is to be implemented for the measures to monitor and prevent the smuggling of contraband articles into the prisons.
CHAPTER IX SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION		
181	Diversification of institutions should be evolved for basic segregation and treatment of homogeneous groups of prisoners.	Implemented in the level of Habitual Prisoners, Civil Prisoners, Women Prisoners, Borstal Schools and High Security Prisoners.
182	Each State, Union Territory should evolve a system of classification of prisons according to its requirements.	Implemented
183	Homogeneous groups of inmates should be kept in appropriate classified institutions.	Implemented
184	In large States classification of prisons should be done on a regional basis.	N.A
185	Small States and Union Territory where diversification of institutions is not feasible because of a very small number of prisoners and institutions should utilise this facility in neighboring States or apply principles of diversification in	N.A

	separate yards /enclosures/wings of each institution.	
186	Diversified institutions should be set up by each State/Union Territory according to its requirements.	Implemented
187	With the construction of new prison buildings and establishment of semi-open and open prisons the pressure on existing prisons will be reduced to a great extent. These institutions can be converted into medium, maximum and special security institutions for adult offenders and into Reception Centres and Kishore/Yuva Sadans for young offenders.	It is a considerable recommendation and shall be implemented.
188	In every central and district prison a reception Centre should be established for initial classification of convicted prisoners.	The system of Admission Block/Ward is functioning for the purpose.
189	Panels of experts should be appointed by Government of India on a regional basis to assist the States and Union Territories in the region to prepare a basic plan for setting up a system of classified institutions.	Not implemented. The recommendation shall be implemented by the Central Government.
<i>Classification of Prisoners</i>		
190	190. The principles of classification included in the report of the All India Jail Manual Committee 1957-59 should be adopted on an all India basis.	The principle of classification is being practiced on the basis of Kerala Prisons & Correctional Services Rule.
191	191. The aims and objectives of classification as laid down in Chapter XIX of the Model Prison Manual should be kept in view while undertaking classification of prisoners.	No comments

192	192. A reception Centre should be set up in every central and district prison where prisoners sentenced to more than one year should be initially classified by a classification committee consisting of professional staff.	According to Kerala Prisons & Correctional Services (Management) Act 2010 classification of Prisoners has to be made by classification committee in Central Prisons.
193	193. The principles of keeping prisoners as near his hometown as possible should be broadly kept in view at the time of classification of inmates.	Implemented
194	194. Provisions of the Model Prison Manual regarding procedure for initial classification, stage of classification and reclassification procedures decisions of the classification committee, progress reports review of progress reclassification contents of the inmates case file should be adopted by each State and Union Territory.	Proper classification of prisoners has been made by on the basis of Kerala Prisons & Correctional Services (Management) Act.
195	195. Proper forms of history sheet, initial classification sheet and progress report should be adopted.	Implemented
<i>Typology of crime</i>		
196	Research should be undertaken to develop a typology of crime in the context of the current patterns of crime in India.	Not concerned with Prisons Department.
197	Newly admitted prisoners should be broadly categorized into socially conditioned criminals and individualized criminals.	Not implemented. The recommendation shall be implemented.
198	In each State and Union Territory study groups should be set up for the purpose of undertaking studies of various	Study groups will have to be set up for the purpose.

	patterns of crime. The reports of these study groups should be utilized for evolving classification of prison on scientific basis.	
199	The existing legal provisions in regard to the classification of habitual offenders should be suitably amended.	No comments.
200	Every prison officer should be given through training in behavioral science and techniques o social work.	Every prison officer is given proper knowledge in the topic of behavioural science and techniques of social works during their training period.
CHAPTER X TREATMENT PROGRAMMES		
201	Treatment programmes should be properly planned and developed. They should be regarded as an integral part of prison programmes.	Prisoners are being treated with the help of various techniques/ knowledge for the purpose of reformation.
202	The atmosphere of prisons should be surcharged with positive values and the inmates should be exposed to wholesome environment with opportunities to reform themselves.	Implemented.
203	Inmate-personnel relationship prisons should be based on mutual trust and confidence.	Implemented
204	Discipline in prisons should be firm and positive so that treatment programmes may be carried out uninterruptedly and effectively.	Prison discipline is being strictly maintained.
205	Treatment programmes should be individualized.	Implemented
206	Prison staff should promptly attend to the immediate needs of newly admitted inmates.	Implemented

207	Treatment of offenders through diversified work programmes and vocational training should be the focal point of prison activities.	Implemented
208	Each State/ Union Territory should reformulate its prison educational policy and programmes.	Prison Education Policy has been timely revised according to the needs.
209	Educational programmes in prisons and in Kishore/Yuva Sadans should be integrated with the educational system in the States/Union Territories.	Government may take a decision.
210	Diversified educational programmes should be organized for different groups of inmates.	Implemented
211	Inmates who have reached a certain stage of education should be allowed to continue their education either as regular students of schools/colleges or through correspondence courses.	Implemented
212	Special attention should be paid to the development of suitable educational programmes for women prisoners.	Special attention is given to women prisoners in education
213	The Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services should formulate a detailed educational programme for each institution in consultation with the State education department.	Not followed but the recommendation, will be considered and implemented.
214	It should be one of the primary responsibilities of the prison superintendent and other prison personnel that programme of education is implemented in its proper spirit.	Implemented

215	Programmes of adult education, social education and moral education should also be organized in subjects.	Implemented
216	Literate inmates whose conduct is good should be given training in imparting education to other inmates and they should assist the educational personnel of the institution.	Implemented
217	The strength of educational personnel at each institution should be fixed in accordance with its requirements.	Not implemented – The strength of educational personnel at jail institutions shall be fixed in accordance with the requirements.
218	Social, moral and health education lectures should be organized.	Implemented
219	Each State and Union Territory should accept and adopt the basis essential elements of recreational and cultural activities for each institution.	The recreational and Cultural Programmes are being conducted periodically in all prisons.
220	The inspector General of Prisons of each State/ Union Territory should formulate a plan for recreational and cultural activities for each institution.	Implemented
221	Recreation should be properly designed and planned. It should also be adequately guided and supervised.	Implemented
222	Recreation should be treated as incentive for good behaviour and self-discipline.	It is a positive recommendation and will be considered accordingly.
223	Appropriate recreational and cultural activities should be provided in prisons.	Implemented
224	Each central and district prison and Kishore/Yuva Sadan should have a 16mm film projector.	Partially implemented – LCD projectors are made available in major jails at present. The recommendation shall be implemented in other jails also.

225	Library of good films should be developed at the headquarters organization.	Not implemented. It can be implemented.
226	Every prison and allied institution should have a proper library with sufficient number of newspapers, periodicals and books.	Implemented
227	Every prison and allied institution should have annual sports meet. Inter-institution and inter-state sports meets of inmates should also be organized.	Annual Sports Meet is conducted in every prison as part of jail welfare day celebrations.
228	Every prison and allied institution should have a committee for recreational and cultural activities compromising carefully selected inmates.	Implemented
229	The Department of Prisons and Correctional Services should maintain close liaison with the Department of Sports and committees for recreational and cultural activities at the district and state level.	Not implemented. It is a useful recommendation. It can be implemented by the department.
230	Continuity contacts of prisoners with their family members and the community should be maintained.	Implemented
231	Various incentives of the prison system should be judiciously used to promote self-discipline and modification of behaviour of inmates.	Implemented
232	Techniques of casework, group work, individual and group guidance, and counseling should be applied in prisons as measures of treatment of offenders.	Implemented. Welfare Officers are conducting the method of case work, Group Work, counseling etc. for the purpose of treatment of prisoners.
233	Anti-social value schemes of offenders should be replaced by proper habits and attitudes through individual	Implemented

	guidance.	
234	Psychotherapy, which has been recognized as an effective measure for treatment of prisoners suffering from mental disorders, should be used in prisons.	The mentally disordered prisoners are sent to M.H.C. for psychotherapy treatment. To conduct Psychotherapy treatment inside the prison facility will have to be started.
235	Supportive therapy should be used as technique of treatment of inmates.	Will be implemented.
236	Prison personnel should present such models of behaviour in their conduct before the inmates as would be useful for the offenders to inmate.	Proper training to the prison officials to maintain good behaviour in their attitude to inmates as model for them is entertained. Such behaviour of the officials are reviewed periodically.
237	The impact of treatment programmes should be regularly reviewed through independent agencies. It should also be reviewed through in-built mechanisms in the prison system (such as periodical review of progress of inmates, re-classification of inmates, review sentences, after-care, follow-up, etc.)	A comprehensive committee will be constituted to analyse the impact of treatment programmes. Such committee can recommend re-classification of inmates, review of sentences, after care follow up etc.
238	Community participation in treatment programmes should be encouraged.	Recommendation can be considered positively.
239	A prisoners Welfare Fund should be set up in each State/ Union Territory.	Action has already been taken to setting up of a Prisoners Welfare Fund. It is now under the consideration of Government.
240	Daily routine in prisons and allied institutions should be regulated to provide for diversified treatment programmes. The locking-up time may be shifted by two to three hours after sunset.	A thorough study is essential for the implementation of this recommendation.

CHAPTER XI
WORK PROGRAMMES AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

241	Prison work programmes and vocational training should be integrated with national economic policies and development plans.	The recommendation has to be taken at the national level.
242	Certain specified objectives should form basic foundation for the development of work programmes and vocational training in correctional institutions.	Implemented
243	Undertrial prisoners who volunteer to work should be encouraged to take up work programmes and receive vocational training.	Implemented
244	Vocational training programmes in self-employing trades and occupations should be organized in every central and district prison.	Implemented.
245	Prison industries should be organized on business-cum-commercial basis.	Partially implemented.
246	While designing employment and production policies in prisons the composition of inmates coming from rural and urban areas should be taken into consideration and a variety of opportunities of work and vocational training should be created to cater for the heterogeneous inmate population.	The recommendation has been implemented accordingly.
247	Production units should be semi-mechanized and, where possible, fully mechanized.	Partially implemented.
248	Inmates should be given work experience in every section	The recommendation shall be implemented.

	of a trade industry.	
249	In the plan of re-organization of work programmes modernization and diversification of existing prison industries should receive due priority.	The existing Prison industries shall be modernised at the earliest. Diversified programmes can be instituted for the modernisation of the industries and proper training can be exerted to the inmates for making them to cope up with the modern society.
250	The possibility of introducing products according to market trends should be explored so that prison products may be able to reasonably satisfy customers expectations.	This can be fully implemented
251	Various products of prison industries should be standardized in terms of specifications, patterns, designs, etc.	Implemented
252	Tools and equipment should be such as would facilitate production of articles of good quality and should be standardized.	It shall be implemented.
253	In every institution there should be a separate and properly organized maintenance workshop.	Major jails are having such a maintenance workshop.
254	Adequate funds should be provided for annual replacement of equipment, accessories, spare parts etc.	Government decision is needed for this, may be sanctioned.
255	Technical supervision should be improved and a system of quality control should be introduced at every stage of production.	Partially implemented.
256	A policy for purchase of raw material, consumable articles, stores, tools and equipment, etc., should be laid down.	Implemented

257	The accounts and stores organization should be modernized on business-cum-commercial principles.	Partially implemented.
258	Costing of prison products should be done on a rational basis taking into account the various limitations and handicaps of prison management.	Implemented. There are specific rules and directions which exist for the costing of prison products.
259	Comprehensive and detailed statistics for each service unit and production unit should be maintained on systematic basis.	Implemented
260	An autonomous board for work programmes and vocational training vested with full fiscal and administrative powers should be set up at the headquarters organization of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	Not implemented – The recommendation for creating an Autonomous Board for work programmes and vocational training having with fiscal and administrative powers is implementable at the Headquarters level.
261	At the prison level there should be a committee to implement the policies and programmes as chalked out by the board.	Institutional level committees shall be formed for the purpose.
262	Qualified technical personnel should be appointed in adequate numbers in every production unit and for every programme of vocational training.	Government may sanction this.
263	The executive and supervisory personnel should be given training in modern methods of management.	Partially implemented. Full implementation can be done through training modules at SICA
264	Accounts branches should be constituted at the institutional, regional and headquarters level.	Implemented
265	Accounts of production units should be properly audited.	Implemented

266	Work programmes in an institution should be planned taking into consideration various relevant factors.	Implemented
267	Based on plans of each institution a master plan should be prepared for the whole department.	It shall be implemented
268	The requirements of government departments, semi-government agencies, etc., in respect of prison products should be consolidated in the office of the board.	It shall be implemented
269	The targets of production for each unit for the ensuing year should be fixed in advance.	Implemented
270	Plans for employment and production in each institution should be prepared for each quarter on the basis of relevant factors.	Implemented
271	The chain of command, lines of authority and spans of staff control should be clearly defined at the institutional, regional and board level.	Implemented
272	Staff meetings and joint staff consultations for evaluating manufacturing processes, personnel effectiveness, production targets, time schedule, etc., should be held regularly.	It shall be implemented.
273	The performance of technical, executive and supervisory personnel functioning the fields of work programmes and vocational training at every level should be evaluated on the basis of the performance of individual staff member.	It shall be implemented.
274	Every State and Union Territory should have a clear policy for the employment of inmates and for production	The recommendation will be considered by the Govt

	programmes.	
275	Tasks for each operation and sub-operation should be standardized and specified with reference to time schedule and the requirements of manpower.	It shall be implemented.
276	Correct work sheet for each prisoner should be maintained by the technical personnel.	Implemented.
277	(a) There should be a complete ban on the use of inmate labour in the offices or at the residential quarters of prison personnel. (b) The system of half task and two-third task should be discontinued except in specified cases.	(a) Partially implemented. The service of inmates is used at the office of the prisons and quarters based on the Prison Manual. (b) Implemented.
278	Every prisoner who starts giving prescribed task should be brought on the wage system. Newly admitted prisoners should be given some token remuneration till they start performing the prescribed task.	Implemented.
279	Rationalized wage system should be introduced in prisons and allied institutions of every State/Union Territory.	Implemented.
280	Hours of work for each group of prisoners should be prescribed in accordance with the programme content of each institution.	Implemented.
281	The daily routine, time schedule, etc., should be worked out for each institution on the basis of the principles laid down in Chapter XXI of the Model Prison Manual.	Implemented.
282	Prisoners should not be made to work in the production units after lock-up of the prisons	Implemented.

283	Certain basic minimum facilities should be provided in work-sheds and other places where prisoners work.	Implemented.
284	Conditions of work in every factory, work-shed, etc., in every institution should be regularly inspected.	Implemented.
285	The traditional conservative policy of minimum investment in prison work programmes should be discarded and new realistic financial policy in all these matters should be adopted by each State/Union Territory.	Decisions to be taken by Govt on this.
286	The performance and economic aspects of each unit or work programmes should be got evaluated periodically by a committee consisting of experts.	A committee of experts will have to be constituted to evaluate each and every work unit.
287	Flow process charts should be introduced in every prison industry.	Implemented.
288	Department of Prisons and Correctional Services should concentrate on the production of articles and supply of services, which are readily marketable.	Implemented.
289	Sales should be promoted through establishment of show rooms and participation in exhibitions.	Partially implemented.
290	Training programmes should be designed and planned to suit the needs of prisoners sentenced to short, medium and long terms of imprisonment. They may consist of apprenticeship training, on-the-job training and vocational training.	Implemented.
291	Details of the duration of each training course, syllabus	It shall be implemented.

	and time-schedule should be worked out by the board.	
292	Adequate number of instructors should be appointed for organising vocational training programmers.	Adequate number of Instructors may be appointed.
293	Vocational training programmes should be developed in liaison with the Department of Technical Education, etc., and the inmates successfully undergoing training programme should be awarded regular certificates by that Department.	Implemented.
294	Adequate provision of finances should be made in the annual budget for vocational training projects.	Implemented.
295	The perspective master plan for the development of work programmes and vocational training should be prepared by each State/ Union Territory.	It shall be implemented.
296	Diversification of programmes of work and vocational training should be done in such a way that opportunities of work and training are available to different groups of inmates at the institutional, regional or State/ Union Territory level.	Implemented.
297	Production units should be classified into (i) principal and (ii) ancillary and cottage industries. Agricultural farms should be classified as large, medium and small size farms.	The recommendation is very important and shall be implemented.
298	Agricultural work programmes on agricultural farms should be diversified.	Implemented.

299	Diversification of prisons and classification of prisoners should be planned and executed simultaneously with diversification of programmes of work and vocational training.	Implemented.
300	Prisoners sentenced to medium and long terms of imprisonment should be given training in multiple skills.	Implemented.
301	Background of inmates should be taken into consideration with planning their employment on work programmes.	Implemented.
302	Work camps and work centres should be developed in areas of community services.	Not implemented.
303	Each State/ Union Territory should appoint a committee of experts for the re-organization and development of programmes of work and vocational training.	The state government may appoint a committee of experts to formulate and review the vocational training.
<i>Agriculture</i>		
304	Agriculture, other allied activities and agro-based industries should be given high priority in the planned development of work programmes and vocational training in correctional institutions.	Implemented
305	A systematic survey of the agricultural land available with various prison institutions should be undertaken to plan its maximum utilization.	Implemented.
306	All farmlands should be examined in terms of soil analysis, irritability, fertility, requirement of drainage, etc.	Will be done at unit level.
307	Each new prison building should have farmland.	Availability of land is a major problem, but available land is used for

		farming
308	Farms should be divided into suitable plots according to the cropping schemes to be prepared well in advance.	Implemented.
309	Project of land development should be undertaken on priority basis.	Implemented.
310	All uncultivated government land in the vicinity of a prison institution should be attached to the institution for agricultural purposes.	Implemented.
311	Land belonging to the prison development should not be surrendered for the use either of other government departments or of private agencies.	Implemented.
312	Institutional land should be properly fenced.	Implemented.
313	A regular plan for maximum utilization of the existing irrigation facilities and for providing additional facilities should be prepared and implemented for each farm.	Implemented.
314	Necessary buildings should be constructed on each farm.	Implemented.
315	All necessary equipment and spare parts should be made available at each farm.	Implemented.
316	Pucca approach roads and pucca internal roads should be provided for all farms.	Implemented.
317	A maintenance shop should be set up at each large farm.	Implemented.
318	Transport facilities should be provided according to the actual requirements of each farm.	Implemented.

319	Petrol/ diesel depots should be provided at large farms.	Good recommendation, may be implemented.
320	Requirements of labour at each farm should be met.	Implemented.
321	The practice of putting prisoners working on farms in ankle ring and fetters should be discontinued forthwith.	No such system is there in Kerala
322	Inmates for open agricultural farms should be properly selected.	Implemented.
323	Before the prisoners are transferred to open institutions, they should be allowed to work for some time in semi-open institutions.	Implemented.
324	Prisoners working on farms should be given adequate and proper wages.	Implemented.
325	Adequate funds should be provided for the development of agriculture and allied activities.	Implemented.
326	Accounts of agriculture and allied activities should be separately maintained.	Implemented.
327	Requisite personnel should be provided at each agricultural unit and their duties and responsibilities should be clearly laid down.	Implemented.
328	Costing of agricultural and other produce should be done on business-cum-commercial lines.	Govt rules are followed for costing of agriculture products.
329	The efficiency of each unit should be evaluated in terms of target fixed.	This can be done

330	The inmate population of an agricultural farm should not exceed 200.	No comments
331	Sites for open agricultural prisons should have all infrastructural facilities.	Implemented.
332	Dairies should be developed on open prison farms on commercial lines under proper technical guidance.	Implemented.
333	Dairies in closed prisons should be discontinued.	Implemented.
334	Wherever possible poultries should be organized on open farms. They should be run on commercial lines under proper technical supervision.	Implemented.
325	In Jail Training Schools and Regional Training Institutes, prison personnel should be imparted training in various aspects of agriculture and other allied activities.	Implemented.
336	Bio-gas plants, windmills, solar-cooking ranges etc., should be introduced in open institutions.	Implemented.
337	Vocational training in agriculture and other allied activities should be organized on agricultural farms.	Implemented.
338	The benefit of extension services for agriculture and allied activities should be availed of by the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	Implemented.

CHAPTER XII
UNDERTRIAL AND OTHER UNCONVICTED PRISONERS

339	A review of all the police lock-ups should be taken up in each State/ Union Territory and the living conditions in them should be improved.	The matter does not come under the purview of Prisons and Correctional Administration.
340	A Board of Visitors should be appointed in each district to visit regularly all police lock-ups.	
341	Undertrial prisoners should be lodged in separate institutions away from the convicted prisoners.	
342	Institutions meant for lodging undertrial prisoners should be as close to the courts as possible and there should be proper arrangement for the transportation of undertrial prisoners.	
343	The recommendation of the Law Commission with regard to speedy trials and simplification of bail procedures made in its 77th and 78th Reports should be accepted and implemented. In addition, bail should be granted to the accused as a matter of right unless proved by the prosecution that his being at large might endanger the security of the society.	
344	The feasibility of launching bail hostels on the lines of those sponsored and financed by Xenia Field Foundation (U.K.) should be examined under Indian conditions.	
345	Release of accused persons on personal recognizance	

	should be encouraged.	
346	The provisions of section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to the time limit for the police investigation in case of accused undertrial prisoners should be strictly followed both by the police and the courts.	
347	The classification of under trial prisoners into class I, II and III or A, B, and C on the basis of their socio-economic status should be abolished.	Implemented
348	The time spent by inmates in Jails, awaiting investigation and trial, should be put to use or the benefit of both the prisoners and the community.	Implemented.
349	Rights of undertrial prisoners including facilities of access to legal material, legal counsel and legal aid should be protected.	Implemented
350	All undertrial prisoners should be effectively produced before the presiding magistrates on the dates of hearing.	Due to law and order and other concerns, timely police escort is not available on request, so UT Prisoners are not being produced before the magistrates on their hearing dates. Considering the urgency & importance of situation – a reserve force of 100 personnel for prisoner escort duties may be constituted.
351	Undertrial prisoners should be allowed to obtain cooked food from their families.	The existing rule do not allow to have cooked or other type of food from outside for the use of UT prisoners.
352	Those undertrial prisoners who do not have sufficient clothes should be supplied clothes at government cost.	Implemented

353	There should be no restriction on the number of letters undertrial prisoners may send at their own cost. However, at government cot they should be allowed to write two letters per week.	Implemented
354	There should be no restriction on the number of interviews sought by undertrial prisoners for the sake of legal assistance. Interview with family members and friends should, however, be restricted to two per week.	Implemented
355	Undertrial prisoners should be allowed the facility of canteen available to other prisoners in the prison.	Implemented
356	The daily routine of undertrial prisoners should include programmes of diversified education and recreational activities.	Implemented
357	Habitual undertrial prisoners should be segregated from other undertrial prisoners.	Implemented
358	The management and discipline of undertrial prisoners should be the responsibility of only the paid staff.	Implemented
359	<p>(a) An effective mechanism of review of the cases of undertrial prisoners regularly both at the district level and the State level should be evolved.</p> <p>(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure should be suitably amended to provide that as soon as an undertrial prisoner completes the period of detention equal to half of the maximum sentence awardable to him on conviction, he should be released immediately and unconditionally.</p>	<p>(a) Implemented</p> <p>(b) Implemented</p>

360	Broad guidelines about the arrest of persons, especially those involved in minor violations of law, should be laid down.	No comments
361	Non-criminal lunatics, persons needing protective custody and children should not be sent to prisons at all.	Implemented
362	Preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, especially section 109, should be reviewed and amended suitably to restrict their use only in very genuine cases.	Not pertaining to this department
363	Persons detained under executive orders made under provisions of special legislations should be kept away from convicted and undertrial prisoners.	Implemented

CHAPTER XIII
WOMEN PRISONERS

364	All police investigations involving women must, as far as possible, out in the presence of a relative of the accused or her lawyer and of a lady staff members. Women should not be called to the police station for investigation.	Does not come under the purview of Prisons Department.
365	Police personnel should treat women with due courtesy and dignity while they are in police custody.	
366	Women in police custody should invariably be under the charge of women police officials.	
367	Instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the guidance of the police on the subject of handling women offenders should be followed.	

368	A separate place with proper toilet facilities should be provided on court premises for women prisoners awaiting production before presiding magistrates.	
369	Bail should be liberally granted to women undertrial prisoners, and those notable to furnish surety may be released on personal recognizance.	
370	The Probation of Offenders Act should be extensively used for the benefit of women offenders.	
371	Women prisoners should be lodged in separate institutions/ annexes meant exclusively for them.	Implemented
372	Enclosures for women in common prisons should be so renovated as to ensure that women prisoners do not come in view of male prisoners. Their enclosures should have a proper double lock system.	Implemented
373	All prisons/ annexes for women must be staffed by women personnel only.	Implemented
374	All general duties with regard to women offenders should be performed by women staff only.	Implemented
375	Women guards should be arranged to look after women prisoners in sub-jails.	Implemented
376	The staff posted at institutions for women should be properly trained and their service conditions should be on par with those of the male staff.	Implemented

377	A senior lady officer, if available at the headquarters or organization, should be with the job of looking after the problems of women prisoners.	A senior level lady officer can be appointed at the Headquarters to look after and co-ordinate the functions of women prisons across the state. Govt may sanction a post of a lady DIG.
378	Newly admitted women prisoners should be medically examined for pregnancy. Pregnant women prisoners should be transferred to local maternity hospital, for purposes of delivery.	Implemented
379	While registering the birth of a child to a women prisoner, the place of birth should not be mentioned as prison, if such a birth takes place there; instead the name of locality should be mentioned.	Implemented
380	Pregnant and nursing women prisoners should be prescribed special diet and exempted from unsuitable types of work.	Special diet is given to the pregnant & nursing woman on the advice of Medical Officer and whenever the situation warrants.
381	There should be proper arrangement for the segregation of various categories of women prisoners.	Implemented
382	Women needing protective custody should not be confined in prisons.	Implemented
383	There should be a separate ward for women in prison hospitals.	Women prisoners are sent to the nearest and specialised Govt. hospital for treatment. The existing prison hospitals do not have proper facilities to admit female prisoners for their treatment. A lady doctor and separate blocks will have to be provided for this.
384	Women prisoners should be permitted to retain their mangal sutra, glass or plastic bangles, etc.	Implemented

385	Women prisoners should be given adequate and proper clothing and facilities for personal hygiene and personal maintenance according to their custom.	Implemented
386	Adequate and proper work and treatment programmes should be organized for women in prisons.	Implemented
387	Some self-contained units for groups of 8 to 10 women prisoners should be constructed to provide them a kind of family/ group living.	Partially implemented
388	Women prisoners should be given the facility of maintaining contacts with their families through letters, visits from relatives and leave.	Implemented
389	Children (up to the age of 5 years) accompanying women prisoners may be allowed to be kept with them in specially organized crches outside the main prison building.	Implemented
390	Prisons and annexes for women offenders in common prisons should be open for frequent visits by lady visitors.	Implemented
391	Special consideration should be given to women prisoners in the matter of premature release.	Implemented
392	Proper pre-release preparations in respect of women convicts should be made. Avenues for the settlement of marriage after their release may be explored. On release, women prisoners should, as far as possible, be escorted by women guards in plain clothes.	Partially implemented
393	State Governments should encourage and support voluntary women organizations in looking after women	The recommendations may be considered by the state Government.

	offenders.	
CHAPTER XIV CHILDREN IN PRISONS		
394	There should be a women non-official organization at the national level to look after the interests of women prisoners. Such an organization should be given financial assistance by the Central Government.	This may be done by the Central Govt
395	Children Act should be expeditiously enacted/enforced in every district of each State/ Union Territory.	No comments
396	Necessary infrastructure required under the Children Act should be immediately set up in every district.	No comments
397	Cases of children kept in prisons should be brought before the Children Courts. Children not involved .or those who have committed delinquent acts of a minor nature should be placed under the care of voluntary probation officers, etc.	Partially implemented
398	Persons actually working the field of social work or who voluntarily offer to working the field should be recognized as voluntary probation officers, fit persons and approved persons for the Children Acts. Good educational institutions having hostel facilities should be recognized as approved institutions.	Not related to the Prison Department.
399	Voluntary probation officers and voluntary organizations should be paid honorarium/ maintenance allowance for taking care of children.	Not related to the Prison Department.
400	Government should exercise effective supervision on	

	voluntary organizations and individuals.	
401	Voluntary organizations should be encouraged and given financial aid to set up children institutions for such children as cannot be released on probation or on license.	
402	The head of the department of child welfare should be the Chief Authority under the Children Act.	
403	Prison superintendent should take a monthly review of children confined in prison and send a report to the appropriate authorities for necessary action.	
404	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Social Welfare should take necessary action for ensuring removal of children from prisons in various States and Union Territories.	Children up to the age of 18 are not allowed to be confined in the prisons.
405	Juvenile probation and non-institutional services for children should be effectively organized.	
406	A child should be sent to children institution only as a last resort. As far as possible, he should be allowed to stay with the family.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
407	There should be a statutory ban on keeping boys below the age of 16 years and girl below the age of 18 years in police custody or in a police lock-up.	
408	In every district there should be a separate wing in the police organization to be named as Juvenile Aid Bureau.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
409	There should be a statutory ban on committing children below the age of 16/18 years to prisons either as under	Implemented

	trials or as convicted persons.	
410	The high courts should issue standing orders to all subordinate courts that under no circumstances a child below 16/18 years should be committed to police custody or to judicial custody in prisons.	Implemented
411	If any court commits a child to the prison, the prison superintendents should be authorized to refuse his admission to the prison.	Implemented
412	If any court insists on committing a child to a prison, the prison superintendent should immediately take all necessary steps for the removal of the child from the prison.	Implemented
413	Each State and Union Territory should prepare master plan for setting up a network of non-institutional services for children.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
414	Each State/ Union Territory should formulate a policy containing guidelines regarding handling of various problems relating to children in need or children in conflict with law.	
415	It should be made a statutory responsibility of local bodies to set up child welfare services in their areas.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
416	Government of India should prepare a comprehensive Model Bill for children embodying various aspects of child welfare services.	

417	The extent and quality of services in childrens institutions should be improved.	
418	Necessary financial provision should be made for developing child welfare services.	
419	The National Children Fund should be utilised on a high priority basis for developing services for the socially and economically handicapped children, specially in such parts of the country where these services have not yet been developed.	
420	A separate department of child welfare should be established in every State/Union Territory.	
421	Children who have difficult behaviour pattern and who attain the age of 16/18years, while in children institutions should, if necessary, be sent to a Kishore/ YuvaSadan. Under no circumstances should they be sent to a prison.	Implemented
422	Children, dependent on prisons, should preferably be kept with the relatives or friends of such prisoners.	Implemented
423	A common platform of all organizations involved in the work of child welfare could be set up so that child welfare services could be co-ordinate and developed in all parts of India.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
424	A committee should be set up at each district headquarters to oversee all matters relating to child welfare.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
425	A State level committee should be constituted to advise	

	the Government on all matters pertaining to child welfare.	
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER XV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YOUNG OFFENDERS</p>		
426	The subject of treatment of young offenders should be included in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
427	A new uniform legislation for young offenders should be enacted on the lines of the Chapter Scheme given in Annexure IV-C attached on Legislation.	
428	In case the subject of treatment of young offenders is not brought under the Concurrent List, the Government of India should prepare a model Bill on the lines recommended in Chapter IV on Legislation for being adopted by all the States and Union Territories.	
429	A wing at the headquarters of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services under a senior officer of the rank of Additional /Joint Director of Correctional Services should be created for dealing with the problems of young offenders.	The recommendation shall be considered and a special wing may be created at Prison Headquarters to deal with the problems of young offenders under the supervision of senior executive officer.
430	430. Separate courts for young offenders should be established. Pre-sentence investigation reports of the probation officers should be a statutory requirement for	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.

	deciding the cases of young offenders.	
431	Pre-sentence investigation report should include all relevant antecedents of the young offender and should also attempt a prognosis for his resettlement in a socially useful way of life.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
42	Young offenders involved in minor violations' should, instead of being kept in police custody, be kept with their families/guardians/approved voluntary agencies on the undertaking that they will be produced before the police as and when required for investigation.	
433	Young offenders, involved in serious offences, while in police custody should be kept separate from adult criminals and the police custody should be only for a minimum period required for investigation.	
434	The investigation of cases of young offenders must be expeditiously done.	
435	Bail should be liberally granted in case of young offenders.	
436	When it is not possible to release a young offender on bail, he should be kept in a Reception Centre/ Kishore/ Yuva Sadan during the tendency of his trial.	Implemented
437	In case it becomes necessary to keep young offenders in a sub-jail during investigation and trial, it should be ensured that they do not come in contact with adult criminals there.	

