

Report of the  
Maharashtra State Level Workshop on  
**SITUATION OF  
CHILDREN OF PRISONERS**

Jointly Organised by

**Inspectorate of Prison, Maharashtra  
& PRAYAS**

(A Field Action Project of the Centre for Criminology & Justice)

**Tata Institute of Social Sciences**

Held at  
K.K. Bhavan, Yerawada, Pune., 23rd August, 2006

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**The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust**



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# ***Inaugural Session***

## ***Introduction to the Workshop***

The Workshop commenced with an introduction to the workshop by Smt. Surekha Sale, Social Worker, Training Policy and Documentation Unit, Prayas. Ms Sale warmly welcomed the participants and thanked the Prison Department of Maharashtra for collaborating with Prayas and the Centre for Criminology and Justice, in organizing the one-day Workshop. She then briefed the participants and the resource persons about the background and objectives behind organizing the Workshop.

Prayas has been working on the issue of children of prisoners since the last fifteen years or so. It started a balwadi for children inside prison with women prisoners at Mumbai Central Prison in 1991, in collaboration with the Child Guidance Clinic of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The balwadi shifted to Byculla District Prison in 2002, when the Women's Section was shifted from Mumbai Central to Byculla District Prison. Subsequently, it started a balwadi for children in the Women's Section at Kalyan District Prison in 2000. Prayas handed over the two balwadis to Pratham, an NGO working on education of children, in 2003, which has since been running them successfully.

Prayas also started working with children of women prisoners left outside, as early as 1992. The issues faced by children left outside such as neglect, lack of care and protection, drop-outs from the education process, emotional and psychological stress, exploitation by relatives, and vulnerability to physical / sexual abuse became clear to Prayas as work with this group progressed. Based on these experiences, Prayas embarked on a study on the situation of children of prisoners left outside in 1996 and published the study entitled, "Forced Separation: Children of Imprisoned Mothers" in 2000.

The findings and suggestions from the study were submitted as evidence in the Supreme Court in the R.D. Upadhyay Vs. State of A.R and Others in 2003. These suggestions have been partly included in the final orders of the Hon'ble SC, which came out in 2006. It is in this background that this one-day Workshop was planned in collaboration with the Maharashtra Prisons Department.

The main objective of the Workshop was to initiate a process of dialogue and debate with prison officers, probation officers and NGOs working with children of prisoners in Maharashtra to:

1. Work out mechanisms for the implementation of the judgement of the Hon'ble SC
2. Take forward the suggestions made by Prayas through its study, which have not been included in the judgement, but which nevertheless, are important from the point of view of care, protection and development of this category of children.

Ms. Sale ended her presentation by once again thanking the Maharashtra Prison Department, the Department of Women and Child Development, NGOs and all the participants and resource persons for sparing their valuable time and resources for being a part of this consultation process.

# ***Inaugural Address***

***Speaker: Shri Shrikant Sawarkar, I.G. Prisons, Maharashtra***

Shri Sawarkar reiterated the objectives of organising the Workshop. He mentioned that he came to know about the R.D. Upadhyay case when Hon'ble Justice Ajay Bhan read out the Supreme Court judgement during one of the seminars he had attended in Delhi. In 2006, when this judgement was passed, he was away on leave.

He appreciated the initiative taken during his absence from work, by Shri Madhav Karve, Officiating I.G. Prisons, who promptly issued circulars and administrative orders to implement the Hon'ble SC's orders. The Action Taken Report was submitted by the Maharashtra Prison Department to the Hon'ble SC within one month. He congratulated the officers in his Department for the good work, in this regard.

He also congratulated Prayas for taking the initiative to organize the Workshop. He appreciated the work of Prayas, and mentioned that he knew about its work much before he had taken charge as the I.G. Prisons, when he was the Commissioner of Police, Railways, Mumbai. He mentioned that Prayas not only works with offender groups, but also with neglected and delinquent children, women in prostitution, and other vulnerable groups in criminal justice. He acknowledged their commitment towards their purpose. Prayas' involvement in prison-related writ petitions in the Mumbai High Court had helped the Department. These judgments had helped the Department in construction of additional 2000 toilets in the State's prisons, improvement in the diet scale of prisoners, filling up of staff positions and initiating a computerization process of prison records. Shri Sawarkar reinforced the need to take care of the mothers who come into the prison. He mentioned that most of the orders of the Hon'ble SC had already been implemented in the Maharashtra Prison Manual.

He welcomed Prof. Apte and lauded her work through Sathi. He informed the audience about the Prison Department's plan to build an NGO Bhavan near the prison in Pune, which would house a balwadi as well as offices of NGOs and equipped with infrastructure, computers, etc. He expressed the hope to succeed in his endeavours towards prison reform with the guidance of individuals such as Shri Belawadi and Prof. Apte. He added in the end that Prayas had done good work over the years but needed to tabulate their cases and work, for the purposes of records and to act as a guide for others to follow in this field.



## ***Keynote Address***

***Speaker: Shri R.D. Belavadi, Former I.G. Prisons, Maharashtra***

Shri Belavadi began by expressing his satisfaction about the increasing number of NGOs working in prisons. He mentioned that many years ago, he had co-founded an NGO named CASR which worked on education of slum children, and had extended its facilities to sponsoring the education of children of prisoners left outside. Later, this facility could not be continued due to shortage of funds.

Shri Belavadi mentioned that the Maharashtra Prison Department had been ahead of its times when it came to the issue of prison reform and welfare measures for the prison population. The Maharashtra Prison Manual was reflective of the ethos of the Department. It was during his time as the I.G. Prisons that the practice of the 'Complaint Box' in the prison barracks was started and he used to open the Box on his visits to the prisons and took action based on the complaints received. With regard to interviews of the inmates with their

families, the Department had always taken a humanitarian approach on the issue. During his term, he had allowed two convicts to visit the Pandharpur temple on their own, due to the faith on his staff.

