



# **THREE DAYS WEBINAR ON LEGAL AID AND REHABILITATION OF PRISONERS FOR PRISON OFFICERS**

**Organised by**

**BICA Hajipur, Bihar Prisons**

**and**

**Prayas, A Field Action project of TISS**

**Centre for Criminology and Justice**

**School of Social Work**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## Three Days Webinar on Legal Aid and Rehabilitation of Prisoners for Prison Officers

**Total Number of Participants** – More than 50 participants comprising Superintendents of prisons and Probation Officers.

**Duration of the training** –05/10/2020 to 07/10/2020

### Objectives of the Webinar

1. Orientation of the prison staff towards their role in the rehabilitation.
2. Understanding of legal aid and rehabilitation related issues.
3. Sharing of experiences in the process of rehabilitation.
4. Understanding the scenario of crime and rehabilitation.

### **Day 1 - 05/10/2020**

#### **I. Welcome Address and Introduction to Webinar**

The webinar was inaugurated by the IG Prisons, Bihar, Shri. Mithilesh Mishra, IAS. Shri. Mishra spoke about the need for rehabilitation services and thanked Prayas for organizing the webinar.

Issue of the role of the probation officer was highlighted by the IG prisons, Bihar, for correctional work of prisoner. Training of prison's internal staff and sensitization of prison authorities was also on the list of issues which were discussed in the webinar.

#### **Prayas: A Case Study, Prayas Team**

Prayas social workers talked about the need for rehabilitation (challenges) of not only sentenced prisoners but also under trials. Social workers spoke about the starting of the rehabilitation process as soon as a person enters the prison, also presented categorization of offenders. Prison authorities mentioned the problem of habitual offenders and challenges in rehabilitation.



Based on Prayas experience, one may categorize prisoners in the following categories:

- Offenders from broken families.
- Offenders who want to prove something to their near and dear ones or their family. They want to be recognized as financially independent and may end up opting for illegal means to earn money as explained by Marton's Strain theory.
- Offenders who did not intend to commit a crime.
- Offenders in need of rescue from the crime-prone area. Changing the place might help them as they can control their life at a new place.
- Another group is who are mentally disturbed and need for mental health treatment.
- Among other groups of the prisoner, there is a group who is not physically fit and has been diagnosed with diseases like HIV, TB etc.

## **II. Needs of Rehabilitation of Women in Custody**

**Resource person - Ms. Krupa Shah, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas Bharuch and Ms. Sujata Jagtap, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas, Mumbai**

Women who come to the prison are from the low socio-economic background, lack education, no basic identification documents, and usually from informal sector work. Many of them are victims of sexual violence, broken families, disturbed family relations etc. Primary need of the women coming to prison is that of insecurity of life, family, because of the complex and lengthy legal process. Women inmates need regular counselling to fight the situation which she is in because once they come to prison their relation with family breaks and they do not have anyone to lean on for their coming life. Everything the women prisoners need revolves around family only.

### **Social Workers Intervention with Women Inmates**

- Important to build rapport and build trust with the inmates.
- Provide case information to inmates and provide legal follow up.
- Police station visit for the case if any need arises.
- Conduct regular home visit and stay in touch with family members - mediate between inmate and family, make the family a strong support system for the inmate, initiate *mulakat* between family and inmate, provide emergency support, education and vocational skills support to the family members.
- Work with children living inside and outside prison.
- Work on awareness programs i.e. vocational skills inside the prisons.
- Discuss post-release rehabilitation plans with the women inmates inside the prison.

## **III. Rehabilitation of Children Residing with Women in Custody**

**Resource person: Ms. Devayani Tumma, Sr. Social Worker and Ms. Reena Jaiswar, Social worker, Prayas**

Children of Prisoners are categorised into:

- a) Children of Under trials/Convict
- b) Children up to the age of 6 years can be with their mothers inside the prison
- c) Children left outside – either with families, relatives, in institutions, under foster-care, etc.

Due to the stigma of the parent/s being in jail, children become the object of the larger society. There is a high risk of exploitation, manipulation and misuse. Hence there is a need to work with children of prisoners, as they fall under the category of care and protection. The needs of the children of

prisoners inside the prison cater to clothing and diet (as per age), health, pre-primary education, psychological upbringing.

