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ACADEMY OF PRISONS & CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

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SPECIAL EVENTS

On the 12th and 13th of September 2024, the 108th Meeting of the APCA Board of Management took place. The meeting was presided over by and members were greeted by Dr. Soumya Mishra, IPS, Director General of Prisons & CS, Telangana, and Chairperson of the APCA Board of Management. Attendees at the meeting held at the APCA Campus included Sri. Kumar Vishwajeet, IPS, Director General of Prisons & Correctional Services, Andhra Pradesh; Shri. Balram Kumar Upadhyay, IPS, Director General of Prisons & CS, Kerala; Dr. Maheshwar Dayal, IPS, Director General of Prisons & Correctional Services, Tamil Nadu; and Shri. Arun Sobti, Director, (PR & ATC), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Sri. B. Pradeep, Director and Sri. M. R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore.

DIRECTOR'S DESK**Sri. B. Pradeep**

Director, APCA, Vellore

Prisons and Correctional Services Stand as pillars of the Criminal Justice System. Beyond detaining offenders and administering justice, their fundamental purpose is to rehabilitate individuals and reintegrate them into society as responsible citizens. In India, Prisons are a state subject, listed under the seventh schedule of the constitution, underscoring their critical role in governance and reform. The success of correctional administration rest not merely on policies but on the commitment, philosophy, and efficiency of Correctional Personnel. Their integrity, Professionalism and humane approach are the true cornerstones of effective prison management. It is their dedication and capability that breathe life into the ideals of correction and reform.

The Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) holds a distinguished place as the sole regional training institute in this domain. Situated on 15 acres of land ripe for future expansion, APCA offers Comprehensive professional training to prison officers across the country. Since its inception in 1979, APCA has trained 8,152 officers, and currently, 88 officers are undergoing specialized training within our institution.

A vision for growth : Infrastructure Development at APCA

Recognizing the urgent need to upgrade APCA's infrastructure, the then Chairperson of the Board of

Management(BOM), APCA, and Director General of Prisons, Kerala, submitted a Detailed Project Report(DPR) prepared by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 15th February 2023. The project, with an estimated cost of 25 Crore, highlighted the need for comprehensive modernization of training facilities at APCA.

Given that the DPR was over a year old, updates were necessary. Acting on MHA's directive, the then Chairperson of BOM, APCA, and Director General of Prisons, Telangana, submitted a preliminary report with a revised cost estimate of 3.5 crore, prepared by the Chief Engineer of TNPHC, on 28th June 2024.

Subsequently, through a letter dated 11th September 2024, the Director (PR &ATC), MHA, and BOM member of APCA, sanctioned 3.5 Crore for APCA's upgradation during 2024-2025, with an additional 3.5 crore anticipated for 2025-2026. The sanctioned amount has been deposited in SBI, Bagayam Branch, Vellore, marking a significant milestone in APCA's growth journey.

I am deeply grateful to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chairperson of BOM, and all members of the Board for their unwavering support.

Key Infrastructure Initiatives Underway:

The current Chairperson of the BOM, APCA, and the Director General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, also takes a keen interest in APCA's transformation. The following projects are being undertaken.

1. Conversion of vacant land into parade ground.
2. Improvement of underground drainage system.
3. Upgradation of the computer lab with new equipment.
4. Modernisation of the conference hall.
5. Procurement of office furniture and miscellaneous items.
6. Transformation of classrooms into smart classrooms.
7. Renovation of the main entrance.
8. Upgradation of the auditorium.
9. Enhancement of hostel facilities.
10. Modernisation of gymnasium.
11. Renovation of staff Quarter.

In the future, APCA is poised to witness remarkable growth, Steadily Progressing towards its goal of becoming an institute with international facilities on par with global standards, setting a bench mark for other training institutes in the country.

Fostering Holistic Development of Trainee Officers:

At APCA, training transcends the confines of classrooms. In addition to indoor and outdoor activities integral to the curriculum, we organise various events to

nurture the overall development of our trainee officers.