He ended by saying that he was confident that prison authorities were alert to the recent developments on prison reform and need to have a human approach towards the prison population. He congratulated the I.G. Prisons and his staff for continuing the good work initiated during the time of such visionaries as Shri D.J. Jadhav, former I.G. Prisons and co-author of the Maharashtra Prison Manual. Children Inside Prison

### ***Speaker: Prof. Meenakshi Apte, Founder Trustee, Sathi, Pune***

Prof. Apte began by saying that prison premises in Maharashtra are hygienic and are maintained as per the statutory requirements. If we want greater reforms, we need sufficient staff to implement them. Some of the suggestions made by her were:

1. There should be lockers for the women inmates, to keep their personal belongings. The clothes presently being provided to women convicted prisoners does not include petticoats and undergarments. These should be included in the dress being provided.
2. There should be provision for nutritious food for pregnant women who deliver while in prison.
3. Children in the 3 to 6 age group need to be sent to a balwadi outside the prison. Since there is no contact with the outside world, these children get scared when they see a male, an animal, trees etc. Their world is very limited. They need to be viewed as normal citizens and could be taken out for picnics/outings periodically.
4. Children should have enough space to play inside the prison. Toys and opportunities for playing games should be made available.
5. Facilities for education, language development, group activities and recreation should be made available.
6. Certificates should be given to children attending the balwadi to help them get admission later in schools outside. Sathi has started this practice with good effect.
7. NGOs should help in facilitating meetings between the institutionalised children and their mothers in prison.
8. The birthplace of a child born in prison should not be mentioned as prison. This is already mentioned in the Maharashtra Prison Manual as well as in the R.D. Upadhyay judgement.
9. There should be better coordination between the prison authorities and the NGOs working in prisons. An atmosphere of mutual cooperation should replace that of mistrust.

## **Highlights of the Discussion**

The Department of Women & Child Development (DWCD) has issued a circular to all children's institutions to arrange meetings between children and their mothers in prison at least once in 15 days. A request was made by the prison officials to give them a copy of the circular.

A list of children living in various institutions whose mothers were in Yerawada Central Prison has been submitted to the Probation Officer in Pune, requesting them to arrange their 'mulakats' with the mothers in prison.

The case of an inmate was discussed where the mother was transferred to Nagpur Central Prison due to administrative reasons (indiscipline/misbehaviour) during her stay in the Yerwada Central Prison. A request was made to the Probation Officers present to transfer

the children presently living in an institution in Pune to Nagpur, to facilitate meetings between the mother and her children. In this regard, it was suggested that the Jailor of the Women's Section at Yerwada Central Prison, Smt. Kadam communicate with the respective institutions.

The issue of reimbursement of travel expenses for arranging mulakats between children in institutions with their mothers in prison was brought up. It was clarified by the Probation Officers present that grant given per child per month of Rs.750/-to each institution by the DWCD was inclusive of all such expenses of arranging the meeting between the child and the imprisoned mother.

It was reported that in Solapur Prison, the prison vehicle was being used to bring the children staying in institutions for meetings with the parents in prison. The prison authorities stated that this could not be replicated in all prisons because very few prisons had vehicles at their disposal and there was no provision in the prison budget for fuel expenses for this purpose. This would become an additional responsibility of the Prison Department. It was felt that the DWCD had to undertake this responsibility. In the R.D. Upadhyay judgment, the responsibility has been fixed on the institution and not the prison authorities.

It was suggested that there should be private meetings held between the mother and child in a separate room and not in mulakat section of the prison. A circular had already been issued by the I.G. Prisons' Office in 2004 during the term of Shri D.T. Nghinglova, as a result of the Hon'ble Lok Ayukta's recommendations on mulakat facilities, allowing mulakat between children below 14 years and the parent in prison at close quarters (allowing for 'sense of touch' and within 'seeing' and 'hearing' distance of an prison officer). This circular/suggestion needed to be publicized by putting up this information at a prominent place in and outside the prison premises.

There was a need for more organizations being sanctioned grants under the Bal Sangopan Yojana (foster care scheme) of the DWCD. Sathi had been doing the same with the help of funds from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. It was felt that sponsorship is a better option than institutionalization since the children continue to live with their families, and also because post-institutionalization, rehabilitation is difficult.

A suggestion was put forth by a Probation Officer as well as by the NGOs that an amendment could be made on the basis of this Workshop recommendations to include children of prisoners as one of the categories of children under the Bal Sangopan Yojana. The same could be submitted to the DWCD Commissioner along with a note from Prayas as well as the Prison Department.

There was need to rehabilitate children of prisoners, in the absence of the parent. Sathi had helped a few children to acquire auto-rickshaw license, grant for animal farming, agriculture, and sanction of housing grant under Indira Awas Yojana. Such children have difficulty in getting jobs, life partners, etc.

It was highlighted through this discussion that there is a need for an inter-departmental forum between the prison department, DWCD, Health Department, NGOs, etc. where such issues can be taken up for discussion and redressal.

Prayas informed the participants about a G.R. issued by the Home Department, setting up IDC Sub-Committees in each district under the chairpersonship of the District and Sessions Judge with representatives from prison, police, legal aid, women and child development and health departments as members of the Sub-Committee. This forum could be used to discuss and address problems faced by children of prisoners. But in many districts the IDC Sub-Committees are not meeting regularly and they need to be activated. Prayas volunteered to compile a report about the functioning of the District IDC Sub-Committees, in collaboration with the Prison Department.

## ***Speaker: Shri Dhongade, Superintendent, Amravati Central Prison***

In Amravati Central Prison, many women convicts come with their children. The prison authorities try to do what they can for children inside within their limitations. Shri Karve has studied the situation and issued a circular reiterating the need to reach out to children in prison. The important elements of this circular include the following:

The children should not be treated like convicts.

The Balwadi should be outside the prison.

Pregnant women should be taken care of before and after delivery.

If the pregnant woman wishes to deliver in a private hospital, then she can be given leave for the same, unless it is a danger to her life, or if the woman prisoner is involved in a grievous crime, or there are chances of the woman prisoner absconding.

It is inappropriate to give the name of the prison on the birth certificate of the child; only the district place or city can be mentioned in the certificate.

It is inappropriate to give the name of the prison on the birth certificate of the child; only the district place or city can be mentioned in the certificate.

Children can be kept in prison along with the mother till age of 6 years.

As per the mother's wish, the child/children should to be sent to relatives or to an institution where it will be convenient to meet the child, after completion of the age of six.

Meetings between the mother and child are permitted once a week.

On the death of the mother while in prison, the Prison Superintendent has to inform the institution and arrange for the last rites, and work out future plans of the child.

Shri Dhongade came into contact with VARHAD on taking over as the Superintendent of Amravati Central Prison. They run a balwadi for children in prison, but this is within the prison premises. There is a plan to shift the balwadi outside the prison. The aim is to impart value education to the children. Children should not undergo the mother's sentence. They watch TV., sing songs and play games with the help of the teacher appointed by VARHAD. Shri Dhongade also related his experiences in other prisons - there are balwadis, and nutritious food supplements provided by NGOs. These children have the right to live as normal children. It is in this regard that NGOs are of a great help and the prison authorities should take their help.

Shri Dhongade emphasized the point that various circulars issued by the Department related to children of prisoners should reach all the sections of the staff, for effective implementation of the orders of the Supreme Court and the Department.