The resource person explained the effects of imprisonment on children in terms of deprivation of education, effects on the personality development of the children – in the company of only women prisoners, exposure to abusive language, lack of recreational facilities, lack of healthy environment for a child to grow, lack of contact with outside world and exposure to the unhealthy environment of the prison. The resource person also spoke about the effects of separation concerning children left outside. The elder child has to take care of siblings, discontinue education and work. When they start getting money at a young age, there is no control, also a lot of chance that child will go on the wrong path. If there is any involvement of NGO, then such negative effects on the child could be prevented.

The resource person mentioned about the judgment in the case of R.D. Upadhyaya V/s. State of A.P. passed by the Supreme Court. The suggestions by Prayas were sent to Supreme Court, which was incorporated in the judgment i.e. Facilities inside the prison- both for the pregnant/lactating mothers, children from 0-5 years of age and responsibilities of the prison department, Department of Women and Child Development.

**Mulakat:** The resource person explained the objective of *mulakat* (bonding between children and imprisoned mother) and the role of the social worker while conducting *mulakat* with children living with family, children living in institution and children living with families/relatives outside the district/state. The social worker conducts home visit, counsel the family to come for *mulakat*, and explains the *mulakat* procedure to visit the prison with personal identification documents.

Social worker conducts a visit to institutions to locate the children (speak to the Superintendent, probation officer). There is a circular which states child aged 0-6 live with mother if there no relative willing to keep the child. To keep the child above 6 in the institution is there is no fit relative or family. If the family is not willing to bring the children but agree to permit *mulakat* with the imprisoned mother, then the *mulakat* is done through video-conferencing (VC) in the presence of the local CWC members. Resource person discussed case studies where *mulakat* was conducted through video conferencing.

**Galabhet programme in Maharashtra:** The resource person explained the process of conducting the Galabhet programme in Maharashtra. Additional Director General of Prisons Dr. Bhushan Kumar Upadhyaya started the initiative of Galabhet programme. The objective of this initiative is to foster close contact between incarcerated parents and their children outside. This would improve their relations and also help in stabilizing their mental health situation. Earlier the programme was for convicts, now it is started for under trials. It is conducted with help of NGOs who help in contacting the children and their relatives and arrange the gifts and snacks given during the programme.

## **DISCUSSION:**

- Tie up with *anganwadi* outside jail premises – important for mental development for children of prisoners.
- Stress was also laid on practices of rehabilitation in other states like *Bal Sangopan Yagna*, which provides financial assistance to children of prisoners. Also, appreciated Galabhet programs in Maharashtra. These above-mentioned schemes could also be replicated in other states.
- *Mulakat* between children of prisoners and parents is important because children are the gateway for the rehabilitation of parent prisoner and also these meetings with children keep them mentally relaxed.

- Lack of system (there is no data) to track the number of rehabilitated inmates post-release
- Individualized casework and theory of change – understanding social circumstance and background of the offender for effective rehabilitation
- Child-friendly corner inside prisons- Bihar prisons have a wall dedicated to children. There are made colourful with cartoons, alphabets etc
- Park, slides etc have been set up in jail premises (Kalyan prison, Maharashtra). There is a need for crèche and park inside jail premises (Bihar)
- During lockdown- *mulakat* is held weekly through telephonically (Bihar prisons)

## **Day 2 - 06/10/2020**

### **I. Working with First Time and Young Offenders**

**Resource person: Shri. Vikas Kadam and Chandrakant Shinde, Sr. Social worker, Prayas**

The second day of the webinar focused on youth offenders. It also shed light on vocational training and education of inmates. Micro and macro-level approaches were discussed for the correction of prisoners. Micro-level approach deal directly with individual whereas macro level deals with structural changes around the client therefore social worker need to work at both micro and macro level, as a correctional model for prisoners.

The social worker has to assess the individual prisoner by advocating the needs and request of prisoner and present before the authorities. Social Worker bridges the gap between authorities and prisoners. Understanding the behaviour but not justifying that behaviour of prisoner remains the prior task of the social worker working with prisoners. Scope of rehabilitation starts from the point of the custody because the stigma attached with the prisoner encourages him to commit the crime again and again but it discourages the prisoner for rehabilitation.