APCA introduced its first-ever cricket match and a best physique competition, emphasising both mental resilience and physical fitness. Mementos and trophies were awarded to all participants in recognition of their enthusiasm and spirit. We also instituted a unique tradition - awarding mementos to the occupants of the "Best Rooms" for maintaining impeccable cleanliness and discipline.

Further more, a five-day training programme on e-PRISONS was conducted from 25th to 29th November 2024, under the directive of the Chairperson and the Director General of prisons, Tamil Nadu. In addition, Classes and workshops on critical subjects such as India's new criminal laws were organized, featuring expert legal professionals as resource persons.

Global Perspectives: Foreign Study visit of BOM Members:

After a hiatus of five years, a foreign study visit for BOM members was organized from 26th May to 5th June 2024. Led by the then Chairperson of the BOM and the Director General of Prisons, Telangana, the delegation visited Correctional facilities in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

The insights gained from the visit will undoubtedly inspire innovative Correctional and reformatory practices within our prison system and enrich APCA's training prospects.

As the Director of APCA I feel honoured to have received the first tranche of MHA'S allocation for APCA's upgradation, soon after the Australian study visit. I remain deeply grateful to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chairperson of BOM, and all esteemed members of the Board for their continuous support and encouragement.

Looking Ahead:

APCA stands on the cusp of transformative growth, with robust support from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the BOM, and dedicated correctional Professionals, I am confident that APCA will soon emerge as a premier institution setting new bench marks in correctional training and administration.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S DESK



Sri. M.R.Bhaskar

Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore

"WHY TRANSPARENCY IN PRISONS?"

There is a general feeling among various sections of people that Prisons are opaque. No one knows what is happening behind the high rise walls of Prisons. Press and Media are not allowed inside the Prisons for security reasons and so are general public. Only authorized personnel, judicial authorities having jurisdiction, non official visitors appointed by the State Government and other official visitors having jurisdiction are allowed into the Prisons. Therefore, it is presumed and felt that there are human rights violations in treatment of prisoners, illegal practices such as collecting money from the prisoners and their visitors, lack of proper medical care to the prisoners etc. Recently, there have been umpteen instances of availability of illegal drugs, mobiles phones etc. in the Prisons leaving a bad impression of prisons and prison officers on Governments and Public. Under these circumstances, it is very important that the prison administration should try to bring in as much transparency as possible so that there will not be any misconception about the treatment of prisoners. Prison personnel should adopt best practices in administering the Prisons, follow the relevant Rules very scrupulously leaving no scope for any irregularities or prevalence of illegal practices in the Prisons. While achieving transparency in Prison administration is not easy, it is not entirely impossible to establish a more open form of administration. In the sense, it is necessary to involve all the stake holders connected to day to day administration of prisons when making important decisions or introducing new initiatives in prison reforms, The running of prison industries, education programmes, diet related issues, canteen facilities, communication with outside world and meeting with friends and family members. Suggestions, opinions and ideas may be called for from the members of guarding Force, Subordinate Officers, Prisoners and if possible from the Official / Non Official visitors, reputed social activists to improve the existing conditions and also to bring in new initiatives for providing better atmosphere in the prisons for smooth functioning of Prisons besides helping in speeding up of reformation process. The Prison administration should ensure that there are absolutely no violations of human rights of any kind. Even the smallest of violations should be viewed seriously. In case of any illegal activity by any prisoner or staff member, the same should be dealt with very firmly as per Rules to ensure and uphold the prison discipline. The corruption, in any form, should be curtailed and there should be a human angle in treatment of prisoners in respect of the execution of their