438	Young offenders should be sent to institutions only as a last resort. When a young offender is found guilty and is likely to be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year, the court should take recourse to non-institutional measures. Suitable cases of young offenders likely to be sentenced to periods above one year should also, as far as possible, be processed through the non-institutional approach.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
439	The existing Borstal schools and juvenile jails should be converted into a system of diversified Kishore/Yuva Sadans and Reception Centres. Besides this, additional institutions (Kishore/ Yuva Sadans) as worked out in Chapter V on Prison Buildings may be set up. These Kishore/ Yuva Sadans should be developed as centres of scientific study and correctional treatment for young offenders.	The recommendation shall be considered seriously by the state Govt
440	There should be separate institutions for young offenders to be called Reception Centres and Kishore/ Yuva Sadans.	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.
441	There should be separate institutions for girl young offender.	
442	Reception Centres should be organized at district or regional level as per the requirements of each State/ Union Territory. The period of detention in a Reception Centre should not normally exceed eight weeks.	
443	Kishore/ Yuva Sadans should be properly diversified.	
444	In Kishore/ Yuva Sadans all basic operation for treatment and rehabilitation of young offenders should be adopted.	
445	Initially all hopeful cases of young offenders offering	Not coming under the purview of the Prisons Department.

	good prognosis may be kept in institutions recognized as approved Kishore/ Yuva Sadans or in semi-open Kishore/ Yuva Sadans. Later on, on the basis of their response to training and treatment, suitable young offenders should be transferred to open Kishore/ Yuva Sadans. Difficult, discipline and problem cases and escape risks should be sent to special Kishore/ Yuva Sadans. In due course after observing their response to institutional programmes, these young offenders may be transferred to semi-open Kishore/ Yuva Sadans and later to open Kishore/ Yuva Sadans.	
446	Decisions about placement of young offenders in the diversified Kishore/Yuva Sadans should be taken by the classification committee.	
447	Gradation in custody and contents of correctional programmes should be the criteria for versification of institutions into open, semi-open and special Kishore/Yuva Sadans.	
448	Placement of young offenders under non-institutional treatment will result in considerable economy. The savings so affected should be fruitfully diverted for the development of non-institutional programmes and other services for young offenders.	No comments
449	Scientific classification should be adopted for young offenders. This will help in their individual treatment and training.	Implemented
450	At each institution there should be a Review Board.	Not related Prisons Department.
451	At the end of every six months the Review Board should examine the case of every young offender and determine his suitability for release on licence.	No related to Prisons Department.

452	Young offenders offering good prognosis may be kept in Kishore/ YuvaSadans till they attain the age of 25 years.	
453	Young offenders requiring institutionalization for more than 5 years should be continue in a Kishore/ Yuva Sadans through the review Of these, deserving young offenders should be released on licence on certain conditions. Only such young offenders as are intractable, violent, criminal psychopaths, hardened or dangerous, should be transferred to prisons.	Implemented
454	Specially selected and adequately trained personnel should be made available for implementing various programmes for young offenders.	Implemented
455	Suitable and adequate staff should be provided at institution for young offenders. In this connection reference to Chapter XXIV on Development of Prison Personnel may be made.	Implemented
456	Adequate funds for all programmes connected with young offenders should be provided.	Implemented

CHAPTER XVI

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

457	Section 433 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended.	No comments
458	The Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended to provide for a pre-sentence study of offenders liable to be sentenced to imprisonment of life. The judge concerned should make use of this material while passing the	Not related to the Prisons Department.

	sentence.	
459	On admission of a life convict in a prison a comprehensive, social and psychological study should be made for the purpose of designing a suitable diversified programme of training and treatment for him.	Implemented.
460	A life convict should be allotted work taking into account his aptitude and potentialities and should be imparted multiple skills.	Implemented.
461	Life convicts coming from rural areas should be given training in trades suited to their needs.	Implemented.
462	Special attention should be paid to diversified educational programmes for life convicts.	Implemented.
463	A classification committee of the prison should review the case of every life convict every three months.	Implemented.
464	The planning and research unit at the headquarters of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services should undertake studies of the pattern of murders committed by individual offenders and by socially conditioned criminals.	A research wing shall be set up with SICA to conduct such studies.
465	Broad guidelines for the Review Board/ Advisory Board/ Review Committee should be laid down.	Implemented
466	The facilities of interviews, letters, and release on leave and special leave should be liberalized in case of life convicts to enable them to maintain contacts with their	Implemented

	families and the community.	
467	Life convicts who offer good prognosis should be transferred to semi-open and open prisons.	Implemented
468	The scale of remission for life convicts in semi-open prisons should be liberalized and they should be given the facility of staying with their family members in huts to be constructed on the premises of such institutions.	Partially implemented
469	Provisions of Chapter XLII of the Model Prison Manual regarding life convict should be adopted by all the States/ Union Territories.	Can be implemented.
470	Techniques of supportive therapy should be used to maintain interest in life of a life convict who has to spend a long period in the prison.	Implemented
471	Pre-release preparations and planning for after-care and follow-up should be paid special attention in case of life convicts.	Implemented
472	The advisory Committee should hold a separate meeting for reviewing the cases of life convicts only and the final orders in such cases should be passed expeditiously.	Implemented
CHAPTER XVII		
PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH		
473	Section of 30 of the Prisons Act, 1804 should be replaced by afresh legislation providing for a more humane and dignified treatment to prisoners under sentence of death.	Not related to Prisons Department.

474	Immediately after admission, or soon after conviction of an under trial as the case may be, the superintendent should explain to the prisoner sentenced to death the rules regarding appeal and mercy petitions. Those who require legal assistance should be extended facilities available for free legal aid.	Implemented
475	Every State should have one or more specified jails where prisoners under sentence of death should be confined. These jails should have proper arrangements for the confinement of such prisoners and for their execution.	The recommendation may be considered positively.
476	Security arrangements in the enclosure where prisoners under sentence of death are kept should be on twenty-four hour basis.	Implemented
477	Prisoners under sentence of death should be provided with the same diet, clothing and bedding utensils, etc. as are given to other prisoners.	Implemented
478	Prisoners under sentence of death should be encouraged to employ themselves on some useful work, and should be provided with suitable work, if they so desire, in their own enclosures.	Implemented
479	Those who have some healthy hobby should be given facilities to pursue it subject to rules.	Implemented
480	They should be allowed to avail of recreational facilities available in the jail.	Implemented
481	Those who are interested in education may be extended necessary facilities. Books, newspapers and magazines should also be provided to them.	Implemented

482	They should be allowed to follow their own religion and belief subject to rules and requirements of discipline, and to retain religious and other books.	Implemented
483	They should be given liberal facilities for interviews with and letters to and from relatives and legal counsels.	Implemented
484	Canteen facilities, as available to other prisoners, should also be provided to prisoners under sentence of death.	Implemented
485	Special attention should be paid to their personal and domestic problems.	Implemented
486	When the death sentence becomes finally executable the prisoner should immediately be transferred to a separate enclosure where arrangements should be made to keep him in a cell under constant watch. During the day he may be allowed to associate with other such prisoners.	Implemented
487	Before execution arrangements should be made for the prisoner to meet his near and dear ones even at State cost, if necessary.	Implemented
488	Provisions of paragraphs 10 to 20 Chapter XLVI of the Model Prison Manual should be incorporated in the State Jail Manuals.	
CHAPTER XVIII		
SUB-JAILS		
489	A sub-jail should be located at each place where a criminal court functions.	The recommendation may be considered.

490	A daily average number of 10 inmates/ undertrial prisoners detained during the one year should justify the construction of a new sub-jail at an administrative unit where a criminal court functions.	The recommendation may be considered.
491	The necessity of construction of new sub-jails should not be brushed aside only for financial consideration.	The recommendation may be considered.
492	Sub-jails should not be linked up with police or excise lock-ups.	Implemented
493	Persons in police custody should not be kept in sub-jails.	Implemented
494	Sub-jail housed in improvised insecure buildings should be abolished.	Implemented
495	All new sub-jail buildings should have living barracks and dormitories at a reasonable distance from the main wall.	Implemented
496	Each sub-jail building should have a separate annex for women prisoners.	Implemented
497	There should be two types of sub-jail : (I) Class-II sub-jails for an average daily population up to 50 inmates and (ii) Class-I sub-jails for an average daily population exceeding 50 but up to 100 inmates.	It may be considered
498	A time-bound programme for the construction of new sub-jail buildings should be drawn up and implemented by each State Government / Union Territory Administration.	The recommendation may be implemented.
499	All sub-jails should immediately be brought under the	Implemented

	administrative control of the respective Inspector General of Prisons and only an officer of the Prison Department should be appointed as officer-in charge of the sub jail.	
500	Sub-jails should be adequately and properly staffed.	The existing staff strength is not sufficient for managing the sub jail. This pattern was fixed not on the basis of Prison population, minimum duty points etc. Hence staff strength available should be reviewed and more strength for the appropriate functioning may be sanctioned.
501	Guarding of sub-jails should be done exclusively by prison staff.	Implemented
502	Whenever women prisoners are admitted in a sub-jail, arrangements for appointing women guards on purely temporary basis should be made.	Implemented
503	Sub-jails should have suitable residential accommodation for all the staff members posted there with an independent guardroom attached to the sub-jail building.	The recommendation can be considered favourably.
504	Living conditions in sub-jails should be compatible with human dignity and should be in accordance with the recommendations made in Chapter VI on Living Conditions in Prisons.	Implemented
505	Stand-by reserve stock of bedding and serving utensils should be kept in sub-jails.	Implemented
506	An effective system of regular/periodic disposal of unserviceable articles should be evolved and strictly followed.	Implemented
507	A regular stock of clothing should be kept both for men and women for issuing them to needy inmates.	Implemented

508	Vehicles should be provided /arranged for transportation of prisoners to and from sub-jails.	Implemented
509	The system of supplying cooked food to prisoners in sub-jails on contract basis should be discontinued and proper cooking facilities should be provided to the prisoners as per scales prescribed in the jails manuals.	Implemented
510	The scale of diet for inmates of sub-jails should be the same as that of district or central prisons.	Implemented
511	Proper medical facilities should be provided at each sub-jail.	Implemented
512	Proper employment on work programmes and recreational facilities should be provided to prisoners at sub-jails.	Implemented
513	Arrangements should be made for imparting adult education/non-formal education on a regular basis to inmates of sub-jails.	Implemented
514	A visiting Committee should be constituted by the District Magistrate for each sub-jail under his jurisdiction.	The recommendation may be considered.
515	The District Magistrate should constitute a committee to review the position of under trial prisoners in each sub-jail under his jurisdiction. The Inspector General of Prisons should review the situation of under trials in sub-jails with State Home Secretary once in every three months.	The recommendation may be considered.
516	State prison rules should be made applicable to sub-jails in all respects.	Implemented
517	Habitual offenders should not be lodged in sub-jails.	No provision is existing to transfer the habitual offenders to Central

		Prisons from sub jails.
518	Provisions in State jail manuals permitting handcuffing or lettering of inmates lodged in sub-jails should be re-examined.	Implemented.
519	Sub-jails should be regularly inspected by the Inspector General of Prisons and the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons.	Implemented
520	Accounts and the record of release of inmates should be annually audited.	Implemented
CHAPTER XIX OPEN INSTITUTIONS		
521	Open camp movement should be developed as a positive measure of correctional treatment.	Implemented
522	The scope and purpose of open institutions should be clearly defined in the statute.	Implemented
523	There should be 3 types of open institutions namely, semi-open, open and Sanganer type open institutions.	Partially implemented
524	Conditions of eligibility of prisoners for admission to open institutions should be liberalized.	Implemented
525	The inmate capacity of existing open institutions should be fully utilized.	Implemented
526	Open institutions in any State should be able to accommodate at least 20 per cent of prisoners sentenced to	Implemented

	one year and above.	
527	All additional institutions for accommodation any future increase in convict population should be open type.	The recommendation may be considered favourably.
528	Open camps (Sanganer type) should be developed in each State/ Union Territory as the stage in the open camp movement.	The recommendation may be considered favourably.
529	Land attached to closed prisons should be converted into semi-open or open institutions.	Implemented
530	Open camps, mobile and permanent, should be set up at public projects to provide employment to prisoners sentenced to less than one year. Ticket less traveler should be employment on railway projects in camps to be financed by the Railways.	No comments
531	Diversified work programmes including those relating to agriculture and industry should be provided at open institutions.	Implemented
532	Day release system should be introduced as a measure of semi-open facility for suitable inmates confined in prisons.	Implemented
533	The system of wages in open institutions should be rationalized.	Implemented
534	All work programmes including agriculture in open institutions should be carried out by prisoners themselves under the supervision and management of the prison department.	Implemented

535	The inmates in open institutions should be granted liberal facilities for functional literacy, recreation, cultural activities, community participation, visit to neighbouring towns for marketing and recreational purposes, continued contacts with family, remission sentences, leave and premature release.	Partially implemented
536	Family reunion of short duration should be allowed to inmates of open institutions by allowing them to stay with their families in huts to be constructed on the premises of such institutions.	Not implemented. It can be considered.
537	Before being transferred to an open institution prisoners should be oriented about the requirements and responsibilities of living in such an institution.	Implemented
538	Prison offences and punishments for inmates in open institutions should be separately defined. Inmates not abiding by the rules of the open institution should be sent back to closed prison.	Implemented
539	The maximum inmate capacity of an open institution should be 200.	Implemented
540	The staff posted at open institutions should be carefully selected, trained and oriented to correctional philosophy.	The recommendation shall be fulfilled through the special orientation courses offered by the SICA.
541	The working conditions of the staff at open institutions should be improved.	Implemented
542	Model rules laying down minimum standards for open institutions should be framed.	The recommendation shall be considered.

CHAPTER XX
SYSTEM OF REMISSION, LEAVE AND PREMATURE RELEASE

Remission system

543	The rules of eligibility in respect of various categories of convicted prisoners for earning ordinary and special remission should be reviewed and rationalized.	Implemented
544	The Government of India should lay down uniform guidelines to be followed by State Government/ Union Territory Administrations for grant of State remission.	Not related to Prisons Department.
545	The practice of granting remission on occasions or for reasons not justifiable should be immediately stopped.	Implemented
546	At the institutional level, a committee should be formed to consider grant remission. It should also recommended grant of special remission by the Inspector General of Prisons.	Implemented
547	Grant of remission should be properly recorded and authenticated.	Implemented
548	Prisoners with substantive sentences of 2 months and above up to 5 years should be sanctioned remission each month while those sentenced to over 5 years(including life	Implemented

	convicts) should be granted remission once in a quarter.	
549	Ordinary remission should be calculated for full calendar months. It should not be granted for fraction of a calendar month.	Implemented
550	For purposes of special remission any fraction of a year should be counted as one complete year.	Implemented
551	Maximum limit of remission, which a prisoner can earn, should be half of the substantive sentence awarded to him.	No comments
552	Grant of remission to prisoners sentenced by Court Martial should be on the same principles as those applicable to other prisoners.	Implemented
Leave		
553	To bring about uniformity in terminology for prisoners temporary release from prisons, there should be two types of leave: (i) Leave, and (ii) Special leave.	Implemented
554	Rules of eligibility of convicted prisoners for being released on leave and special leave should be reviewed, rationalized and liberalized.	Implemented
555	Inspector General of Prisons should be the authority competent for grant of release on leave or special leave. However, special leave may be granted by the superintendent of the prison concerned in the event of an	Implemented

	emergent situation.	
556	The period spent on leave should count as sentence served, while that spent on special leave should be treated as sentence suspended.	Implemented
557	Rules regarding surety for release on leave or special leave should be liberalized.	Implemented
558	The reasons for grant of leave and special leave should be reviewed and liberalized.	Implemented
559	Record of release of prisoners on leave and special leave should be properly kept.	Implemented
Premature release		
560	Rules for eligibility of convicted prisoners for consideration of premature release should be reviewed and rationalized.	Implemented
561	The case of each prisoner eligible for review and premature release should initially be examined by the institutional classification committee before being forwarded to the Review Board.	Recommendation may be considered.
562	Review Boards should be constituted in each State/ Union Territory for consideration of premature release.	Implemented
563	The case of every prisoner which is for review should be decided within a maximum period of six months from the	Implemented

	date of eligibility.	
564	Each State/ Union Territory should formulate a set of guidelines to be uniformly applied to govern the working of Review Board.	Implemented
565	Section 433 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be suitably amended.	No comments
566	The management of record relating to review of sentences and premature release should be streamlined.	Implemented
CHAPTER XXI		
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS		
567	Public participation in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders must be made a part of our National Policy on Prisons.	Partially implemented
568	An intensive public education drive should be taken up to make the society aware of the role it can play in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.	May be done by the Govt
569	At the national level, the National Commission on Prisons should locate and enroll individuals and community groups volunteering to serve in the correctional field.	NA
570	A committee should be constituted in each State/ Union Territory to identify and enroll voluntary workers and agencies at the state, district and sub-divisional levels.	Not implemented. Govt may decide
571	Selection of volunteers should be done very carefully and	Govt may address these issues

	cautiously.	
572	The government should give due patronage, financial assistance and recognition to voluntary agencies and individual working in correctional field.	
573	Voluntary workers should be properly trained and given statutory authorisation for working the correctional field. They should be given all possible help and advice at all levels.	
574	Special voluntary social service institutions should be helped to come up for the protection and welfare of children and youth.	
575	Voluntary services in the treatment after-care and rehabilitation of offenders should be organized on a system and modalities for the utilisation of voluntary services should be specified; they should be further developed through interaction of voluntary workers with the department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	
576	The Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional services should be empowered to de recognize and delist voluntary organizations or individuals and discontinue their involvement in correctional programmes, wherever grounds for such action exist.	
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER XXII AFTER-CARE, REHABILITATION AND FOLLOW-UP</p>		
577	After-care prisoners discharged from prisons and allied institutions should be the statutory function of the	Partially implemented. At present it is not the statutory duty of the prison department to arrange the aftercare programme for discharged prisoners. Measures can be introduced with the association of NGO's for the

	Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	positive aftercare programmes for prisoners.
578	<p>(a) There should be a properly staffed After-care and Follow-up Unit the headquarters organization of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services in each State/ Union Territory.</p> <p>(b) welfare officers should be in charge of after-care and follow-up work, in large states, Regional Probation Officers should be appointed to supervise and co-ordinate the work of probation officers in the districts.</p> <p>(c) At the institutional level this work should be done by officers in charge of prisoners welfare in close liaison with the classification committee.</p>	The recommendations may be implemented. Welfare Officers in the prisons and Regional Welfare Officers can be deputed for arranging such after care programmes.
579	The after-care and Follow-up Unit should evolve an objective method of assessing Post-release needs of inmates.	The recommendations shall be considered.
580	There should be at least one voluntary organization in each district to which the work of extending help to released prisoners could be entrusted.	The recommendations shall be considered.
581	At the institutional level the classification committee should formulate pre-release plans and should provide the After-care and Follow-up Unit at the headquarters with all necessary data projecting the post-release needs of inmates.	For an effective aftercare and follow up programmes a committee at the Headquarters and classification committee at the institutional level may be constituted.
582	Close liaison with prospective employers should be established for the employment of released prisoners.	The declared objectives of Prison System can be achieved only through the successful re-integration of discharged inmates into the society. For this, effective aftercare programmes must be charted out by the department with close association from prospective employers and NGOs. There may be a separate wing at the Headquarters to prepare statistics about discharged prisoners and formulate ideas for rehabilitating them into the society

583	Self-employment work programmes should be devised for prisoners, which they can independently pursue after their release. Necessary arrangements for adequate Finances from various sources should be made before the prisoner is actually released.	Implemented partially
584	Officer in-charge of welfare of prisoners should, as a pre-release preparation, chalk out, indefinite terms, the rehabilitative programme that the inmate has to follow on release.	The recommendation shall be properly addressed by the correctional wing of the department.
585	After-care services should include all kinds of help, which could result in proper re adjustment of the released prisoners in the society.	A positive recommendation and shall be implemented.
586	After-care Homes should be established to meet the immediate needs of released prisoners.	Not related to Prisons Department.
587	Registration on employment of ex-prisoners in government service or public sector undertaking should be record by suitable amendment of the rules.	Recommendations may be implemented by the state government level.
588	Small Scale Industries Departments of State Governments / Union Territory Administrations should formulate schemes of small production units which could be run by ex-prisoners on co-operative basis. These units could be financed by State Finance Corporation, Co-operative and other Bank under their innovative banking schemes.	A very positive recommendation and shall be addressed with proper importance.
589	State Tenancy Acts should be suitably amended to project. Rights of prisoners in agricultural land.	No comments

590	Women prisoners willing to get married after their release should be rendered all necessary help in settling them in matrimony.	It shall be implemented.
591	The Department of Prisons and Correctional Services in collaboration with the State Department of Information and Publicity should make proper use of mass media to educate public about the need for rehabilitation of ex-prisoners in society.	A positive recommendation and shall be implemented.
592	Government should encourage formation of voluntary organizations for taking up programmes for the help of released prisoners and should give them necessary financial and other help. Services of voluntary workers in the field should be appropriately recognized.	The recommendation shall be addressed by the state government.
CHAPTER XXIII ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE		
593	There should be separate Department of Prisons and Correctional Administration in the secretariats of the States. At the Centre, the set-up dealing with prisons in the Ministry of Home Affairs should also be upgraded to the status of a Department. Senior officers having experience of correctional administration should be posted in the secretariat.	Partially implemented. The recommendation of posting senior officers having experience in correctional administration in the secretariat may be considered.
594	The prison department in each State / Union Territory should be responsible for institutional training and treatment, probation and after-care of both the adult and the young offenders. This integrated department should be	Partially implemented.

	called the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services, and the head of this department should be designated as the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services.	
595	The Department of Prisons and Correctional Services in all State/ Union Territories should invariably be headed by an officer from this department.	Partially implemented.
596	The Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services should, at his headquarters, be assisted by senior officers in various aspects of prison administration.	A special executive officer having the experience in prison administration and aftercare programmes may be appointed in the Headquarters to assist the Director General and co-ordinate all these functions. In addition to this, this officer can co-ordinate the staff of jails with the Headquarters for solving their service and administrative concerns.
597	A regional set-up should be established in each large State.	The existing number of zones may be made 4 instead of 3, so that the administration can be more effective.
598	Each Prison and allied institution should have adequate personnel in accordance with its requirements and the special norms.	Shortage of adequate man power is the main problem faced by the Prison Department. The staff strength sanctioned in 1957 is still continuing . During the last 30 or 40 years so many programmes and policies have been initiated / introduced by the department and a few new institutons were also started. But the existing man power is not enough for a pro-active, progressive department to function as a catalyst for the societal reformation concerned with prisoners.
599	Each district should have a district prison with a whole-time superintendent.	Partially implemented.
600	Adequate number of probation officers of various categories should be appointed to look after probation and	Not concerned with Prison Department.

	after-care work in the field.	
601	All posts in the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services except where specialized services are required should be manned by persons belonging to the department.	Implemented
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER XXIV DEVELOPMENT OF PRISON PERSONNEL</p>		
602	<p>(a) There should be an in-built mechanism in the prison department for continuous and systematic study of the manpower needs.</p> <p>(b) Direct entry into various wings of the prison service should be at appropriate levels.</p>	A special wing shall be created in the headquarters to study about the manpower requirements and recruitment at the appropriate levels.
603	Conditions of recruitment and promotion should be so fixed as to ensure that persons with requisite qualifications, experience and professional competence are available in the prison service at all levels.	
604	Every direct recruit in the service should have opportunities of at least three promotions during the span of his career.	Implemented
605	Physical fitness and psychological tests should be essential pre-requisites for direct recruitment.	Implemented
606	Officers and staff for specialised services in the prison department should be taken on deputation from respective departments of the State Governments. They should be given proper incentives.	The recommendation may be limited to urgently needed posts only

607	Ministerial staff should be borne on the strength of the prison department. The executive staff should in no case be put on ministerial work.	Partially implemented
608	An all India service to be called the Indian Prisons and Director of Correctional Service should be constituted.	Central Govt may decide
609	Prison personnel should be paid salaries and allowances at par with those of equivalent ranks in the police department.	May be implemented. There are disparities now.
610	Uniform including badges should be prescribed for all security and executive staff in the prison department.	Implemented
611	Three-shift system of duties should be introduced in prisons.	Not implemented. Three – Shift system duties is very essential and more man power is needed for it.
612	Every member of the staff should be allowed a day off once a week.	Implemented
613	Adequate leave reserve staff should be provided.	Not implemented. A reserve force may be created at the earliest to meet contingent situations.
614	The system of convict officers discharging supervisory and disciplinary duties should be abolished in a phased manner.	Implemented
615	Residential quarters should be provided to all members of the staff.	Partially implemented.
616	Prison staff, which is entitled to rent-free accommodation but is not provided with such accommodation, should be paid 10 per cent extra house-rent allowance allowed to	Not implemented. This recommendation may be implemented.

	government employees in general.	
617	Certain facilities as provided in Chapter XI of the Model Prison Manual should be extended to prison personnel.	May be implemented
618	The Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel. State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations should suitably recognise special services rendered by prison personnel.	Implemented.
619	All good work done by prison personnel should be given proper publicity.	Positive recommendation and shall be implemented.
620	Prison personnel meeting with serious injuries, accidents, etc., while on duty, should given financial assistance.	Partially implemented. An effective and special insurance scheme should be introduced for prison department executive staff.
621	In case of death of prison personnel in lawful discharge of his duties, a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 should be paid to the survivors in his family.	In this recommendation the amount may be increased as 25 lakh.
622	A welfare fund for prison and correctional personnel should be established in each State/ Union Territory.	Not implemented. This recommendation is to be implemented.
623	Proper forum should be provided at the institutional and State levels for prison personnel to ventilate grievances.	
624	Staff meetings and conferences should be regularly held.	
625	All new recruits should be given basic initial in-service training. Officers and staff on deputation should be given a short orientation course.	
626	Adequate training reserve should be provided in each	Not implemented. The recommendation is a valid one and can be

	cadre of the service.	considered.
627	Training of staff should be taken at three different levels: state level, regional level and national level.	Partially implemented. National level training for staff may be made available
628	Qualified persons with aptitude for training and teaching should be posted at these institutions.	State level training institute is to be strengthened with qualified persons.
629	Directors of Regional Training Institutions should be from the Prisons and Correctional Service and should be of the rank of Inspector General of Prisons. Principals of State level training schools should be of the rank superintendents of Central prison.	Implemented
630	Permanent academic staff of the training institutions and experts invited should be properly informed of the training requirements.	Implemented
631	Details of syllabi, etc. should be properly evolved and reviewed once every three years.	Partially implemented. Training syllabus has to be reviewed as per the recommendation.
632	Proper literature should be prepared for meeting the training needs of various categories of prison personnel.	SICA should be developed as a research institute to meet all the academic, training, administrative demands of the department.
633	Basic initial training, in-service training, refresher courses and special training courses should be organized by the training institutions for various categories of personnel.	The institute of SICA has the full responsibility to give basic, in-service and other training to the personnel concerned. In the Kerala Prisons and Correctional Services (Management) Act 2010, it is clearly mentioned that SICA should act as an all equipped research and development institute. Accordingly, SICA can be developed as an institute in the real sense and spirit it is meant for. Qualified persons can be selected from the department and minimum number of experts shall also be recruited directly to convert the institute in to a proper research institute.

634	The Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services should prepare a panel of officers for attending conferences and special training courses in the country and abroad.	Not implemented. The recommendation shall be implemented.
635	Study teams of senior officers should be deputed to visit prison institutions in various States in the country as also those in other countries.	As part of creating a healthy and informed staff this recommendation shall be implemented.
636	The Central Government, the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations should encourage setting up of a professional non-official registered body at the national level with its branches in all the States and Union Territories and should provide necessary financial and other assistance to them for their proper functioning.	The recommendation shall be implemented.
CHAPTER XXV PLANNING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
637	The new legislation should clearly define the general objectives of correctional system in the country.	No comments
638	Each State Government/ Union Territory Administration should lay down specific objectives and goals not only for the department but also for individual institutions.	Recently reviewed and revised prison rule is able to meet the objective of this recommendation.
639	Organizational and institutional goals should be reviewed at least once a year.	Not implemented. And shall be implemented.
640	The National Commission on Prisons should be functionally linked with State correctional organizations to review the achievement of goals and objectives, etc., and	Positive recommendation and is to be implemented.

	to plan their future organizational, personnel and functional structure in consultation with them.	
641	There should be an appropriately manned unit for planning and research at the headquarters of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services of each State and Union Territory.	SICA should be equipped with enough facilities to meet these recommendations.
642	Each State/ Union Territory should develop an integrated process of long-term and short-term planning and prepare plans for administrative and operational functioning. The National Commission on Prisons should coordinate these plans and monitor their progress so as to have an all India perspective of the development of prisons.	Partially implemented. There should be such a permanent arrangement in the SICA as well as Prison Headquarters to prepare long term and short term planning for the administrative and operational functions.
643	The National Commission on Prisons should work out and finance some pilot projects to serve as demonstration projects for the development of prison administration.	Not implemented. The recommendation has to be implemented at national level.
644	Research in the correctional field should be problem oriented and practical. Cooperation of outside agencies should also be sought in this work.	Problem oriented and practical type of research work shall be conducted by the SICA and as per the recommendations. Co-operation of outside agencies shall also be sought for.
645	There should be a systematic collection of statistical data on uniform pattern throughout the country. The national Commission on Prisons should publish an annual statistical report on corrections.	National level policy recommendation.
646	A scientific method of keeping and weeding of record in prison department should be evolved.	The recommendation has to be implemented properly in all institutions of the department.

<i>Prisons and national plans</i>		
647	Programmes for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders should find a place in our national plans.	National and state level plans should have provisions for such objectives.
648	Funds for renovation of old buildings and construction of new buildings should be made available to the State Governments by the Central Government under plan.	Partially implemented.
649	Sufficient outlays should be earmarked under plan by the Central Government for initiating certain centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of prisoners.	Implemented
650	Training of personnel should find place under the plan sector.	Valid recommendation. The recommendation shall be initiated and implemented.
651	Central financial assistance in the form of matching grants or long-term loans should be extended to the State Governments for modernization or the mechanization of prison industry and agriculture.	
652	Other programmes for the development of prisons and reformation of prisoners should be included in the State plan.	
653	Under the pretext of economy, cuts should not be effected in the non-plan budget of the prison departments.	
CHAPTER XXVI		
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PRISONS		
654	Government of India should immediately set up a National Commission on Prisons.	The recommendation may be considered at the national level.