- Vicious circle of criminalization amongst youth.
- Petty offenders hardening into being criminals.
- Erasure of personal identity and mounding the person into their legal identity.
- Severing of relations with society, loss of positive role-playing individuals likes friends.
- Dropout not only from school but also from culture and society.
- Youth offenders also engaged in dangerous narcotics.

#### *Reasons of person of being in prison*

The basic reason of putting criminal behind bars is for correctional purpose so that he/she can reintegrate and rehabilitate with society after the completion of sentence. The person commits crime basically for four reasons which can be lack of stable economic condition, stable family relations, stable legal employment and freedom from addiction. The person will only commit a crime if more than one of the above-mentioned reason is there which compel the person to commit the crime.

### **II. Rehabilitation and Objective of Imprisonment**

**Resource Person: Dr. Vijay Raghavan, Director, Prayas**



### **Correctional models**

- Working with Involuntary Clients

The clients are known as involuntary clients because they are inside prison not by choice but by force in order to isolate from society. They are seen as a threat to law and social order. Individual and social conditions are the reasons for crime and corrections too. The dichotomy of individual choices and social norms laid by society are to be kept in mind while working with prisoners. The social worker can understand the needs and expectation of inmate, hence rehabilitation is done.

- Good Relationship Model

Difference in the objective of the prisoner and correctional officers is the main problem in the process of correction. Therefore mutually common objective could be identified and then it could be worked with prisoners. The person would reform if he realises that he had done some wrong and that perception of a person needs to be changed which could be done through the worker-client relationship.

- Social Conflict Relationship

Social conflict of the prisoner with society or any part of society i.e. the prison system or authorities gets transferred to the worker-client relationships. Finding commonality between correctional officer and prisoners to reach the desired result of correction is the main challenge. Also identifying the non-negotiable and negotiable and then locating the focus of work is needed. Bargaining and negotiation techniques need to be used while working with prisoners and the balance of power is to be maintained while bargaining.

### **Discussion:**

- Education has been made compulsory for prisoners in Bihar.
- Attraction of making a lot of money in a short time entices youngsters.
- Absence of social programs outside prison wherein reform can be carried out comprehensively and continuously.
- Spike in white-collar crime and financial frauds.
- Engagement of juveniles for heinous offences by big crime lords.
- Absence of structures in society to reform individuals and re-integrate them back to society.
- Recognition of prison as a positive institution included in the structure of society.

### **III. Creating Atmosphere for *Sudhar* and *Punarvasan* through Education, Library and Vocational Training Needs and Cultural Activities**



**a) Resource person: Shri. Sudhakar Marupuri, Coordinator, Policy Advocacy Unit, Prayas**

Providing library books inside the prison by attaching with the district library with prison can be helpful. Newspapers need to be provided to prisoners which keep them informed with the outside world.

**b) Resource person: Ms. Vaishali Jaiswal, Coordinator, Prayas Bharuch Unit**

Education and vocational training is important to build discipline in the life of a prisoner. Developing a thought of legal jobs is important, basically to renew the value system of the prisoners. Prayas has been working for education and vocational training of the prisoners in Maharashtra and Gujarat. It has started education inside the prison and various skill developments certified courses for the prisoner so that they can earn from the skill once they are released from prisons. Provision of sitting for examinations from inside prison needs to be made.

**IV. Income Generation Activities for Women Prisoners**

**Resource person: Ms. Aruna Nimse, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas**

Payment of the work done by prisoners inside the prison is an aspect on which Prayas has been working. Linking accounts of prisoners and adding the payment of the prisoners into the account of the prisoner from which inmate can buy things from the prison canteen can be done. These are some good practices which are being followed by Prayas in Maharashtra and can be replicated in other prisons in different parts of the country with the help of NGO's and jail authorities.



**Day 3 - 07/10/2020**

The third day of the webinar focused on aspects of free legal aid, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) and mental health of the prisoners. It briefly discussed legal aid and the role of prison staff in accessing free legal aid and it also talks about the networking of DLSA and free legal aid. It also explained the problems of prisoners concerning legal aid. The need and importance of certain special acts like probation of offenders act, jail court act etc, which are not used in prisons.

