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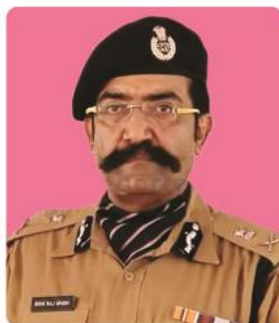
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Director's Desk



**Infectious diseases and prison healthcare:
An analysis in the wake of Covid-19 outbreak**
Epidemics are always a threat to human race throughout the times. Major epidemics causing mass deaths were recorded even in the recent past centuries.

The global population has experienced three pandemics in the 20th Century itself, the most severe of which was the 1918-1919 Spanish Flu pandemic that resulted in the death of 20 to 50 million people worldwide. Currently, the human society is confronting another pandemic – Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19), an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Epidemic diseases always put community healthcare system at greater pressure. Prison healthcare system is part of public health. Prisoners are at much higher risk of infectious diseases than communities outside. Worldwide it has been noticed that highly infectious prison environments are fuelled by overcrowding, poor health services, high risk behaviors, security versus health concerns, and lack of

empathy for prisoners. As far as prisons are concerned, there are multiple challenges in healthcare management.

First one is the general health conditions of individuals who are admitted into prisons. In most of the countries, prisoners often arrive in prisons with pre-existing health problems which may have been caused by neglect, abuse or the prisoner's previous lifestyle. Prisoners usually come from the poorest sections of society and their health problems will reflect this. They will bring with them untreated health problems, addictions and also mental health problems. Secondly, most prisons are constructed to maximize public safety, not to minimize the transmission of disease or to efficiently deliver healthcare. The probability of transmission of potentially pathogenic organisms is increased by crowding of inmates, delays in medical evaluation and treatment, rationed access to soap, water, and clean laundry, insufficient infection-control expertise etc. The abrupt transfer of inmates from one location to another further complicates the diagnosis of infection, interruption of transmission, recognition of an outbreak, performance of a contact investigation, and eradication of disease.

(Continues in page - 2)

Finally, scarcity of resources and poorly equipped staff also put correctional healthcare under greater threat. As prisons being built as a security-based institution, prison staffs are generally trained and oriented to offer security related services. Most of them hardly have any idea about maintenance of effective healthcare in their workplace.

The current outbreak of Covid-19 crisis compels us to reflect on the healthcare systems in our prisons, especially on how far we are prepared to manage and contain epidemic conditions. The current situation clearly underlines the necessity of the following three needs: 1. Policy Guidelines, Rules and Regulations on Prisons Healthcare; 2. Infrastructure; 3. Sufficiently Trained and Equipped Staff.

Policy guidelines, rules and regulations and real conditions of prisons

We all agree that lack of adequate policy guidelines and clearly laid down legal procedures would definitely hamper administrative effectiveness in prisons. This is particularly significant during the times of epidemic conditions such as current Covid-19 crisis, which has never been confronted by our prisons systems previously. The current crisis has initially astounded the prison administrators and other concerned officials alike. Confronting this never-before kind of crisis, the authorities had to resort to varying solutions, to the extent wherein the Supreme Court and High Courts of different States had intervened with directions for immediate release of under-trial inmates, release of short-termers, extension of parole period etc. The primary aim was to decongest prisons and also to reduce the risk of virus transmission. However, the measures taken by different States are differing in several aspects. Absence of uniform guidelines to deal with such a global scale crisis like Covid-19 was very much visible. In this regard, it seems relevant to refer what the Model Prison Manual, 2016 says.

The Model Prison Manual categorizes 'Epidemics' as one of the prison emergencies. The Manual prescribes, when an epidemic is present in the vicinity of a prison, communication between the staff and the infected locality shall be, as far as possible, prevented and special care shall be taken that all arrangements to meet an outbreak are completed. It further specifies that every prison shall be provided with a permanent segregation shed outside the prison walls. On the occurrence of a case, or a suspected case of any infectious disease, the patient shall not be taken to hospital but shall be immediately removed to one of these sheds, and the barrack in which a case occurs shall be immediately vacated and the inmates kept together and not allowed to go near other prisoners. The vacated barrack shall be thoroughly disinfected. As far as accommodation is concerned, overcrowding must be strictly avoided both in the hospital as well as in every cell and ward. Special care shall be given with regard to treatment of clothing and bedding also. There are further guidelines regarding reporting to higher authorities etc.