655	The objectives and functions of the National Commission on Prisons should be clearly laid down.	
CHAPTER XXVII		
NATIONAL POLICY ON PRISONS		
656	Government of India should finalize the National Policy on Prisons on the lines suggested, and notify it.	The recommendation may be considered at the national level.
CHAPTER XXVIII		
ACTION PLAN		
657	Implementation of important recommendations should be phased into immediate, short term and long term action plan.	The methodology of action plan may be considered.
658	Estimated financial outlays for improvements in certain important areas of prison management have been worked out taking into account broad principles and need for achieving basic minimum standards.	

MODEL PRISON MANUAL 2016

**SUGGESTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PROVISIONS
OF MODEL PRISON MANUAL 2016**

<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 2 :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Institutional Framework</p>	
MPM reference No.	Suggestions
<p>2.05 : Prison architecture</p> <p>(iv) No building or temporary structure or any installation or any electronic towers etc., other than the prison, will 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.</p> <p>(viii) There will be enough open space inside the perimeter wall to allow proper ventilation and sunlight. The area enclosed within the four walls of a prison will 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.</p> <p>(xvi) A special cell with adequate technical staff will be set up at the prison headquarter of each State to plan, monitor and supervise all constructions and repair works in the department.</p>	<p>MPM provides that 'no building or temporary structure or any installation or any electronic towers etc., other than the prison, may 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.' The above guidelines may strictly followed in new constructions of jail in future.</p> <p>The area enclosed within the four walls of a prison will 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.</p> <p>A separate wing comprises of PWD Engineers with adequate technical staff and prison officials may be set up at the Prisons Headquarter to plan, monitor and supervise all constructions and repair works in the department.</p>

	The ratio of Toilets to number of prisoners may be 1 : 6. The standard size of toilets may be 5' x 5'. All barracks should be provided with 1 or 2 Western Commodes.
	New constructions in the existing jails may be made out side the perimeter wall of the jail to spare more open space for the movement of the inmates inside the jail.
2.12 (ii) The minimum space requirement in the kitchen will be 150 sq. mtrs per 100 prisoners. It will facilitate sufficient space for storage of provision articles, vegetables, dressing and cutting food, containers and cooking utensils etc.	Space requirement for Kitchen 150 sq. mtr. per 100 prisoners.
	Reserve fund for urgent repair/maintenance / construction of urgent nature / painting etc. shall be provided to the Superintendents of the jail.
Chapter 3 : HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION	
3.4 There shall be two main wings at the headquarters level: (i) the Executive Wing; and (ii) the Correctional Wing.	Correctional wing headed by a Joint Director (Correctional Services) at headquarters may be setup to co-ordinate educational, vocational, welfare activities for inmates of the state.
3.5 The organisational set-up of the Headquarters of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services will be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services • Joint Director General and Joint Director of Correctional Services • Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons, Headquarters & 	There should be a Intelligence-cum-vigilance wing, Medical wing, Law Officer, Asst. Director (Industries) [on deputation] at headquarters.

Ranges and Deputy Director of Correctional Services

- Deputy Inspector General of Prisons for women (preferably a woman officer)
- Assistant Inspector General of Prisons and Assistant Director of Correctional Services (Education /Vocational Trainings etc.)
- Assistant Director (Industries) (on deputation).
- Assistant Director (Medical Services) (on deputation)
- Superintending Engineer (Prisons Building) (on deputation)
- Chief Welfare Officer
- Chief Probation Superintendent.
- Chief Psychologist
- Law Officer (on deputation)
- Statistical officer for ongoing collection, interpretation and presentation of factual information and data with computer back-up (on deputation)
- Accounts Officer (Budget and Audit cell) (on deputation)
- Intelligence -cum-vigilance Officer (deputation from police)
- Administrative Officers
- Senior Assistants
- Junior Assistant
- Stenographers
- Typists/ Computer operators
- Attendants

Other supporting staff.

Each State/Union Territory will fix the organisational set-up

of Headquarters office in accordance with its area, number of inmates and number of institutions.	
<p>3.14 The Range/Regional Deputy Inspector General of Prisons will be assisted by the following staff and officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Superintendents of Prisons – Head of Unit Institutional setup. ▪ Assistant Director of Correctional Services ▪ Regional Probation and Aftercare Officer. ▪ Assistant Engineer (Building) ▪ Ministerial, Accounting and other staff. 	Regional headquarters organization may be strengthened by adequate staff Assistant Director of Correctional Services, Assistant Engineer (Building), Ministerial, Accounting and other staff.
<p>3.15 Training Institutes should impart training to the Prison Officers to acquire necessary knowledge and techniques. The senior and middle level officers shall be imparted basic/ in service and refresher training in the regional institutes established at four regions of the country.</p>	Technical skills such as CCTV, Video Conference, Solar, e-Prisons, i-APS, etc. should be included in the curriculum of SICA Training programme
<p>Chapter 4 :</p> <p>INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL</p>	
	Agricultural wings comprises of Agricultural Officers / Supervisors / Agricultural Assistants may be appointed in major jails and jails with adequate area for cultivation
<p>4.03 Institutional personnel will comprise of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Executive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Superintendents b) Additional Superintendent 	<p>Institutional wing (Medical personnel, Welfare Units, Educational Personnel, Technical Personnel) should be strengthen.</p> <p>(Medical wing - Medical Officers, Psychiatrist, Nursing staff, Pharmacist)</p>

- c) Deputy Superintendents
- d) Assistant Superintendents
- II) Guarding staff
 - a) Chief Head Warders
 - b) Head Warders
 - c) Warders
- III) Medical personnel
 - a) Medical Officers
 - b) Psychiatrist
 - c) Nursing staff
 - d) Pharmacist
- IV) Welfare Units
 - a) Assistant Director, Correctional Services
 - b) Welfare Officer
 - c) Law Officer
 - d) Counsellor
 - e) Probation Officer
 - f) Psychologist
- V) Educational Personnel
 - a) Teachers
 - b) Physical Training Instructor
- VI) Technical Personnel
 - a) Instructors
 - b) Foremen
 - c) Electricians
 - d) Plumbers

(Welfare Wing - Assistant Director, Correctional Services, Welfare Officer, Law Officer, Counselor, Probation Officer, Psychologist)

(Educational Wing - Teachers, Physical Training Instructor)

(Technical Wing – Instructors, Foremen, Electricians, Plumbers, Mason, Drivers, Motor Mechanic)

Note: Due to financial constraints if these technical posts are not created or when created are not filled up, suitable guarding personnel should be trained for these purposes and their services should be availed of by giving them special allowances.

<p>e) Mason</p> <p>f) Drivers</p> <p>g) Motor Mechanic</p> <p>VII) Agricultural</p> <p>a) Supervisors</p> <p>b) Agricultural Assistants</p> <p>Note: Due to financial constraints if these technical posts are not created or when created are not filled up, suitable guarding personnel should be trained for these purposes and their services should be availed of by giving them special allowances.</p>	
<p>4.07 A well-planned and properly regulated time-table of work hours should be prepared for each category of institutional personnel, and no staff member should be required to work for more than eight hours a day. It should also be ensured that every incumbent gets 24 hours off-duty once a week.</p>	<p>8 hrs. duty for staff should be implemented and ensured 24 hours off-duty once a week.</p>
<p>4.08 The general duties, functions and responsibilities of the institutional personnel are detailed below:</p> <p>(iv a) Assistant Director, Correctional Service</p> <p>He will be the officer in charge of this unit and all officers in this unit will be subordinate to him. He will directly report to Superintendent of Prisons and Joint Director (Correctional Services) in the prisons headquarters.</p>	<p>There should be one Correctional Officer for every 200 hundred prisoners and one psychologist/ counselor for every 500 prisoners. At least one Welfare officer may be appointed in each District Jail and Special Sub Jail.</p>

Chapter 5 :

CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

<p>5.01 Secure custody of inmates is the primary responsibility of the prison. The overall objective of reform and rehabilitation has to be pursued within the framework of custody. Further, prison custody implies certain restrictions on the basic rights of prisoners as human beings under the process of incarceration that prisoners are required to undergo.</p> <p>(i) Security measures will be adopted in accordance with the specific requirements of each prison.</p> <p>(ii) Demarcation of an 'out-of bound' area as a sterile zone around every prison premises- central prison 150 mtrs., district jails 100 mtrs, special sub-prisons and sub-prisons 50 mtrs.</p>	<p>(i) Elaborate security measures Security measures may be adopted in accordance with the specific requirements of each prison.</p> <p>(ii) Demarcation of an 'out-of bound' area as a sterile zone around every prison premises- central prison 150 mtrs., district jails 100 mtrs, special sub-prisons and sub-prisons 50 mtrs.</p>
<p>(xxiii) A modern interview room with sound absorption to ensure smooth conversation and human dignity, without overlooking the</p>	<p>A modern interview room with sound absorption to ensure smooth conversation may be constructed in all Central Prisons & District Prisons.</p>
<p>(xxv) Installation of high pitch sirens to alert prison staff, public and nearby police stations about any untoward happening.</p>	<p>Installation of high pitch sirens to alert prison staff, public and nearby police stations about any untoward happening.</p>
<p>(xix) A system of thorough search for unearthing explosives and narcotic substances among prisoners</p>	<p>Electronic gadgetry may be used for guarding purposes and unearthing explosives, narcotic substances and other prohibited</p>

(xxvii) Electronic gadgetry may be used for guarding purposes.	articles (wrist band, body scanners, mobile detectors, etc.)
5.04 In all Central and District Prisons, there will be a Quick Reaction Team consisting of eight to twenty warders, who have undergone commando training, with use of modern weapons and unarmed combat. This Quick Reaction Team shall be under the charge of the Assistant Jailor/ Assistant Superintendent and will always be ready in the guard room to meet any emergency. The SOP on the Quick Reaction Team should be available in each prison.	Quick reaction team in charge of an Assistant Superintendent need to be formed in all Central and District Prisons, consisting of eight to twenty warders, who have undergone commando training, with use of modern weapons and unarmed combat and will always be ready in the guard room to meet any emergency. The SOP on the Quick Reaction Team should be available in each prison.
5.47 Every newly admitted prisoner will be subjected to a programme of orientation so as to inform him about the rules and regulations. His rights and duties as a prisoner will be clearly displayed at each part of the prison and explained to him in a language he understands. A general assessment of his background and needs will also be made by the officials to decide the appropriate placement within the prison.	Every newly admitted prisoner may be subjected to a programme of orientation so as to inform him about the rules, regulations and duties. A handbook in this regard may be supplied to the inmates on admission.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 6 :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS</p>	
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS	All provisions are implemented.

Chapter 7 :

MEDICAL CARE

Prison Hospitals

7.03 Hospital accommodation should be provided on the scale of 5% of the authorised capacity of all Central and District Prisons. The prison hospitals may be of Types 'A' and 'B'. Big hospitals, with 50 beds and above shall be called 'A' type hospitals. Other hospitals, with less than 50 beds, shall be called 'B' type hospitals. The staff and equipment for the two types of hospital shall be:

Hospital accommodation should be provided on the scale of 5% of the authorised capacity of all Central and District Prisons. The prison hospitals may be of Types 'A' and 'B'. Big hospitals, with 50 beds and above shall be called 'A' type hospitals. Other hospitals, with less than 50 beds, shall be called 'B' type hospitals. The staff and equipment for the two types of hospital shall be:

	Officers	'A' Type	'B' Type		Officers	'A' Type	'B' Type
1	Chief Medical Officer (in the rank of Civil Surgeon with Post Graduate Qualification)	1	1	1	Chief Medical Officer (in the rank of Civil Surgeon with Post Graduate Qualification)	1	1
2	Assistant Civil Surgeons	7	4	2	Assistant Civil Surgeons	7	4
3	Staff Nurses	6	3	3	Staff Nurses	6	3
4	Pharmacists	4	2	4	Pharmacists	4	2
5	Male/Female Nursing assistants	6	3	5	Male/Female Nursing assistants	6	3
6	Laboratory Technicians (to be trained in handling all equipments including E.C.G., X-ray and portable X-ray machines)	3	1	6	Laboratory Technicians (to be trained in handling all equipments including E.C.G., X-ray and portable X-ray machines)	3	1

7	Psychiatric Counsellors	2	1	7	Psychiatric Counsellors	2	1
8	Junior Assistant	1	1	8	Junior Assistant	1	1
All the Assistant Civil Surgeons in the two types of hospital may be from different specialties as under:				All the Assistant Civil Surgeons in the two types of hospital may be from different specialties as under:			
	Specialty	'A' Type	'B' Type		Specialty	'A' Type	'B' Type
1	M.D. General Medicine	1	1	1	M.D. General Medicine	1	1
2	M.S. General Surgery	1	1	2	M.S. General Surgery	1	1
3	M.S. Orthopedics	1	-	3	M.S. Orthopedics	1	-
4	M.D. Dermatology	1	-	4	M.D. Dermatology	1	-
5	M.D. Psychiatry	1	1	5	M.D. Psychiatry	1	1
6	M.D.S. Dentistry	1	-	6	M.D.S. Dentistry	1	-
7	M.D. Gynecology	1	1	7	M.D. Gynecology	1	1
7.17 The Chief Medical Officer shall ensure that the medical needs of aged prisoners in terms of ophthalmological care, dental care, physiotherapy, and clinical testing for diabetics are regularly attended to.				The Chief Medical Officer shall organise de-addiction programmes for such prisoners who are known to be drug-addicts. He shall also organise training in Transcendental Meditation and Yoga for them.			

Chapter 8 :

CONTACT WITH OUTSIDEWORLD

All provisions are implemented.

Chapter 9 :

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS

All provisions are implemented.

Chapter 10 :

Repatriation of Prisoners

The procedure for processing such repatriation requests is briefly described below and is detailed in guidelines issued by way of Advisory by MHA on 10th August, 2015:.

India has operational agreements with 20 countries for repatriation of prisoners to these countries and to bring back Indian prisoners undergoing sentence in these countries to India. Accordingly MHA has issued a guideline regarding the procedure for processing such repatriation of prisoners .

The request for transfer should be made by the prisoner or anyone acting on his/her behalf voluntarily The request for transfer should be made by the prisoner or anyone acting on his/her behalf voluntarily

a) The request for transfer should be made by the prisoner or anyone acting on his/her behalf voluntarily.

This request should be forwarded by the prison authorities of the country where he is lodged to the prison authorities of the country where he is to be repatriated

b) This request should be forwarded by the prison authorities of the country where he is lodged to the prison authorities of the country where he is to be repatriated.

The prisoner should be undergoing a sentence after being convicted by the court of law for an act which is an offence in

c) The prisoner should be undergoing a sentence after being convicted by the court of law for an act which is an

both the countries i.e. the Transferring country as well as the Receiving country.	offence in both the countries i.e. the Transferring country as well as the Receiving country.
There should not be any other cases pending in a court of law at the time of making such a request and the prisoner should not be wanted in any other proceedings by any investigating agency.	d) There should not be any other cases pending in a court of law at the time of making such a request and the prisoner should not be wanted in any other proceedings by any investigating agency.
At least 6 months period of his sentence should remain for such request to be considered	e) At least 6 months period of his sentence should remain for such request to be considered
On transfer the prisoner would undergo either the remaining period of his sentence or his sentence would be adapted in terms of existing provisions of law in the Receiving country without aggravating the period of his sentence. The period of sentence so adapted should closely be in line with the sentence awarded to him in the court of law in the country where convicted and can be modified to bring it in line with similar provisions in the Receiving country. All the Missions of the country abroad and the prison administrations in the States/ UTs have been apprised about the guidelines for repatriation of eligible inmates who can be considered for such repatriations	f) On transfer the prisoner would undergo either the remaining period of his sentence or his sentence would be adapted in terms of existing provisions of law in the Receiving country without aggravating the period of his sentence. The period of sentence so adapted should closely be in line with the sentence awarded to him in the court of law in the country where convicted and can be modified to bring it in line with similar provisions in the Receiving country.
	The above mentioned procedure may be incorporated in the Prisons and Correctional Services(management) Rules, 2014.
Chapter 11:	
Execution of sentence	
	All the provisions of this chapter are included in the present rules.

Chapter 12:	
Prisoners sentenced to death	
	All the provisions of this chapter are included in the present rules.
Chapter 13:	
Emergencies	
13.03 Each prison shall be properly equipped with the following to meet various types of emergencies: i) Fire fighting equipment ii) Emergency lighting arrangements like electric torches , gas lights, kerosene lamps and oil torches iii) Search lights iv) Steel helmets v) Canes vi) Tear gasequipment vii) Water hoses viii) Telephones, inter-communication system and walkie-talkies ix) Arms and ammunition x) Ladders, axes, knives, ropes, chains, handcuffs, alarms and sirens xi) First Aid kit Video camera/ Digital camera/ any other electronic equipment for photography/ modem equipment suitable to tackling any of the above emergencies. The State Government may consult	Each prison should have equipments to meet the emergencies including firefighting equipment, search lights, steel helmets, teargas equipment, inter communication system and walkie-talkies, and other modern equipments suitable for tackling emergencies. First aid facilities, fire extinguisher and other fire- fighting equipment may be provided in work shed and other places of prisoners work.

SDRF/ NDRF/ MHA for revision of list of equipments from time to time.	
13:08 Drills for handling emergencies should be held at fixed intervals and a report should be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons in the prescribed form.	Drills for handling emergencies may be held at fixed intervals and a report in this regard be submitted to head of the department
<p>13: 10 A siren or an alarm bell (which may be electronic, electric or manual) that can be easily heard at the quarters of the subordinate officials shall be kept near the main gate of every prison, and in places where prisoners are employed in large numbers. In the latter case the alarm should be loud enough to be heard at the main gate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use of control measures, such as handcuffing, locking prisoners, segregating the trouble makers and mob dispersal ii. Tightening all security measures according to the requirements of the situation iii. Mustering all possible help for effective handling of the emergency <p>Obtaining all necessary assistance from the District Collector, the Police and the Fire Brigade.</p>	Siren or an alarm bell shall be kept near the main gate of every prison and in places where prisoners employed in large numbers.
<p>13.38 13: 42 Knives and tools used in worksheds and barber's or tailor's equipment shall be counted and locked by the warders every day. Ropes for wells shall be properly secured or locked up, and the wells themselves protected to prevent persons falling or throwing themselves in. Care shall be taken that nothing is left about in the prison that may be used for suicidal purposes.</p> <p>Precautions against the prisoners with apparently suicidal</p>	Prisoners with apparent suicidal tendencies may be carefully watched and not left alone in a cell and such prisoners should be referred to counselors and psychiatrists.

tendencies.	
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 14:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education of Prisoners</p>	
<p>14.06 The educational programme should consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>Education of prisoners shall consist of social, cultural and moral education apart from academic, vocational and spiritual education. Subjects related with environment, health, values, personality development etc shall be included as part of prison education.</p>
<p>14.07 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.</p>	<p>On admission to prison, inmates' educational qualification may be collected, classification may be done based on this and it shall be entered to e-prisons along with other details of inmates.</p>
<p>14.13 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.</p>	<p>Language classes may be encouraged.</p>
<p>14.18 Following personnel and equipment for the educational</p>	<p>Audio-visual equipments shall be used for educational purposes and</p>

programme for prisoners should be provided: (v) Audio-visual equipment should be used for educational purposes	may be supplied to prison schools.
14.21 The institution should establish liaison with the Department of Education/ NOS/ IGNOU and other approved educational institutions for obtaining educational material and other help.	Prisons shall establish liaison with education department/National Open School/IGNOU and other educational institutions and establish study centers of possible institutions inside central/district/open/women prisons.
14.24 There should be a monthly/quarterly publication for the inmates in select institutions for information dissemination.	There shall be a quarterly prison publication for the inmates in major prisons for information and dissemination
Chapter 15: Vocational Training and Skill Development	
15.04 A "Board of Skill Development Programme and Vocational Training", under the chairmanship of Inspector General of Prisons, should be set up at the Prison Headquarters and vested with full fiscal and administrative powers. The function of the Board should be to:	A 'Board of Skill Development Programme and Vocational Training' may be set up under the chairmanship of head of the department at head quarters. The function of the board shall be
(i) plan and implement programmes of skill development and vocational training,	plan and implement programmes of skill development and vocational training,
(ii) arrange funds required to run such programmes	arrange funds required to run such programmes

(ii) fix a policy of production,	fix a policy of production
(iii) examine the economic aspects of the skill development programmes,	examine the economic aspects of the skill development programmes,
(i) put prison skill development programmes on a sound commercial footing,	put prison skill development programmes on a sound commercial footing,
(ii) ensure coordination at all levels,	ensure coordination at all levels,
(iii) evaluate the performance of the skill development programme each institution,	evaluate the performance of the skill development programme each institution,
(iv) introduce practices and procedures of modern management of production,	introduce practices and procedures of modern management of production,
(v) guide, supervise, direct and control all matters relating to institutional skill development programmes and vocational training,	guide, supervise, direct and control all matters relating to institutional skill development programmes and vocational training,
(vi) organise workshops in after-care homes for discharged prisoners, and	organise workshops in after-care homes for discharged prisoners, and
(xi) promote marketing of prison products.	promote marketing of prison products.
(xii) In consultation with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of India may identify certain trades as suitable for the inmates to be trained in so that once they are released, they may be gainfully employed.	In consultation with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of India may identify certain trades as suitable for the inmates to be trained in so that once they are released, they may be gainfully employed.
15.47 A portion of wages payable to the convicts should be deducted towards his general maintenance in prison (including diet, clothing and bedding) along with a portion towards victim compensation	A portion of the wages earned by prisoners may be deducted towards victim compensation fund and specific rules may be

fund and other amounts in accordance with rules to be framed for this purpose by the State Government	incorporated in the present Rules.
15.58 Private parties/industrial units can be allowed to approach prisons to get their manufacturing work done by prison labour inside the prisons, if capacity and know-how for such manufacture is available. It should be ensured that appropriate wages and other expenses are paid by such private parties and industrial units.	Private parties/industrial units may be allowed to approach prisons to get their manufacturing work done by prisoners. The prisoners engaged in such work may be given appropriate wages by the concerned party.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 16:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legal Aid</p>	
Constitution of Legal Services Authorities Functioning of Legal Services Institutions Appointment of Jail Visiting Advocates Legal Aid Clinic in every prison Legal literacy classes in prisons Maximum period for which under-trials can be detained Constitution of Undertrial Review Committee Cases which are compoundable in nature Right to free legal representation or legal aid	All major provisions of this chapter are already implemented, but the service rendered by the advocates from legal service authority need to be improved. The days and hours of service of the advocate and para-legal volunteers who visit their jails for this purpose may be fixed by the legal services authority. Similarly a specific guideline regarding their service in writing may also be issued.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 17:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welfare of Prisoners</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Counseling</p> 17.03 Counseling facilities should be extended to the prisoners as follows: (i) The mental health status of a prisoner should be	Counseling facilities should be extended to prisoners through professionally qualified counselors and they may be appointed by the department on regular/contract basis and mental health evaluation of prisoners need to be done.

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.

Severe mental disorders would require appropriate psychiatric treatment and dealt under the provisions of Mental Health Act, 1986.

In *Re: Illegal Detention of Machang Lalung* (WP No. 296 of 2005), the Supreme Court issued the following directions to avoid mentally ill persons languishing in psychiatric hospitals for long periods:

- 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.

- 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.
- Incases 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.
- 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.

17.05 Pamphlets containing the rights, duties, entitlement, discipline and daily routine of a prisoner (including a handbook on Rights and Duties as provided in Appendix- 1) should be

Prisoners shall get proper guidance on their rights, duties, entitlements, discipline, daily routine through printed or audio media. Pamphlets may be issued for this purpose.

<p>printed and distributed so that a prisoner may follow the 'dos' and 'don'ts' and maintain discipline during his confinement</p>	
<p>17.18 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.</p>	<p>Prisoners 'Panchayat' comprising of selected inmates may be formed in all prisons in order to plan and execute daily recreational programme, to represent their complaints and seek redressal and this will give a sense of participation to inmates in prison management.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 18:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Remission</p>	
<p>18.11 Criteria to grant special remission: Meritorious work by inmates should be rewarded by grant of special remission in addition to the annual good conduct remission to create a spirit of healthy competition among prisoners. Such special remission may be granted to prisoners eligible for ordinary remission on the following considerations:</p> <p>(iv) Outstanding contribution in cultural activities or education or acquiring an additional education qualification (such as a degree or diploma) or teaching art & craft and special skills to fellow inmates,</p>	<p>Provision for granting special remission to prisoners for outstanding contribution in cultural activities or acquiring an additional educational qualification (such as degree or diploma) may be included in the Prison Rules.</p>

Chapter 19:
Parole and Furlough

	The provisions for granting leave/parole in the Prisons Rules, 2014 are more liberal than those in the MPM, 2016.
19.23 For release of prisoners surety should be secured in one of the following ways: The wages earned by the prisoners may be taken as cash security,	Wages earned by prisoners may be taken as cash surety for granting parole.
Suggestion:	Emergency leave may be granted to women prisoners on the occasion of their daughter's delivery and male prisoners may be granted emergency leave on the occasion of their wife's delivery.

Chapter 20:
Premature release

20.11 If the unexpired period of the prisoner's sentence does not exceed six months, the Inspector General of Prisons may direct his/her immediate release, after making personal inquiries into the case and consulting the District Magistrate of that district.	When a convicted prisoner in the opinion of medical board is in danger of death from sickness, and the unexpired period of prisoner's sentence does not exceed six months, the Head of the Department may direct the prisoner's immediate release, after making personal enquiries in the case and consulting District Magistrate of the concerned district.
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Chapter 21:
Prison Discipline

PRISON DISCIPLINE

All the provisions of this chapter are included in the present rules.

Chapter 22:
Aftercare and Rehabilitation

22.20 Companies that are required to spend 2% of their net profit on CSR activities under the Companies Act, 2013 should be encouraged to contribute funds towards rehabilitation of prisoners. Appropriate steps may also be taken by the State Government to facilitate tax-deductibility of donations made for this purpose in terms of Section *BOG* of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Government may take appropriate steps to facilitate tax deduction for donations made to the rehabilitation programmes of prisoners.

Action may be taken to establish Prisoners' Welfare Fund as envisaged under section 70 of Kerala Prisons and Correctional Services Management Act, 2010, for the purpose of fruitful rehabilitation of needy prisoners.

The donations made by companies and individuals for the rehabilitation of prisoners may be linked to 'Prisoners Welfare Fund'.

22.14 An officer of appropriate rank is to be appointed as Probation/ Welfare/ Rehabilitation Officer in each prison. The

An officer of appropriate rank may be appointed as rehabilitation officer. The rehabilitation officer shall extend all possible assistance

Probation/ Welfare/ Rehabilitation officer should 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 should meet the inmate at least once a month throughout his stay in the institution.	for the rehabilitation of prisoner after release. Regional welfare officer may act as rehabilitation officer at zonal level and he/she may plan, execute and co-ordinate rehabilitation programmes through welfare officers of each prison.
	Released prisoners who have no shelter or willing relatives to take care of may be provided temporary accommodation in short stay homes till housing arrangements are made.
22.29, The Industries Department of the government should formulate schemes for the employment of released convicts in small scale industrial units. 22.30 Big industrial houses should 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	The Industries Department of the government should formulate schemes for the employment of released convicts in small scale industrial units. Big industrial houses should 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.
	Released prisoners may be given a preference in jobs within the department such as work in commercial establishments, daily wage employment and class IV employment in Government/PSUs.
Chapter 23: Open institutions	
23.01 All Open and Semi-open institutions are intended to put into practice the contemporary ideology of reformation.. correction and rehabilitation of convicted prisoners so that they may lead a self-disciplined and cultured life after their release. These institutions	Four types of open institutions are mentioned in the MPM viz Open prisons, semi-open prisons, open training institutions and open colonies. Semi-open prisons may be established in the state and guidelines

<p>provide the prisoners opportunities of employment and living a life in the open. This restores dignity of the individual and develops in him/her self-reliance, self-confidence and social responsibility, which are necessary for his/her rehabilitation in the society.</p> <p>23.02 State Governments should frame detailed rules regarding the administration of Open Work Camps, Semi-open Training Institutions, Open Training Institutions and Open Colonies. The contents of this chapter are of a general nature and are only illustrative. The details regarding the administration of Open Institutions should be fixed by each State in accordance with the local conditions.</p>	<p>may be framed for the transfer of prisoners to these prisons. Selection of prisoners to open prison may be done from semi-open prisons.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 24:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Under trial prisoners</p>	
<p>24.12 Food from outside may be allowed subject following conditions:-</p> <p>(a) A written undertaking shall be given by the undertrial prisoner and the supplier of food that they are entirely responsible for the wholesomeness of such food and that prison administration will not be responsible for any mishap that may happen. Food for only one day's requirement of the undertrial prisoner shall be allowed at one time. Food articles will be tasted by the person who delivers the food. The food will be delivered at hours prescribed by the prison authorities. Food shall be eaten in the prescribed area and during prescribed hours only. During emergencies or</p>	<p>Under trial prisoners may be allowed to receive food of their choice from a canteen/prison food production unit on payment.</p>

<p>epidemics or for reasons of health of the undertrial prisoner, outside food may be disallowed. The Superintendent has the authority to disallow or discontinue this concession at any time.</p> <p>(b) Prisoners allowed to receive outside food, shall not be given prison food.</p> <p>(c) Undertrial prisoners should not be allowed to cook their food separately in the institution</p>	
<p>24.21 On the basis of the court diary, requisition for police escort should be sent sufficiently in advance. Information about women, adolescent, juvenile undertrial prisoners and as far as possible about violent, dangerous and notorious undertrial prisoners should be sent to the police authorities while requisitioning the escort.</p>	<p>Service of home guards may be extended for the escort of prisoners to courts and hospitals, where there is sufficient police personnel not available for escort duty.</p>
<p>24.61 The following daily routine should be adjusted to suit local conditions:</p> <p>(i) <i>Early Morning</i></p> <p>Toilet, Meditation, Preparation for opening, Unlocking according to conditions of visibility P.T.drill, individual and group exercise, Morning light meal, Cleaning of barracks cells, yards, open spaces Cleaning of equipment,</p>	<p>Yoga, meditation, PT drill/ exercise may be made as part of daily routine for remand/under trial prisoners. This may be stipulated in Rules also.</p>

Chapter 25:

High Risk Offenders and Detenues

25.1 All prisoners, including undertrials and detenues, 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(51-Red): Fundamentalists, Naxalites, extremists and terrorists or any other individual characteristics warranting confinement in Security Zone-1.
- (ii) Security Category- 2 (52-Blue): Gangsters, hired Assassins, dacoits, serial killers /rapists /violent robbers, drug offenders, habitual grave offenders / communal fanatics and those highly prone to escapes /previous escapees/ attack on police and other dangerous offenders/including those prone to selfharm/posing threat to public order, warranting confinement in Security Zone-2.
- (iii) Security Category - 3 (53-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.
The above three categorization shall be done on the basis of the inputs provided by the police/intelligence agencies at the time of admission.
- (iv) Security Category- 4 (&HVWhite): Prisoners who are

Fundamentalists, Naxalites, extremists and terrorists or

Gangsters, hired Assassins, dacoits, serial killersI rapistsI violent robbers, drug offenders, habitual grave offendersI communal fanatics and those highly prone to escapesI previous escapees/ attack on police and other dangerous offenders/ including those prone to self-harm /posing threat to public order, may be classified as high risk offenders and they may be confined in high security prison.