- I. Documentary** (short Film) Bikhre Rishtey on children of prisoners was shown to the participants

## **II. Legal Aid and Role of Prison Staff. Coordination and Networking with DLSA and Probation department.**

### **Resource person - Adv. Maitrayee Kamal, Legal Fellow, Prayas**

- Procedure for providing legal aid and legal counsel for prisoners who do not afford it.
- Home visits necessary to gather documents of the inmates for furnishing bail.
- Bail, terms and conditions need to be informed to the prisoners.
- Bail can be in the form of personal surety instead of cash bail.
- Visits to the prison can be made to take up cases of needy prisoners.

### **Resource person - Adv. Silvin Kale, Legal Coordinator, Prayas**

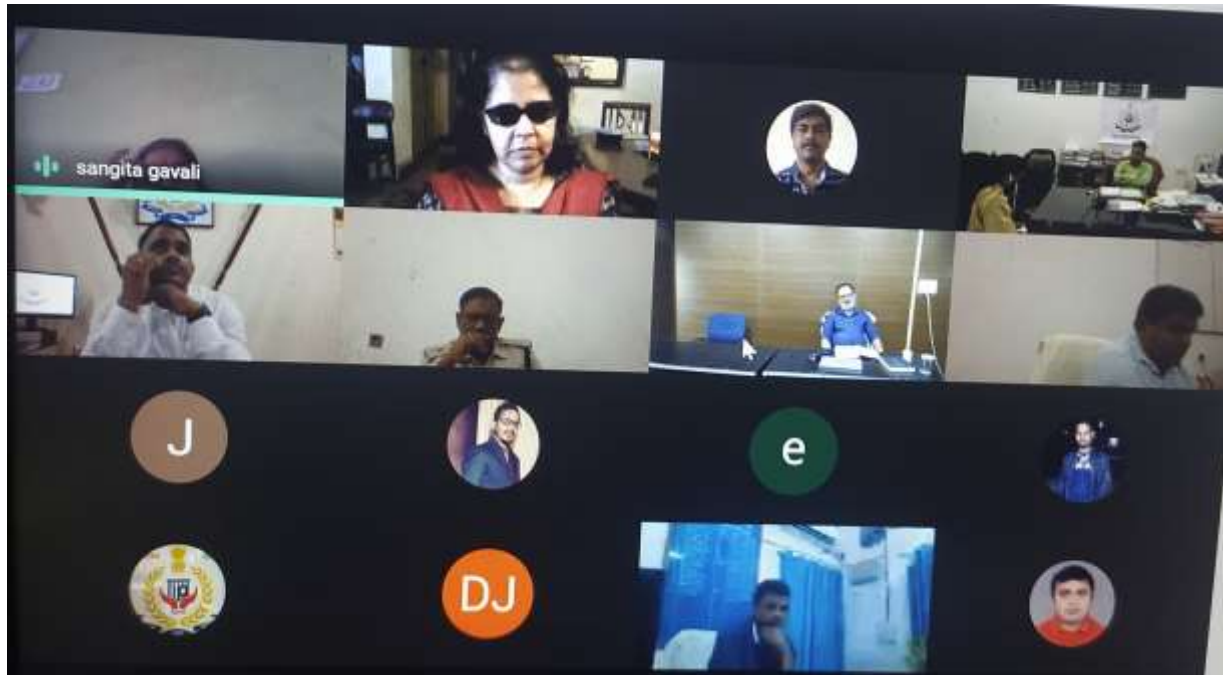
- Provision of jail courts in Mumbai; Jail court started in 2007. It is the process in which judge conduct hearing inside the premises of prison. The prison authority forwards the list of the inmates who are willing and ready to plead guilty to the concerned court. The court fixes the date and informs to the jail authorities about the jail court.
- Trial costs and imprisonment affect the most marginalized who cannot pay bail amounts.
- Proposed probation of offenders to magistrates instead of giving sentences which would mean criminal record for individuals.
- Provision of supervision even in crimes such as robbery and dacoity.
- Provision of giving defense lawyers for prisoners.
- PR bond given for offenders after giving further life plans of employment and adjustment.
- Prison administrators can also refer cases since they know prisoners closely.

### **Discussion**

- DLSA is active in Bihar.
- Bi-weekly visits by lawyers.
- Jail authorities also ensure that legal aid is provided to all prisoners.
- Plea Bargaining is provided in Jail Courts.
- Prohibition of alcohol in Bihar has led to swelling of prison populations.
- Dalits and men from marginalized communities are targeted the most.
- Probation of offenders act can be implemented in case of offenders who are addicts.
- Judiciary itself should not send petty offenders to jail that would anyway be released on PR bonds or bails.
- Collective psyche of society is also to punish and incarcerate.
- People doubt officials of receiving bribes if criminals are released early.
- Provision of community services is also needed in the country.
- Law on community services in Telangana.