## ***Speaker: Shri Satish Kasbe, Prison Coordinator, Pratham***

Shri Kasbe began his presentation by explaining about the educational activities they conduct in prison. As per the Mumbai HC's orders, the balwadi in Byculla Prison is run outside the premises of the staff quarters. They also run a balwadi for children in the Woman's Section of Kalyan District Prison. In addition, Pratham conducts non-formal education classes for women prisoners and young adults in the male sections of Mumbai Central, Byculla District and Kalyan District Prisons.

Shri Kasbe reiterated that the SC's judgment of starting balwadis outside prison is very helpful. Due to the time limit and fluctuating numbers, not much attention is given to the children due to over crowding and there are many obstacles in the running of the balwadi. The children forget what is taught to them. In the prison, Pratham not only works with the children but also with their mothers and the prison staff. Shri Kasbe thanked Shri Kamble, the Superintendent of Byculla District Prison, for his support and guidance. He also mentioned that the jail staff have been very helpful.

Describing the balwadi routine, Shri Kasbe said that the day starts with welcoming the children, taking their attendance, followed by a medical checkup. After this, the class begins followed by some food given to the children. When the balwadi was inside the prison, it was difficult to communicate with the children, but the situation has since changed for the better. For four year olds and above, the emphasis is on the formal teaching method, while with infants, recreation is the main tool of education. The process gets affected due to lack of continuity of their stay in prison. With the use of recreation and the play-way method, a lot can be achieved. Some games could be earlier played within the barracks, but now with the balwadi outside the prison, there are greater opportunities.

The children are taught through pictures about the outside world. They know about the police and the doctor, but very little about other professions. One such game is called "Our Dreams", which is about their future aims in life. Pratham also conducts sessions on health and hygiene and literacy programmes for the mothers inside.

Pratham provides bathing soap, clothes, snacks to the children. Children are checked about long nails, overgrown hair, etc. A uniform while attending the balwadi has been provided to the children, to provide a feeling on 'going to school'.

The future of some of these children after they go out of the prison is bleak. For example, two such children who attended the balwadi were found begging on the streets. Pratham gives certificates to them, which could be of help in getting admission into schools.

### **Speaker: Smt. Pallavi Kadam, Jailor, Women's Section, Yerawada Central Prison**

Smt. Kadam began by informing the participants about the pro-active changes initiated in Yerawada Prison with regard to children inside prison. For example, soft clothes for infants are made by the women inmates inside the prison itself. There is provision of nappy pads for children and a diet of rice and dal water is provided everyday. Regular medical camps are organized. The balwadi has been shifted outside and is managed by a teacher from Sathi. Every 1st and 3rd Saturday of the month, there are visits by the NHRC Observers and their reports are satisfactory. The Prison Department has applied for the immediate appointment of a female doctor and a nurse, on which action is being taken.

The naming ceremony of 6 newborn children was performed on 8th March 2005. A report of this has been sent to High Court, because this was the first such ceremony to be conducted in prison. Henceforth, this practice will be continued for all newly born children. A meeting was held with Shri Desavle, Dy. Commissioner, DWCD to enquire about the Bal Sangopan Yojana and he has assured to give the details.

DIG Prisons, Shri Karve thanked the Research Officer, Shri George Vettikunnel for promptly informing him about the S.C. judgement and collecting all the information about the balwadis, leading to the issue of the circular. In Yerwada Central Prison, within 48 hours of issuing the circular, the balwadi was shifted outside.

Situation of Children inside Prison: The R.D. Upadhyay Judgement

### **Speaker: Shri Vijay Rag havan. Project Director, Prayas and Programme Coordinator, Centre for Criminology and Justice, TISS**

#### **Issues Raised:**

1. Check-up of pregnant women prisoners by female doctor:

Shri Karve said that this had already been arranged. An order directing such an arrangement was passed in Maharashtra in a Bombay High Court judgement 15 years back.

The issue of accountability of female medical officers was raised. Since they are not appointed by the Prison Department, but are on deputation from the Health Department, it was suggested that a meeting between the Heads of the two Departments may yield results to sort out this issue.

Shri Karve said that the medical officers need to be properly handled by the prison Superintendent. The prison officials also regularly report to the Directorate of Health

Services about any problems relating to visits by doctors. It finally depends on effective follow-up by the prison officer. For example, in Visapur Prison, Shri Karve has been trying to get a medical officer appointed.

Prayas informed the participants that such issues could be brought before the State Inter-Departmental Committee on Prisoners (IDC), chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary (Home). Shri Vettikunnel informed that in three government hospitals in the districts of Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad, request for creation of jail wards have been made to the Health Department. This issue could also be taken up in the IDC meetings.

2. Submission of reports about pregnant women by the Prison Superintendent to the I.G. Prisons:

A question was raised whether the SC orders are in the form of guidelines or directions. The issue raised here was whether there was a possibility that the Guidelines of the Hon'ble S.C. could be tailor made to the situation prevailing in the State, keeping the spirit of the order intact. A question was asked whether it was a practical idea that the Superintendent shall report every pregnancy to the IG Prison's Office.

Shri Karve replied that this order was practical and whatever action is to be taken on this issue has to be done by the prison Superintendent, who is the competent authority.

3. Births in prison:

With regard to the direction about pregnant women being sent out on parole, to facilitate delivery of children outside in the presence of their families, it was stated that this was possible with regard to convicts, but not with under trials.

It was suggested that with regard to under trials, the courts could give temporary bail on the basis of this judgement. Awareness needs to be created about this direction among the women inmates and lawyers.

Shri Vettikunnel mentioned that as per Sec.368 Cr.RC, ailing, sick or women above 60 years were eligible for release on bail.

It was suggested that an application could be filed by the prison Superintendent through the Legal Services Authority before the trial court, for release of pregnant women on bail (for delivery purposes), citing the SC judgement. A circular could be issued by the IG Prisons Office directing prison Superintendents to contact the District Legal Services Authorities, in such cases.

4. Place of the jail not to be mentioned in the birth certificate of the child:

It was informed that the Maharashtra Prison Manual (MPM) already has this provision to this effect and a circular had been issued to implement this order.

5. The age limit for children in prison raised to 6 years:

A circular has been issued to this effect and needs to be inserted in the MPM

6. Transfer of child after completion of 6 years to an institution:

An issue raised with regard to this direction was whether the District Magistrate was the competent authority, or could the prison Superintendents directly approach the District Child Welfare Committees set up under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

This suggestion was found more practical. Another suggestion made was that a list of all Observation Homes in the State with contact addresses and telephone numbers may be supplied by the DWCD to the IG Prisons Office.