Separate rules need to be incorporated with Prison Rules-2014, regarding high risk prisoners and management of high security prison, based on MPM- 2016.

eligible for Open Prisons. <u>Security Category - 5 (55-Green): Elders, sickly, students,</u>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 26:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Women Prisoners</p>	
26.158 There shall be one post of lady DIG attached to the prison Department's Headquarters to look after women prisons, women prison staff and women prisoners. Inquiries pertaining to women prisoners shall be conducted by the lady DIG, who shall submit her finding to the Inspector General of Prisons with her recommendations.	There shall be one post of lady DIG attached to the prison Department's Head quarters to look after women prisons, women prison staff and women prisoners.
	All other provisions of this chapter are included in the present rules.
Suggestion	The women prisoners may be issued with churidar / nighty instead of sarees and blouses.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 27:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Young Offenders</p>	
27.1 Young persons are impressionable. A young offender of today can be a hardened recidivist of tomorrow. Such offenders can be reclaimed as useful citizens and can have better prospects for being re-educated to a socially useful way of life. A scientific and progressive approach needs to be adopted if these offenders are to be saved	MPM provides that young offender should not be kept in institutions meant for adult and habitual offenders. Offenders between the age group 18 -21 shall be confined in the borstal school as per the present Prison Rule. The borstal school is functioning on the basis of Borstal School, Act-1961 and Borstal Schools Rules-1963. Due to the amendments made to the JJ Act, the relevance of Borstal school

<p>from the damaging and traumatic experiences of incarceration.</p> <p>27.2 As far as possible, young offenders should not be kept in institutions meant for adult and habitual offenders.</p> <p>27.3 Institutions for young offenders should be so classified that diverse training programmes, designed to suit each homogeneous group, can be conveniently organised.</p>	<p>act and rules have been diminished. In the light of the enactment of Prisons and Correctional Services Management Act and Rules, the borstal school act and rules may also be suitably amended and borstal school may be converted as special institution for young offenders.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 28:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inspection of Prisons</p>	
<p>28.1 Inspections play an important role in improving the working conditions of prison inmates and prison staff. Inspections are an important tool to ensure that the prison staff is operating strictly in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and that all records pertaining to matters related to prison inmates are maintained and updated as per the relevant rules. Inspections are of two types:-</p> <p>(a) <u>Informal Inspection:</u> Informal inspections are to be conducted by every officer of the Prisons Department of the rank of DIG (Prisons) and above, as and when they visit a prison while discharging their official duties.</p> <p>(b) <u>Formal Inspection:</u> Formal inspection shall be</p>	<p>All provisions of this chapter are included in the present rules</p>

<p>carried out in detail by an Inspecting Officer (as may be designated by the State Government). The Inspecting Officer should spent minimum of two nights and two days at the prison, while carrying out the inspection.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 29: Board of Visitors</p>	
<p>29.1 The State Government shall, by notification, constitute a Board of Visitors comprising Official and Non-official members at District and Sub-divisional level.</p>	<p>A suitable proposal has been submitted to Government to constitute Board of Visitors as provided in the MPM.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 30 : Staff Development</p>	
<p>30.13 With a view to bringing in uniform development of prison personnel in the country and making correctional services an All India Service to be called as Indian Prisons and Correctional Services, should be constituted by the Union Government under Article 312 of the Constitution of India.</p>	<p>The decision on the creation of National Prison Service Cadre may be done by the Central Government.</p>
<p>30.51 Rewards</p> <p>The Inspector General/Deputy Inspector General of Prisons (range) and the heads of institutions should have powers to sanction suitable cash rewards to deserving staff members in appreciation of outstanding work and special services such as capture of escaped prisoners, exhibition of high degree of courage, loyalty and trustworthiness, devotion to duty and initiative and</p>	<p>DIG and heads of the institutions may have the power to sanction suitable cash awards to deserving staff members in appreciation of outstanding work and special service and there shall be an allocation for the same in the annual budget of the department.</p>

resourcefulness during times of emergency, and other meritorious services. For this purpose adequate funds should be made in the annual budget of the department.	
<p>Financial assistance and compensation</p> <p>30.52 In the event of prison personnel suffering serious injury and accident in the discharge of their duties, the Inspector General of Prisons should have powers to sanction immediate financial assistance up to Rs. 10,000/-. In deserving cases, where assistance beyond this limit is necessary, the Inspector General of Prisons should refer the matter to the State Government/Union Territory Administration</p> <p>30.53 In case of death of prison personnel in lawful discharge of his duties, a sum of Rs. Two lakh should be paid to survivors in his family. Protection from Damages.</p>	<p>In the event of prison personnel suffering serious injury and accident in the discharge of their duty, IG of prisons may have powers to sanction immediate financial assistance up to Rs. 10,000 and in case of death of a prison personnel in the discharge of their duty sum of Rs. Two lakhs should be paid to the survivors of his family.</p>
30.54 Necessary facilities at government cost should be extended to staff members to defend themselves in the event of criminal prosecution/civil proceedings arising out of bona-fide discharge of official duties. Legitimate protection should be extended to personnel in matters related with recovery of damages for bona fide delays, errors of judgement and false allegations.	Facilities at Govt. cost may be extended to staff members to defend themselves in the event of criminal prosecution/civil proceedings, arising out of bona-fide discharge of official duties. Legitimate protection may be extended to the personnel in matters related with recovery of damages for bona-fide delays ,errors of judgment or false allegation.
<p>30. 58 Conferences of departmental personnel should be held annually. The objective of such conferences should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To take stock of achievements. (b) To evaluate current procedures, practices and methods of the organization. (c) To plan for future development of the department. (d) To understand staff problems and staff aspirations. 	The department annual conference shall evaluate current procedures and practices, discuss staff problems and staff aspirations and promote best practices.

<p>To promote best practices in custodial management</p> <p>30.68 No Prison personnel shall discharge any official duty without completion of basic training. Adequate training reserve should be provided in each cadre of the Prison and Correctional Service so that in-service training can be organized for them. The number of such staff can be assessed in each State/Union Territory as per local requirement.</p> <p>30.94 There will also be a Central Welfare Committee in the Inspector General's office with the Inspector General of Prisons as its President and the following as its members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Deputy Inspector General (Headquarters)- Vice President (ii) All Range Deputy Inspector Generals. (iii) Principal, Prison Officers Training School. (iv) Superintendent of the Prison located at the Department's Headquarters. <p>30.95 The functions of the Welfare Committee shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To chalk out a programme for staff welfare. ii) To build a welfare fund. iii) To prepare an annual budget for the utilization of the welfare fund. iv) To run a staff canteen v) To organize a Cooperative Credit Society and a multipurpose cooperative shop for the institutional staff. vi) To impress upon the staff members the necessity of programmes of postal savings, small saving schemes, postal insurance, Janata Insurance policy, etc. vii) To supervise the maintenance of the welfare fund, 	<p>"No prison personnel shall discharge any official duty without completion of basic training"</p> <p>Pre-entry training needs to make compulsory for prison staff.</p> <p>There may be a central welfare committee in the Inspector General's office with Inspector General of Prisons as its president to plan, execute and monitor different welfare programmes for staff such as staff welfare fund, staff canteen, cooperative credit society etc.</p>
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its accounts, and to get them audited annually.

viii) To prepare an annual report about welfare work.

ix) To advise the Central Committee regarding the utilization of the fund.

30.96 A welfare fund will be created at each institution for providing amenities to staff members and their families. The fund will be developed from the following sources:

- i) Monthly subscriptions from staff members.
- ii) Voluntary donations subject to rules framed by the government.
- iii) Interest accruing from investments.
- iv) Benefit performances by artists, theatrical parties, cinema, etc.
- v) Donations from a Co-operative Credit Society.
- vi) Profits from of the co-operative shop.
- vii) Subsidies from the Government Welfare Unit.

30.97 In large institutions there will be a separate staff unit which will attend to all aspects of welfare work such as staff canteen, cooperative society, etc. Welfare benefits

30.98 The following benefits will be provided to the personnel out of the welfare fund:

- i) Relief in the case of sudden illness.
- ii) Medical aid where more than ordinary medical help is required and which is beyond the economic capacity of the staff member.

- iii) Aid for the education of children of the staff.
- iv) Facilities to family members of the staff for running cottage industries and handicrafts like sewing, spinning, manufacture of matches, etc.
- v) Reservation of seats in hostels and educational institutions for children of staff members.
- vi) Staff canteen.
- vii) Recreational and cultural activities. viii) Staff club. ix) Staff libraries.
- x) Staff sports, institutional and inter-institutional fixtures, etc.

Chapter 32

Miscellaneous

32.1 There shall be a State Advisory Board to advise the State Government and the Prison Administration on matters relating to correctional work in prisons, rehabilitation of inmates and redressal of grievances of prisoners.

32.2 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 State Government, in order to bring about effective inter-departmental cooperation and co-ordination.

There may be a State Advisory Board to advise State Government and Prison administration on matters relating to correctional work, rehabilitation and redressal of grievances of prisoners. The Board shall comprise of following officials of the state

- a) Minister in-charge of Prisons - as Chairman
- b) Secretary in-charge of Prisons — Vice Chairman
- c) Principal Secretary, Department of Prisons
- d) Inspector General of Prisons as Member Secretary.
- e) Law Secretary or any of his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary.
- f) Inspector General of Police (HQ).
- g) Director, Education.

32.3 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.

32.4 The State Advisory Board shall comprise of the following officials of the State:-

- a) Minister in-charge of Prisons- as Chairman
- b) Secretary in-charge of Prisons - Vice Chairman
- c) Principal Secretary, Department of Prisons
- d) Inspector General of Prisons as Member Secretary.
- e) Law Secretary or any of his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary.
- f) Inspector General of Police (HQ).
- g) Director, Education.
- h) Director, Technical Education.
- i) Director, Health Service.
- j) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
- i) The Director of Industries or any other member appointed by the Government.
- i) Special Secretary Finance, as nominated by Secretary Finance Department.
- j) Director, Social Welfare.

32.5 The following Non-Officials shall also be appointed by the Government as Members of the State Advisory Board:-

- h) Director, Technical Education.
- i) Director, Health Service.
- j) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
- i) The Director of Industries or any other member appointed by the Government.
- i) Special Secretary Finance, as nominated by Secretary Finance Department.
- j) Director, Social Welfare.

- a) Three members of the Legislative Assembly of the State, of whom one shall be a woman and one belonging to the principal opposition parts in the State Legislature Assembly.
- b) Two elected Members of Parliament from the State.
- c) Three eminent members of the public working in the field of prison administration 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.

32.6 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 parts in the State Legislature Assembly.
- b) Two elected Members of Parliament from the State.
- c) Three eminent members of the public working in the field of prison administration 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.

- 32.7 The Minister in-charge of Prisons shall be the Chairman of the State Advisory Boards, the Secretary in-charge of Prisons shall be the Vice Chairman and the Inspector General of Prisons shall be the Member Secretary.
- 32.8 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.
- 32.9 The proceeding of every meeting of the State Advisory Board shall be recorded in the Minute Book, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Minister incharge of Prisons and the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Prison Department.
- 32.10 The Members of the State Advisory Board may visit to any prison of the State.
- 32.11 The Members of the State Advisory Board, however, shall refrain themselves from visiting any prison during the period between evening locking-up and morning un-locking.
- 32.12 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 of prisoners, if the same is sought for by the visiting Member/Members of the State Advisory Board.

32.13 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.

32.14 *H* 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 membership of the Advisory Board shall stand cancelled automatically and the Member Secretary of the Board shall move the State Government for appointing a new nonofficial member in his/her place.

32.15 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.

32.16 The State government reserves the right to cancel the appointment of any nonofficial member of the State Advisory Board at any time.

32.17 A non-official Member of the Board shall receive

<p>allowances, as prescribed by the State Government from time to time, for attending the meetings of the Board.</p>	
<p>32.19 In order to improve and modernise the infrastructural facilities in prisons, a high powered Prison Development Board may be set up in each State to have an institutional arrangement conducive to speedy decision making and to take full advantage of modern technology and managerial practices.</p> <p>32-23 The concerned State Government shall frame detailed rules for the functioning of the Board</p>	<p>A high powered Prison development Board may be set up to have an institutional arrangement conducive to speedy decision making and to take full advantage of modern technology and managerial practices.</p> <p>The Board shall have to maintain its own fund as the prison development fund credited</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. by receiving from State and Central Government 2. borrowing by way of loans 3. generated by agriculture, industrial , manufacturing activities undertaken by prisoners 4. fees charges and profits 5. disposal of lands, buildings and other properties and 6. rents, profits or any other manner or from any other sources. <p>The functions of the Board shall be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To examine the living conditions of prisoners b) To build new prisons c) To review and suggest measures for the development of programmes for the treatment of prisoners , d) To efficient management of prisons e) To collaborate with corporate houses for Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) funding f)

	<p>The members of the board shall be</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Chief Minister</td><td>Chairman</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) Minister for Prisons</td><td>Vice-Chairman</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c) Registrar of the High Court</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Home Department (Prisons)</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(e) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Finance Department</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(f) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Revenue Department</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(g) Secretary to Government, Law Department</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(h) Director General and Inspector General of Police</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(i) Director of Prosecution-</td><td>Ex-officio Director</td></tr> <tr> <td>(j) Two persons to be nominated - 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</td><td>Members by the</td></tr> <tr> <td>(k) Inspector General of Prisons</td><td></td></tr> </table>	(a) Chief Minister	Chairman	(b) Minister for Prisons	Vice-Chairman	(c) Registrar of the High Court	Ex-officio Director	(d) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Home Department (Prisons)	Ex-officio Director	(e) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Finance Department	Ex-officio Director	(f) Prl. Secretary to Govt., Revenue Department	Ex-officio Director	(g) Secretary to Government, Law Department	Ex-officio Director	(h) Director General and Inspector General of Police	Ex-officio Director	(i) Director of Prosecution-	Ex-officio Director	(j) Two persons to be nominated - 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 by the	(k) Inspector General of Prisons	
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(k) Inspector General of Prisons																							
<p>32.24 Each State shall publish an annual report on the functioning and progresses achieved by the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services and place the same before the legislature</p>	<p>State may publish an annual report on the functioning and the progress achieved by the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services and place it before the Legislature.</p>																						

Cost Summary

SINo.	MPM section	Recommendation	Cost
1	2.12	Reserve fund for Superintendents	28,30,000
2	3.5	Appointment of Asst. Legal officer at HQ	4,78,686
3	4.1	Appointment of agriculture asst. Gr.I (in 3 CPs and at OP, Cheemeni)	15,70,920
4	4.3	Appointment of psychologists in 3 CPs	17,56,170
5	4.8	Appointing Welfare officers in all District jails, SSJs and borstal school	1,28,78,580
6	4.3	Appointing PD teacher in CP, TVM	3,29,004
7	5.1.23	Construction of modern interview room (in all (14)DJ's and 3 WPs)	4,25,00,000
8	5.1.25	Alarm/siren in all jails	5,50,000
9	14.18(v)	Audio visual equipments to 3 CPs, 2 Ops, 3 WPs, and 5 DJ's	5,60,000
10	26.158	Appointment of lady DIG	10,18,134
11	23. 01,02	Establishment of 2 semi open prisons	20,00,00,000
		Total	26,44,71,494

Reserve Fund for Superintendents

Sl.NO.	Prisons	Reserve fund	Total
1	Central Jails	2,00,000 x 6	6,00,000
2	Open prisons	1,00,000 x 2	2,00,000
3	Women's prisons	50,000 x 3	1,50,000
4	Women open prison	30,000 x 3	30,000
5	District jails	50,000 x 14	7,00,000
6	Special sub jails	40,000 x 16	6,40,000
7	Sub jails	30,000 x 16	4,80,000
8	Borstal school	30,000 x 1	30,000
		Total	28,30,0000

UDHAYABHANU COMMISSION REPORT

CHAPTER XXVII

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION (x)

Chapter 2

PRISONS AND PRISON REFORMS- A HISTORICAL SURVEY (X)

Chapter 3 ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE.		
1	Treatment of offenders for preventing further crime, both institutional and non-institutional, irrespective of the age group of the offenders/criminals/delinquents, probation and aftercare services leading to their social rehabilitation should be co-ordinated and integrated and the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services formed.	The recommendation regarding the co-ordination and integration of social rehabilitation programmes of the prisoners has not been implemented. Probation and aftercare services are now under the preview of Social Justice Department
2	The head of the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services should be designated a the IG of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services.	The recommendation has been implemented. The name of the Head of the Department has been renamed as Director General of Prisons & Correctional Services.
3	The Headquarters Organisation should be reorganized as proposed under para 3.22. A post of Additional I G of Prisons and Additional Director of Correctional Services should be newly created.	The recommendation for Head quarters reorganization has been implemented. The posts of I G of Prisons and Chief Welfare Officer (correctional side) have been created.
4	One A I G of Prisons should be appointed to the Southern Region and the Regional set up strengthened well-defining the functions as proposed under para 3.27.	Post of AIGs in North Zone and Central Zone were upgraded as DIG and post of Principal, SICA was upgraded to that of DIG and re-designated as DIG (SZ) and Director, SICA. An exclusive DIG post for South Zone is required to be created.

5	Separate staff patterns as recommended under para 3.30 should be adopted for the Central Prisons.	The recommendation for separate staff pattern for Central Prisons has not been implemented so far. Two posts of Additional Superintendents in each Central Prisons have to be created at par with selection grade DySP.
6	The Assistant Jailors and the other executive officers should be posted as House masters in Blocks and Ministerial functions should be delinked from executive functions.	The recommendation that ministerial function should be delinked from executive functions is not feasible. At present ministerial work of each Jail Institution is being carried out by the executive staff. It is not implemented so far. Posting of Asst..supdt and the other executive staff as House Masters in Blocks is a good recommendation that can be implemented by creating additional executive staff instead of ministerial staff. Service of executive staff can be utilized for ministerial cum executive duties round the clock.
7	The staff pattern as proposed in para 3.32 should be adopted in the Open Prisons.	The separate staff pattern for Open Prison has not been implemented.
8	Two more Open Prisons should be established in the State.	One Open Prison has been established at Cheemeni (Kasaragod) in Northern Zone. One more has to be opened in Central Zone.
9	The Women's Prison, Neyyattinkara should be abolished and instead Women Prison Annexes established in Central Prisons and District Jails.	The recommendation has been implemented. On 26.09.2011, the women Prison, Neyyattinkara was been shifted to Attakulangara, Thiruvananthapuram where District Jail was functioning. Two more Women Prisons were opened; one at Kannur and the other at Viyyur. Women's blocks were also opened in selected jails in each district.
10	The buildings constructed for the Women's Prison at Neyyattinkara may be utilized for opening a Sub Jail there.	The recommendation has been implemented. A Special Sub Jail has been established, on 24.04.2012 at Neyyattinkara where women prison was functioning.
11	The Sub Jails at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam and Palakkad should be upgraded as District Jails and prisoners sentenced for periods upto one year be accommodated there.	The recommendation for the up gradation of Sub Jails to district Jails has been partially implemented. Sub Jail, Ernakulam is still remaining as Sub Jail only. But a district jail was opened at Kakkanad in 2011.
12	Pattern of staff as proposed under para 3.35 should be adopted for the District Jails	The proposed staff pattern in District Jails under para 3.35 of the recommendation has not been implemented.
13	The Sub Jails at Mavelikkara, Pathanamthitta, Attingal,	Upgradation of Sub Jails to Special Sub Jails has been partially

	Kottayam, Muvattupuzha, Aluva, Thalassery, Manjeri and Kasargode should be upgraded a Special Sub Jails.	implemented. Sub Jail, Mavelikkara, Muvattupuzha, Thalassery, Manjeri and Kasargod were upgraded as Special sub Jails. Sub Jail Pathanamthitta and Kottayam were upgraded as District Jails and Sub Jail Attingal & Aluva are still remaining as Sub Jails.
14	The staff pattern proposed under para 3.36 should be adopted for the Special Sub Jails. Persons convicted for sentences up to six months should be kept in the Special Sub Jails	The proposed staff pattern for Special Sub Jails under para 3.36 of the recommendation has not been implemented. Uniform staff pattern should be allowed in all Special Sub Jails.
15	One 'A' Class Sub Jails may be newly established at Kulamava in order to provide accommodation for the prisoners from the courts in Painavu.	A new District Jail has been established at Muttom, Thodupuzha in Idukki District to accommodate the prisoners from the Courts in Painavu... So the problem is solved.
16	For the 'A' Class Sub Jails, the staff pattern proposed under para "3.36-Sub Jails" should be adopted	The recommended staff pattern in sub Jails may be implemented.

Chapter 4

RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

17	The recruitment of Wardens should be taken away from the purview of the Kerala Public Service Commission, because of the inordinate delay in getting approved candidates for appointment advised by the Commission.	The recommendation that recruitment of Assistant Prison Officer should be taken away from the purview of the KPSC is not relevant today. Now there is no inordinate delay from the side of KPSC. However, annual recruitment process should be ensured in the cadre of Assistant Prison Officer.
18	The system of engaging untrained Employment Exchange candidates as Wardens should be discontinued.	To avoid untrained Employment Candidate as Assistant Prison Officer, annual selection process should be done in the cadre of Assistant Prison Officer. The system of engaging untrained Employment Exchange Candidate as Assistant Prison Officer is still continuing. This system should be discontinued.
19	A Recruitment/Promotion Board for the recruitment and selection of candidates to the different categories of posts	Common selection process may be introduced for the common category such as CPO, APO, Excise guard, Fireman etc. And the selection process

	consisting of the IG of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services, Additional IG of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services and the Directors, SICA should be constituted. It is advisable to have a State level recruitment board for the common selection of Wardens, Police Constables, Fireman, Excise Guard and forest Guard.	may be entrusted to the KPSC instead of the Department Level Recruitment Board.
20	Training courses as recommended should be arranged.	Recommendation for Pre entry training course has not been implemented. It should be implemented without further delay.
21	Promotion Tests should be conducted for all categories of staff from A.J.Gr.I and above excepting those, whose selection is made by the Departmental Promotion Committee.	Implemented.
22	The post of Principal, SICA should be equated with that of the DIG of Prisons at the Headquarters and re-designated as the Director, SICA.	The recommendation has been implemented. The post of Principal, SICA has been equated with that of the DIG of Prisons and re-designated as Director, SICA. A post of DIG may be created for South Zone
23	The teaching faculty of the SICA should be well qualified and motivated and they may be given some extra allowance as an incentive to be there.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The teaching faculty of the SICA should be well qualified and they may be given some extra allowance @10% of basic pay as an incentive.
24	The qualifications prescribed and the methods of recruitment to the different categories of posts in paras 4.5 to 4.25 should be approved and adopted.	Special Rules has been formulated for the recruitment of different categories of post as per recommendation.
25	The members f Ministerial staff in the Department should be required to pass the Kerala Jail Officer's Test, excepting the practical test of it also in addition to the other obligatory Departmental Tests for completion of probation promotion.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The ministerial staff and Welfare officers in the department should be required to pass the Kerala Jail Officers Test except practical test in addition to the other obligatory departmental test for completion of probation and promotion.

Chapter 5

CLASSIFICATION/CATEGORIZATION OF PRISONERS AND DIVERSIFIED INSTITUTION

26	Better and more modern prison buildings should be constructed either in addition to or in the place of the existing ones, conforming to the standards laid down for such buildings.	May be implemented. Sufficient fund may be allotted.
27	The hardened criminals should be scrupulously kept away from the first timers and lodged either in different cells in the same institution or, better still, in different institutions. Prisons dealt with under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and those coming under the purview of the Kerala Borstal School Act, 1961 should be lodged in separate buildings away from the harmful influence of the hardened criminals.	The classification of prisoners has not been implemented as per recommendation.
28	The present arrangement of reserving the Central Prison at Viyur exclusively for habitual, professional and organized criminals should be continued and the practice of keeping the non-habitual in this prison even if it be for administrative reasons should be discouraged, if not given up altogether. All other categories of adult non-habitual offenders should be lodged only in the Central Prisons at Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur.	The habitual professional and organized criminals can be detained in the newly constructed High Security Prison.
29	In order to reduce overcrowding in the Central Prisons, the Committee has suggested upgrading the Sub Jails at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam and Palakkad, into District Jails in order to house the short-term non-habitual prisoner i.e., those convicted for periods ranging	The recommendation for up gradation of Sub Jails to District Jails has been implemented for reducing overcrowding in the Central Prison. However the accommodation facility has to be increased.

	from one month to twelve months.	
30	The Sub Jails at Mavelikkara, Pathanamthitta, Attingal, Kottayam, Muvattupuzha, Aluva, Thalassery, Manjeri and Kasargode should be upgraded into Special Sub Jails for lodging prisoner sentenced up to six months.	The upgradation of Sub Jails to Special Sub Jails has been implemented
31	The Women's Prison, Neyyattinkara be closed down and instead, women's annexes be constructed in the Central Prisons, the District Jails and also in the Sub Jails. Women convicted for what may be called 'social offences' like prostitution, soliciting etc., should be kept in separate blocks/wards/cells.	The recommendation has been implemented. The women prison Neyyatinkara has been shifted to Attakulangara and annexes have been created in Jails in each district.
32	Prisoners indulging in white collar crimes and in drugs and drug related offences should be scrupulously kept away from the others for obvious reasons.	The recommendation for separation of criminals indulging in white collar crimes and drug related offences has not been implemented. This recommendation has to be implemented.
33	In the Sub Jails as they do now, prisoners convicted for periods up to one month besides remand prisoners and under trials should be kept.	The recommendation has been implemented. The prisoners convicted for one month and remand prisoners are kept in Sub Jails.

Chapter 6

LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRISONS

34	Each prisoner should be allowed 3.72sq meters of sleeping space and 17 cubic meters of breathing space in the wards and cells where they are accommodated. Flush out latrines and urinals should be provided inside the wards for the use of the prisoners during night.	The recommendation regarding sleeping space (3.72 sq. m) and breathing space (17 cubic metre) for each prisoner has not been achieved. Accommodation facility has to be increased. Flush out Latrines and urinals have been set up inside the wards.
35	Each cell should have a dimension 3.66m x 2.44m x 3.92m with proper ventilation and windows in the front	The recommendation for dimension of cell (3.66*2.44*3.92) is being considered where new buildings are built up. Proper ventilation and

	and rear walls of the cells. In the case of dormitories also where a larger number of persons are accommodated, facilities for proper ventilation and lighting shall be made.	lighting are there in all jails.
36	Adequate number of toilets should be constructed outside the cells for use by the inmates during day time.	The recommendation for increasing toilet facility has been partially implemented.
37	The drains, gutters and sewers should be properly covered and arrangements made for easy drainage and for periodical cleaning of the septic tanks.	The recommendation for periodical maintenance of drainage system is not implemented properly. The drainage system is made cleaned by the help of Prisoners.
38	Provision should be made for drinking water in each cell or block. Adequate water should be made available outside the blocks to enable the prisoners to bath and wash their clothing.	The recommendation for drinking water facility in each cell and block has not been implemented. But adequate water facility is there for bathing and washing.
39	Subject to availability of space, bathing cubicles should be provided along with an adequate number of washing platforms.	Recommendation for bathing cubicles and washing platforms has been partially implemented.
40	Steps should be taken first in the Central Prisons and the District Jails and later in the Sub Jails to set up laundries with facility to sterilize and fumigate the clothing and bedding of the inmates at regular intervals.	Power Laundry system has been proposed for Central Jails.
41	The Superintendent and his officers should constantly monitor the facilities existing in the prisons, locate the lacunae and rectify them without any loss of time. The Medical Officers should pay attention not only to the health of the prisoners but also to the cleanliness of the prison premises. A weekly sanitary round should also be conducted by the Superintendent accompanied by the Jailor and the Medical Officer.	The recommendation has been implemented. The superintendent and staff regularly monitor the prison functions and rectify the problems at once. The medical officers do give proper attention to the prisoner's health and check cleanliness of the prison premises also.
42	A civil works wing in the Prisons Department charged with the task of preparing of estimates, calling for tenders and executing the works should be set up. Officers from	The recommendation for deputation of Civil Engineer from PWD has not been implemented. This recommendation has to be implemented. A civil works wing can be formed by attaching the technically qualified prison

	the PWD may be taken on deputation to this civil wing.	staff also.
43	The inmates shall be provided with dresses stitched to suit their physical measurements.	The recommendation has been implemented. Suitable dresses are given to inmates according to their physical measurements.
44	The mundooos now issued to the prisoners are found rather short in length and width. These mundooos should be at least two meters long and 1.32 cm broad.	The recommendation has been implemented. The prisoners are given 2 metre long and 1.32cm broad mundooos.
45	The women prisoners should be supplied with light blue cotton sarees instead of 'mundooos' and blouses, brassiers in the place of 'Roukeys' or bodies and petticoats as undergarments according to their body measurements. They shall also be supplied with sanitary napkins as and when required. The women prisoners may be issued three sets of clothes at the time of their admission and fresh supply once in six months.	The recommendation regarding dress code of female prisoners has been partially implemented. They may be given saree, long Kurtha, or churidar etc also.
46	Children admitted to stay with the women prisoners shall be given suitable clothing similar to that usually worn by children of the same age living outside.	The recommendation regarding dress code of female prisoner's children has been implemented .
47	<p>The existing diet scale of 'C' class prisoners shall continue with the following changes.</p> <p>(i) Fire wood – 100 gms. More per head per day.</p> <p>(ii) As enhancement in the issue of curry powder under item (4) of item "III Ingredients" of rule 340 of K. P. Rs is recommended as the present quantity of curry powder viz. 11gms, is found to be inadequate to meet the requirements. The revised rate of issue shall be as follows:-</p> <p>Chilies – 9 gms.</p> <p>Corianders - 4 gms.</p> <p>Turmeric - 2 gms.</p>	The diet scale modified and implemented in the best interest of the prisoners.

48	The prisoners shall be given feasts on Gandhi Jayanthi Day also.	The recommendation for feast on Gandhi Jayanti day has been implemented.
49	The vessels used for preparing the food items and the plates ad tumblers used by the prisoners shall be of stainless steel instead of iron or copper or aluminium or hindalium.	Stainless steel plates and tumblers are given to prisoners instead of aluminium vessels. But hindalium vessels are used for preparing food now.
50	May consider to adopt grinders and mixies in the kitchens in due course.	Grinders and mixies are used in kitchen.
51	The prison kitchen should be modernized by introducing cooking gas in place of firewood as quickly as possible.	Cooking gas is used in place of firewood.
52	The Prisons Medical Officers should ensure that nutritious diet as per the diet scale is prepared under hygienic conditions and served to the prisoners.	The prison medical officer do ensure the quality and quantity of the food daily.
53	The Officers in charge of dietary items shall be adequately trained in the management of kitchens.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The Officer in charge dietary has to be given adequate training for the management of kitchen.
54	The higher official in the prisons shall be responsible for the proper management of kitchen and for the effective supervision of the procurement of items of good quality and in proper quantity according to the schedule and for the timely distribution of food to the prisoners.	The recommendation has been implemented. The responsibility for the proper management of the dietary section is vested with Deputy Superintendent of Prisons. They do pay proper attention to the quality & quantity of the food items, its preparation and timely distribution.
55	Bartering of food materials among the prisoners should be strictly prohibited and any violation should be dealt with very severely.	The recommendation has been implemented. Bartering of food materials among the Prisoners has been strictly prohibited.
56	The prisoner should be given all facilities to communicate with the members of his family and also have interviews with them subject only to the reasonable restrictions imposed by the Kerala Prisons Rules.	The recommendation has been implemented. The communication facilities like Telephone and Personal interviews are arranged for prisoners.
57	Spacious interview halls should be constructed in all the	The recommendation for spacious interview halls may be implemented in

	Central Prisons and the District Jails where the prisoner and his relatives can talk to each other in reasonable privacy.	all Jails.
58	Waiting sheds should also be put up in these institutions to enable the visitors to await their turn for the interview.	Most of the Jail Institutions don't have any Waiting sheds for visitors. This recommendation has to be implemented.
59	The limit for purchase of articles from the canteen may be raised to Rs.100 p.m per prisoner.	According to the KP&CS (M) Rules 2014, a prisoner can purchase articles from canteen for a maximum amount Rs.800/-per month.
	(a) The provision in Rule 280 A of the Kerala Prisons Rules relating to grant of study leave should be used liberally.	The recommendation has been implemented.
60	T.V or listening to the radio, other audio-visual programmes may also be organised by the prison official as often as possible.	T.V, FM radio and other audio visual facilities are there in almost all jails.
61	The histrionic talents of the prisoners should be encouraged by organizing cultural programmes periodically in the Jails.	The recommendation has been implemented. Annual Jail welfare day celebrations are conducted for encouraging the histrionic talents of the prisoners.
62	The facilities now available for religious ministration and moral preaching may be continued.	Religious ministration and moral preaching are permitted.
63	Proper functioning of the visitors boards in the jails may be ensured.	Board of visitors has to be reconstituted.