## **III. Mental Health of Prisoners**

**Resource person: Dr. Penelope Tong, Field Work Supervisor, TISS and Ms. Sangeeta Gawali, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas**



Mental health is a critical factor in the correction of the prisoners. Mental health plays an important role in the rehabilitation and reintegration of the prisoner. The rate of processing of vulnerable and marginalised population who are impoverished, homeless, addicted, excluded and socially marginalised also put an effect on the mental health of a prisoner hence it becomes a mental illness. Mental health-related factor like coping, emotional disturbance in the family or at job etc, may predispose the offence and incarnation in this stage can aggravate /impact the condition of mental health.

This requires minute observations in behavioural change of the prison because mental illness can be assessed through behaviour of a person and if this issue is ignored then it could turn into drastic actions of a prisoner like suicide. The stigma attached to the criminal after that person is released from prison does not help in reducing mental stress or illness. Then re-entry is challenged by the pre-existing history of outcome of processing. There can several kinds of mental illness which could be by following reasons:

- Emotional disturbance- short and long run
- Stress and adjustment
- Chronic and continuing- addiction
- Acute- illness
- Personality- Behavioural
- Pathological- Serious and severe dysfunction putting self and others at risk

#### **Discussion**

- Violent and suicidal tendencies manifest when prisoners feel isolated.
- There's a lot of negligence towards aged prisoners.
- Effort to converse and socialize with aged prisoners and those who do not have social relations outside prison.

#### **IV. Rehabilitation and Social Re integration from a Human Rights Perspective**

**Resource person: Dr. Sharon Menezes, Jt. Director, Prayas**



When we talk about rehabilitation from a human rights perspective, there are basically two types of rights. First-generation rights i.e. civil and political rights - these are natural rights and are also called negative rights because the State has to do nothing to provide these rights to people, except to protect them in case of violation. Another right is second-generation rights i.e. economic, social and cultural rights - these rights of individual and groups to realize their potential like private problems. This kind of rights is also known as positive rights because the state has to work on the issue through which these rights could be accessed like providing jobs etc.

### Issues and Challenges

- In rehabilitation work, released prisoners may want to be less visible.
- Prisoner/released prisoner have lost claim over society therefore to reintegrate him so that he could live with dignity in society.
- Conflict between the released prisoner and social stigma attached to him which might encourage him to relapse in society.

### Framework of Criminal Justice Social work

- Conflict
- Cooperation
- Participation

Most important is working towards good change and defining the meaning of development while working with prisoners because as a society it comes on shoulders of all institution of the state and every individual to help them to adjust with the society again and reintegrate them back with society.

### Discussion:

- There are various organizations for post-prison rehabilitation in the UK, USA and Europe, there's a similar need here.
- Lack of staff and dedicated staff working on rehabilitation.
- Lack of structure and funds for reform.

- Lack of financial resources and Human Resources at a wider level also
- Repositioning of Prison within the society.
- Investment of trust by society.
- Rehabilitation model of Tihar prisons was discussed

## **SUGGESTIONS**

### **Children of Prisoners**

- ⊙ Attaching Aanganwadis with the jail authorities to fulfil the needs of children of female prisoners.
- ⊙ Maintenance of parks inside the prison where children can play. This can make positive impact on the development of the child in the prison because those years for children are crucial for their mental and physical development.
- ⊙ Implementing *Bal Sangopan Yojna*, which provides financial assistance to children of prisoners.
- ⊙ Annual result (report card) of the children of prisoners living outside to be shown to the imprisoned parent.

### **Prison Department**

- ⊙ Good practices to convert into G.O.
- ⊙ Networking among the different departments e.g. in Maharashtra, Prayas has facilitated forming of the State Level Inter-Departmental Committee for Prisoners.
- ⊙ Need to replicate the Tami Nadu Model in Bihar (setting up Discharged Prisoners Aid Society) for post-release services.
- ⊙ Review of the victim compensation scheme for the allocation and utilization of funds.
- ⊙ Setting up de-addiction centre inside the prison.