Effective medical screening of prison inmates is also a serious challenge. Proper screening and segregation is not only important during crisis like Covid-19 but other times also. Development and implementation of a proper healthcare protocol is need of the hour in our prisons. Prisons, even

before this current crisis, were identified as a breeding ground for many other infectious diseases such as TB, HIV-AIDS etc.

However, the Model Prison Manual remains as a model in many States. Prisons being a State-governed subject, uniform implementation of guidelines are not taking place. In many States, prisoners are accommodated in age-old outdated barracks and cells. Disinfection and proper cleaning of such places are neither practical nor effective. Further, congestion of prisons, especially with under-trial and remand inmates, continue to affect prison healthcare maintenance. Temporary measures may be effective for some time, but in the long run things will collapse, if we continue to avoid these realities. The current Covid-19 crisis is a fine opportunity for prison administrators to reflect upon and identify major shortcomings in policy guidelines, rules and procedures especially on prison healthcare management and related matters.

Infrastructure

Infrastructural support including hospitals and other medical care instruments are always insufficient in most of the prisons. In our country, only very few States have prisons having good hospitals. Though the Model Prison Manual has clearly stipulated the requirements of prison hospitals and medical care facilities, in many prisons they are not available. Occasionally our prisons are witnessing inmates' deaths merely due to non-availability of standard medical support. Lack of laboratory capacity, insufficient quality control, and absence of new and improved diagnostic methods further prevent early identification and diagnosis of diseases.

Further, lack of adequate measures for effective segregation and isolation of inmates troubles our prisons. Infectious diseases can be transmitted readily within prisons due to close contact between prisoners. Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS are two important causes of morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases worldwide and prisons have become reservoirs for these diseases in many settings. According to WHO (2014), the prevalence of TB in prisons is up to 100 times higher than that of the civilian population, in both low and high-TB burden countries. This scenario is equally applicable in case of other highly infectious diseases.

Sufficiently Trained and Equipped Staff

Staff is the key pillar in effective management of any human service-based organization, especially prison. However, understaffing is a major malady in many prisons of our country. The insufficiency of staff is much more problematic in case of medical and healthcare staff. Nationally, as per the Prison Statistics India-2018, there are only 1914 prison medical staff in India against a total of 60024 prison staff. That means, a mere 3% of total staff strength. This is a serious concern. Prisons being a closed institution, immediate medical interventions are not possible without sufficient staff strength.

On the other hand, general awareness and orientation of other staff members, mostly custodial staff, are equally important in preventing and containing epidemics and other medical emergencies. Every staff member should be properly sensitized and basically trained to deal with medical

crisis situations. Without an alert and active staff, any measure to protect prison healthcare would be a failure. Development of rational infection-control strategies is also important.

In brief, absence of clear policy guidelines, inadequate investment in prison healthcare, practical disconnect between prison health mechanism and public healthcare system, substantial overcrowding in prison settings, rigid security processes and delay in screening, diagnosis and treatment of inmates are major obstacles in effective prevention of epidemics and infectious diseases in prisons.

To list out all the steps in detail to deal with Covid-19 and similar epidemics may be beyond the scope of this article. The aim of this article is to point out few key measures needed in prisons to tackle not only Covid-19 but similar infectious epidemics in the long run.

Joint planning: Involve prison health and correctional authorities in the overall public health response, rather than permitting them to plan and operate in isolation.

Risk management: Design and implement adequate systems for limiting importation and exportation of cases from or to the community, and transmission and spread within prisons.

Prevention and control: Develop protocols for entry screening, personal protection measures, social distancing, environmental cleaning and disinfection, and restriction of movement, including limitation of transfers and access for non-essential staff and visitors.

Treatment: Explicitly and transparently align prison health systems with the wider health and emergency planning systems, including transfer protocols for patients requiring specialised care. Isolate cases and contacts if required to control the spread of infection in prisons.

Information sharing: Close partnership between health and criminal justice departments should be established to ensure flow of information, which is a crucial component of an effective, coordinated response.