Chapter 7

TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

64	A relaxed, positive and constructive atmosphere should be created in the institutions.	The recommendation has been partially implemented.
65	Good personnel and inmate relationship based on mutual trust and confidence on friendly terms but not two	The recommendation has been partially implemented. The inmate's interpersonal relationship has been maintained by keeping the security and

	familiar to infringe the security and discipline shall be maintained.	discipline of the Institution.
66	A formal study of individual inmates and their initial classification and segregation shall be arranged.	The recommendation has not been implemented .The classification and segregation of the prisoners has to be implemented properly.
67	Care and welfare of the inmates should be attended to.	Maximum care has been exercised for the welfare of the inmates.
68	Steps should be taken to ensure maintenance of firm and positive discipline.	The recommendation has been implemented. The discipline of the Institution is strictly maintained by the Jail authorities.
69	Adequate measures should be taken to attend to the urgent needs and problems of inmates.	The recommendation has been implemented. The Jail authorities do give proper attention to the urgent needs and problems of the inmates.
70	Planned and scientifically organized vocational training and treatment programmes that are in agreement with the needs and requirements of the inmates for education and recreation should be organized.	Vocational programmes and treatment programmes are being implemented.
71	Measures should be taken for strengthening the family ties of the inmates without affecting the security and discipline.	Telephone and interview facilities are arranged for strengthening the family ties of the inmates by keeping the security and discipline.
72	Incentive should be given to the prisoners in the form of reasonable wages for the work done, remission of sentence, liberal grant of leave parole or furlough, transfer to native stations or to open institutions and a review of their cases for premature release.	Recommendation is being implemented.
73	Case study, counseling and guidance should be carried out as welfare services.	The systematic case study, counseling and guidance programme of prisoners have not been done due to paucity of staff.
74	Facilities should be given for psychotherapy and supportive therapy.	Psychotherapy and supportive therapy mentioned in the recommendation has not yet been implemented.
75	Measures should be taken for planning the release/pre-release preparation and aftercare and follow up on scientific lines.	The recommendation regarding the planning for prerelease/release and aftercare and follow up has not been done.

76	Congestion and overcrowding should be avoided in the prisons by putting up more buildings or blocks to enable the inmates to move about freely.	Overcrowding is a major problem at present. To overcome the problems additional blocks have to be constructed. Moreover new Jail institutions have to be opened at suitable places.
77	The prison officials should move with the inmates freely, treating them as their friends who have unfortunately fallen on bad ways.	Prison official has become friend, guide and philosopher.
78	Expert where it is extremely necessary due to the violent behavior of the inmates, there should be no occasion whatsoever for physical or mental torture of the inmates.	Violent inmates are dealt with maximum care.
79	Libraries should be established in all the institutions. Voluntary bodies may be approached for donating books to the institutions.	The recommendation has been implemented. Most of the Jail Institution has good Libraries.
80	Well qualified teachers may be appointed in the prisons.	Well qualified teachers are appointed in the prisons, preferably HSAs instead of PD teachers.
81	Imprisonment should not be considered a bar on employment in Government or private service. Provision should be made in the rules to offer employment to the released prisoners who during the period of their incarceration had behaved well and have shown an aptitude in some trade or the other on the basis of the certificate of proficiency and good behavior issued by the Superintendent of the institutions concerned.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The government has to decide on these matters as provided in Probation of offenders Act. There is a provision to give job experience certificate as per KP&CS (M) Rules 2014.
82	Recreational and cultural programmes are now found to be either non-existent or are not carried out properly. It should be the endeavour of the prison official to provide facilities to the inmates to participate in indoor and outdoor games.	The recommendation has been implemented. The inmates are provided with the facility of indoor and outdoor games. Periodical recreational and cultural programmes are also organized.

Chapter 8

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF INMATES

83	The inmates should be given work programmes and vocational training to suit their tastes, temperaments and aptitude.	Suitable vocational training are being given to the prisoners depending upon their aptitude.
84	The trades and industries on which they are given opportunities should be such that which they can rely upon to earn a livelihood after release.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The training in industry and other vocational course given should help them to earn a livelihood after release.
85	They should be provided with such facilities for acquiring vocational training in industries and crafts.	The recommendation has not been implemented. The training in industry and other vocational course given should help them once they are released.
86	Vocational training programmes in self employing trades and occupations should be introduced.	The recommendation for vocational training programmes in self employing trade has been partially implemented.
87	Prison industries should be organized on business-cum-commercial basis.	The recommendation is being implemented. The Prison industry is being organized on business-cum-commercial basis.
88	While designing employment and production policies in prisons the composition of inmates coming from rural and urban areas should be taken into consideration and so a variety of opportunities for work and vocational training should be arranged in order to cater the needs and requirements of the different types of inmates population.	The recommendation has not been implemented.
89	Production units in the institutions should be mechanized wither partially or wholly.	The recommendation for mechanization of production unit has been partially implemented.
90	Inmates should be given work experience in every sections of a trade or industry which they can rely on.	Inmates are given work experience in all possible areas.
91	Modernisation, expansion and diversification of the	The recommendation has not been implemented. Modernization, expansion

	existing industries in the institutions should be planned scientifically.	and diversification of the existing Industries have to be developed scientifically.
92	The previous experience if any, of the inmates should be considered while providing them with work programmes.	Previous experience of inmates is considered for awarding the job.
93	<p>The following factors should be taken into consideration while engaging the inmates, on work programmes and vocational training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The mental and physical health condition of individual inmates. (ii) The requirements for the maintenance of security and discipline. (iii) Age and physical ability. (iv) Length of sentence. (v) Tastes, talents, temperaments, skills and abilities as well as the potential for acquiring the skills in any particular trade or industry. (vi) Native environment such as rural or urban backgrounds for utilization of the skills attained. 	The factors such as age, physical ability, length of sentence, tastes, talents etc are considered as far as possible while engaging the inmates for different works.

Chapter 9

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE IN THE PRISONS

94	The prison industries and vocational training programmes should be reorganized, expanded and mechanized.	Vocational training programme has been partially expanded and mechanized. It has to be improved.
95	The weaving units in the prisons should be expanded and mechanized for the production of textiles, besides prison clothing and bedding beds, bed sheets, mattresses, covers, pillows, pillow covers, bandage clothes, dungre clothes,	The recommendation has not been implemented. The availability of such skilled persons is very less. Hence it is very difficult to implement.

	towels of different sizes and fancy items and the like required in the Health Services Department. Manufacture of terry cotton khaki clothing required for use in the Prisons, Police, Fire Force and Excise Departments should also be arranged to be carried out developing the units into a textile industry.	
96	The carpentry units in the Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur should be mechanized and developed on a commercial basis for the production of benches, desks, tables, chairs, almirahs, lockers, shelves, racks, trays, household items of furniture and fancy items, toys dolls and like.	Carpentry unit has been partially mechanized. But the cost of raw material (wood) supplied by the Forest Department is very high. So carpentry unit is not functioning in full swing.
97	A carpentry unit, should be newly established for engaging the prisoners in the Central Prison, Viyyur.	One carpentry unit was started in Central Prison, Viyyur. But as it was not successful the machinery was shifted to Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram.
98	The leather unit in the Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram should be expanded and mechanized to increase production of quality goods and fancy leather goods, baby shoes, shoes for school uniforms, leather bags of different sizes and patterns, leather belts and caps, money bags and purses and other marketable items of leather goods should also be arranged to be manufactured besides undertaking the manufacture and assembling of ammunition boots for use in the police and other departments.	Due to paucity of skilled labour for leather unit and its marketing the recommendation has not been implemented.
99	A leather unit should be newly established in the Central Prison, Kannur where the inmates of the Borstal School, Kannur shall also be given work and training facilities.	The scope for a leather unit in Central Prison, Kannur is very less. The Borstal School was shifted to Kakkanad, Ernakulam in 1995. Hence this recommendation is found to be impractical now.
100	Building units should be well equipped in the Central Prisons at Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur for the	Binding units has not been started in Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur. The recommendation for production of bound books and

	production of bound books, school note books of different sizes, work books and the like.	school note book is a good one and recommendation has to be implemented.
101	Phenyle making, tag making, soap making, candle making, envelop making, rubber shoe making should also be arrange as work and vocational training programmes in the District Jails, Special Sub Jails and Sub Jails.	Phenyl making, soap making has been done in Central Prisons. It is not practical in District Jails, Special Sub Jails and Sub Jails.
102	Motor vehicles repair units with facilities to carry out painting, servicing, upholstery work, tyre retreading, etc., should be organized in all the major prisons.	One Motor Vehicle repair unit was once started in Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram. But it was found to be a failure and closed.
103	The smithy unit in the Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram should be expanded and developed enabling the large scale production of agricultural implements and household iron utensils and knives of different sizes. Similar units should be established in the Central Prisons at Kannur and Viyyur also.	Large scale products of agricultural implements are not found to be profitable even for public sector. Hence it is not recommended.
104	A new unit for the production of metallic furniture should be started in the Central Prison, Kannur with facilities for vocational training.	Products of metallic furniture are found not to be profitable in view of practical experience.
105	The tailoring units in the prisons should be expanded to undertake stitching of readymade garments, uniforms, suits and fancy items of dresses according to the changing fashions and patterns.	Tailoring unit has been started in Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram. Even fancy items of dresses according to the changing fashions and patters are also made there. It is running successfully.
106	The agricultural operations and cultivation programmes in the prisons should be expanded and modernized.	Agricultural operations has been expanded and modernized and it found to be successful.
107	Rubber plantation programmes in the Open Prison area at Nettukaltheri should be strengthened further. All the unproductive rubber trees in the existing plantation shall be removed and recultivation tried in an area of about 100 acres. Similar rubber plantation operations shall be started in the new open prisons also.	Rubber plantation in Open Prison, Nettukaltheri is running successfully. But due to the decrease in the price of rubber sheet there is much variation in income. Rubber plantation is not feasible in Open Prison, Cheemeni since the soil is not suitable for its production.

108	For the proper production of superior quality rubber sheets, modern smoke houses should be put up avoiding delay.	Smoke house has been constructed in Open Prison, Nettukaltheri for the production of superior quality of rubber sheet.
109	The proposed chappel making unit should be started to function immediately.	One Chappal unit was started in Open Prison, Nettukaltheri. But it was found to be failure. Hence it was closed.
110	An oil palm farm should be raised in the open prison land in an area of about 35 acres with facilities for oil extraction.	Agricultural land in Open Prison, Nettukaltheri has been fully utilized. If sufficient land is made available Oil palm cultivation can be carried out.
111	Coconut palms should be newly planted in all the available land in the prison compounds and inter crop cultivation of vegetables arranged.	Coconut palms has been planted in the available lands very effectively and inter crop cultivation of vegetable is also done.
112	Cultivation of large vegetables and leafy vegetables should be arranged in all the vacant land.	The recommendation has been implemented. Vacant land has been fully used with cultivation of large vegetables and leafy vegetables.
113	A project for the production of vegetable seeds and seedlings should be launched and implemented. Under the project, different kinds and varieties of vegetables as well as bananas and plantains shall be cultivated and plantain fiber production unit introduced.	Different kind of vegetables, banana and plantains are cultivated in the vacant land of all the Jails. But project for seed and seedlings and plantain fiber has not been done and it does not found to be profitable also.
114	Industrial units for the production of seed covers and seedlings covers shall be established in the women prison annexes.	Projects for seed cover and seedlings covers has not been started, and it does not appear to be profitable also. Hence not recommended.
115	Goat farming and broiler chicken farming should also be tried in the open prisons and the Central Prisons.	Goat farm, broiler chicken farm has been started in Open Prisons and Central Prisons.
116	Diary farms of cow breeding and buffalo breeding in an area of five acres of fenced land with temporary shelter houses should also be carried out in the open prison areas.	Dairy farms of cow and buffalo have been started in Central Prison and Open Prison.
117	Care, supervision, collection and accounting of the usufructs, products and produces and their distribution and	Maximum care and supervision has been exercised in the collection and accounting of the products of industrial and food making units.

	marketing should be done under proper and vigilant management.	
118	The inmates labour at the residential quarters of the prison staff should be completely banned and prohibited.	The labour of inmate at residential quarters is in accordance with KPCS (M) Rules 2014.
119	<p>An autonomous board be formed in the Department in the name the "Kerala Prison Welfare Board for Industries and Agriculture" with full fiscal and administrative powers.</p> <p>(a) The purchase of raw materials, machinery and equipments, tools and implements, manures, pesticides should be arranged by the IG of Prisons and the Director of Correctional Services as planned and programmed by the autonomous board for the programmes and vocational training.</p> <p>(b) Show-rooms-cum-sales counters should be opened in the premises of the Central Prison on the way side for the sale of the products and produces.</p>	<p>It has not been yet formed. A Prison Welfare Board with CM as Chairman, DGP as MD with as much number of other dignitaries that the government may deem fit shall be constituted for the proper management of the prison department especially for the wellbeing of prison personnel. The board can manage Housing loans, conveyance loan, educational loans and medical treatment etc. It has been found successfully functioning in the State of Telungana.</p> <p>(a) It can be managed by I.G. of Prisons.</p> <p>(b) Show-rooms-cum-sales counters has already been started</p>
120	There should be adequate funds for meeting the requirements of the work programmes and vocational training as working capital.	Funds have been granted for vocational training. Vocational training has been done regularly
121	There should be a chief store at the headquarters for storing and distributing all the products and produces.	Chief store at headquarters for storing and distributing all the products and produces is not practical. Hence not recommended.
122	The accounts of the production units should be subjected to regular and proper annual audit by the internal audit wing (Inspection Wing).	Audit by internal as well as AG is done regularly.
123	The requirements of the Government Department and semi. Government agencies and private and public undertaking as per their indents and requisitions should be compiled and consolidated and arrangements for their production and supply should be properly planned and made by the board in time.	It can be done when the board has been constituted as per para 119.

124	The wages system should be rationalized.	Wage system is revised regularly.
125	The wage rates for those engaged in the production units shall be equal to the local minimum wage available for similar outside labour deducting the average percapita maintenance cost of inmates.	It is good recommendation that minimum wages available for similar works outside may be given to inmates. Local minimum wages can be given to prisoners as well after deducting per capita maintenance cost of prisoners.
126	Utilisation of the wages should be determined thus: One-fourth to be set apart for utilization for canteen purposes inside the prison, one-fourth to be sent to their families, one-fourth to be paid to the victim's families and the remaining one-fourth to be kept in P.D. Account payable at the time of release of the prisoner concerned.	<p>Now wages can be utilized as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\frac{1}{4}$-- Family portion $\frac{1}{4}$ - Canteen portion $\frac{1}{4}$ - release portion $\frac{1}{4}$ - to be deposed to victims families. <p>A Victim Compensation Fund has to be created for this purpose. This is a good recommendation.</p> <p>At present the wages is distributed as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\frac{1}{2}$ - family $\frac{1}{4}$ - canteen $\frac{1}{4}$ - release portion
127	Those under vocational training shall also be paid at one-third the rate applicable to those working in the production units for similar kind of work in the form of a stipend and the utilization of which should be regulated in the like manner as specified in item supra.	The prisoners under vocational training are also be given reasonable wages.
128	Extra wages should be paid for extra work done as an encouragement for the fullest utilization of the available human resources.	Extra wages is given for extra work as an incentive.
129	The object of the work and vocational training programmes shall be to equip the inmates for their proper rehabilitation and at the same time the optimum utilization of all the available human resources and the natural resources for useful purposes of mutual benefit to the inmates and the society.	Vocational training has been given to help the prisoners to find a job after release. It helps them for re-socialization.

130	The inmates on release shall be given certificates of proficiency and experience in the kind of work in which they have acquired training, skill and proficiency and tools kits to each, which may fall helpful to them for self-employment or to acquire an employment.	Certificates of proficiency and experience have to be issued.
131	The debarment orders for getting employment in public services or elsewhere to those undergone a term of imprisonment have to be cancelled and instead specific and clear-cut standing orders issued by Government enabling them to get employment in Government service or public undertakings on the strength of the proficiency and experience certificates issued by the prisons authorities.	The government may issue favourable orders on the merits of each case for giving employment to ex-convicts.
<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SYSTEM OF LEAVE, PAROLE AND FURLOUGH</p>		
132	The authority to sanction 'leave' of any kind to the prisoners shall normally vest with head of the Prisons Department. Such 'leave' alone should be takes an sentence undergone.	Superintendent of Central Prison, DG (P) and Government are granting leave as per KPCS(M) 2014.
133	Government may of course retain special powers for the grant of 'parole' and the parole so granted should only be treated as sentence at large.	Parole is treated as sentence undergone.
134	Reports may be obtained from the Probation Officers concerned only when the leave has to be sanctioned for the first time after the prisoner is lodged in the prison. Thereafter for subsequent releases on leave no such reports need b insisted. However the Probation Officer	Report from P.O. is obtained only for granting leave for the first time.

	will be required to send regular reports to the IG of Prisons on how the prisoner behaved himself while on leave and whether anything adverse came to his notice which would disqualify the prisoner from enjoying leave at a later date.	
135	Prisoners who are unable to produce sureties or deposit security amount may be granted leave on self bond keep in the wages earned by them till then and to be earned in future as the security amount.	Wages earned by prisoners can be taken as deposit in respect of Prisoners who are unable to produce sureties or deposits.
136	In case the prisoner violates any or all conditions of leave, the unexpired portion of the leave should be cancelled, the prisoner apprehended treating it as escape from lawful custody and brought back to the prison and the entire period of leave granted during the spell should be treated as sentence at large or as bail.	If the prisoner violates conditions of leave the whole period that spent outside the prison is treated as sentence at large.
137	Government may consider granting 'parole' the prisoners who wish to pursue their studies or acquire higher academic or professional qualifications under rule 280 A of the KPRs. The parole so granted shall be treated as bail or sentence at large.	Parole is being granted to eligible prisoners to pursue their studies and the period is treated as bail.

Chapter 11

PREMATURE RELEASE OF PRISONERS

138	There shall be a statutory provision for reviewing the cases of lifers who have completed eight years of actual imprisonment and ten years with remission for premature	There is a statutory provision for the pre-mature release for prisoners.
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	release, notwithstanding the provision in section 433 (A) Cr.P.C.	
139	Section 433 A itself should be amended providing for the above review. A local amendment with the assent of the President of India be made.	Amendment of sections 433 A of Cr.PC may be done with the consent of the President of India.
140	Such a review should be conducted every six months and recommendations for premature release made only in deserving cases after a detailed study of the facts of the case, the circumstances of the Commission of the offence, the behavior of the prisoner while in jail and the possibility of his reformation and his acceptability by the society after release.	Review of cases for pre-mature release of the life term prisoner is being done every six months.
141	For this purpose, a State Prison Advisory Committee should be set up and its recommendations forwarded to the Governor for orders under Article 161.	There is Advisory Board in each Central Prison, Open Prison and Women Prison and the recommendations are forward to the Governor for orders under Article 161.

Chapter 12

IMPRISONMENT-NEED FOR REVIEW (SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND SHORT-TERM IMPRISONMENT)

		This chapter deals with the need for the review of the present system of awarding imprisonment for short periods. Since it is a policy matter we are unable to make any comments on it.
142	Simple imprisonment and short term imprisonment should be limited to the minimum.	No comments
143	We should not go in for absolute abolition of short term imprisonment from the point of view of the punitive	No comments

	aspect involved in the criminal justice administration.	
144	We recommend that the courts should be appraised of the proper implication of sections 360 and 361 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the fullest operation in their spirit.	No comments
145	We recommend that sentence of imprisonment for periods less than six months should be curtailed to the minimum.	No comments
146	Steps should be taken for the liberal use of release on probation supervision, release on admonition and imposition of fine payments in installments, if necessary, as alternatives to short term imprisonment.	No comments
147	Prisoner sentenced to short term imprisonment of either description should be made to do some kind of work and job training, by way of pursuation giving wages as incentive.	Short time prisoners are also given wages and labour.

Chapter 13

WOMEN PRISONERS

148	The Women's Prison, Neyyattinkara should be abolished as there is no scope for a separate Women's Prison for the whole State at any one place.	Neyyattinkara women's prison has been shifted to Attakulangara, Thiruvananthapuram where District Jail was functioning when the same started functioning in the newly constructed building adjacent to Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram. Two other women's prisons were also started functioning at Viyyur and Kannur. One Open Jail for women was also started in Thiruvananthapuram.
149	Women annexes in separate enclosures be established in the Central Prisons and District Jails and separate wards or blocks in the Sub Jails for keeping the women prisoners.	Separate women's prisons are there near Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram, Viyyur and Kannur. Separate women enclosures are needed in the District Jails where it is not available now. But it is not advisable for all sub jails.

150	The care and custody of the women prisoners should be entrusted with women personnel.	The care and custody of women prisoners are with women personnel only.
151	Regular Female Warders should be appointed instead of the Contingent Female Wardens in daily wages.	Regular female staff is appointed in all female jails. Now there are no contingent female warders
152	Different categories of women prisoners should be segregated, preventing contamination.	Proper classification is being done.
153	There should be provisions made in the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1987 for dealing with the prisons responsible for the sexual offences.	No comments
154	The practice of arrest, custody and charge-sheeting of women "found under suspicious circumstances" under the Kerala Police Act should be dispensed with suspicious circumstances" under Kerala Police Act should be dispensed with and instead such persons be sent to Short Stay Homes for arranging their reassimilation in the society.	No comments
155	The services and establishments under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act should be brought under the umbrella of Correctional Services in order to exercise proper control and supervision for arranging the social rehabilitation of all the social offenders or wrong doers together.	No comments
156	Children admitted to prisons along with the mothers should be arranged to be sent to Government aided orphanages or charitable homes in order to be maintained there for such period till parents or relations come forward to receive them.	Children are being shifted to other government aided social institutions on completion of six years.
157	Facilities for the proper medical examination and treatment of women found suffering from sexually transmitted disease should be provided.	Proper medical care is being given to women prisoners suffering from sexually transmitted diseases.

Chapter 14

TREATMENT OF YOUNG AND ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS

158	Care and treatment of adolescent and young offenders should be carried out in the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	Adolescent and young offenders are being given better care and treatment at Borstal School, Ernakulam by the prison department.
159	The administrative control of the Borstal Schools shall be vested in the Home Department which deals with law and order and judiciary.	Now it is under the control of Home (B) department
160	Borstal Schools should never be treated as miniature jails.	Borstal School is not treated as miniature jails.
161	The staff appointed there should be specially recruited and trained and retained there itself continuously at least for a period of three years or till attainment of eligibility for promotion to a higher level whichever is earlier.	No special recruitment is carried out for the appointment of staff in Borstal School. The staff is not specially trained also.
162	The custodial and supervisory staff should be given sufficient orientation about the type and object of the institution with special reference to the manner of handling the adolescent and young offenders, especially about their psychology in relation to the age-group of transition to adulthood.	No special orientation is given to the Borstal School Staff. Can be done at SICA.
163	Educational and recreational facilities should be well arranged.	More educational and recreational facilities should be arranged there at Borstal School. The present condition is very poor.
164	Treatment programmes should be suited to the age-group.	Only nominal treatment programmes are there at Borstal School. Suitable programmes for the age group must be there.
165	Training facilities in useful avocation should be well arranged.	Training facility must be improved at Borstal School.
166	The staff should set an example to make the inmates understand that they are their well wishers, guiders and	It is a very good recommendation. The staff of the Borstal School should set themselves an example to the inmates. And since they are not specially

	that they are detained there only for attending to their care, welfare and social rehabilitation.	recruited nor are being given special training to cater to the needs or the problems of the adolescents it is very difficult to achieve the goal.
167	The inmates should be paid wages at some reasonable rates for the work done by them as an incentive to do good work in some useful trades.	No work is given to Borstal School inmates.

• Chapter 15

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, CHILD OFFENDERS AND JUVENILE HOMES

168	Since juvenile delinquency has a bearing on the success or otherwise of the Correctional Services and also on the prevention of crime and treatment of the offenders it should rightly be handled only by the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services.	Care and protection of juveniles come under the purview of the social Justice department.
169	A separate cell may be constituted in each revenue district with specially selected police to deal exclusively with the delinquent juveniles under juvenile justice Act.	It will be highly appreciated if separate cell is constituted in each district to handle the problems of juvenile delinquents
170	A separate unit should be set up in the prisons headquarters to attend to the administrative and other aspects of juveniles.	Care and protection of juveniles come under the purview of the social Justice department.
171	The personal manning the special homes should be trained in child psychology and management of juvenile homes.	Care and protection of juveniles come under the purview of the social Justice department.
172	Job oriented training schemes should be introduced and properly implemented in order to enable the inmates to find a job after leaving the home.	Care and protection of juveniles come under the purview of the social Justice department.
173	They may be also given a small amount of pocket money as an incentive.	Care and protection of juveniles come under the purview of the social Justice department.

Chapter 16

TREATMENT OF MENTALLY SICK PRISONERS

174	Psychiatrist's services in the major jails should be made full-time.	No post of psychiatrist is available even in major jails now. Part time service is available in major jails once in a while only. It is a must that psychiatrist must be posted at least in Central Prisons and District Jails and their services can be made available to other jails also where it is highly needed.
175	The prison personnel including the custodial staff should be given training and orientation on the elements of psychology and psychiatry on inception and at regular periodical intervals.	Orientation is given only on psychology now. Training and orientation psychiatry may also be given to custodial staff.
176	A separate ward or block in separate enclosures should be identified for the establishment of a Psychiatric Care Unit or Mental Health Care Unit in the Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram, for attending the cases of all the mentally sick prisoners of the State together without transferring them to the Mental Hospitals where adequate facilities for the maintenance of their security and discipline are not available.	The commission has recommended a psychiatry ward in Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram. But it is not started till now. It is recommended that psychiatry ward may be started in 3 Central Prisons.

Chapter 17

REMAND AND UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS

177	Liberal use of release on bail on personal recognizance bond or release on bail on personal sureties or release on bail in the surety of Probation Officers should be made	Recommendations from serial no. 177 to 180 are about arrest and the procedures to be followed. These are all very good recommendations..
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	rather than ordering remand under judicial custody.	
178	Investigation should be completed within the time limit specified in the relevant sections of the Crl. Procedure Code.	No comments.
179	Report of apprehension be made to the courts within twenty four hours, without fail or lapse.	No comments.
180	The use of police excesses and 'third degree methods' in police station lock-ups during investigation should be put a stop to.	No comments.
181	Production before courts should be arranged on due dates.	The responsibility for producing prisoners before courts on due dates rest with police. But it is not carried out properly. Hence it causes many hardships to both prisoners and jail authorities.
182	Escort of prisoners should be entrusted with the warder staff, by increasing the staff strength, because of the difficulty experienced in getting timely police escort for such purposes.	If the staff strength in Prison is increased to meet the demand of production of prisoners before courts, it can be properly done by the prisons department.
183	District level review committees should meet at regular intervals and review the long pending cases with a view to reducing the number of remand and undertrial prisoners in the Jails.	The meeting of District Level Committee is being convened at regular intervals.
184	In the Jails the remand and undertrial prisoners should be accommodated separately away from the convicted prisoners.	Separation of remand/undertrial prisoners away from convicted prisoners is done to the maximum possible extent.
185	The arrest of women and girls under 'suspicious circumstances' and remanding them to jails are only of nuisance value to spoil their future by branding them as sex offenders should be discouraged, by issuing strict instructions to the police. This should not in any way hinder the implementation of the 'provisions of the	No comments. Women and girls arrested under "suspicious circumstances" may be handled with a view not to spoil their life.

	Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act', as such of those caught under the Act will be remanded to custody only in the "Protective Homes" and not in the jails.	
186	Persons remanded as involved in Gunja and other Narcotic Substances cases should not be allowed to mingle with other remand and undertrial prisoners.	It is not practical at present not to allow prisoners involved in NDPS cases to mingle with other remand prisoners.
187	Habitual remand prisoners and persons remanded to custody in theft, dacoity and robbery cases should not be allowed to mingle with the ordinary type of remand and undertrial prisoners.	Habitual and other ordinary prisoners are not allowed to mingle as far as possible. But it is not at all possible in small institutions.
Chapter 18		
Open Prisoners		
188	Two more open prisons of the type of the existing one in the State, being located in the central and northern regions of the State where wide and extensive cultivable areas of land are available should be established in due consideration of the fact that open air prisons are the most appealing programme of institutional correction aimed at the resocialisation of criminals.	One more Open Prison started functioning at Cheemeni in North Zone in 2007. And the possibility of starting one in Central Zone is being explored.
189	In the open prisons, agricultural operations, on a large and extensive scale as well as rubber and other plantation operations, goat farming, oil palm cultivation and oil extraction, pig farming, broiler chicken farming, etc., should be instituted as productive employment as recommended in Chapter IX of this report.	All possible cultivation and other operations are being carried out in Open Prisons.
190	Medical aid should be adequately provided with the appointment of a full time medical officer in each.	Full time Medical Officers are there in both Open Prisons.
191	The inmates of the open prisons should be supplied with	All inmates of both Open Prisons are supplied with cots and pillows.

	cots and pillows in the dormitories to avoid the threats from scorpions, reptiles, etc.	
192	The inmates should also be provided with a kit box each for keeping their personal belongings.	Kit boxes to keep their belongings are not supplied now in Open Prisons.
193	The staff of the open prisons should be given free residential accommodation facilities in the premises of the prisons in separate enclosures.	Residential quarters are available only in Cheemeni Open Prison.
194	Transport and communication facilities should be well provided in due consideration of their locations in far off and out of the way places.	Transport and communication facilities are not provided now. It has to be provided. Conveyance allowance for the to and fro journey for home leave is annually given now.
195	Enhanced rates of wages for extra labour be made available to the inmates of the open prison.	Enhanced rate of wages for extra labour is given to the inmates of Open Prisons.