7. Death of a woman in prison who had a child with her:

The District Magistrate to be informed by the prison Superintendent for appropriate action with regard to transfer of such child to an institution or to 'fit person' or guardian.

It was suggested that the information could instead be sent to the District Child Welfare Committee.

8. Diet and Clothing: Provision of warm clothes during winter season in some districts - already being implemented.

A suggestion was made that there should be provision of a fridge in the Women's Section. This was necessary as currently, the milk is provided in the morning and in summer months, the milk could sour by the afternoon.

Shri Karve stated that the prison Superintendents could send proposals for purchase of fridge to the IG Prisons Office for this purpose.

9. Provision of utensils for the children in prison: Shri Karve stated that this is left to the discretion of the prison Superintendents and they could make the necessary purchases, wherever required. A suggestion was made that a circular may be issued informing prison Superintendents that items like fridge and child specific utensils could be purchased by them, wherever felt necessary.

10. Immunization of children and maintenance of immunization charts: It was brought to the notice of the participants that under ICDS scheme, the Auxiliary Nurse Maid has been given this responsibility. A suggestion was made that the nearest anganwadi worker could be asked to visit the prison once in a week to ensure this.

Another suggestion was made that under the ICDS project, separate units could be started in the prisons so that all facilities provided to children under the project could be extended to the children in prison.

Shri Karve informed that the Prison Department had taken up this issue with the DWCD and suggested that Prayas could also pursue this matter with them.

11. Mulakat between children left outside and mother inside: A circular was issued by the IG Prisons Office in 2004 that children below 15 years may be allowed 'special mulakat' (meetings inside the prison where the mother and her children could meet face to face with some privacy) once a week. It was pointed out that most women prisoners may not be aware of this circular.

A suggestion was made that boards giving this information may be put up inside the women's sections to create awareness about this facility offered to them.

Smt. Kadam informed the participants that they had received a letter from the DWCD asking them to submit a list of women prisoners in Yerawada Prison whose children were residing in institutions, with a view to organizing meetings between them.

12. Balwadi and creche for children outside the prison premises:

Balwadis and creches are in the process of being set up throughout the State, wherever required, with the help of NGOs.

A suggestion was made that the balwadi outside prison could become revenue generating if they are made open for children from nearby areas. A suggestion was made that financial help from the Corporator's Area Development Fund could be sought to build such balwadis. It was felt that the mentality of the public may need to be changed, for such a concept to work.

The issue of how to run this balwadi was raised, in terms of running costs and salaries of the balwadi teachers. It was suggested that this could be explored with ICDS, or NGOs willing to come forward. There is a new scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board called Rajiv Creche Scheme, which includes assistance for the salary of the creche worker and nutrition expenses. Interested organisations can get grants to run balwadis under this scheme. However, representatives from the DWCD pointed out that this scheme was applicable for rural and not urban areas.

## ***Highlights of the Open Discussion***

### ***Inclusion of the SC judgement in the MPM:***

Shri Karve suggested that in addition to the directions of the Hon'ble SC, recommendations emerging from the Workshop on the situation of children of prisoners left outside and rehabilitation of women prisoners could also be included in the MPM. A Drafting Committee could be set up for this purpose, whose suggestions could be taken up with the higher authorities.

Some of the NGOs could be involved in carrying out a survey of needs, by interviewing needs of women prisoners and their children left outside, and their suggestions could be included by the Drafting Committee.

#### **Scheme for Financial Assistance for Released Prisoners:**

The DWCD has a scheme for released prisoners, whereby financial assistance of Rs.5000/- is given for self-employment purposes.

It was pointed out by Prayas that there were problems in accessing this grant. A case handled by Prayas was cited where it took more than a year to process the application.

Shri Karve suggested that a list of prisoners to be released could be prepared by the prison Superintendent and given to the DWCD for processing, under this scheme. The DWCD representatives said that the grant could be processed within two months of release of the prisoner. There was a need for direct coordination between the prison and DWCD, for this to happen. NGGs could play a facilitative role in this process. Probation Officers could also be informed about cases in prison, which need assistance after their release by the prison Superintendent.

In this connection, the issue of regularity of visits by Probation Officers to prisons was raised. The ex-Superintendent of Solapur District Prison, Shri Pawar, related that his experience in this regard was positive. He also suggested that prisoners could make an application to the prison Superintendent requesting for assistance after release, which could be forwarded to the Probation Officer.

Representatives from VARHAD stated that they had taken up cases of released prisoners requiring financial assistance, but met with a disappointing response from the District Probation Officer's office. The representatives from the DWCD replied that this could be because of papers not being properly submitted.

The VARHAD representatives mentioned that they were given to understand that the DPO in each district has a specific quota of cases to achieve, and they do not entertain cases once the quota is achieved. The DWCD representatives replied that this is not so, as money under this scheme lapses every year, due to lack of applications.

Shri Vettikunnel stated that the G.R. issued under this scheme had not been addressed to IG or DIGs, and requested that the DWCD send a copy of the G.R. to all prison Superintendents, DIGs and the IG Prisons, with a covering letter asking them to recommend cases to them for processing.

Navjeevan Mandal, which is involved in rehabilitation of released prisoners work, gives certificates for the vocational training programme conducted by them, which is helpful to the released prisoner in getting employment. But the sponsorship amount under the Scheme for grant-in-aid of Rs. 5000/- to released prisoners is not sufficient. The amount released under the scheme needs to be augmented.

A suggestion was made that the guidelines for release of financial assistance under this scheme could be reviewed, based on experiences of released prisoners, prison officials, probation officers and NGOs. Children Left Outside

### ***Speaker: Ms. Atuna Angre, Social Worker, Prayas***

Ms. Angre began her presentation by stating that she was working in Prayas since the last five years and was presently based in Byculla District Prison in the Women's Section. Prayas works towards rehabilitation of women prisoners and provides services for children

of prisoners with regard to their admission into institutions, foster care, sponsorship of educational expenses, financial help to meet emergency or subsistence needs, medical help, and arranging mulakats between mother and children.

Most women under trial prisoners are worried about their children. The efforts of Prayas are directed towards the protection of children in need of care. For example, if a woman is arrested outside her residence, sometimes she is not given an opportunity to meet her children and family at the time of arrest. The social worker from Prayas informs the family and provides necessary assistance and support to children. Sometimes there are two or more children of different ages, so the eldest child has to take on the responsibility of taking care of their younger siblings. There is a feeling of insecurity among them, especially among adolescent girls. At times, there is a psychological effect on the minds of these children, including negative feelings towards the mother.