### **Post-release**

- ⊙ Need for a system to track rehabilitation of released prisoners.
- ⊙ Keeping a follow up with released prisoners by contacting them: Prison authority to contact released prisoners to know their whereabouts (based on responses to plan further course of action).
- ⊙ Opening of a call centre for released prisoners to address problems faced in life. Ex-prisoners whose behaviour is good in the past could also be recruited in these call centres because they can better understand the problems of the released prisoners and therefore can address it to officials.

### **Income Generation Activities**

- ⊙ Need to create more women-centric employment within prisons.
- ⊙ Income generation activities for under trial so that they can buy something from shops inside the prison for themselves.
- ⊙ Marketing of products manufactured by the prisoners. By collaborating with different NGO's and private companies for exhibition for the sale of products manufactured by prisoners.
- ⊙ Identify organization working in the districts willing to work in rehabilitation. Prayas is willing to train them

### **Free Legal Aid**

Legal Services includes providing free legal aid to those weaker sections of the society who fall within the purview of Section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. It also entails creating legal awareness by spreading legal literacy through legal awareness camps, print media, digital

media and organizing Lok Adalat for settling of disputes. But the desired free legal aid result is not met therefore there were few suggestions which include:

- ⊙ Awareness to prisoners to approach legal aid.
- ⊙ Visiting the prisons regularly and taking up the cases of needy inmates by prisons visiting advocate of DLSA.
- ⊙ Regular interaction and counseling with inmates.
- ⊙ Facilitating and organising *Mulakat* between the inmates and their family members.
- ⊙ Assisting in filling up the legal aid application form for the needy inmates by PLV's or Advocates or prison staff.
- ⊙ Prison administration can coordinate with the District Legal Services Authority and can become the bridge.
- ⊙ Coordination between NGO and DLSA to encourage work together for free legal aid of inmates.
- ⊙ Overall Coordination between prisons, legal authority, DLSA, NGOs.

### **Probation of Offenders Act**

This Act has the provision of community service as a punishment for offenders. This is a very progressive law but this act is rarely used by the judiciary. This act also talks about releasing prisoners by giving a warning.

- ⊙ This act can be used with the help of probation officers by submitting reports of released prisoners. This could help reduce the overcrowding of prisons.
- ⊙ Work of Para Legal Volunteers (PLV's) in coordination with DLSA is crucial.
- ⊙ Training and increasing PLV's to help prisoners to write applications etc.
- ⊙ PLV's can personally prepare a formal profile of prisoner which can be coordinated with the help of NGO's and access of free legal aid could be provided to the prisoner.
- ⊙ When the appeal of prisoner's bail is filed in High court than the free legal aid is provided by the High Court Legal Services Committee through the permission or application of Superintendent.
- ⊙ PR bond could be taken by the court for bail on the recommendation or appeal by prison authorities for bail in PR bond.
- ⊙ Release on admonition.

### **Mental Health**

- ⊙ Recognizing mental health concerns /conditions of prisoners.
- ⊙ Creating a cadre of peer counsellors – long term convicts and under trials.
- ⊙ Permanent post of counsellor inside that prison to deal with the mental health of prisoners.
- ⊙ Recreational activities inside the prison.
- ⊙ Coordinating with concerned functionaries- prison, court, police, and health professionals.
- ⊙ Follow up on access to treatment.
- ⊙ Exploring supports with custody.
- ⊙ Connecting and networking with organizations to promote mental health.
- ⊙ Forming Self-help groups inside the prison with NGO's.
- ⊙ Psychiatrist visits in prison.
- ⊙ Video conferencing with family members helps alleviate mental stress and even physical ailments up to some extent.
- ⊙ Access to Suicide helpline.

### **Conclusion**

**Shri. Mithilesh Mishra, IG Prisons, Bihar**

- Prison staff to read the Mental Health Act, 2017.
- Ask civil surgeons in the district to set up camps and workshops inside the prison.
- Follow up with released prisoners.
- Prayas to give a synopsis of best practices in prisons in India.
- Designing workshops for probation officers.

The overall discussion revolved around good practices initiated by the prisons across the country, exploring the idea of initiating parks for children inside the prison premises and *anganwadi*'s in close proximity of prison. Also, to take a step to understand the present situation of released prisoners.