Special Events

Presentation of APCA Awards for 'Innovation in Corrections' and 'Best Prison Institutions'

Presentation ceremony of the first-ever APCA Award for 'Innovations in Corrections' for prison officials and APCA Awards for 'Best Institutions of the Year' for prison institutions was held at APCA on 07.01.2020.

Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA & Addl. D.G. of Police and Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu presented the Awards to the winners.

The Board of Management instituted the APCA award for 'Innovations in Corrections' to honour prison officials who are responsible for bringing new correctional initiative in the prison departments of southern states every year. This award consists of a 'plaque', a cash award of Rs. 10,000 and a citation.

Dr.M.Varaprasad, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Andhra Pradesh has been selected for the first ever APCA Award for 'Innovation in Corrections' (for the year 2016).

The APCA Awards for 'Best Institution of the Year' was constituted to recognize the excellence demonstrated by the



Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA and ADGP & IG of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, flanked by Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director and Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, presenting APCA Award for 'Innovation in Corrections' (2016) to Dr.M. Varaprasad, DIG of Prisons, AP on 07.01.2020.

prison institutions in various aspects of correctional administration. The Award consists of a plaque and a citation.

The APCA Awards for 'Best Institution of the Year' (for the year 2016) were awarded to the following prisons:

1. Central Prison, Hyderabad, Telangana.
2. Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Cherlapalli, Telangana.
3. Women Prison and Correctional Home, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
4. District Prison, Chitradurga, Karnataka.

The Academy congratulates the Award Winners and their States and it is expected that these Awards will further motivate and encourage prison officers and institutions to perform in a better and more efficient manner. (More photos on Photo feature, Pg. No. 8)

Meeting of the Board of Management



Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director and Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, presenting a memento to Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA & ADGP and IG Prisons of Tamil Nadu after the Board Meeting on 01.02.2020 at Goa. Standing next are Sri. Rishi Raj Singh IPS, Member, Board of Management of APCA & DG Prisons and CS, Kerala and Sri. Mohammed Ahsan Reza IPS, Member, Board of Management of APCA & DG Prisons and CS, Andhra Pradesh.

The 98th Meeting of the Board of Management of APCA was conducted on 31.01.2020 and 01.02.2020 at Goa. Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA & Addl. D.G. of Police and Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, chaired the Meeting and Sri. Rishi Raj Singh IPS, Member, Board of Management of APCA & Director General of Prisons & Correctional Services, Kerala; Sri. Mohammed Ahsan Reza IPS, Member, Board of Management of APCA & Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Andhra Pradesh, Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA and Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA attended the meeting.

Courses and Programmes Conducted During January - March, 2020

Executive Development Programme for Senior Level Prison Officers



Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA and ADGP & IG Prisons, Tamil Nadu, inaugurating the Course on 07.01.2020. Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director and Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA looks on.

The Academy has organized a 4-Day Executive Development Programme for Senior Level Prison Officers, a first of its kind programme, from 07.01.2020 - 10.01.2010 in collaboration with VIT University, Vellore and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

The programme was inaugurated by Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Chairman, Board of Management of APCA & Addl. D.G. of Police and Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu in a grand function held at APCA. Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA presided over the inaugural function.

Initial three days sessions on the following topics were conducted at VIT Campus, Vellore: Change Management - Prof. Anu Baisel, VIT; The Emotionally Intelligent Leader and Neuro Linguistics Programme-Dr.R.Krishnamurthy, Corporate Trainer; Mindfulness-Prof. G.N. Sumathi, VIT; Time Management-Prof.Swamy, VIT; Strategic Management-Prof. V. Moovendhan, VIT; Personal Finance-Prof.M.Manoharan, VIT; Total Quality Management-Prof. S. Jose, VIT; and Understanding Your Leadership Style and Developing Your Personality-Prof. Syed Khalid Perwez, VIT.

After closing the sessions at VIT, the participants were moved to Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for final day's session. The final session was comprised of a special presentation by Prof. (Dr). S. Vasanthi, IIM, Bangalore and a Tour to IIM Campus.

Valediction ceremony was hosted by IIM. Sri. N.S.Megharikh IPS, Member, Board of Management of APCA & Director General, Prisons and Correctional Services, Karnataka was the chief guest.