Prayas refers children to NGOs offering different types of assistance. With regard to admission into institutions, there are differing rules among institutions, and at times this leads to separation of siblings. Sometimes there is exploitation of children, by relatives, neighbours, and the community in general. During home visits, the social worker comes across situations where the woman prisoner's husband is an alcoholic or an unstable person. In one case, a young child was found roaming around the community without proper care and sitting outside a nearby liquor den. Prayas wanted to bring the child into the prison to stay with the mother, but the Superintendent asked the social worker to get the court's orders, which is time consuming. After bringing the immediacy of the situation to his notice, the Superintendent gave permission for admission of the child into the prison. In another case, a boy was found eating raw wheat, due to lack of care available at home. This child was produced before the CWC and was admitted into the Observation Home. While taking decisions with regard to admission of children into institutions, the social worker has to take the consent of the women prisoners and also interact with the institutional authorities to convince them about the genuineness of the case. Institutionalization is sometimes the only option available as there are no schemes for providing financial support to such children.

The Probation Officer should pay home visits of women prisoners with children left outside and submit a home enquiry report to the CWC, in case he/she finds such children in need of care and protection.

**Speaker: Ravindra Vaidya, President, VARHAD, Amravati**

VARHAD works in the Vidarbha region with under trial as well as convict prisoners and their children, both inside and left outside. The effect of the imprisonment of the parent is indirectly on the child. The child loses the protective shield of the parents. He is forced to assume an adult role at a tender age. In many cases, the education of children gets affected.

VARHAD has conducted a survey of children of 675 convict prisoners both male and female left outside. Based on this survey, it can be roughly estimated that there are nearly 40,000 children in the State whose parent/s are in prison. There are many funding agencies and NGOs working with children in difficult circumstances, but not much attention is being paid to these children. The effects of their parents' imprisonment on these children are very severe and long-term. It is not only the responsibility of NGOs, but also of the State Government to look into the needs of these children.

The prison in Amravati is a Central Prison and prisoners from five districts of the



Vidarbha Region are housed here. The contact of the prisoners with their families gets broken, especially if they belong to districts outside Amravati. The family's resources get exhausted on legal expenses related from the arrest to the trial and conviction stage. Many a time, money kept aside for the education of children has to be spent on legal fees.

On the arrest of the parent, sometimes the children are admitted into institutions by the police. It has been found that information about the institutions where the children are housed is not available with the prison authorities. For no fault of the child, he/she suffers and bears the brunt of the stigma attached to imprisonment. Sometimes some relative comes forward to take custody of the child, but if the case ends in a life sentence, there is a tendency to withdraw from the responsibility of taking care of such children, due to reasons of poverty.

VARHAD has reached out to around 1000 such cases. It tries to sensitize the relatives if the child is with them, and provides financial support to help them continue their education. Some children are put to work by the relatives. In case of absence of relatives, they are forced to beg or work in exploitative conditions. In such cases, VARHAD tries to get these children admitted into institutions. Last year, around 60 children were admitted into institutions.

It is sometimes difficult to get the necessary documents for the admission process. One has to fight and convince the CWC to grant admission of children who may be from a different district and the parent is housed in Amravati Prison. The G.R. issued by the DWCD with regard to arranging mulakats between parents in prison and children in institutions has been very useful to maintain contact between the two.

Shri Vaidya made a suggestion that on every 2nd and 4th Saturday, when the court is closed, the prison authorities can allow for special mulakats between children left outside and their parents in prison. A board to this effect could be put up outside the prison premises (in the mulakat shed).

VARHAD has admitted some of the children into the most reputed schools in Amravati. A regular follow-up is maintained with all children. One has to also work with the institutions and school authorities to sensitize them about the situation of these children. Many of the children drop out of the institution or school due to the negative behaviour or response from the authorities.

The final responsibility of these children is finally of the State, even if any number of NGOs come forward to work in this area. There is a need to coordinate the efforts of different departments and the NGOs to produce the desired results on this issue.

**Speaker: Smt. Indumati Jagtap, Superintendent, Additional Observation Home, Mankhurd, Mumbai**

The Children's Aid Society runs two Observation Homes one at Dongri and the other at Mankhurd. An application has to be made before the CWC following which a Probation Officer makes a home visit and submits a home enquiry report, with regard to the necessity of institutionalization of the child. Sometimes cases come through NGOs. There are no conditions for admission into the O.H. and it is open for admission 24 hours. The objective is to provide a safe environment to children. There is no differentiation between categories of children, and the background of the child is kept confidential. Some of the cases of children of prisoners are well settled either in or outside the institution.

One of the issues raised by Smt. Jagtap is that the custody of the child should not be handed back to the parent after his/her release from prison, before the commitment period of the child is over, as in her experience, the chances of neglect of the child are high.

She asked NGOs who refer cases to the CWC to submit the family history of the child along with the other required documents like birth certificate, caste certificate and a referral letter. The referral letter should be confidential and should not be sent on a post card, as it can breach the confidentiality of the case.

A detailed case history helps the CWC and the O.H. authorities to understand the child and the family so as to take a proper decision in the case towards his or her rehabilitation and whether to hand over to the custody of the child to parents, on their release.

If custody of the child is given to relatives, the chances of the children being used as cheap labour or as a domestic servant are high.

### ***Highlights of the Open Discussion***

An issue was raised about assistance rendered to families of victims in murder cases. It was generally agreed that there was a need to reach out to children and families of victims. Both the State and civil society organizations needed to develop services for this group. It was felt that victim's families get the support and sympathy of the community, and therefore likely to get some assistance, as compared to families of offenders. It was also felt that work done in this area is sporadic and usually for special categories, such as victims of riots, women victims of violence or abuse, child victims, etc.

The issue of how to respond to prisoners' requests regarding admitting their children to institutions, was raised. It was felt that the rehabilitation of institutionalized children was a difficult task. Long-term institutionalization may lead to a negative impact on the child's ability to get re-integrated in the mainstream. It is necessary to find alternatives to institutionalization. The objective of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 is to de-institutionalize children and re-integrate them at the earliest.

It was felt that there should be a separate legislation to deal with the various needs of children of prisoners both inside and left outside especially if we are speaking of large numbers like 40,000 children in the State, who may be getting neglected.

The Foster Care Scheme of the government (Bal Sangopan Yojana) could be effective if it is extended to this group of children. It was suggested that a recommendation could be made from this house to the DWCD to consider this issue.

Sathi raised the issue of issuing free travel passes in trains and ST buses to social workers attached to accredited organizations so that some of their expenses could be reduced related to the follow-up of the cases.