Chapter 19

PROBATION, AFTER CARE AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

196	Probation and follow up and aftercare services should be integrated to the department of prisons and correctional services and the Head of this Department should be assisted by a Joint Director of Probation and Aftercare Services, supported by an Assistant Director at the Headquarters and Regional Probation Officers and District Probation Officers at one each for every two criminal courts.	Probation and aftercare services are being done by Social Justice Department
197	The Probation Officers being the keystone of the probation system, they shall be suitable and fit persons in possession of adequate academic and professional qualification.	No comments
198	They must have minimum general educational	No comments

	qualification of graduation with a degree or diploma in sociology, or criminology or psychology or social service administration, or a minimum practical experience of two years in social service or correctional administration.	
199	They should be given pre-entry training as per programme prescribed by the Chief Probation Superintendent (Joint Director of Correctional Services) at least for a period of three months before the commencement of the period of probation for 2 years on duty within a continuous period of three years to attain full membership in service. They should be given the pay structure as that of the Welfare officers in Prisons.	No comments
200	As they have to under take journeys very frequently, for the efficient discharge of their functions, as laid down in the Kerala Probation of Offender's Rules, 1960, they should be provided with conveyance facilities.	No comments
201	They shall be provided with identity cards, as they are not expected to wear any uniform or badge.	No comments
202	They should closely associate and participate with the recognized clubs and organizations rendering social services and welfare work in order to secure their assistance for providing the probationers with employment opportunities.	No comments
203	No recommendation are made with regard to the assignment of duties and responsibilities of the Probation Officers, as the Kerala Probation of Offenders' Rules, 1960 have made adequate stipulations in such matters.	No comments

Chapter 20

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS ACCORDING TO SOCIAL STATUS AND EDUCATION

204	There should not be any discrimination and differential treatment among convicted prisoners, on the basis of social status, education and being accustomed to a superior mode of living.	Classification of prisoners on the basis of social status can be done by government.
205	All the convicted prisoners should be treated alike to enjoy similar privileges and treatment.	Classification of prisoners according to their social status is the discretion of Hon'ble Courts and appropriate governments.
206	The rule relating to the higher classifications of convicted prisoner into Class 'A' 'B' 'C' and convicted special class prisoners both in the Kerala Prisons Rules and the Kerala Prison Manual should be expunged.	Classification of prisoners according to their social status is the discretion of Hon'ble courts and appropriate government and this power need not be expunged.
207	The Special powers conferred on the Government by rule 757 A of the Kerala Prisons Rules and rule 994 of the Kerala Prisons Manual Volume I should also be expunged as they are against the Constitutional right of equality.	Classification of proper accuse to social status is the discretion of Hon'ble Courts and appropriate government and the special powers need not be expunged.
208	Only persons detained in custody under the different laws in force as a matter of 'precaution' and not as punishment shall of course be given special treatment in the Prisons declaring them as special class prisoner as they are not convicted prisoners.	Classification of proper accuse to social status is the discretion of Hon'ble Courts and appropriate government.

Chapter 21

THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

209	A unified legislation covering all aspects of the prisons, prisoners and the Prisons Administration in the State replacing all the outdated Acts on the subject should be	KPCSM Act & Rule are in force now.
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	brought into force.	
210	A Rules Revision Cell should be formed at the Headquarters of the Department under the immediate charge of the Addl. I G of Prisons and Addl. Director General of Correctional Services with supporting staff consisting of one Senior Superintendent and two or three Clerks to make all the Rules updated, incorporating all the amendments so far issued and to make them up-to-date incorporating all those not included so far and defined so far.	The recommendation for rules revision cell has not been started.
211	The Rules Revision Cell so crated should continue to take further resultant actions in pursuance of implementation of the recommendations contained in this report.	The recommendation for rules revision cell has not been started
212	The High Court of Kerala may be requested to issue directions to the Chief Judicial Magistrate to ensure liberal use of the Probation System.	The liberal use of the Probation System will be highly appreciated.

Chapter 22

CORRUPTIONS AND MALPRACTICES IN PRISONS

213	A Vigilance Squad should be formed at the Headquarters of the Department under the Departmental Vigilance Officer viz., the Addl. IG of Prisons and Addl. Director of Correctional Services with the assistance of the Chief Audit Officer and the Stock Verification officer for surprise check and inspections, besides the periodical exercises.	A vigilance squad under the departmental Vigilance Officer has to be started. It is highly recommended.
214	The staff selection, training and orientation should be such as to prevent and arrest the corrupt practices and	It is a good recommendation that the staff selection, training and orientation should be so planned to prevent undesirable practices like corruption etc.

	tendencies.	
215	The prison staff should be given better service prospects and living facilities and create an awareness in them about their dignity i.e., being above board.	It is a good recommendation that the prison staff should feel proud of their department.
216	And, stringent disciplinary action should be initiated ensuring termination of services of persons who are found to be corrupt.	The corrupt personnel should be dealt with stringent disciplinary actions.

Chapter 23

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (x)

Chapter 24

ACTION PLAN

217	An action plan should be drawn up for the implementation of the recommendations on priority basis as a phased programme to be completed at least by 2000 A.D.	No action plan has been drawn up for the Udayabhanu commission recommendations.
218	Funds required for the purpose must be available by way of Finance Commission Awards and Central Assistance for the Programme of Modernisation of Prison Administration.	Funds were received from State and Central Government for the modernization of the department. And the funds were fully utilized also.
219	Adequate funds according to the requirements should be provided in the Annual Budget Estimates of the Department for accelerating the process of implementation of the recommendations in phases.	Fund for accelerating the process of modernization of prisons is being allocated in each Annual budget.

Chapter 25

VICTIMOLOGY

220	Suitable amendments would be made in the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code requiring the offenders liable to pay compensation for the victims of their crimes at some reasonable rates as an alternative to imprisonment to a certain extent.	It is a good recommendation that the offenders be made liable to pay compensation for the victims.
221	There should be provision made in the Prisons Rules for the payment of a portion of the wages earned by the prisoners as compensation payable to the victim's family as recommended in Chapter IX of this Report.	Payment of a portion of wages earned by prisoners as compensation to victim's family is a good recommendation.
222	A Victim Compensation Fund should be constituted as recommended in para 25.4.	Victim compensation fund has not been constituted as recommended in para 25.4.

Chapter 26

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

223	Public awareness should be created by way of orientation through the available public audio-visual media about the programmes of prison management, the treatment given to the prisoners and its aims and objectives.	Jail Welfare day is now conducted assuring the presence of dignitaries and publicity is given to all the programmes conducted in jails.
224	Aftercare services should be well-organised to encourage public and the social welfare agencies and to ensure their co-operation and participation in the prison programmes.	After care service is being governed by the Social Justice department
225	The public philanthropists, social workers and members of voluntary welfare agencies should be provided with opportunities to visit the prisons and to render their	Number of social work agencies is being allowed to render their services.

	services through discourses, preaching's and ministrations about social, moral, cultural and ethical values of life in order to redeem and re-socialise those under incarceration.	
226	The Prison Administration, Prison Welfare Officers and the Probation Officers and the members of the Aftercare association should work in close collaboration with the public social workers, welfare agencies and charitable institutions for arranging the rehabilitation of prisoners.	The recommendation has been implemented in that rehabilitation is done in collaboration with public social workers, welfare agencies and charitable institutions.
227	The Chief Welfare Officer at the Prison Headquarters should be entrusted with the task of planning and implementing such programmes.	The Chief Welfare Officer is already entrusted with the task of planning and implementing the rehabilitation process of prisoners.

വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പറ്റുന്ന

മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ

- 1) കേരളത്തിലെ എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലും ഫുഡ് യൂണിറ്റുകൾ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഗുണനിലവാരമുള്ളതും വിലകുറച്ചും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ദക്ഷിണസാധാങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും സർക്കാരിന് അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും സാധിക്കും ആയത് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് വിദഗ്ദ്ധരായ ശിക്ഷാ തടവുകാരരുടെ സേവനം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുമതി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.
- 2) ജയിലുകളിൽ കഴിയുന്ന തടവുകരുടെ മനുഷ്യാധാരം ഫലപ്രദമായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി കൃഷിവകുപ്പുമായി സഹകരിച്ച് ജൈവ പച്ചക്കറി വ്യാപകമായി ഉത്പാദിക്കാവുന്നതും, വിഷരഹിതമായ പച്ചക്കറി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് മിതമായ നിരക്കിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനും ഇതുവഴി സർക്കാർ ഖജനാവിൽ അധിക വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും സാധിക്കും.
- 3) റെയ്ഡ് കോ, റബ് കോ തുടങ്ങിയ സഹകരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ കറി പൗഡർ യൂണിറ്റ്, അച്ചാറുകൾ, റബ് കോ ഫർണിച്ചറുകൾ, ചെരുപ്പ് നിർമ്മാണം, കടനിർമ്മാണം, നോട്ടുബുക്ക് നിർമ്മാണം, പേപ്പർബാഗ്, ഡിസ്പോസിബിൾ ഗ്ലാസ് നിർമ്മാണ യൂണിറ്റുകൾ, എൽ.ഇ.ഡി ബൾബ് നിർമ്മാണം, (കെ.എസ്സ്.ഇ.ബി യുമായി സഹകരിച്ച്) എന്നിവ ഗുണമേന്മയോടെ നിർമ്മിച്ച് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ചുരിങ്ങിയ നിരക്കിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനും സർക്കാരിന് അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും.
- 4) സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ, തുറന്ന ജയിലുകൾ എന്നിവ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ആധുനിക വർക്ക്ഷോപ്പുകൾ, വാട്ടർ സർവ്വീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ എന്നിവ തടവുകാരുടെ സേവനം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു വഴി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ചുരുങ്ങിയ നിരക്കിൽ സേവനം നൽകുന്നതിനും സർക്കാരിന് സാമ്പത്തിക ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും.
- 5) ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് (സാധ്യതയുള്ള ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച്) മിനറൽ വാട്ടർ പ്രോജക്ട് തുടങ്ങിയാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗുണമേന്മയോട് കൂടിയും മിതമായ നിരക്കിലും, കടിവെള്ളം വിതരണം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ് ഇതുവഴി സർക്കാരിന് അധിക വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

- 6) സെൻസൽ ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് നാഷണൽ ഹൈവേയോട് ചേർന്ന് ഷോപ്പിങ് കോംപ്ലക്സുകൾ, ഗസ്റ്റ് ഹൗസുകൾ, ഓഡിറ്റോറിയം, പുജപ്പുര മാതൃകയിൽ കണ്ണൂർ, തൃശ്ശൂർ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ കഫറ്റേരിയ തുടങ്ങിയാൽ സർക്കാർ ഖജനാവിലേക്ക് അധിക വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്.
- 7) വിവിധ തോഴികളിൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം നേടിയ തൊഴിലാളികളായ അന്താരാഷ്ട്രികളുടെ സേവനം സർക്കാർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ വിവിധ ജോലികൾക്കായി ലഭ്യമാക്കിയാൽ സർക്കാരിന് അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും തടവുകരാരുടെ കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്ക് വരുമാനം ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും.
- 8) സെൻസൽ ജയിൽ, തുറന്ന ജയിൽ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ പെട്രോൾ പമ്പുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തനക്ഷമമാക്കിയാൽ സർക്കാരിലേക്ക് വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കും.
- 9) പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ജയിലുകളെക്കുറിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും, സ്വീകാര്യത ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും സെൻസൽ ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ജ്യൂസിയം സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. തടവുകാർ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്ന കരകൗശല ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ വിറ്റഴിക്കുന്ന കൗണ്ടറുകളും ഇതോടൊപ്പം സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ സർക്കാരിന് അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കും.
- 10) നെടുങ്കാൽതേരി തുറന്ന ജയിലിൽ സിമൻറ് ഇഷ്ടിക, മണ്ണിഷ്ടിക, ഇൻറർലോക്ക് ഇഷ്ടിക എന്നിവ വ്യാവസായിക അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ നിർമ്മിച്ച് വിപണനം നടത്തിയാൽ സർക്കാരിന് അധികവരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കും.
- 11) സെൻസൽ ജയിലുകൾ, തുറന്ന ജയിലുകൾ എന്നിവ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് കോഴിഫാം, കാടഫാം, എന്നിവ വിപുലീകരിച്ചാൽ നിലവിലെ ഫുഡ് യൂണിറ്റുകൾക്ക് ആവശ്യത്തിന് കോഴിവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, ആയത് കൂടാതെ കോഴി ഹെച്ചറിങ് യൂണിറ്റുകൾ ആരംഭിച്ചാൽ പുറമേ വിൽപ്പന നടത്തിയും ഗവൺമെന്റിന് ലാഭമുണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

- 12) ചീമേനി തുറന്ന ജയിലിൽ വെട്ടുകല്ല് നിർമ്മാണം വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തുക (കൂടുതൽ എണ്ണം കല്ല് വെട്ടുന്ന തടവുകാർക്ക് കൂലിഇനത്തിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് വരുത്തി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.) ആയത് തടവുകാർക്ക് ഉൽപാദനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രചോദനമാകുന്നതാണ്.
- 13) പൂജപ്പുര സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ വസ്ത്രനിർമ്മാണ യൂണിറ്റ്- തൃശ്ശൂർ, കണ്ണൂർ സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിലും, ചീമേനി, നെടുങ്കാൽത്തേരി തുറന്ന ജയിലുകളിലും വിപുലമായ രീതിയിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയാൽ തടവുകാർക്ക് തൊഴിലും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിതമായ നിരക്കിൽ വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും കൂടാതെ സ്കൂൾ യൂണിഫോം, മറ്റ് യൂണിഫോമുകൾ എന്നിവ ഓർഡർ സ്വീകരിച്ച് നിർമ്മിച്ചു നൽകുവാൻ സാധിക്കും.
- 14) കേരളത്തിലെ മുഴുവൻ ജയിലുകളിലും, ബയോഗ്യാസ് പ്ലാന്റുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും, നിലവിലുള്ള ബയോഗ്യാസ് പ്ലാന്റുകൾ കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനും പാചകവാതകത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും.
- 15) വ്യാവസായിക അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സെൻട്രൽജയിൽ, തുറന്ന ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ബേക്കറി ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ ആരംഭിക്കുക. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗുണനിലവാരമുള്ളതും, വിശ്വസ്തവുമായ ബേക്കറി ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ വിതമായ നിരക്കിൽ നൽകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും അതുകൂടാതെ ജയിൽ ക്യാൻറിനിലേക്കും ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കും.
- 16) ഇപ്പോൾ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും കാസർഗോഡും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന തുറന്ന ജയിലുകൾ വഴി സർക്കാർ ഖജനാവിലേക്ക് ഏറെ വരുമാനം ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് മധ്യമേഖലയിൽ ഇടുക്കി ജില്ല കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ഒരു തുറന്ന ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ സർക്കാരിലേക്ക് കൂടുതൽ വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനായി തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്ന സർക്കാർ വക ഭൂമി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്ത് കൃഷിയോഗ്യമാക്കിയാൽ സർക്കാരിന് ഖജനാവിലേക്ക് വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

സാമ്പത്തിക ബാധ്യതയില്ലാതെ ചെയ്യാൻ

പറ്റുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ

- 1) അതീവ സുരക്ഷാ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞ് കിടക്കുന്ന തസ്തികകളിൽ സമയാസമയം നികത്തുന്നതിന് അടിയന്തിര നടപടി സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ദിവസക്കൂലി അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും, എംപ്ലോയ്മെന്റ് എക്സ്ചേഞ്ച് മുഖാന്തിരം ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നത് ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.
- 2) ദീർഘകാലം ജയിൽ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിച്ച് വരുന്ന തടവുകാരെ ബഹു.സുപ്രീം കോടതിയുടെ മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ച് വിട്ടയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സമയാ സമയം സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കൂടാതെ മാതൃകയായ അസുഖം മൂലം അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന തടവുകാരെയും, എഴുപത് വയസ്സിന് മുകളിൽ പ്രായമുള്ള തടവുകാരെയും മോചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
- 3) ജയിലിൽ റിമാൻഡിൽ കഴിയുന്ന തടവുകാർക്ക് അവരുടെ ചെലവിൽ ഭക്ഷണവും ചികിത്സയും ഉപാധികളോടെ നൽകുന്നതിന് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
- 4) ജയിലിൽ റിമാൻഡിൽ കഴിയുന്ന തടവുകാരുടെ അടുത്ത ബന്ധുക്കൾ മരണപ്പെട്ടാൽ എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് പരോളിൽ വിടുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം അതാതു ജയിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടുമാർക്ക് നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുക.
- 5) തടവുകാർക്ക് ക്യാൻറിൻ സൗകര്യത്തിനായി അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുക വേജസിന് അനുപാതികമായി നിശ്ചയിച്ച് ജയിൽ ചട്ടത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തുക.
- 6) നിലവിലെ ജയിൽ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ അപാകതകൾ കാലാനുസൃതമായി പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതും ജയിലിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന തടവുകാർക്ക് ജയിൽ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും, നിയമങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും അവബോധം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് ലഘുലേഖകൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുക.
- 7) ജയിലിൽ കഴിയുന്ന തടവുകാരുടെ കലാസൃഷ്ടികൾ, കലാവിരുത്തുകൾ എന്നിവ പൊതുസമൂഹത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് ദൃശ്യപത്രമാധ്യമങ്ങളെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് വകുപ്പിന് അനുമതി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.

- 8) എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളുടെ പരിസരങ്ങളും തടവുകാരുടെ സേവനം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് സൗന്ദര്യവൽക്കരിക്കുകയും പരിസ്ഥിതി സൗഹൃദമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.
- 9) ബഹു.സുപ്രീം കോടതി ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിച്ച സി.സി.ടി.വി സംവിധാനം ഭൂരിഭാഗം ജയിലുകളിലും പ്രവർത്തന രഹിതമാണ്. ആയത് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കമ്പനികളെ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കുറ്റമറ്റ നിലയിൽ പ്രവർത്തനക്ഷമമാക്കുന്നതിന് ആവശ്യമായ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് പരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നതിന് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
- 10) ജയിലുകളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയ വീഡിയോ കോൺഫറൻസ് സംവിധാനവും കാര്യക്ഷമമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കാത്തത് കാരണം പ്രതികളെ കോടതിയിൽ നേരിട്ട് ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആയത് പൂർണ്ണമായി ഒഴിവാക്കി വീഡിയോ കോൺഫറൻസ് സംവിധാനം സജ്ജമാക്കിയാൽ പോലീസ് എക്സ്കോർട്ട് പൂർണ്ണമായും ഒഴിവാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആയത് മൂലം വലിയ സാമ്പത്തിക ബാധ്യത സർക്കാരിന് ഒഴിവാക്കുവാനാകും.
- 11) ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോക്ക് തടയുന്നതിന് അടിസ്ഥാന പരിശീലനത്തിന് ശേഷം പി.എസ്.സി ടെസ്റ്റുകൾ (Firing & Practical) ഒഴിവാക്കി പോലീസ് സേനയിലേതുപോലെ അടിസ്ഥാന പരിശീലനത്തിനോടൊപ്പം പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുക.
- 12) പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ജയിലുകളിലെ സേവനം സുഗമമായി ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന് സെൻസൽ ജയിലുകൾ കന്റ്രികരിച്ച് ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ കൗണ്ടറുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇത് ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ സ്വീകാര്യത വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ്.
- 13) ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിനായി എൻജിനീയറിങ് വിഭാഗം (മരാമത്ത് കെട്ടിട വിഭാഗം) ആരംഭിക്കുക. ജയിലുകളിൽ നടക്കുന്ന വിവിധ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനം ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു അഡ്മി. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയറുടെയും ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും സേവനം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുക. (മോഡൽ പ്രിസൺ മാനുവൽ, പ്രിസൺ മാനുവൽ എന്നിവയിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്)

- 14) ജയിൽ ഭക്ഷണ നിർമ്മാണ യൂണിറ്റുകളിലെ ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിൽപന കുടുബശ്രീ പോലെയുള്ള സർക്കാർ എജൻസികളെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുക.
- 15) ജയിൽ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ പരിശീലനം കാലഘട്ടത്തിനനുസരിച്ച് ആധുനിക സങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- 16) വാർഡർ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെന്റ് വിഭാഗം ജീവനക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കുള്ള അധികാരം മേഖല ഡി.ഐ.ജി മാർക്ക് നൽകുക.
- 17) ജയിലുകളിലെ ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദന നിർമ്മാണയൂണിറ്റുകൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും കുറ്റമറ്റ രീതിയിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനും വകുപ്പ് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ചെയർമാനായി ഒരു ഉന്നതതല കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- 18) ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ഇന്റേണൽ വിജിലൻസ് സംവിധാനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.
- 19) ജയിലുകളിൽ എത്തിപ്പെടുന്ന തടവുകാരെ അവർ ചെയ്ത കുറ്റത്തിനനുസരിച്ച് ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി തരംതിരിക്കുക.
- 20) നെട്ടുകാൽത്തേരി, ചിമേനി തുറന്ന ജയിലുകൾക്ക് 20 കി. മീ. ചുറ്റളവിൽ സർക്കാർ ആശുപത്രികൾ ഒന്നും നിലവിലില്ല. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ തദ്ദേശവാസികൾക്ക് കൂടി ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ ജയിൽ ആശുപത്രി വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.
- 21) ഗ്രേഡ് പ്രമോഷൻ : പ്രമോഷൻ സാധ്യത കുറവുള്ള ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ഗ്രേഡ് പ്രമോഷൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടാണ്. ഇത് ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോക്ക് തടയുന്നതിന് ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ സഹായിക്കും.
- 22) വിക്രിം റിലീഫ് ഫണ്ട്: തടവുകാരുടെ വേതനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു വിഹിതം വിക്രിമിന്റെ ഫാമിലിക്ക് നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫണ്ട് സ്വരൂപിക്കുന്നതിനായി വിക്രിം റിലീഫ് ഫണ്ട് രൂപീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

അധിക ചെലവുകളോട് കൂടി ചെയ്യാൻ

പറ്റുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ

1. പതിമൂന്നാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ അവാർഡിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി പണി ആരംഭിച്ച താഴെ പറയുന്ന ജയിലുകൾ എത്രയും പെട്ടെന്ന് പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ആവശ്യമായ ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിച്ച് തുറന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുക

1. അതീവ സുരക്ഷാ ജയിൽ - തൃശ്ശൂർ ജില്ല.
2. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ മുട്ടം, തൊടുപുഴ - ഇടുക്കി ജില്ല.
3. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ മലമ്പുഴ - പലക്കാട് ജില്ല.
4. ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ തവന്നൂർ - മലപ്പുറം ജില്ല.

2. പുതുതായി തുടങ്ങാൻ ശ്രമം ആരംഭിച്ച് പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള താഴെ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്രയും വേഗം ജയിലുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

1. പെരിയ - കാസർഗോഡ് ജില്ല.
2. തളിപ്പറമ്പ് - കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ല.
3. കൂത്തുപറമ്പ് - കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ല.
4. നാദാപുരം - കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല.
5. താമരശ്ശേരി - കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല.
6. സുൽത്താൻ ബത്തേരി - വയനാട് ജില്ല.
7. മണ്ണാർക്കാട് - പാലക്കാട് ജില്ല.
8. എരുമപ്പെട്ടി - തൃശ്ശൂർ ജില്ല.
9. അടൂർ - പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല.

10. കോന്നി - പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല.
11. കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി - കൊല്ലം ജില്ല.
12. നെടുമങ്ങാട് - തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ല.

3. സ്ഥല പരിമിതി മൂലം വീർപ്പമുട്ടുന്ന, അടിയന്തിരമായി മാറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ജയിലുകൾ.

1. തലശ്ശേരി സ്പെഷ്യൽ സബ് ജയിൽ
2. വടകര സബ് ജയിൽ
3. വനിതാ ജയിൽ തൃശ്ശൂർ
4. വനിതാ തുറന്ന ജയിൽ പൂജപ്പുര

4. രാജസ്ഥാനിലെ സാംഗനീർ ഓപ്പൺ എയർ ക്യാമ്പസ് മാതൃകയിൽ നെട്ടുകാൽത്തേരി തുറന്ന ജയിലിലെ അനക്ലായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന തേവൻകോട് അനക്ലാ പൂതിയ ഓപ്പൺ എയർക്യാമ്പസായി തുറന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആയത് പ്രാവർത്തികമായാൽ ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ വളർച്ചയുടെ ഒരു പുതിയ ചുവടുവെപ്പായി മാറും.

5. രോഗികളായ തടവുകാർക്ക് വിദഗ്ദ്ധ ചികിത്സ നൽകുന്നതിന് എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ താലൂക്ക് ആശുപത്രികളോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രിസണേർസ് വാർഡുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുക.

6. സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ മുഴുവൻ ജയിലുകളിലും വാർഡർ ഡ്രൈവർ തസ്തികകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുക.

7. ജയിലുകളിലെ മെഡിക്കൽ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക. എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലും ഡോക്ടർമാരുടെ സേവനം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുക. സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന ആശുപത്രികളിൽ മുഴുവൻസമയവും ഡോക്ടർമാരുടെയും, പാരാമെഡിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിന്റെയും സേവനം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തി ആധുനിക സംവിധാനങ്ങളോട് കൂടിയ പ്രാഥമിക ആരോഗ്യകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായി ഉയർത്തുക.

8. എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലും ഡി-അഡിക്ഷൻ സെൻററിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനും സൈക്യാട്രിക് - സൈക്കോളജിസ്റ്റ് കൗൺസിലേഷൻ എന്നിവ ഫലപ്രദമായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുക.
9. ജയിൽ സുരക്ഷിതത്വം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്, വകുപ്പിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള വാർഡർ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെന്റ് വിഭാഗം ജീവനക്കാരുടെ തന്ത്രിക ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതിന്റെ ഇരട്ടിയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
10. ജയിൽ സെക്യൂരിറ്റി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
 1. എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലും സി.സി.ടി.വി സംവിധാനം ഫലപ്രദമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കുക.
 2. ജയിലുകളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ വെളിച്ച സംവിധാനം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിന് ഹൈമാസ്ക് ലൈറ്റുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുക.
 3. ഡോഗ് സ്ക്വാഡ് രൂപീകരിക്കുക.
 4. മോബൈൽ ഡിക്ടേറ്റർ, ബോഡിസ്കാനർ എന്നിവ മുഴുവൻ ജയിലുകളിലും സ്ഥാപിക്കുക.
 5. ആധുനിക സംവിധാനങ്ങളോട് കൂടിയ ആംബുലൻസുകൾ അനുവദിക്കുക.
 6. ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ യഥാസമയം സർവ്വീസ് നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു മോബൈൽ യൂണിറ്റ് രൂപീകരിക്കുക.
 7. എല്ലാ ജയിലുകളിലും ചുറ്റുമതിലിന് മുകളിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ വയർ ഫെൻസിങ്ങ് സ്ഥാപിച്ച് സുരക്ഷിതത്വം ഉറപ്പ് വരുത്തുക.
 8. കാലപ്പഴക്കം ചെന്ന ജയിൽകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ യഥാസമയം നവീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന് പൂർണ്ണമായി നൽകുക.
 9. ജയിലിന് അകത്തും പുറത്തുമുള്ള റോഡുകൾ യഥാസമയം ടാർചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, സ്ലിറ്റ് ലൈറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുമുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുക.
 10. ശിക്ഷയിൽ കഴിയുന്ന തടവുകാരുടെ ക്ഷേമകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ജയിൽ നിയമത്തിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ച ക്ഷേമനിധി ബോർഡ് എത്രയുംപെട്ടെന്ന് രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

11. തടവുകാരുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ബ്ലോക്കുകളിൽ തറ, ചുമർ എന്നിവ ടൈൽ പാതകയും വാഷ് ബെയ്സിൻ, ടോയല്റ്റുകൾ ഇവ അടിയന്തിരമായി സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.
12. മുതിർന്ന പൗരന്മാർക്ക് കിടക്കുന്നതിനായി കട്ടിൽ അനുവദിക്കുക എല്ലാ ബ്ലോക്കുകളിലും, മതിയായ വെളിച്ച സംവിധാനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുക. ഭക്ഷണ ക്രമത്തിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തിയ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ തടവുകാർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ പാത്രങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുക.
13. എല്ലാ ബ്ലോക്കുകളിലും ശുദ്ധമായ കുടിവെള്ളം എത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വാട്ടർ ഫ്യൂരിഫയർ സ്ഥാപിക്കുക. അഡ്മിഷൻ സമയത്ത് തടവുകാർക്കു് ബെഡ്ഡിങ്ങിനോടൊപ്പം ടൂത്ത് പേസ്റ്റ്, ബ്രഷ്, സോപ്പ് എന്നിവ സൗജന്യമായി നൽകുക. ബയോ മെറ്റീൽ റിക്കാഡിങ്ങ് സൗകര്യം ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള സംവിധാനത്തോടുകൂടിയ ടെലിഫോൺ സംവിധാനം മുഴുവൻ ജയിലുകളിലും ആരംഭിക്കുക.
14. അസ്തി പ്രിസൺ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ അടിസ്ഥാന പരിശീലനത്തോടൊപ്പം മറ്റ് സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജയിലുകൾ സന്ദർശിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും, പഠിക്കുന്നതിനും അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
15. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ആധുനിക സങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകൾ കുറ്റമറ്റരീതിയിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിന് യോഗ്യരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു ടെക്കിനിക്കൽ വിങ്ങ് രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
16. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്ന് സർക്കാർ ഖജനാവിലേക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്ന വരുമാനത്തിന്റെ 20% തുക ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിന്റെ നവീകരണത്തിന് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്. ലാഭവിഹിതത്തിന്റെ 2% തുക ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ക്ഷേമപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇൻസെൻറീവായി അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആയത് കൂടുതൽ വരുമാനം സർക്കാർ ഖജനാവിലേക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് പ്രചോദനമാകുന്നതാണ്.
17. ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കായിക വാസനങ്ങൾ പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് മറ്റ് സേനാവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നടത്തിവരാറുള്ള രീതിൽ ജയിൽമീറ്റ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫണ്ട് ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കൂടാതെ തൊഴിൽ പരമായ മാനസിക സംഘർഷം

നേരിട്ടുന്ന ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ശാരീരിക മാനസിക ഉല്ലാസം ഉറപ്പ് വരുത്തുന്നതിന് അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്.

18. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോക്ക് തടയുന്നതിന് മറ്റ് നിരവധി കമ്മീഷനുകൾ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തതുപോലെ ആകർഷകമായ സേവന വേതന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.
19. മൂന്ന് സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ കേന്ദ്രികരിച്ച് 100 അസ്സി പ്രിസൺ ഓഫീസർമാർ വിതരണമുള്ള മൂന്ന് റിസർവ്വ് സേന രൂപീകരിക്കുക.
20. കാലാനുസൃതമായ പരിശീലനം യഥാസമയം ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിലെ മുഴുവൻ ജീവനക്കാർക്കും ലഭിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ സീക്ക ഒരു അക്കാദമി നിലവാരത്തിലേക്ക് ഉയർത്തുകയും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉപകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന തൃശ്ശൂർ, കണ്ണൂർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്കും ആവശ്യമായ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ തസ്തിക സൃഷ്ടിക്കുക. ദക്ഷിണമേഖല ഡി.ഐ.ജി യുടെ ചുമതല സീക്ക ഡയറക്ടറിൽ നിന്ന് വേർപെടുത്തി ഡി.ഐ.ജി യുടെ ഒരു തസ്തിക സൃഷ്ടിക്കുക.
21. ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലുകൾ, സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ എന്നിവ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ആധുനിക രീതിയിലുള്ള മാലിന്യപ്പ്ലാന്റ് സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
22. സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് ആധുനിക രീതിയിലുള്ള സ്റ്റേഡിയം, ഇൻഡോർ സ്റ്റേഡിയം വിവിധ പരിപാടികൾക്ക് വാടകയടച്ച് നൽകിയാൽ സർക്കാരിലേക്ക് വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.
23. ചിമേനി ഓപ്പൺ ജയിലിലെ പ്രധാന പ്രശ്നം ജലസ്രോതസ്സാണ്. സമീപത്തുള്ള തേജസീനി നദിയിലെ കാക്കടവ് പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഏഴിമല നേവൽ അക്കാദമി, പെരിങ്ങോം സി.ആർ.ഫി.എഫ് ക്യാമ്പ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലേക്കാവശ്യമായ വെള്ളം എത്തിക്കുന്നത്. ടി പദ്ധതിയിൽ ചിമേനി ജയിലിനകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജയിലിലെ ജലക്ഷാമം പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. (ചിമേനി ജയിലിൽ നിന്നും കാക്കടവ് പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്തേക്ക് ഏകദേശം 3 കി.മീ. ദൂരം മാത്രമാണുള്ളത്.) 308 ഏക്കർ വിസ്തീർണ്മമുള്ള

ചിമേനി ജയിലിൽ വർഷകാലത്തു് ലഭ്യമാകുന്ന മഴവെള്ളം ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ ശേഖരിക്കാൻ ആവശ്യമായ മറ്റു് നടപടികളും (ചെക്ക് ഡാം, മഴവെള്ള സംഭരണി) സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

24. ജയിലുകളിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ശേഷി ഏകീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. വിശദമായ പട്ടിക ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർക്കുന്നു.