The following senior prison officers took part in the course: Dr.M.Varaprasad, DIG of Prisons; S.Rahul, Superintendent of

Prisons, and K.Rajeswara Rao, Principal, APSTARS (Andhra Pradesh); Sri.P.V.Anand Reddy, DIG of Prisons, Smt.R. Latha, Superintendent of Prisons, and Sri.K.Suresha, Superintendent of Prisons (Karnataka); Sri.P.Ajaya Kumar Director, SICA-cum-DIG of Prisons; Sri. M.K. Vinod Kumar, DIG of Prisons, and Sri. B.Sunil Kumar, Superintendent of Prisons (Kerala); Smt. K. Jayabharathi, DIG of Prisons, Tamil Nadu; Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, DIG of Prisons; Sri. Y. Rajesh, DIG of Prisons, and Dr.D.Srinivas, Superintendent of Prisons (Telangana).



Sri.M.Chandrasekhar, Director, honouring Sri.N.S.Megharikh IPS, DG, Prisons and CS, Karnataka, during the valedictory function of 'Executive Development Programme for Senior Level Prison Officers' at IIM, Bangalore on 10.01.2020. Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APACA and other faculty members are also seen.

Republic Day Celebration



Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, receiving salute during the Republic Day function at APCA.

The 71st Republic Day of the Nation was celebrated in APCA on 26.01.2020. Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA hoisted the National Flag and delivered the Republic Day Message.

3-Day Course on 'Prisoners Rights and Entitlement Laws, Policies and Apparatus-National and International Perspective-An Update' for Prison Officers



Smt. N.Kamini IPS, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Vellore Range inaugurating the course on 27.01.2020. Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA and Smt. K. Jayabharathi, DIG of Prisons, Vellore Range are also seen.

Sessions on the following topics were included in the course: Human Rights of Prisoners-Laws of the Country; Updates on International Covenants; Oversight Mechanisms including Board of Visitors; Supreme Court Directions- Case studies; Local Laws, Rules and Procedures; Under-trial Review Committee; Supreme Court Directions on Prisoners Rights; and Free Legal Aid Instruments.

Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA; Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA, Thiru. K. Balasubramanian, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Vellore; Dr.T.H.Ansar, Research Officer, APCA; Sri.V.V.Chandrasekhar, Senior Advocate, Vellore; Sri.T. M. Vijayaraghavulu, Senior Advocate, Vellore, and Sri. B. M. Ezra, Former DIG of Prisons, Tamil Nadu were the resource persons. As many as 25 prison officers in the ranks of Jailor, Deputy Jailor, Asst. Superintendent Gr.I, and Assistant Jailor from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Delhi, and Nagaland participated in the course.

One Month Refresher Course for Gazetted Officers



Participants of One Month Refresher Course for Gazetted Officers with Prof. (Dr.) A. Mathan Raj, and other officials during their visit to Salem Stainless Steel Plant.

With a view to provide advanced and in-depth training in certain key aspects of prison administration, first-time in its history, the Academy has conducted a month long Special Refresher Course for Gazetted Officers of Prison Departments from 28.01.2020 to 27.02.2020.

This course was specially designed with special talks by senior prison officers and other experts, that included topics

like 'Effective leadership strategies in prison', 'Power of the mind and positive thinking', 'Disaster management', 'Work-life balance'; field visits to prisons and other institutions like SHRC, VIT University, Salem Steel Factory, BHEL, Ranipet, Central Prison, Puducherry etc.

The course was attended by two Jailors from Tamil Nadu, three Jailors from Andhra Pradesh, one Jailor from Telangana and one Assistant Superintendent from Karnataka.

3-Day Course on 'Technology in Prison Administration'



Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA, inaugurating the course on 13.02.2020.

The Academy has organized a 3-Day Course on 'Technology in Prison Administration' for prison officers from 13.02.2020 to 15.02.2020. The course was sponsored by Bureau of Police Research & Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The course was conducted in collaboration with DTM, SMEC, VIT University, Vellore. Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, APCA, inaugurated the course.

Training Sessions on the following topics were part of the course: Artificial Intelligence I/ML Approaches for Prison Management-Dr. Arun Kumar, SCOPE, VIT University; RTI-Proactive Disclosures-Sri.T.M. Vijayaraghavulu, Advocate, Vellore; NHRC / MHA / BPR&D / UNODC / PRI websites- Dr. T.H. Ansar, Research Officer, APCA, Vellore; E'prisons-Prison Website, Updating of Content and Accounting Software and its benefits etc-Sri. Ananda Murugan, Guest Faculty, APCA; CCTV and Video-conferencing - K.Paul Sunder Singh, CTS, VIT University; Digital Marketing-Dr.Raj Kumar, VITBS, VIT University; and Website Management-Mr. Gopi, CTS, VIT University.