There was some discussion about the relation between the structure and design of the Probation Department and its ability to deliver effective services in the field. In the past, probation work was under the Directorate of Correctional Services in the Social Welfare Department. When this Department was split into DWCD and SJE, probation was shifted under the IG Prisons Office who was given additional charge as the Directorate of Correctional Services. However, probation officers felt marginalized under this department, and had limited promotion prospects. As a consequence, they were shifted under the DWCD.

This move has not been healthy from the point of view of probation work in the field. The reasons could be listed as:

Implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act is not a priority area for the DWCD.

The post of the District Probation Officer was an independent post earlier. Now the District Probation Officer reports to the District Women and Child Development Officer.

Other responsibilities of the DWCD are assigned to the DPO and the POs, e.g. inspection of children institutions, administrative work, etc.

Probation Officers do not get sufficient time to do work related to probation such as meetings with magistrates, visiting courts regularly, visiting prisons regularly, follow-up of cases released on supervision under the Probation Offenders Act, etc.

The suggestions discussed to deal with this issue were:

Separating the work of probation from other functions of the DWCD i.e. making the DPO's post independent of the District Women and Child Development Officer.

Taking probation work out of the DWCD and bringing the post of the Director of Correctional Services under the Home or the Law and Judiciary Department. This Directorate could look into implementation of P.O. Act, Borstal Schools Act, Scheme for Grant in Aid to released Prisoners, liaison work with convicted prisoners, support to families and children of prisoners, etc.

This issue needs to be addressed urgently. It was recommended that the IG Prisons

Office and Prayas could initiate discussions with the Govt of Maharashtra in the State IDC meeting.

The suggestions with regard to children of prisoners left outside made by Prayas, which have not been included in the R.D. Upadhyay judgement, need to be taken up with the State IDC. A Committee was set up for this purpose under the Additional Chief Secretary (Home) during the tenure of Shri U.K. Mukhopadhyay. The Committee had members from the Police, Prisons, DWCD, L&JD, State Women's Commission and Prayas. The work of the Committee has been left incomplete and needs to be completed.

A MPM Revising Committee needs to be set up under the IG Prisons' Office to take forward the suggestions made in this Workshop for inclusion in the Maharashtra Prison Manual Recommendations

## ***Recommendation*** **For Prison Department**

There should be lockers for the women inmates, to keep their personal belongings. The clothes presently being provided to women convicted prisoners does not include petticoats and under garments. These should be included in the dress being provided.

Children should have enough space to play inside the prison. Toys and opportunities for playing games should be made available. Soft clothes for infants should be made available inside prison.

Facilities for education, language development, group activities and recreation should be made available for the children inside.

Certificates should be given to children attending the balwadi in prison to help them get admission in schools outside.

A circular had already been issued by the I.G. Prisons' Office in 2004 during the term of Shri D.T. Nghinglova, as a result of the Hon'ble Lok Ayukta's recommendations on mulakat facilities, allowing mulakat between children below 14 years and the parent in prison at close quarters (allowing for 'sense of touch' and within 'seeing' and 'hearing' distance of a prison officer). This circular/suggestion should be publicized by putting up this information at a prominent place inside the women's sections and outside the prison premises.

On every 2nd and 4th Saturday, when the court is closed, the prison authorities may allow for special mulakats between children left outside and their parents in prison. A board to this effect could be put up outside the prison premises (in the mulakat shed).

An amendment could be made to include children of prisoners as one of the categories of children under the Bal Sangopan Yojana. This recommendation could be submitted to the DWCD Commissioner along with a note from Prayas as well as the Prison Department.

A meeting should be organised between the Heads of Health and Prison Departments to sort out issues such as vacancies of posts of medical officers, regularity of medical officers, arrangement of visiting medical officers such as pediatricians, skin specialists, gynaecologists and psychiatrists from nearest civil hospital (as has been started in Byculla Women's Prison through the J.J. Hospital).

The I.G. Prisons Office has submitted a proposal to the Health Department to create jail wards in three government hospitals in Maharashtra (Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad). This proposal can also be taken up in the proposed meeting mentioned above.

A G.R. issued by the Home Department, setting up IDC Sub-Committees in each district under the chairpersonship of the District and Sessions Judge with representatives from prison, police, legal aid, women and child development and health departments as members of the Sub-Committee. This forum could be used to discuss and address

problems faced by children of prisoners.

In many districts, the IDC Sub-Committees are not meeting regularly and they need to be activated. Pray as volunteered to compile a report about the functioning of the District IDC Sub-Committees, in collaboration with the Prison Department.

The various circulars issued by the Prison Department (as a result of the R.D. Upadhyay judgement) related to children of prisoners should reach all the sections of the staff, for effective implementation of the orders of the SC and the Department. A circular should be issued asking all prison Superintendents to organize meetings in each prison with their prison staff informing them about the circulars and G.R.s issued in this connection

With regard to under trial pregnant women, in order to implement the R.D. Upadhyay judgement, trial courts could give temporary bail on the basis of this judgement. Awareness needs to be created about this direction among the women inmates and lawyers. The I.G. Prisons' Office could write a letter to the Law and Judiciary Department asking them to request the High Court to issue suitable guidelines to the trial courts in this regard.

An application could be filed by the prison Superintendent through the District Legal Services Authority before the trial court, for release of pregnant women on bail (for delivery purposes), citing the SC judgement. A circular could be issued by the IG Prisons' Office directing prison Superintendents to contact the District Legal Services Authorities, in such cases.

In case of children who complete six years of age or where the mother dies in prison, and the child concerned has no relatives/family coming forward to take custody of the child, the prison Superintendent may contact the CWC constituted in each district under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 to place the child in safe custody, instead of the District Magistrate, as mentioned in the SC order. The CWC is the 'competent authority' to take such decisions as per the JJ Act, 2000.

There should be provision of a fridge in the Women's Section. This was necessary as milk being provided for children could sour in the summer months. A circular may be issued by the IG Prisons informing prison Superintendents to purchase items like fridge and child specific utensils, wherever felt necessary.

Under the ICDS project, separate units could be started in the prisons so that all facilities provided to children under the project could be extended to the children in prison.

### **The Prison Department may pursue this issue with the DWGD along with Prayas.**

There should be direct coordination between the Prison Department and DWCD, for better implementation of the Scheme for Grant in Aid to Released Prisoners. Probation Officers could also be informed about cases in prison, which need assistance after their release by the prison Superintendent. Prisoners could make an application to the prison Superintendent requesting for assistance after release, which could be forwarded to the RO.

Copies of the above G.R. should be sent to all prison Superintendents by the DIGs, with a covering letter asking them to recommend cases to the DWCD for processing.