Strength to be deployed in various Jail Institution

Sin o	Designation	SJ	SSJ	BS	DJ	WP	OP	CP
1	Supdt						1	1
2	Jt. Supdt				1	1	1	2
3	Dy. Supdt		1(Supdt)	1(Supdt)	1(Supdt)	1	1	1
4	Asst.Sup.GI	1(Supdt)	1	1	1	2	3	6
5	Asst.Sup GII	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
6	Prison Officer	1	1	1	2		2	2
7	Gate Keeper	1	1	1	2			2
8	DPO	5	8	8	10		15	70
9	APO	15	24	24	30	15	45	210
10	APO Driver	2	2	2	3	2	3	5
11	WO	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
12	MO				1	1	1	2
13	Pharmasist				1	1	1	2
14	Nurse(M)				1	1(f)	1	2
15	Nursing Assistant				3	3(f)	3	3
16	Lab cum ECG tech.				1	1	1	1
17	Sys. Admin				1		1	1
18	Data entry operator(APO)	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
19	Dog Handler(APO)				3			3
20	Cook	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	Elec.cum Plumber				1		1	1

25. ജയിൽ വകുപ്പിൽ പുതിയ വാഹനങ്ങൾ, കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറുകൾ, ഫോട്ടോസ്റ്റാറ്റ് മെഷീൻ, പ്രിൻററുകൾ, സ്കാനറുകൾ മറ്റ് ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ അനുവദിക്കുക.

PRISON POPULATION AS ON 06-05-2017

Convicts			Under Trials			Abkari						Life Imprisonment		
M	F	T	M	F	T	Convicts			Under Trials					
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2835	56	2891	4381	135	4516	105	2	107	562	18	580	1505	28	1533

Total (Convict + Under Trial)

Male	7216	7407 + 13 Enroute Prisoners
Female	191	

Scheduled Caste/Tribe						Other Backward Community						Others					
Convicts			Under Trials			Convicts			Under Trials			Convicts			Under Trials		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
478	12	490	1095	53	1148	1450	30	1480	2218	64	2282	907	14	921	1068	18	1086

Mentally ill						Sentenced to Death			Goonda Act			CD			COFEPOSA		
Convicts			Under Trials														
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
136	3	139	162	8	170	19	0	19	33	0	33	8	0	8	12	0	12

Period of Detention	Convicts			Under Trials		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Below 3 months	388	15	403	3000	106	3106
3 months to 6 months	325	5	330	679	8	687
6 months to 1 year	249	6	255	392	11	403
1 year to 2 years	262	5	267	206	6	212
2 years to 3 years	229	1	230	63	2	65
3 years to 5 years	190	9	199	31	1	32
Above 5 years	1192	15	1207	10	1	11
Total	2835	56	2891	4381	135	4516

Age group of inmates	Convicts			Under Trials		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Age 16 to 18	0	0	0	8	0	8
Age 18 to 21	8	0	8	306	8	314
Age 21 to 30	650	1	651	1308	39	1347
Age 30 to 50	1520	41	1561	1976	54	2030
Age 50 to 65	471	11	482	669	28	697
Age 65 and above	186	3	189	114	6	120
Total	2835	56	2891	4381	135	4516

Inmates with children/ Enroute Prisoners			
Convicts		Under Trials	
Number of Mother	0	Number of Mothers	2
Number if Children	0	Number if Children	2

Name of Prisons		Authorised Capacity as per living space			Authorised capacity as per staff strength						Population as on 06-05-2017								
					Warder Strength		As per 1:6 equation Warder : Prisoner		Authorise d total staff	As per 3:10 equation	Convicts			Under trials			Total		
Sl. No	Jails	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female		Staff: prisoner	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T
South Zone																			
Thiruvananthapuram																			
1	Central Prison, Tvpm	727	0	727	165	2	990	12	212	707	798	0	798	454	0	454	1252	0	1252
2	Open Prison, Nettukaltheri	270	0	270	60	0	360	0	70	233	343	0	343	0	0	0	343	0	343
3	SICA, Thevancode	142	0	142	48	0	288	0	60	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Open Prison, Poojappura	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Women's Prison, Tvpm	0	108	108	0	20	0	120	33	110	0	24	24	0	40	40	0	64	64
6	Women's Open Prison Poojappura, Tvpm	0	20	20	0	15	0	90	18	60	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6
7	District Jail, Tvpm	284	0	284	48	0	288	0	54	180	3	0	3	260	0	260	263	0	263
8	Special Sub Jail, Tvpm	228	0	228	33	0	198	0	38	127	10	0	10	222	0	222	232	0	232
9	Special Sub Jail, Neyyattinkara	108	0	108	19	0	114	0	24	80	2	0	2	105	0	105	107	0	107
10	Sub Jail, Attingal	43	0	43	13	0	78	0	14	47	1	0	1	47	0	47	48	0	48
Kollam																			
11	District Jail Kollam	242	0	242	50	0	300	0	56	187	8	0	8	239	0	239	247	0	247
12	Special Sub Jail, Kottarakkara	40	10	50	14	4	84	24	19	63	7	0	7	106	14	120	113	14	127
Pathnamthitta																			
13	District Jail, Pathanamthitta	41	4	45	14	4	84	24	19	63	1	0	1	38	0	38	39	0	39
Alappuzha																			
14	District Jail, Alappuzha	41	20	61	16	4	96	24	23	77	1	0	1	66	0	66	67	0	67
15	Special Sub Jail, Mavelikkara	92	0	92	14	0	84	0	16	53	4	0	4	100	7	107	104	7	111
	Total	2323	162	2485	494	49	2964	294	656	2187	1178	30	1208	1637	61	1698	2815	91	2906

Name of Prisons		Authorised Capacity as per living space			Authorised capacity as per staff strength						Population as on 06-05-2017								
					Warder Strength		As per 1:6 equation Warder : Prisoner		Authorise d total staff	As per 3:10 equation	Convicts			Under trials			Total		
Sl. No	Jails	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female		Staff: prisoner	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T
Central Zone																			
Thrissur																			
16	Central Prison, Viyyur	560	0	560	103	0	618	0	118	393	618	0	618	144	0	144	762	0	762
17	Women's Prison, Viyyur	0	100	100	0	20	0	120	24	80	0	10	10	0	26	26	0	36	36
18	District Jail, Viyyur	121	0	121	19	0	114	0	21	70	7	0	7	214	0	214	221	0	221
19	Special Sub Jail Iringalakuda	11	0	11	13	0	78	0	14	47	1	0	1	43	0	43	44	0	44
20	Sub Jail, Chavakkad	28	0	28	12	0	72	0	13	43	0	0	0	29	0	29	29	0	29
21	Sub Jail, Viyyur	84	0	84	13	0	78	0	16	53	0	0	0	79	0	79	79	0	79
Ernakulam																			
22	District Jail, Ernakulam	133	0	133	30	0	180	0	44	147	15	0	15	171	0	171	186	0	186
23	Borstal School, Thrikkakkara	78	12	90	16	7	96	42	22	73	1	0	1	48	9	57	49	9	58
24	Special Sub Jail, Muvattupuzha	72	0	72	14	0	84	0	15	50	2	0	2	89	0	89	91	0	91
25	Sub Jail, Aluva	26	0	26	16	0	96	0	17	57	0	0	0	81	0	81	81	0	81
26	Sub Jail, Ernakulam	24	4	28	12	3	72	18	17	57	1	0	1	69	0	69	70	0	70
27	Sub Jail, Mattanchery	28	0	28	12	0	72	0	13	43	3	0	3	29	0	29	32	0	32
Idukki																			
28	Special Sub Jail, Devikulam	46	0	46	12	0	72	0	13	43	1	0	1	25	0	25	26	0	26
29	Sub Jail, Peerumade	38	0	38	12	0	72	0	13	43	3	0	3	55	0	55	58	0	58
Kottayam																			
30	District Jail, Kottayam	52	3	55	17	3	102	18	23	77	9	0	9	90	7	97	99	7	106
31	Special Sub Jail, Ponkunnam	48	0	48	12	0	72	0	13	43	3	0	3	52	0	52	55	0	55
32	Sub Jail, Meenachil	20	0	20	12	0	72	0	13	43	1	0	1	34	0	34	35	0	35
	Total	1369	119	1488	325	33	1950	198	409	1362	665	10	675	1252	42	1294	1917	52	1969

Name of Prisons		Authorised Capacity as per living space			Authorised capacity as per staff strength						Population as on 06-05-2017								
					Warder Strength		As per 1:6 equation Warder : Prisoner		Authorise d total staff	As per 3:10 equation	Convicts			Under trials			Total		
Sl. No	Jails	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female		Staff: prisoner	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T
North Zone																			
Kannur																			
33	Central Prison, Kannur	986	0	986	151	7	906	42	202	673	786	0	786	159	0	159	945	0	945
34	Women's Prison, Kannur	0	24	24	0	20	0	120	33	110	0	16	16	0	7	7	0	23	23
35	District Jail, Kannur	130	0	130	24	0	144	0	24	80	0	0	0	105	0	105	105	0	105
36	Special Sub Jail Kannur	112	0	112	23	0	138	0	29	97	0	0	0	67	0	67	67	0	67
37	Special Sub Jail, Thalassery	44	0	44	12	0	72	0	15	50	0	0	0	54	0	54	54	0	54
38	Sub Jail, Kannur	28	0	28	16	0	96	0	17	57	0	0	0	78	0	78	78	0	78
Kasaragod																			
39	Open Prison, Cheemeni	179	0	179	34	0	204	0	51	170	152	0	152	0	0	0	152	0	152
40	District Jail, Hissdurg	42	12	54	14	3	84	18	20	67	3	0	3	54	8	62	57	8	65
41	Special Sub Jail, Kasaragod	28	0	28	13	0	78	0	14	47	0	0	0	79	0	79	79	0	79
Wayanad																			
42	District Jail, Manathavady	80	0	80	12	0	72	0	13	43	7	0	7	66	0	66	73	0	73
43	Special Sub Jail, Vythiri	8	14	22	12	3	72	18	16	53	0	0	0	50	0	50	50	0	50
Malappuram																			
44	Special Sub Jail, Manjeri	27	12	39	12	3	72	18	19	63	0	0	0	71	3	74	71	3	74
45	Sub Jail, Tirur	17	0	17	12	0	72	0	13	43	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	0	36
46	Sub Jail, Ponnani	19	0	19	11	0	66	0	12	40	1	0	1	11	0	11	12	0	12
47	Sub Jail, Perinthalmanna	28	0	28	12	0	72	0	13	43	2	0	2	31	0	31	33	0	33
Kozhikode																			
48	District Jail, Kozhikode	232	30	262	52	14	312	84	81	270	31	0	31	258	6	264	289	6	295
49	Special Sub Jail, Kozhikode	50	0	50	20	0	120	0	26	87	1	0	1	45	0	45	46	0	46

50	Sub Jail, Vatakara	13	0	13	12	0	72	0	13	43	1	0	1	29	0	29	30	0	30
51	Sub Jail, Koyilandy	20	0	20	12	0	72	0	13	43	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	0	36
Palakkad																			
52	Special Sub Jail, Palakkad	28	4	32	16	3	96	18	23	77	4	0	4	140	8	148	144	8	152
53	Special Sub Jail, Chittoor	30	0	30	12	0	72	0	15	50	2	0	2	45	0	45	47	0	47
54	Sub Jail, Ottappalam	24	0	24	12	0	72	0	13	43	1	0	1	49	0	49	50	0	50
55	Sub Jail, Alathur	23	0	23	12	0	72	0	14	47	1	0	1	29	0	29	30	0	30
	Total	2148	96	2244	506	53	3036	318	689	2296	992	16	1008	1492	32	1524	2484	48	2532
	Grand Total	5840	377	6217	1325	135	7950	810	1754	5845	2835	56	2891	4381	135	4516	7216	191	7407

PRISONERS ON PAROLE OR LEAVE AS ON 06-05-2017

Sl. No.	Name of Prison	Male	Female	Total
1	Central Prison, Thiruvananthapuram	45	0	45
2	Central Prison, Viyyur	5	0	5
3	Central Prison, Kannur	17	0	17
4	Open Prison, Nettikaltheri	59	0	59
5	Open Prison, Cheemeni	29	0	29
6	Women's Prison Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0
7	Women's Prison, Kannur	0	1	1
8	Women's Prison, Viyyur	0	2	2
9	SICA, Thevancode	0	0	0
10	Women's Open Prison, Poojappura, Tvpmm	0	0	0
TOTAL		155	4	159

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

1. CENTRAL JAIL POOJAPPURA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	54.36 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	23.09.1886	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	30
	സെല്ലി	140
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	727	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	1261	

2. OPEN JAIL, NETTUKALTHERI

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	274 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1962	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	5
	സെല്ലി	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	270	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	283	

3. SICA, THEVANCODE

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	200 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1990	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	15.11.2012	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	5
	സെല്ലി	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	142	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	132	

4. WOMEN OPEN PRISON, POOJAPPURA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	തീരുവനന്തപുരം സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ട് ബംഗ്ലാവിൽ താൽക്കാലികമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	05.06.2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ലി	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	20	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	14	

5. WOMEN'S PRISON, ATTAKULANGARA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1 ഏക്കർ 9.521 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1990	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	5
	സെല്ലി	19
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	108	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	60	

6. DISTRICT JAIL, POOJAPPURA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.11 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1861	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	01.12.2000	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	12
	സെല്ലി	24
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	284	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	264	

7. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, NEYYATTINKARA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1 ഏക്കർ 3 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2012	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	7
	സെല്ല്	6
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	108	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	138	

8. SPECIAL SUB JAIL POOJAPPURA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	13 ഏക്കർ 25 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2010	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	9
	സെല്ല്	10
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	228	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	220	

9. SUB JAIL, ATTINGAL

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	56 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1959	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	6
	സെല്ല്	2
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	43	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	60	

KOLLAM DISTRICT

10. DISTRICT JAIL, KOLLAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	55.02 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1955	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	28.02.2000	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	9
	സെല്ലി	7
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	242	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	300	

11. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, KOTTARAKARA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	121 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1960	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	10.06.2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	11
	സെല്ലി	4
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	50	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	158	

PATHANAMTHITTA DISTRICT

12. DISTRICT JAIL, PATHANAMTHITTA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	82 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1962	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	17.06.2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	6
	സെല്ല്	5
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	45	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	138	

ALAPPUZHA DISTRICT

13. DISTRICT JAIL, ALAPPUZHA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	69 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	ലഭ്യമല്ല	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	10.05.2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	5
	സെല്ല്	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	61	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	111	

14. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, MAVELIKKARA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.5 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1961	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	10.06.2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	13
	സെല്ല്	3
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	92	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	115	

IDUKKI DISTRICT**15. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, DEVIKULAM**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	0.7402 ഹെക്ടർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1961	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	7
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	46	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	30	

16. SUB JAIL, PEERUMEDE

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	2 ഏക്കർ 31 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1959	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	6
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	38	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	45 (APRIL 2014)	

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

17. DISTRICT JAIL, KOTTAYAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	50 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1959	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	15
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	52 + 3 വനിതകൾ	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	100	

18. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, PONKUNNAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	0.54 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1956	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	9
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	48	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	65	

19. SUB JAIL, PALA, MEENACHIL

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	30 സെന്റർ പുറത്ത് 8 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1958	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	6, ന്യൂബ്ലോക്ക്-1
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	20	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	40	

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT**20. BORSTAL SCHOOL, THRIKKAKKARA**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.5 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1995	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	16 (വനിത സെല്ല്-4)
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	90	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	30	

21. DISTRICT JAIL, ERNAKULAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	2.60 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2010	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	18
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	133	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	180	

22. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, MUVATTUPUZZHA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1 ഏക്കർ 18 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1961	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	10
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	72	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	100	

23. SUB JAIL, ALUVA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	43.019 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1955	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	14
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	26	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	75	

24. SUB JAIL, ERNAKULAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	43 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	Took over from Sub Magistrate, Ernakulam on 20.1.1955	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	1956	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	12
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	55 to 60	

25. SUB JAIL, MATTANCHERY

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	25 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1958	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	8
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	50	

THRISSUR DISTRICT**26. CENTRAL PRISON, VIYYUR**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	139.25 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1914	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	172 (4 ബ്ലോക്ക്)
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	560	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	750	

27. WOMEN'S PRISON, VIYYUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	43.019 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1955	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	14
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	26	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	75	

28. DISTRICT JAIL, VIYYUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	83 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2009	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2012	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	14
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	121	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	100	

29. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, IRINJALAKUDA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	17.5 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1955	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	5
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	11	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	50	

30. SUB JAIL, VIYYUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	172 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2009	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2009	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	11
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	84	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	90	

31. SUB JAIL CHAVAKKAD

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	59 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1914	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	6 male + 1 female
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	52	

PALAKKAD DISTRICT**32. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, CHITTOOR**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	0.3236 R	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2007	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	6
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	30	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	52 per day	

33. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, PALAKKAD

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	90 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1957	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2000	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	26
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28 + 4	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	5135 Male + 5 Female	

34. SUB JAIL, OTTAPALAM

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദുരിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	56 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1958	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	8
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	24	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	55	

35. SUB JAIL, ALATHUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദുരിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	56 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1906	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	9
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	23	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	40	

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**36. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, MANJERI**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദുരിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	40 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1921	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	12
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	27 + 12	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	65	

37. SUB JAIL, PERINTHALMANNA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	53 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1960	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	07
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	35	

38. SUB JAIL, PONNANI

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	33 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1888	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	6
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	19	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	26	

39. SUB JAIL, TIRUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	7.68 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1908	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	7
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	17	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	45	

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

40. DISTRICT JAIL, KOZHIKODE

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	8.27 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1862	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	58 (4 വനിതാ സെൽ)
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	232 പു +30 സ്ത്രീ	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	300	

41. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, KOZHIKODE

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.87 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2009	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2009	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	7
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	50	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	55	

42. SUB JAIL, VADAKARA

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	15 സെൻറ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം		
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	52	

43. SUB JAIL, KOYILANDY

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	32 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം		
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	7
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	20	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	30	

WAYANAD DISTRICT

44. DISTRICT JAIL, MANANTHAVADI

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.63 ആർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2010	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	1 പു-9 സ്ത്രീ-4) 13
	സെല്ല്	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	80	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	80	

45. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, VYTHIRI

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	27.757	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1899	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	8 Male 2 Female
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	8 Male 14 Female	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	60 Male 5 Female	

KANNUR DISTRICT**46. CENTRAL PRISON, KANNUR**

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	80 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1869	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	986+130 (അനക്സ് ജില്ലാ ജയിൽ)	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	960	

47. OPEN PRISON, CHEEMENI

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃവിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	303.33 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2000	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	5
	സെല്ല്	
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	179	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	210	

48. WOMEN'S PRISON, KANNUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	3.32 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2009	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	2
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	24	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	30	

49. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, KANNUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	2.95 ഏക്കർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2009	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	10
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	112	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	125	

50. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, THALASSERY

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ദൃമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	58 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1952	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2000	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	9
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	44	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	60	

51. SUB JAIL, KANNUR

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	60 സെന്റർ	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1916	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം		
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	18
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	44	

KASARGOD DISTRICT

52. DISTRICT JAIL, HOSDURG

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	1.05 ഏക്കർ (20 കാർട്ടേജ്സ് വേണ്ടി നീക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു)	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	2007	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	9 (4 വനിതാബ്ലോക്ക്)
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	54	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	89	

53. SPECIAL SUB JAIL, KASARGOD

മൊത്തം ജയിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി	58 സെന്റ്	
ജയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച വർഷം	1958	
ജയിൽ അപ്ഗ്രേഡ് ചെയ്ത വർഷം	2013	
സെല്ലുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	ബാരക്ക്	
	സെല്ല്	8
അംഗീകൃത പാർപ്പിട ശേഷി	28	
ശരാശരി തടവുകാരുടെ എണ്ണം	76	

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS			
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CITY (21)			
1	CANTONMENT	11	POOJAPPURA
2	FORT (SHO)	12	POONTHURA
3	KARAMANA	13	SREEKARIAM
4	KOVALAM	14	THAMPANOOR
5	MANNANTHALA	15	THIRUVALLAM
6	MEDICAL COLLEGE	16	THUMBA
7	MUSEUM	17	VALIYATHURA
8	NEMOM	18	VANCHIYOOR
9	PEROORKADA	19	VATTIYOORKAVU
10	PETTAH	20	VIZHINJAM
		21	KAZHAKUTTOM
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM RURAL (37)			
1	ANCHUTHENGU	20	NEYYARDAM
2	ARYANCODE	21	NEYYATTINKARA
3	ARUVIKKARA	22	PALLICKAL
4	ARYANAD	23	PALODE
5	ATTINGAL	24	PANGODE
6	AYIROOR	25	PARASSALA
7	BALARAMAPURAM	26	PONMUDI
8	CHIRAYINKEEZHU	27	POOVAR
9	KADAKKAVUR	28	POTHENCODE
10	KADINAMKULAM	29	POZHIYOOR
11	KALLAMBALAM	30	VALIYAMALA
12	KANJIRAMKULAM	31	VARKALA
13	KATTAKADA	32	VATTAPPARA
14	KILIMANOOR	33	VELLARADA
15	MALAYINKEEZH	34	VENJARAMOODU
16	MANGALAPURAM	35	VILAPPILSSALA
17	MARANALLUR	36	VITHURA
18	MARAYAMUTTOM	37	NARUVAMOODU
19	NEDUMANGAD		

KOLLAM CITY (15)			
1	ANCHALAMOODU	9	KOLLAM WEST
2	CHATHANNOOR	10	KOTTIYAM
3	CHAVARA	11	OCHIRA
4	CHAVARA THEKKUMBHAGAM	12	PALLITHOTTAM
5	ERAVIPURAM	13	PARAVOOR
6	KARUNAGAPALLY	14	PARIPALLY
7	KILIKOLLOOR	15	SAKTHIKULANGARA
8	KOLLAM EAST		
KOLLAM RURAL (18)			
1	ANCHAL	10	KUNNIKODE
2	CHADAYAMANGALAM	11	PATHANAPURAM
3	EAST KALLADA	12	POOYAPPALLY
4	EROOR	13	PUNALOOR
5	EZHUKONE	14	PUTHOOR
6	KADAKKAL	15	SASTHAMCOTTA
7	KOTTARAKKARA	16	SOORANAD
8	KULATHUPUZHA	17	THENMALA
9	KUNDARA	18	CHITHARA
PATHANAMTHITTA (21)			
1	ADOOR	12	PATHANAMTHITTA
2	ARANMULA	13	PERUMPETTY
3	CHITTAR	14	PERUNAD
4	ENATH	15	PULIKEEZHU
5	KEEZHVAIPUR	16	PAMBA (GAVI)
6	KODUMON	17	RANNI
7	KOIPURAM	18	THANNITHODU
8	KONNI	19	THIRUVALLA
9	KOODAL	20	VECHOOCHIRA
10	MOOZHIYAR	21	MALAYALAPPUZHA
11	PANDALAM		

ALAPPUZHA (31)			
1	ALAPPUZHA NORTH	17	MANNAR
2	ALAPPUZHA SOUTH	18	MARARIKKULAM
3	AMBALAPPUZHA	19	MAVELIKKARA
4	AROOR	20	MUHAMMA
5	ARTHUNGAL	21	NEDUMUDY
6	CHENGANNUR	22	NOORANADU
7	CHERTHALA	23	PATTANAKKADU
8	EDATHUA	24	POOCHAKKAL
9	HARIPPAD	25	PULINKUNNU
10	KAINADY	26	PUNNAPRA
11	KANAKAKUNNU	27	RAMANKARY
12	KAREELAKKULANGARA	28	THRIKKUNNAPPUZHA
13	KAYAMKULAM	29	VALLIKUNNAM
14	KURATHIKADU	30	VEEYAPURAM
15	KUTHIATHODU	31	VENMONY
16	MANNANCHERY		
KOTTAYAM (32)			
1	AYARKUNNAM	17	MANJOOR
2	CHANGANASSERY	18	MANIMALA
3	CHINGAVANAM	19	MARANGATTUPALLY
4	ERATTUPETTAH	20	MELUKKAVU
5	ERUMELI	21	MUNDAKKAYAM
6	ETTUMANOOR	22	PALA
7	GANDHINAGAR	23	PALLIKKATHODE
8	KADUTHURUTHY	24	PAMPADY
9	KANJIRAPPALLY	25	PONKUNNAM
10	KARUKACHAL	26	RAMAPURAM
11	KIDANGOOR	27	THALYOLAPARAMBU
12	KOTTAYAM EAST	28	THIDANADU
13	KOTTAYAM WEST	29	THRIKKODITHANAM
14	KUMARAKOM	30	VAIKKOM
15	KURAVILANGADU	31	VAKATHANAM
16	MANARCAUD	32	VELLOOR

IDUKKI (30)			
1	ADIMALY	16	MUNNAR
2	CUMBUMMETTU	17	MURIKKASSERY
3	DEVIKULAM	18	MUTTOM
4	HQ STN IDUKKI	19	NEDUMKANDAM
5	KALIYAR	20	PEERUMEDU
6	KANJAR	21	PERUVANTHANAM
7	KANJIKUZH	22	RAJAKKADU
8	KARIMANAL	23	SANTHANPARA
9	KARIMANNOOR P.S	24	THANKAMONY
10	KARIMKUNNAM	25	THODUPUZHA
11	KATTAPPANA	26	UPPUTHARA
12	KULAMAVU	27	VAGAMON
13	KUMILY	28	VANDANMEDU
14	MARAYOOR	29	VANDIPERIYAR
15	MULLAPERIYAR	30	VELLATHOOVAL
KOCHI CITY (23)			
1	AMBALAMEDU.P.S	13	KALAMASSERY
2	CHERANALLOOR	14	KANNAMALY
3	ELAMAKKARA	15	MARADU
4	ELOOR P.S	16	MATTANCHERRY
5	ERNAKULAM CENTRAL	17	MULAVUKAD
6	ERNAKULAM NORTH	18	PALARIVATTOM
7	ERNAKULAM SOUTH	19	PALLURUTHI
8	FORTKOCHI	20	PANANGAD
9	HARBOUR	21	THOPPUMPADY
10	HILL PALACE P S	22	THRIKKAKARA
11	INFO PARK	23	UDAYAMPEROOR
12	KADAVANTHRA		
KOCHI RURAL (34)			
1	ALUVA	18	MULAMTHURUTHY
2	ALUVA WEST	19	MUNAMBAM

3	ANGAMALY	20	MUVATTUPUZHA
4	AYYAMPUZHA	21	N.PARAVUR
5	BINANIPURAM	22	NEDUMBASSERY
6	CHENGAMANAD	23	NJARAKAL
7	CHOTTANIKARA	24	OONNUKAL
8	EDATHALA	25	PERUMBAVUR
9	KALADY	26	PIRAVOM
10	KALLOORKAD	27	POTHANIKAD
11	KODANADU	28	PUTHANCROUZ
12	KOOTHATTUKULAM	29	PUTHENVELIKKARA
13	KOTHAMANGALAM	30	RAMAMANGALAM
14	KOTTAPPADY	31	THADIYITTAPARAMBU
15	KUNNATHUNADU	32	VADAKKEKARA
16	KURUPPAMPADY	33	VARAPUZHA
17	KUTTAMPUZHA	34	VAZHAKULAM
THRISSUR CITY (11)			
1	GURUVAYUR	7	THRISSUR EAST
2	MANNUTHY	8	VANITHA
3	MEDICAL COLLEGE	9	VIYYUR
4	PAVARATTY	10	NEDUPUZHA
5	PEECHI	11	OLLUR
6	PERAMANGALAM	12	THRISSUR WEST
THRISSUR RURAL (26)			
1	ALOOR	14	KORATTY
2	ANTHIKKAD	15	KUNNAMKUAM
3	ATHIRAPPALLY	16	MALA
4	CHALAKKUDY	17	MALAKKAPPARA
5	CHAVAKKAD	18	MATHILAKAM
6	CHELAKKARA	19	PAZHAYANNOOR
7	CHERPU	20	PUDUKKAD
8	CHERUTHURUTHY	21	VADAKKANANCHERRY
9	ERUMAPETTY	22	VADAKKEKKAD
10	IRINJALAKKUDA	23	VADANAPPALLY
11	KATTOOR	24	VARANTHARAPPALY

12	KODAKARA	25	VELAPPAD
13	KODUNGALLOOR	26	VELLIKULANGARA
PALAKKAD (33)			
1	AGALI	17	MEENAKSHIPURAM
2	ALATHUR	18	NATTUKAL
3	CHALISSERY	19	NEMMARA
4	CHERPALCHERY	20	OTTAPPALAM
5	CHITTUR	21	PADAGIRI
6	HEMAMBIKA NAGAR	22	PALAKKAD KASABA
7	KALLADIKKODE	23	PARAMBIKULAM
8	KOLLENGODE	24	PATTTAMBI
9	KONGAD	25	PUDUNAGARAM
10	KOTTAYI	26	SHOLAYUR
11	KOZHINJAMPARA	27	SHORNUR
12	KUZHALMANNAM	28	SREEKRISHNAPURAM
13	MALAMPUZHA	29	THRITHALA
14	MANGALAM DAM	30	TOWN NORTH
15	MANKARA	31	TOWN SOUTH
16	MANNARKKAD	32	VADAKKENCHERY
		33	WALAYAR
MALAPPURAM (34)			
1	AREACODE	18	NILAMBUR
2	CHEANGARAMKULAM	19	PANDIKAD
3	EDAKKARA	20	PARAPPANANGADI
4	EDAVANNA	21	PERINTHALMANNA
5	KADAMPUZHA	22	PERUMPADAPPU
6	KALIKAVU	23	PONNANI
7	KALPAKANCHERY	24	POKKOTTUMPADAM
8	KARIPUR	25	POTHUKAL
9	KARUVARAKUNDU	26	THANUR
10	KOLATHUR	27	THENHIPALAM
11	KONDOTTY	28	TIRUR
12	KOTTAKKAL	29	TIRURANGADI
13	KUTTIPURAM	30	VALANCHERY