It is not only prison authorities that can rehabilitate the prisoner. It is the joint effort of different institutions of the society that can work hand in hand for the rehabilitation of the prisoners and reintegrating them with society. Prison authorities, judiciary, NGO's and civil societies can play a crucial role in bringing change in behaviour and perspective of institution staff towards prisoners because structural change will only stand if there is the behavioural change among the people dealing with prisoners.

The webinar has received a very positive response from the participants, and we hope to continue to make a difference to the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the prison staff towards rehabilitation issues.

The participants thanked Prayas for the fruitful session.

- Vote of thanks by Shri Vikas Kadam, Prayas
- Vote of thanks by BICA, Bihar Prisons

## ANNEXURE

### Schedule of Webinar

Time	Topic	Content	Resource Person
<b>Day – I – 05/10/2020</b>			
2.30pm to 2.45pm	Welcome address and introduction to webinar	Perspective and objectives of the webinar	Shri Mithilesh Mishra, IG Prisons, Bihar Mr. Jha, Director BICA and Dr. Vijay Raghavan Director Prayas
2.45pm to 3.15pm	Prayas: A case study	Scope and importance of initiating rehabilitation in custody. What it means to be a prisoner Impact at individual level, on family and social relations and on livelihood. Vulnerable groups in prison – male youth, women, upcountry group, children of prisoners, under trial prisoners and petty offenders.	Prayas team
3.15pm to 4.00 pm	Needs of rehabilitation of women in custody	Profile and needs of the women. Services – role of prison staff and NGOs	Ms. Krupa Shah, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas Bharuch, and Ms. Sujata Jagtap, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas, Mumbai
4.00 pm to 5.00 pm	Rehabilitation of children residing with women in custody	Issues related to children, scope of intervention with children of prisoners. Role of prison in protection of child rights, highlights of Supreme court judgment in RD Upadhyay Vs State of Andhra Pradesh	Ms. Reena Jaiswar, Social Worker, Prayas & Ms. Devayani Tumma, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas
<b>Day – II - 06/10/2020</b>			
2.30 pm to 2.45 pm	Open House	Issues discussed on Day I	Prayas Team
2.45 pm to 3.15 pm	Working with first time and young offenders	Nature of crimes, requests from upcountry and local youth. Problems relating family relationships, legal aid, friendships, addictions, etc. Role of social worker and prison staff.	Mr. Vikas Kadam and Mr. Chandrakant Shinde, Sr. Social worker, Prayas
3.15 pm to 4.00 pm	Rehabilitation and objective of imprisonment		Dr. Vijay Raghavan, Prayas
4.00 pm to 4.45 pm	Creating atmosphere for <i>Sudhar</i> and <i>Punarvasan</i> through education, library and vocational training needs and cultural activities	Open school and open university, library and reading classes, arranging vocational courses through ITIs and skill development department – role of prison staff.	Mr. Sudhakar Marupuri, Coordinator, Policy Advocacy Unit, Prayas and Ms. Vaishali Jaiswal, Coordinator, Prayas Bharuch Unit
4.45 pm to 5.15 pm	Income generation activities for women prisoners	Organising training and work on piece rate basis for women prisoners	Ms. Aruna Nimse, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas
<b>Day – III - 07/10/2020</b>			
2.30 pm to	Open House	Issues discussed on Day II	Prayas Team



<b>2.45 pm</b>			
<b>2.45 pm to 3.30 pm</b>	Legal aid and role of prison staff. Coordination and networking with DLSA and Probation department. Problems of under trial prisoners	Writing applications, appointing legal aid lawyer, follow up in court - role of prison staff and DLSA. Identifying PR Bond and probation cases Role of PLVs in legal aid.	Adv. Silvin Kale, Legal Coordinator, Prayas, and Adv. Maitrayee Kamal, Legal Fellow, Prayas
<b>3.30 pm to 4.15 pm</b>	Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration from a Human Rights Perspective		Dr. Sharon Menezes, Jt. Director, Prayas
<b>4.15 pm to 5.00 pm</b>	Mental health issues of prisoners and role of prison staff	Identification of symptoms and basics of mental health counselling	Dr. Penelope Tong, Field Work Supervisor, TISS Ms. Sangeeta Gawali, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas
<b>5.00 pm to 5.30 pm</b>	Open House and Votes of Thanks	Feedback session about the training programme and way forward	Prayas Team