A total of 25 prison officers in the ranks of Superintendent, Jailor, Deputy Jailor, and Assistant Jailor from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat and Nagaland participated in the course. Prof. Beulah Emmanuel, Professor in Social Work, coordinated the course.

All India Study Tour of Basic Course Officers

As part of the 9-Months Basic Training Curriculum, 70 trainee officers of 25th Batch Basic Course were taken on an All India Study Tour from 03.03.2020 to 20.03.2020 to prison institutions and other organizations. The team visited prison institutions in Odisha, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.



Trainee officers of 25th Batch Basic Course with Senior Officers of BPR&D and Prof.(Dr.)A.Mathan Raj, APCA, during their visit to BPR&D Headquarters.

They have visited District Jail, Puri; Special Jail, Bhubaneswar, Odisha; Regional Institute of Correctional Administration (RICA), Central Correctional Home, Dum Dum, Central Correctional Home, Alipur, Kolkata, West Bengal; Bureau of Police Research & Development, New Delhi; District Jail, Gurugram, Haryana; Tihar Jail, Delhi, Attari – Wagha Border, Central Prison, Amritsar, Punjab; Central Prison, Agra, UP; Open Air Camp, Mandore, Central Prison, Jodhpur, Rajasthan; Central Prison, Vadodara, and District Jail, Rajpipla, Gujarat.

During the tour, the team called on Director General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services, Odisha; DG Prisons, Delhi; and DG of Police, Prisons and Correctional Administration, Gujarat. Prof.(Dr.). A. Mathan Raj, Professor in Criminology, led the team.

Visit

Faculty and Students of School of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore



Faculty and Students of School of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore with Sri.M.Chandrasekhar, Director, Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director and other faculty members during their visit to APCA on 19.02.2020.

Two faculty members and 30 students of BSW programme from School of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore visited APCA on 19.02.2020. The team also had interactive sessions with Sri.M.Chandrasekhar, Director; Sri.V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director; Prof. Beulah Immanuel, Prof.(Dr.)A.Mathan Raj, Prof. R.Kanagaraj, and Dr.T.H. Ansar of APCA.

Guest Lecture / Special Training Session

- ◆ Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, DIG of Prisons, Telangana - Recent Initiatives of Telangana Prisons Department - 06.01.2020
- ◆ Dr.D.Srinivas, Superintendent of Prisons, Telangana - The Effectiveness of Unnati and Vidhyadhana Yojana - 06.01.2020
- ◆ Dr. Sathish, Medical Officer, Central Prison, Vellore - Healthcare in Prisons - 22.01.2020
- ◆ Smt. K. Jayabharathi, DIG of Prisons, Tamil Nadu - Duties of Jailors – Effectiveness of Leadership Strategies - 31.01.2020
- ◆ Prof. (Dr.). Ganapathy G.P, Professor & Director, Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Management, VIT University, Vellore - Disaster Management - 06.02.2020.
- ◆ Prof. R. Ravikumar, Professor, Emergency Nursing, CMC, Vellore - Mass Causality Management - 06.02.2020.
- ◆ Dr. Joshuah, Department of Emergency Medicine, CMC, Vellore - First Aid and CPR - 12.02.2020.

Retirement of Staff

Sri. J. Bhaskar, Driver, APCA, retired from service on 31.01.2020.

Sri. S. Sridhar, Sweeper, APCA, retired from service on 29.02.2020.

APCA wishes them a healthy and happy retired life.

Global Prison Trends: Key Facts and Figures

- ◆ The global prison population has increased from 8 million in 2002 to 11 million in 2018, which means 20% increase within a time period of 16 years.
- ◆ The world prison population rate, based on United Nations estimates of national population levels, is 144 per 1,00,000.
- ◆ There are more than 22,17,000 prisoners in the United States of America; more than 16,57,000 in China (plus an unknown number in pre-trial detention or 'administrative detention'); 6,40,000 in the Russian Federation; 6,07,000 in Brazil; 4,18,000 in India; 3,11,000 in Thailand; 2,55,000 in Mexico and 2, 25,000 in Iran.
- ◆ Globally, more than 7,14,000 women and girls are held in penal institutions. This is about 6.9% of global prison population.
- ◆ Since the year 2000, there has been 50% increase in female prison population across the world.
- ◆ About 19,000 children are living in prisons with their mothers.