Free travel passes in trains and ST buses may be issued to social workers attached to accredited organizations so that some of their expenses could be reduced related to the follow-up of the cases. The IG Prisons' Office may write to the MSRTC and the General Manager of Western and Central railways making such a request on behalf of NGOs.

The issue of neglect of probation work within the DWCD needs to be addressed urgently. This may be the result of the current structure of probation services within the Department. The earlier structure of an independent D.RO.'s office in each district with posts of Probation Inspectors and a Probation Superintendent at the State functioning under a Directorate of Correctional Services, was found to be more effective. The IG Prisons' Office and Prayas could initiate discussions on this matter in the State IDC meeting.

The suggestions with regard to children of prisoners left outside made by Prayas, which have not been included in the R.D. Upadhyay judgement, need to be taken up with the State IDC. A Committee was set up for this purpose under the ACS (Home) during the tenure of Shri U.K. Mukhopadhyay. The Committee had members from the Police, Prisons, DWCD, L&JD, State Women's Commission and Prayas. The work of the Committee has been left incomplete.

In addition to the directions of the Hon'ble SC, recommendations emerging from the Workshop on the situation of children of prisoners left outside and rehabilitation of women prisoners could also be included in the MPM. A Drafting Committee could be set up by the IG Prisons' Office for this purpose.

Some of the NGOs could be involved in carrying out a survey of needs, by interviewing needs of women prisoners and their children left outside, and their suggestions could be included by the Drafting Committee.

## **For DWCD**

An amendment may be made in the Bal Sangopan Yojana to include children of prisoners as one of the categories of children to be covered under the scheme.

In order to rehabilitate children of prisoners above 18 years of age, living in the absence of the parents, govt. schemes for vocational training, self-employment and housing should be extended to this group.

A list of all O.H.s and the CWCs in the State with contact addresses and telephone numbers may be supplied by the DWCD to the IG Prisons' Office.

Under ICDS scheme, the ANM. has been given the responsibility to maintain immunization charts of children attending the anganwadi. The nearest anganwadi worker could be asked to visit the prison once in a week to ensure this.

Under the ICDS project, separate units could be started in the prisons so that all facilities provided to children under the project could be extended to the children in prison.

Copies of the G.R. issued under the Grant in Aid to Released Prisoners Scheme should be sent to IG and the regional DIGs by the DWCD.

The sponsorship amount under the Scheme for grant-in-aid of Rs. 5000/-to released prisoners is not sufficient. The amount released under the scheme needs to be augmented.

Guidelines and procedures for release of financial assistance under this scheme may be reviewed, based on experiences of released prisoners, prison officials, probation officers and NGOs.

The need for a separate legislation to deal with the various needs of children of prisoners both inside and left outside especially if we are speaking of an estimated 40,000 children in the State, may be examined by the DWCD.

The issue of neglect of probation work within the DWCD needs to be addressed urgently. This may be the result of the current structure of probation services within the Department. The earlier structure of an independant D.RO.'s office in each district with posts of Probation Inspectors and a Probation Superintendent at the State functioning under a Directorate of Correctional Services, was found to be more effective.

## **For Directorate of Health Services**

A meeting should be organised between the Heads of Health and Prison Departments to sort out issues such as vacancies of posts of medical officers, regularity of medical officers, arrangement of visiting medical officers such as pediatricians, skin

specialists, gynaecologists and psychiatrists from nearest civil hospital (as has been started in Byculla Women's Prison through the J.J. Hospital).

The I.G. Prisons Office has submitted a proposal to the Health Department to create jail wards in 3 government hospitals in Maharashtra (Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad). This proposal can also be taken up in the proposed meeting mentioned above.

## **For Prayas**

An amendment could be made to include children of prisoners as one of the categories of children under the Bal Sangopan Yojana. This recommendation could be submitted to the DWCD Commissioner along with a note from Prayas as well as the Prison Department.

In many districts, the IDC Sub-Committees are not meeting regularly and they need to be activated. Prayas volunteered to compile a report about the functioning of the District IDC Sub-Committees, in collaboration with the Prison Department.

Under the ICDS project, separate units could be started in the prisons so that all facilities provided to children under the project could be extended to the children in prison. The Prison Department may pursue this issue with the DWCD along with **Prayas**.

The issue of neglect of probation work within the DWCD needs to be addressed urgently. This may be the result of the current structure of probation services within the Department. The earlier structure of an independent D.P.O.'s office in each district with posts of Probation Inspectors and a Probation Superintendent at the State functioning under a Directorate of Correctional Services, was found to be more effective. The IG Prisons' Office and Prayas could initiate discussions on this matter in the State IDC meeting.

The suggestions with regard to children of prisoners left outside made by Prayas, which have not been included in the R.D. Upadhyay judgement, need to be taken up with the State IDC. A Committee was set up for this purpose under the ACS (Home) during the tenure of Shri U.K. Mukhopadhyay. The Committee had members from the Police, Prisons, DWCD, L&JD, State Women's Commission and Prayas. The work of the Committee has been left incomplete.

## ***Vote of Thanks***

The workshop ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Shri Sunil Mhaske, Sr. Social Worker, Prayas. Firstly, Shri Mhaske expressed deep appreciation towards Shri Sawarkar, IG Prisons, for agreeing to collaborate with Prayas to organize and support this Workshop. He also thanked Shri Karve, DIG Prisons (Western region) for his support and guidance to organize and during the Workshop. He especially thanked Shri Naik, Principal, JOTS, Pune for providing the venue, food and accommodation to the participants and for his overall hospitality during the Workshop. He made a special mention of Shri George Vettikunnel, Research Officer, Inspectorate of Prisons for all the support in organizing this Workshop.

Shri Mhaske especially thanked Shri Ashwini Kumar, Commissioner, DWCD, for deputing Probation Officers and other Officers from the DWCD to participate in the Workshop. He also expressed his gratitude, on behalf of Prayas, to Shri Belavadi and Shri Mahatekar for agreeing to deliver the Keynote Address and Chairing the second session. He thanked the resource persons, Prof. Apte, Shri Vaidya, Shri Kasbe and Smt. Jagtap who agreed to share their experiences in the Workshop. Last, but not the least, Shri Mhaske thanked all the participants, without whom this Workshop could never have achieved its objective.