14	MALAPPURAM	31	VAZHAKKAD
15	MANJERI	32	VAZHIKADAVU
16	MANKADA	33	VENGARA
17	MELATTUR	34	WANDOOR
KOZHIKODE CITY (15)			
1	BEYPORE	9	MARAD
2	CHEMMANGAD	10	MAVOOR
3	CHERUVANNUR	11	MEDICAL COLLEGE
4	CHEVAYUR	12	NALLALAM
5	ELATHUR	13	NADAKKAVU
6	FEROKE	14	PANNIANKARA
7	KASABA	15	VELLAYIL
8	KOZHIKODE TOWN		
KOZHIKODE RURAL (21)			
1	ATHOLY	12	MUKKAM
2	BALUSSERY	13	NADAPURAM
3	CHOMBALA	14	PAYYOLI
4	EDACHERY	15	PERAMBRA
5	KAKKUR	16	PERUVANNAMUZHY
6	KODENCHERY	17	THAMARASSERY
7	KODUVALLY	18	THIRUVAMBADY
8	KOORACHUNDU	19	THOTTILPALAM
9	KOYILANDY	20	VALAYAM
10	KUTTIADY	21	VATAKARA
11	MEPPAYUR		
WAYANAD (16)			
1	AMBALAVAYAL	9	PADINJARATHARA
2	KALPETTA	10	PANAMARAM
3	KAMBALAKKAD	11	PULPALLY
4	KENICHIRA	12	SULTHAN BATHERY
5	MANANTHAVADY	13	THALAPUZHA
6	MEENANDAGI	14	THIRUNELLY
7	MEPPADI	15	VELLAMUNDA

8	NOOLPUZHA	16	VYTHIRI
KANNUR (36)			
1	ALAKODE	19	KUDIYANMALA
2	ARALAM	20	MALoor
3	CHAKKARAKKAL	21	MATTANNUR
4	CHERUPUZHA	22	MAYYIL
5	CHOCKLY	23	MUZHAKKUNNU
6	DHARMADAM	24	NEW MAHE
7	EDAKKAD	25	PANoor
8	IRIKKUR	26	PARIYARAM M C
9	IRITTY	27	PAYANGADI
10	KANNAPURAM	28	PAYYANNUR
11	KANNAVAM	29	PAYYAVoor
12	KANNUR CITY	30	PERAVoor
13	KANNUR TOWN	31	PERINGOME
14	KARIKKOTTAKARI	32	SREEKANDAPURAM
15	KATHIRUR	33	TALIPARAMBA
16	KELAKAM	34	THALASSERY
17	KOLAVELLUR	35	ULIKKAL
18	KOOTHUPARAMBA	36	VALAPATTANAM
KASARAGOD (16)			
1	ADHUR	9	HOSDURG
2	AMBALATHARA	10	KASARAGOD
3	BADIADKA	11	KUMBLA
4	BEDAKAM	12	MANJESWAR
5	BEKAL	13	NILESHWAR
6	CHANDERA	14	RAJAPURAM
7	CHEEMENI	15	VELLARIKKUND
8	CHITTARIKKAL	16	VIDYANAGAR
TRAFFIC POLICE STATIONS (15)			
1	TRIVANDRUM CITY	9	KOZHIKODE CITY
2	KOLLAM CITY	10	KANNUR

3	ALAPPUZHA	11	KASARGOD
4	KOTTAYAM	12	MANNARKADU (PALAKKAD)
5	KOCHI CITY WEST	13	CHANGANASSERY (KOTTAYAM)
6	KOCHI CITY EAST	14	KOTTARAKKARA (KOLLAM RURAL)
7	THRISSUR	15	THALASSERY (KANNUR)
8	PALAKKAD		

RAILWAY POLICE STATIONS (13)			
1	TRIVANDRUM CENTRAL	8	THRISSUR
2	PARASSALA	9	PALAKKAD
3	KOLLAM	10	SHORNUR
4	PUNALUR	11	KOZHIKODE
5	ALAPPUZHA	12	KANNUR
6	KOTTAYAM	13	KASARAGOD
7	ERNAKULAM		

VANITHA POLICE STATIONS (10)			
1	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CITY	6	KOLLAM CITY
2	KOCHI CITY	7	KOTTAYAM
3	KOZHIKODE CITY	8	THRISSUR RURAL
4	THRISSUR CITY	9	MALAPPURAM
5	ALAPPUZHA	10	KANNUR

CYBER POLICE STATION (1)	
1	PATTOM, TVPM

CBCID POLICE STATION (1)	
1	PHQ, TVPM

COSTAL POLICE STATION (8)			
1	NEENDAKARA (KLM)	5	FORT KOCHI (EKM CITY)
2	AZHEEKODE (TSR)	6	BEYPORE (KKD)
3	VIZHINJAM (TVPM)	7	AZHEEKAL (KNR)
4	THOTTAPPALLY (ALP)	8	BEKAL (THALANGARA) KSGD

TOTAL POLICE STATIONS - 519			
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INSPECTOR OF POLICE POSTED AS SHOs

SL NO	DISTRICT	INSPECTORS POSTED AS SHOs IN POLICE STATIONS
1	THIRUVNANTHAPURAM CITY	FORT PS
2	PATHANAMTHITTA	PATHANAMTHITTA
3	PATHANAMTHITTA	PAMPA
4	PATHANAMTHITTA	RANNI
5	ALAPPUZHA	ALAPPUZHA NORTH
6	KOCHI CITY	INFO PARK
7	ERNAKULAM RURAL	NEDUMBASSERY
8	THRISSUR CITY	GURUVAYOOR TEMPLE PS

LIST OF CIRCLES

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CITY	
1	CANTONMENT
2	FORT
3	MEDICAL COLLEGE
4	MUSEUM
5	NEMOM
6	PEROORKADA
7	PETTAH
8	POONTHURA
9	TECHNOPARK-KAZHAKUTTOM
10	THAMPANOOR
11	VIZHINJAM

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM RURAL	
1	ARAYANADU
2	ATTINGAL
3	KADAKKAVOOR
4	KATTAKADA
5	KILIMANOOR
6	MALAYINKEEZHU
7	NEDUMANGADU
8	NEYATTINKARA
9	PALODE
10	PARASSALA
11	POOVAR
12	POTHENCODE
13	VARKALA
14	VELLARADA
15	VENJARAMOODU

KOLLAM CITY	
1	CHAVARA
2	COASTAL
3	ERAVIPURAM
4	KARUNAGAPPALLY
5	KOLLAM EAST
6	KOLLAM WEST
7	KOTTIYAM
8	PARAVOOR

KOLLAM RURAL	
1	ANCHAL
2	EZHUKONE
3	KADAKKAL
4	KOTTARAKARA
5	KULATHUPUZHA
6	KUNDARA
7	PATHANAPURAM
8	PUNALUR
9	SASTHAMCOTTA

PATHANAMTHITTA	
1	ADOOR
2	CHITTAR
3	KONNI
4	KOZHENCHERY
5	MALLAPPALLY
6	PAMPA
7	PANDALAM
8	PATHANAMTHITTA
9	RANNI
10	THIRUVALLA
11	VADASSERIKKARA

ALAPPUZHA	
1	ALPY NORTH
2	ALPY SOUTH
3	AMBALAPPUZHA
4	CHENGANNUR
5	CHERTHALA
6	HARIPADU
7	KAYAMKULAM
8	KUTHIATHODU
9	MANNAR
10	MARARIKULAM
11	MAVELIKKARA
12	PULINKUNNU
13	THOTTAPPALLY

IDUKKI	
1	ADIMALI
2	DEVIKULAM
3	IDUKKI
4	KALIYAR
5	KANJAR
6	KANJIKUZH
7	KATTAPPANA
8	KUMILY
9	MUNNAR
10	NEDUMKANDAM
11	PEERUMEDU
12	THODUPUZHA

KOTTAYAM	
1	Changanassery
2	Erattupettah
3	Ettumanoor
4	Kaduthuruthy
5	Kanjirappally
6	Kottayam East
7	Manimala
8	Pala
9	Pampady
10	Ponkunnam
11	Ramapuram
12	Vaikom
13	Vakathanam
14	Kottayam West

KOCHI CITY	
1	ERNAKULAM CENTRAL
2	ERNAKULAM NORTH
3	ERNAKULAM SOUTH
4	MATTANCHERY
5	FORT KOCHI
6	PALLURUTHI
7	KALAMASSERY
8	THRIPPUNITHURA

ERNAKULAM RURAL	
1	Aluva
2	Angamaly
3	Kalady
4	Kalloorkadu
5	Kothamangalam
6	Kunnathunadu
7	Kuruppampady
8	Muvattupuzha
9	Nedumbassery
10	Njarakkal
11	North Paravur
12	Perumbavoor
13	Piravom
14	Puthencruz
15	Vadakkekara

THRISSUR CITY	
1	Guruvayur
2	Ollur
3	Peramangalam
4	Town East
5	Town West

THRISSUR RURAL	
1	Chalakudy
2	Chavakkad
3	Chelakkara
4	Cherpu
5	Irinjalakuda
6	Kodakara
7	Kodungallur
8	Kunnamkulam
9	Mala
10	Puthukkad
11	Valappad
12	Wadakanchery

PALAKKAD	
1	AGALI
2	ALATHUR
3	CHERPALCHERY
4	CHITTUR
5	HEMAMBIKA NAGAR
6	KOLLENGODE
7	KUZHALLMANNAM
8	MANNARKKAD
9	NEMMARA
10	OTTAPPALAM
11	PALAKKAD RURAL [KASABA]
12	PATTTAMBI
13	TOWN NORTH
14	TOWN SOUTH
15	VADAKKENCHERY

MALAPPURAM	
1	Edakkara
2	Kondotty
3	Malappuram
4	Manjeri
5	Nilamboor
6	Pandikkad
7	Perinthalmanna
8	Ponnani
9	Thanur
10	Thirurangadi
11	Tirur
12	Valancherry
13	Wandoor

KOZHIKODE CITY	
1	KOZHIKODE TOWN
2	KASABA
3	CHERUVANNUR
4	MEIDCALCOLLEGE
5	NADAKKAVU
6	CHEVAYUR

KOZHIKODE RURAL	
1	BALUSSERY
2	KODUVALLY
3	KOYILANDY
4	KUTTIADY
5	NADAPURAM
6	PAYYOLI
7	PERAMBRA
8	THAMARASSERY
9	VATAKARA

WAYANAD	
1	BATHERY
2	KALPETTA
3	MANANTHAVADY
4	MEENANGADI
5	PULPALLY
6	VYTHIRI

KASARGOD	
1	Adhur
2	Bekal
3	Hosdurg
4	Kasaragod
5	Kumbla
6	Nileswar
7	Vellarikund
8	Vidyanagar

KANNUR	
1	ALAKODE
2	IRITTY
3	KANNUR CITY
4	KANNUR TOWN
5	KUTHUPARAMBA
6	MATTANNUR
7	PANOOR
8	PAYYANNUR
9	PERAVOOR
10	SREEKANDAPURAM
11	TALIPARAMBA
12	THALASSERY
13	VALAPATTANAM

LIST OF SUB DIVISIONS (58)

Thiruvananthapuram City (4)	
1	Cantonment
2	Shanghumukham
3	Fort
4	Cyber City- Kazhakuttom

Thiruvananthapuram Rural (3)	
1	Attingal
2	Nedumangad
3	Neyyattinkara

Kollam City (3)	
1	Kollam
2	Chathanloor
3	Karunagappally

Kollam Rural (2)	
1	Kottarakkara
2	Punalur

Pathanamthitta (3)	
1	Pathanamthitta
2	Adoor
3	Thiruvalla

Alappuzha (4)	
1	Alappuzha
2	Cherthala
3	Chengannor
4	Kayamkulam

Kottayam (5)	
1	Kottayam
2	Pala
3	Kanjirappally
4	Changanasserry
5	Vaikom

Idukki (3)	
1	Kattappana
2	Thodupuzha
3	Munnar

Kochi City (3)	
1	Kochi City
2	Mattanchery
3	Thrikkakara

Ernakula Rural (3)	
1	Aluva
2	Perambavoor
3	Moovattupuzha

Thrissur City (2)	
1	Thrissur
2	Guruvayoor

Thrissur Rural (3)	
1	Kunnamkulam
2	Irinjalakuda
3	Chalakkudy

Palakkad (4)	
1	Palakkad
2	Alathur
3	Shornur
4	Agali

Malappuram (3)	
1	Malappuram
2	Perinthalmanna
3	Thirur

Kozhikode City (2)	
1	South Kozhikode City
2	Kozhikode (North)

Kozhikode Rural (3)	
1	Thamarassery
2	Vatakara
3	Nadapuram

Wayanad (2)	
1	Kalpetta
2	Mananthavady

Kannur (4)	
1	Kannur
2	Thalassery
3	Thalipparamba
4	Irritty

Kasargod (2)	
1	Kasargod
2	Kanhangad

**Details of existing staff strength and additional posts required in
Central Prisons & Correctional Home**

Post need to be created	Existing Strength	
0	3	Supdt.
0	6	Jt. Supdt.
2	4	Dy. Supdt.
1	17	Asst. Supdt Gr-I
5	19	Asst. Supdt. Gr-II
3	6	Welfare Officer
6	3	Prison Officer
6	3	Gate Keeper
76	104	DPO
15	0	Ministerial DPO
300	315	APO
18	0	APO Driver
4	4	Medical Officer
0	3	Lab Techn.
1	3	Pharmacist
0	1	ECG Techn.
0	5	Nursing Asst.
2	4	PD Teacher
14	1	Clerk
0	2	Typist
1	1	Peon
0	26	Technical & other staff
454	530	TOTAL

Total No. of Central Prison & Correctional Homes = 3

Details of existing staff strength and additional posts required in																	
Open Prisons & Correctional Home																	
	Superintendent.	Joint Supdt.	Asst. Supdt Gr-I	Asst. Supdt. Gr-II	Welfare Officer	Prison Officer	DPO	APO	APO Driver	Medical Officer	Pharmacist	Agri. Officer	Junior Supdt.	Clerk	Typist	driver	Total
Existing Strength	2	2	5	3	2	2	24	70	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	125
Post need to be created	0	0	1	3	1	4	10	40	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	66
Total No. of Open Prison & Correctional Homes = 2																	

**Details of existing staff strength and additional posts required in
High Security Prison**

Post need to be created	Existing Strength	
0	1	Supdt.
1	1	Jt. Supdt.
3	1	Dy. Supdt.
7	3	Asst. Supdt Gr-I
7	3	Asst. Supdt. Gr-II
1	1	Welfare Officer
2	1	Prison Officer
2	1	Gate Keeper
37	8	DPO
104	31	APO
5	0	APO Driver
0	1	Medical Officer
0	1	Lab Techn.
0	1	Pharmacist
0	2	Staff Nurse
0	1	Electrician
0	1	plumber
0	1	Instrumentation Asst.
0	1	Senior Supdt.
0	2	Clerk
169	62	TOTAL

Sanctioned Staff Strength For District Jail, Ernakulam As Per Order No.Go (Ms) 29/2011/Home Dated

4/2/2011 In Conformity With The Guideline Of 1:6 Ration

		(Jailor Grade)	Superintendent	Dy. Superintendent (Dy. Jailor Grade)	Assistant Jailor Gr-I	Assistant Jailor Gr-II	Chief Warder	Gate Keeper	Head Warder	Warder	Female Warder	Typist	L.D. Clerk	Welfare Officer Gr.II	Medical Officer	Pharmacist	Warder Driver	Total
		1	1	3	3	2	3	10	30	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	64
Dist. Jail, Kannur	Existing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	to be created	1	1	3	3	2	3	10	30	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	64
Dist. Jail, Hosdurg (Kasaragod)	Existing	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	to be created	0	1	3	1	2	3	6	20	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	44
Dist. Jail, Mananthavadi Wayanad	Existing	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	to be created	0	1	3	3	2	3	7	21	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	51
Dist. Jail, Kottayam	Existing	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	to be created	0	1	3	3	2	3	5	18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	43
Dist. Jail, Pathanamthitta	Existing	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
	to be created	0	1	3	3	2	3	7	19	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	45
Dist. Jail,	Existing	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23

Alappuzha	to be created	0	1	2	2	2	3	5	19	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	41
Dist. Jail, Viyyur, (Thrissur)	Existing	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	to be created	0	1	3	2	2	3	5	16	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	39
Dist. Jail, Kozhikode	Existing	1	1	1	2	0	0	12	40	14	1	0	1	1	1	1	76
	to be created	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Dist. Jail, Kollam	Existing	1	1	1	2	0	0	12	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	55
	to be created	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	19
Dist. Jail, TVPM.	Existing	1	1	1	2	0	0	12	36	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	54
	to be created	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	18
Dist. Jail, Ernakulam	Existing	1	1	3	3	2	3	8	22	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	50
	to be created	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	TOTAL	1	7	26	20	20	30	47	151	22	9	20	8	9	7	9	388

Sanctioned Staff Strength for Special Sub Jail, Kozhikode as per Order No. G.O (MS) No.204/2008/Home dated 1/12/2008 in conformity with the guideline of 1:6 ratio.

			Superintendent (Dy. Jr. Category)	Assistant Jailor Gr-I	Assistant Jailor Gr-II	Welfare Officer Gr.II	Head Warder	Ministerial Head Warder	Warder	Female Warder	Warder Driver	Total
			1	1	3	1	8	2	24	10	2	52
1	Special Sub Jail, Kottarakkara	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	11	4	0	19
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	13	2	2	29
2	Special Sub Jail, Mavelikkara	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	15
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	13	0	2	27
3	Special Sub Jail, Ponkunnam	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	15	0	2	29
4	Special Sub Jail, Devikulam	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	15	0	2	29
5	Special Sub Jail, Muvattupuzha	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	15
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	13	0	2	27
6	Special Sub Jail, Irinjalakkuda	Existing	1	0	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	14
		to be created	0	1	3	1	4	2	15	10	2	38
7	Special Sub Jail, Chittur	Existing	1	0	2	0	3	0	9	0	0	15
		to be created	0	1	1	1	5	2	15	10	2	37

8	Special Sub Jail, Manjeri	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	9	3	0	16
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	15	3	2	32
9	Special Sub Jail, Vythiri	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	9	3	0	16
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	15	3	2	32
10	Special Sub Jail, Kasaragod	Existing	1	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	14
		to be created	0	1	3	1	5	2	14	10	2	38
11	Special Sub Jail, Palakkad	Existing	1	1	1	0	4	0	12	3	0	22
		to be created	0	0	2	1	4	2	12	3	2	26
12	Special Sub Jail, Thalasseri	Existing	1	1	1	0	4	0	10	3	0	20
		to be created	0	0	2	1	4	2	14	3	2	28
13	Special Sub Jail, Neyyattinkara	Existing	1	1	2	0	5	0	14	0	0	23
		to be created	0	0	1	1	3	2	10	0	2	19
14	Special Sub Jail, TVPM.	Existing	1	1	2	1	8	0	25	0	0	38
		to be created	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5
15	Special Sub Jail, Kozhikode	Existing	1	1	3	1	8	0	12	0	2	28
		to be created	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	14
16	Special Sub Jail, Kannur	Existing	1	1	3	1	8	1	14	0	2	31
		to be created	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	11
GRAND TOTAL (to be created)			0	10	34	13	60	31	201	44	28	421

**Details of existing staff strength and additional posts required in
Borstal School**

	(Dy. Supdt. Category)	Superintendent	Assistant Supdt. Gr-I	Assistant Supdt. Gr-II	Welfare Officer Gr.II	Deputy Prison Officer (DPO)	Ministerial DPO	Asst. Prison Officer (APO)	Female APO	APO cum Driver	PD Teacher	Weaving Instructor	Carpentry Instructor	Physical Instructor	Part Time Medical Officer	Part Time Pharmacist	Total
Existing Strength	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	11	7	0	3	1	3	1	1	1	35
Post to be created	0	0	3	1	3	2	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24

Sanctioned Staff Strength for Sub Jail, Viyyur as per Order No. G.O (MS) No.204/2008/Home dated 1/12/2016 in conformity with the guideline of 1:6 ratio.

			Superintendent (Assistant Jailor Gr-I Category)	Assistant Jailor Gr- II	Head Warder	Warder	Female Warder	Warder Driver	Total
			1	2	5	15	3	2	28
1	Sub Jail, Kannur	Existing	1	0	4	12	0	0	17
		to be created	0	2	1	3	0	2	8
2	Sub Jail, Vadakara	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
3	Sub Jail, Koyilandy	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
4	Sub Jail, Tirur	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
5	Sub Jail, Ponnani	Existing	1	0	3	8	0	0	12
		to be created	0	2	2	7	0	2	13
6	Sub Jail, Perinthalmanna	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
7	Sub Jail, Ottappalam	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12

8	Sub Jail, Alathur	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
9	Sub Jail, Chavakkad	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
10	Sub Jail, Aluva	Existing	1	0	4	12	0	0	17
		to be created	0	2	1	3	0	2	8
11	Sub Jail, Ernakulam	Existing	1	0	3	9	3	0	16
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
12	Sub Jail, Mattancheri	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
13	Sub Jail, Peermade	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
14	Sub Jail, Meenachil (Pala)	Existing	1	0	3	9	0	0	13
		to be created	0	2	2	6	0	2	12
15	Sub Jail, Attingal	Existing	1	0	3	10	0	0	14
		to be created	0	2	2	5	0	2	11
16	Sub Jail, Viyyur	Existing	1	2	4	9	0	2	18
		to be created	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
GRAND TOTAL (to be created)			0	30	29	90	0	30	179

Central Prisons & Correctional Home, Thavanur

Post need to be created	
1	Supdt.
2	Jt. Supdt.
2	Dy. Supdt.
6	Asst. Supdt Gr-I
8	Asst. Supdt. Gr-II
3	Welfare Officer
3	Prison Officer
3	Gate Keeper
60	DPO
120	APO
4	APO Driver
2	Medical Officer
1	Lab Techn.
1	Pharmacist
2	Staff Nurse
1	Nursing Asst.
1	PD Teacher
3	Data Entry Operator
1	Clerk
1	Typist
1	Plumber
1	Electrician
227	TOTAL

Sanctioned Staff Strength for District Jail, Ernakulam as per Order No. G.O (MS) No.29/2011/Home dated 4/2/2011 in conformity with the guideline of 1:6 ratio.

			(Jailor Grade)	Superintendent (Dy. Jailor Grade)	Assistant Jailor Gr-I	Assistant Jailor Gr-II	Chief Warder	Gate Keeper	Head Warder	Warder	Female Warder	Data Entry Operator	Typist	L.D. Clerk	Welfare Officer Gr.II	Medical Officer	Pharmacist	Warder Driver	Total
			1	1	3	3	2	3	10	30	4		1	2	1	1	1	1	64
1	Dist. Jail, Muttom	to be created	1	1	3	3	2	3	10	30	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	66
2	Dist. Jail, Malampuzha	to be created	1	1	3	3	2	3	10	30	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	66
		TOTAL	2	2	6	6	4	6	20	60	8	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	132

		to be created						
		Superintendent (Assistant Jailor Gr-I Category)	Assistant Jailor Gr-II	Head Warder	Warder	Female Warder	Warder Driver	Total
1	Sub Jail, Periya	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
2	Sub Jail, Thaliparamb	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
3	Sub Jail, Koothuparambu	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
4	Sub Jail, Nadapuram	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
5	Sub Jail, Thamarasseri	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
6	Sub Jail, Sulthanbatheri	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
7	Sub Jail, Mannarkad	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
8	Sub Jail, Erumapetti	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
9	Sub Jail, Adoor	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
10	Sub Jail, Konni	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
11	Sub Jail, Karunagapally	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
12	Sub Jail, Nedumangad	1	2	5	15	5	2	28
		12	24	60	180	60	24	360

Expenditure Statement		
1	Cost of additional posts required for the existing Jails	576622488
2	Cost of Posts required for proposed new Jails	242979828
3	Cost of Proposed new posts	118560000
	Grand TOTAL	938162316

Cost analysis for proposed new posts			
	DIG South Zone	Addl. Supdts. In Central Prisons	APOs for Reserve Force in CPs
No. of post	1	8	400 (100 x 4)
Basic Pay	81000	60900	20000
DA	11340	8526	2800
Total	92340	69426	22800
Yearly	1200420	7220304	118560000

Cost analysis for the post required for proposed new Jails								
	CP (1)	DJ (2)	SJ (12)		Basic Pay	DA	Total	Yearly
Supdt.	1			1	68700	9618	78318	1018134
Jt. Supdt.	2	2		4	45800	6412	52212	2715024
Dy. Supdt.	2	2		4	39500	5530	45030	2341560
Asst. Supdt Gr-I	6	6	12	24	30700	4298	34998	10919376
Asst. Supdt. Gr-II	8	6	24	38	29200	4088	33288	16444272
Welfare Officer	3	2		5	39500	5530	45030	2926950
Prison Officer	3	4		7	26500	3710	30210	2749110
Gate Keeper	3	6		9	25200	3528	28728	3361176
DPO	60	20	60	140	26500	3710	30210	54982200
APO	120	60	180	360	20000	2800	22800	106704000
APO Driver	4	2	24	30	19000	2660	21660	8447400
Female APO		8	60	68	20000	2800	22800	20155200
Medical Officer	2	2		4	45800	6412	52212	2715024
Lab Techn.	1			1	22200	3108	25308	329004
Pharmacist	1	2		3	22200	3108	25308	987012
Staff Nurse	2			2	27800	3892	31692	823992
Nursing Asst.	1			1	17500	2450	19950	259350
PD Teacher	1			1	22200	3108	25308	329004
Data Entry Operator	3	4		7	20000	2800	22800	2074800
Clerk	1	4		5	19000	2660	21660	1407900
Typist	1	2		3	17000	2380	19380	755820
Plumber	1			1	18000	2520	20520	266760
Electrician	1			1	18000	2520	20520	266760
TOTAL	227	132	360	719				242979828

Cost analysis for the additional posts required for the existing Jails												
	CP	OP	HSP	DJ	SJ	BS	SJ		Basic Pay	DA	Total	Yearly
Supdt.												
Jt. Supdt.	0	0	1	1				2	45800	6412	52212	1357512
Dy. Supdt.	2	0	3	7				12	39500	5530	45030	7024680
Asst. Supdt Gr-I	1	1	7	26	10			45	30700	4298	34998	20473830
Asst. Supdt. Gr-II	5	3	7	20	34	3	30	102	29200	4088	33288	44139888
Welfare Officer	3	1	1	8	13	1		27	39500	5530	45030	15805530
Prison Officer	6	4	2	20				32	26500	3710	30210	12567360
Gate Keeper	6		2	30				38	25200	3528	28728	14191632
DPO	76	10	37	47	60	3	29	262	26500	3710	30210	102895260
Ministerial DPO	15				31	2		48	26500	3710	30210	18851040
APO	300	40	104	151	201	13	90	899	20000	2800	22800	266463600
APO Driver	18	6	5	9	28	2	30	98	19000	2660	21660	27594840
Female APO				22	44			66	20000	2800	22800	19562400
Medical Officer	4			9				13	45800	6412	52212	8823828
Lab Techn.										0	0	0
Pharmacist	1			7				8	22200	3108	25308	2632032
ECG Techn.										0	0	0
Nursing Asst.										0	0	0
PD Teacher	2							2	22200	3108	25308	658008
Clerk	14	2		20				36	19000	2660	21660	10136880
Typist				9				9	19000	2660	21660	2534220
Peon	1							1	17000	2380	19380	251940
Technical & other staff											0	0
Total	454	67	169	386	421	24	179	1700				575964480

Cost analysis for Construction of new Jails	1150000000
Cost analysis for the shifting of existing Jails	1000000000
Cost analysis for Construction of Cell Rooms in District Hospitals	27000000
Cost analysis for miscellaneous items	462520000
GRAND TOTAL	2150000000

Cost analysis for Construction of new Jails		
Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Estimate amount
1	Sub Jail, Periya	100000000
2	Sub Jail, Thaliparamb	100000000
3	Sub Jail, Koothuparambu	50000000
4	Sub Jail, Nadapuram	100000000
5	Sub Jail, Thamarasseri	100000000
6	Sub Jail, Sulthanbatheri	100000000
7	Sub Jail, Mannarkad	100000000
8	Sub Jail, Erumapetti	100000000
9	Sub Jail, Adoor	100000000
10	Sub Jail, Konni	100000000
11	Sub Jail, Karunagapally	100000000
12	Sub Jail, Nedumangad	100000000
	Total	1150000000

Cost analysis for the shifting of existing Jails		
Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Estimate amount
1	Special Sub Jail, Thalasseri	150000000
2	Sub Jail, Vadakara	100000000
3	Womens Prison, Thrissur	150000000
4	Womens Open Prison, Thrissur	150000000
5	Dist. Jail, Kollam	200000000
6	Sub Jail, Chavakkad	100000000
7	Special Sub Jail, Vythiri	150000000
	TOTAL	1000000000

Cost analysis for Construction of Cell Rooms in District Hospitals

(18 Hospitals x 15 lakhs)

27000000

Cost analysis for miscellaneous items		
Sl. No.	Item description	Estimate amount
1	Cost analysis for installation of High-mast lighting	3000000
	5,00,000 each for 3 CPs, 1 HSP & 2 Ops (5,00,000 x 6)	
	3,00,000 each for other 52 jails (3,00,000 x 52)	15600000
2	Cost analysis for installation of Electrical Wire Fencing	440000000
3	Cost analysis for making Toilets, Wash basin, etc.	500000
	Toilets (50000 x 100)	
	Wash basin (1500 x 200)	300000
4	Providing cots for prisoners who aged above 60 (4 % of the total population) [300 x 5000]	1500000
5	Water purifier [20000 x 56]	1120000
6	Jail Meet (once in two years)	500000
	TOTAL	462520000

Cost analysis for providing necessary security equipments	
Full human body scanner (3D) in all jails (1,25,000 x 56)	70,00,000
Wlkie talkie (10 each in 3 CPs and 2 Ops) (50 pieces x 20,000)	10,00,000
Steel helmets (25 each in CPs, and 10 each in 14 DJs) (215 pieces x 1500)	3,22,500
Hand held metal detector (5 each in CPs and OPs, 2 each in rest of the jails) (127 pieces x 3000)	3,81,000
Gate metal detector in 51 jails (5 x 75,000)	38,25,000
Total	1,25,28,500

Cost analysis for the purchase of furniture, office equipments , kitchen utensils to the newly constructed jails

1	Furniture	
	(30 tables x 20,000)	6,00,000
	office chairs (10 x 5000)	50,000
	Wooden Arm chairs 20 x 2000 + Plastic arm chairs (50 x 500)	65,000
	Cash chest	30,000
2	Electronic equipments	
	Computers (10 x 36,000)	3,60,000
	Television (2 x 15,000)	30,000
	Photocopier -1	1,00,000
	printers (3 x 5000)	15,000
3	Kitchen Vessels and utensils	
	Eating and drinking vessels for prisoners	1,00,000
	Total	13,00,000
	Estimate for new jails (Thavanoor, Muttom, Malampuzha) (13,00,000 x 3)	39,00,000

Cost analysis for providing necessary vehicles		
Sl.No.	Vehicle details	cost
1	Cost analysis for procuring Ambulance (15 lakhs x 56)	8,40,00,000
2	Lady's scooter to 4 women's prisons (4 x 75,000)	3,00,000
3	Vehicle for 3 Regional welfare officers (3 x 8,00,000)	24,00,000
4	Pick-up van for two Ops (2 x 7,50,000)	15,00,000
5	Bolero jeep to SICA centres (3 x 9,00,000)	27,00,000
	Total	9,09,00,000