- ◆ Nearly 5,00,000 inmates in world prisons are serving life sentences.
- ◆ Globally, more than 20,000 prisoners are on death row.
- ◆ It is estimated that more than 50% of inmates are in prison for non-violent offences. Nearly 20% inmates are confined for drug related offences. About 7% inmates are charged with homicide offence.
- ◆ Prisons in more than 120 countries have exceeded their maximum occupancy rate.
- ◆ People who have not been found guilty of a crime outnumber convicted people in prisons in at least 46 countries.
- ◆ Suicide rate in prisons is much higher than the suicide rate in outside community. In prisons, suicide rate is 25 per 1,00,000 prisoners whereas in outside community the rate is 11 per 1,00,000 population.

- ◆ Globally, an estimated 2.8 per cent of prisoners are living with active tuberculosis (TB), a rate much higher than that among the general population, which is estimated at less than 0.2 per cent.
- ◆ Almost three million people are held in penal institutions throughout the world as pre-trial detainees/remand prisoners. In addition, it is believed that there are more than 200,000 such prisoners in China.
- ◆ The total includes more than 4,82,000 in the United States; 3,23,000 in India; 2,53,000 in Brazil; 1,41,000 in the Philippines; 1,00,000 in Turkey; 96,000 in Russia; 79,000 in Mexico; 71,000 in Bangladesh; 64,000 in Indonesia; 60,000 in Thailand; 56,000 in Iran; 51,000 in Nigeria; 49,000 in Ethiopia; 48,000 in Pakistan; and 47,000 in South Africa.

(Source: World Prison Brief & Global Prison Trends 2020)

Photo Feature

Felicitation



Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA and Smt. N.Kamini IPS, DIG of Police, Vellore Range honouring Smt. K. Jayabharathi, DIG of Prisons, Vellore Range, recipient of the President's Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of Republic Day-2020. Sri.V.Karuppannan, Deputy Director looks on.

Renovation Work at APCA



Renovated, air-conditioned class room at APCA.



Trainee officers of One Month Refresher Course for Gazetted Officers with Sri. V. Karuppannan, Deputy Director, and other faculty members of APCA.

PRESENTATION OF APCA AWARDS FOR 'INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONS' AND 'BEST PRISON INSTITUTIONS'



Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, DIG of Prisons and Dr.D.Srinivas, Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad, Telangana receiving the APCA Award for 'Best Institution of the Year (2016)' in Central Prison Category from Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS.



Sri. Y.Rajesh, DIG of Prisons & Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, DIG of Prisons, Telangana receiving the APCA Award for 'Best Institution of the Year (2016)' in Open Prison Category.



Smt. Sofia Beevi, Superintendent, Women Prison, Thiruvananthapuram & Sri. P.Ajaya Kumar, Director, SICA-cum-DIG of Prisons, Kerala, receiving the APCA Award for 'Best Institution of the Year (2016)' in Women Prison Category.



Ms. Apeksha S. Pawar, S_uperintendent, District Prison, Chitradurga and Sri.P.V.Anand Reddy, DIG of Prisons, Karnataka, receiving the APCA Award for 'Best Institution of the Year (2016)' in District Prison Category.



Participants of Executive Development Programme for Senior Level Prison Officers with Sri. Abhash Kumar IPS, Addl. D.G. of Police and Inspector General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu; Sri. M. Chandrasekhar, Director and Sri. V. Karuppattan, Deputy Director and other faculty members on 07.01.2020.

Editor in Chief : Shri. M.Chandrasekhar, Director, APCA.

Editorial Board Members : Shri. V.Karuppattan, Deputy Director; Prof. Beulah Emmanuel, Professor in Social Work; Prof. (Dr.) A.Mathan Raj, Professor in Criminology; Prof. R.Kanagaraj, Professor in Psychology, APCA.

Editor in Charge : Dr. T. H. Ansar, Research Officer, APCA.

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