## Annexure

### Annexure 1: List of Participants:

No.	Name	Post	Address	Contact No.
1.	Shri Rajendra N. Dhamne	Superintendent	Yerwada Central Prison	020-26694115 (O) 09690776211(M)
2.	Shri Ramesh V. Kamble	Superintendent	Byculla District Prison	022-23088133 (O)
3.	Shri Vijay D. Bendre	Superintendent	Kalyan District Prison	0251- 2314580(O)
4.	Shri S.D. Thool	Superintendent	Aurangabad Central Prison	0240-2381051
5.	Shri S. D. Kamalkar	Superintendent	Kolhapur Central Prison	0231-2324319 (O) 0231-2324438 (R)
6.	Shri Ashok C. Rane	Superintendeht	Nashik Rd. Central Prison	0253- 2465276
7.	Shri V.V. Shevudar	Superintendent	Nagpur Central Prison	0712-2461416(O)
8.	Shri U.T.Pawar	Superintendent	Yerwada Open District Prison	020-26694051 (O)
9.	Shri D.S. Ghorpade	Superintendent	Allbag District Prison	02141-222052
10.	Shri V.R. Kasbe	Class II Officer	Yerwada Open District Prison	
11.	Shri S.R. Pawar		Sawantwadi District Prison	
12.	Shri D.H. Vasnik	Sr. Jailor	Yerwada Central Prison	
13.	Smt. Geeta H. Shikare	Jailor, Grade II	Yerwada Female Prison	
14.	Shri G.A. Vettikunai	Research Officer	Inspectorate of Prison, Pune	
15.	Shri J.S. Naik	Principal	Jail Officers Training College, Yerwada	020-26692417(O)
16.	Shri S.S. Thakare	Jailor, Gr.II (Trainee)	J.O.T.C., Yerwada	
17.	Shri B.M. Latpate	Jailor, Gr.II (Trainee)	J.O.T.C., Yerwada	
18.	Shri R.V. Rannavare	Jailor, Gr.II (Trainee)	J.O.T.C., Yerwada	
19.	Shri M.D. Patil	Dy. Principal	J.O.T.C., Yerwada	020-26692417(O) 09423216688 (M)
20.	Shri K.V. Mahure	Principal	Borstal School, Nasik	0253-2572765(O)
21.	Shri N.V. Jadhav	District Probation Officer	DWCD, Solapur	
22.	Shri D.L. Shinde	District Probation Officer	DWCD, Pune	09850326644 (M)
23.	Smt. Rajeshwari Sahoo	Probation Officer	DWCD Commissioner Office, Pune	020-26120507(O)
24.	Shri S.M. Khude	District Probation Officer	DWCD, Satara	02162-237353(O) 09822604087(M)
25.	Shri Surendra H. Bendre	Probation Officer	DWCD, Kolhapur	
26.	Shri S.N. Naik	District Probation Officer	DWCD, Sangli	
27.	Smt. Leena S. Naik	Social Worker	SATHI, Pune	
28.	Shri Manish Khandpasole	Social Worker	VARHAD, Amravati	09423622450(M)
29.	Smt. Poonam S. Ghayal	Social Worker	SAHYADRI, Solapur	0217-6958372 (R)

### Annexure 2: List of Resource Persons

No.	Name	Post	Address	Contact No.
1.	Prof. Meenakshi Apte	Founder Trustee	SATHI, Pune	020-25511564 (R) 09423011276
2.	Shri R.D. Bealwadi	Former I.G. Prisons, Maharashtra		
3.	Shri Suresh Mahatekar	Former Asst. Director, DWCD, Maharashtra		
4.	Shri Madhav Karve	D.I.G. Prisons (Western Region), Pune		
5.	Shri K.R. Dhongade	Superintendent	Amravati District Prison	0721-56619183
6.	Smt. Pallavi P. Kadam	Jailor, Grade II	Yerwada Female Prison	
7.	Smt. Indumati Jagtap	Superintendent	Addl.O.H.(Girls), Mankhurd	
8.	Shri Ravindra Vaidya	President	VARHAD, Amravati	9890978569(M)
9.	Shri Satish D. Kasbe	Coordinator	PRATHAM, Mumbai	022-23851423(O)
10.	Smt. Aruna Angre	Social Worker	Prayas, Mumbai	022-24927156 022-24902285
11.	Shri Vijay Raghavan	Faculty, TISS and Project Director	Prayas, Mumbai	022-25563290 09869714802

## Annexure 3: Programme Schedule

### Workshop on Situation of Children of Prisoners

Venue: K.K. Bhavan, Pune, Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2006

Duration	Topics	Resource Person
9.30 am to 9.45 am	Welcome address and Introduction to workshop	Ms. Surekha Sale, Social Worker PRAYAS
09.45 am to 10.15 am	Inaugural Address	Shri. Shrikant Sawarkar, I.G. Prisons, Maharashtra State Shri Belawadi, Former I.G. Prisons, Maharashtra State
10.15 am to 10.45 am	Children Inside Prison: Effects of the Environment on Growth of the Children	Prof. Meenakshi Apte, Retd. Head Dept. of FCW, TISS, and Founder Trustee, SATHI, Pune.
10.45 a m To 11.00 a m.	<b>T E A B R E A K</b>	
11.00 am to 11.15 am	Experiences of working with children of prisoners	Shri Kamlakar Dhongade, Superintendent, Amravati Central Prison Smt. Pallavi Kadam, Jailor, Women's Section, Yerawada Central Prison, Pune.
11.15 am to 11.45 am	Running Balwadi cum Recreation Centre	Shri Satish Kasbe, Coordinator, Prison Project, PRATHAM
11.45 am to 01.15 pm	Presentation and Discussion of the Supreme Court Judgment on Children of Prisoners (R.D. Upadhayay Case) and	Shri Vijay Raghavan, Programme Coordinator, Centre for Criminology and Justice, TISS Project Director, PRAYAS
01.15 p m To 01.45 p	<b>L U N C H B R E A K</b>	
2.00 pm to 02.30 pm	Children Outside Prison: Presentation and Discussion on Situation of Children Left Outside (Urban area)	In Chair: Shri Suresh Mahatekar, Retd. Asst. Director, DWCD Presentation by: Smt. Aruna Angre, Social worker, PRAYAS.
2.30 pm to 3.00 pm	Condition of the Children in Rural Area and Foster Care Service	Presentation by Shri Ravindra Vaidya, President, VARHAD
03.00 a m To 3.15 a m.	<b>T E A B R E A K</b>	
3.15 pm to 3.45 pm	Children in Institutions	Presentation by Smt. Indumati Jagtap, Superintendent, New Observation Girls Home, Mumbai.
3.45 pm to 4.30 pm	Open House Discussion	In Chair: Shri Karve, DIG Prisons (Western Region), Pune
4.30 pm to 4.45 pm	VOTE OF THANKS	Shri Sunil Mhaske, Social Worker PRAYAS