sentences, allotment to workshops, taking up their education programmes, providing medical aid, diet, arranging meetings with family and friends, processing their appeals and petitions to the Courts, Government, recommending / granting Parole / Furlough / Leave / Emergency leave / Remission etc. and at the same time, the safety and security of both prisoners and prison shall be ensured. If basic and fundamental rules and procedures governing prison administration are followed without compromise or complacency, there will generally be no major issues in Prison administration. The top level prison authorities should always be open and ready to review, listen to the practical difficulties of staff and inmates in implementation of various programs and should thoroughly examine the ideas and revise the same to suit the procedures for the better implementation and fruitful results. This will help us in improving the image of Prisons both in the minds of general public and also of press and media paving a way for positive depiction of Prisons. If the intention is good and even if something goes wrong, people understand the good faith of the Prison Officers in undertaking those prison practices. The Prison officers should always try to be as transparent as possible without risking the safe custody of prisoners and security of prison itself, as this is the fundamental and sworn responsibility of every prison officer.

ARTICLE ON PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT PRISON ESCAPES

Prof (Dr.) T.H. Ansar

Professor of Prison Administration

"Our first priority in corrections is the protection of the public and you can't protect them if your inmates are running around,"

- James Upchurch, Bureau Chief, Security of Operations, Florida DOC

Introduction

One of the most important functions of prison security is to prevent and avoid inmate escape from prisons. The primary duty of prison staff is to ensure that none escape from their custody. A major share of resources and efforts in prisons are literally invested in prison security. Prison authorities and staff are aware that the prevention of escapes and disorders is what prison security is all about. Escape of inmates from prisons is seen as a very serious issue and the political leadership and the public will not tolerate inmate escapes, especially from behind the walls (Bartollas, 1981)

Prison escape defined

A 'prison escape' or 'prison break' is the act of an inmate leaving prison through unofficial or illegal ways. Normally, when this occurs, an effort is made on the part of authorities to recapture them and return them to their original detainers. Escaping from prison is an offence and inmates are bound to be prosecuted for escape or attempted escape.

Numerous methods have been used for prison escapes over time. Many escapes have been successfully conducted by inmates who have invented their own methods. The following are methods that have commonly been used by prisoners in escapes. In some instances, combinations of these are used for escapes.

A. Cell Escape : Cell escapes occur through the door, the window, the light, the ventilation system, or by breaking down the walls. Some prisoners have escaped by picking the locks on their cells, creating keys to their cells, sawing bars of the doors or windows, carving away the walls, or breaking away the vent.

B. Containment penetration : This method includes breaking down or slipping through the physical containment of the prisoner, including that of the cell itself and/or the surrounding complex. Methods include destruction of the cell or compound walls, squeezing through tight spaces, or entering off-limits areas. Prisoners often destroy their containment with homemade tools, smuggled objects, or other contraband.

C. Physical force : Here the inmates use violence and attack guards with muscle, homemade weapons, smuggled weapons, or weapons belonging to guards that have been overtaken. Some escapes involve one or more inmates taking over an entire unit or section of the prison, subduing guards, and stealing weapons or other objects they can use to their advantage.

D. Deception : Deception may involve fooling one or more guards into believing the prisoner is authorized to depart prison grounds for a legitimate reason, or the prisoner disguising himself or herself as a worker or civilian who can exit prison grounds without a hassle, or the creation of a ruse to mislead guards. In some escapes, inmates construct makeshift dummies to make guards believe they are in their cells, usually in bed, when they are not.

E. Exploitation of weaknesses : Finding holes in the security of the facility, and taking advantage of them. This may include the discovery of overlooked security issues, or taking advantage of guards who are not following policies or procedures, or are otherwise not doing their jobs properly.

F. Exploitation of corruption : The inmate may escape by taking advantage of intentional wrongdoing on part of prison staff. This may include the use of weapons or other contraband smuggled in by staff, or receiving assistance from staff who believe in that inmate's freedom and willingly assist.

G. Failure to return : Some lower security inmates are permitted to leave prison grounds temporarily on the honor

they will return. These include those who depart for employment outside the facility or take furloughs that allow time outside for Certain periods.

G. Escape from outside : This form of escape occurs when inmates escape while in custody outside the facility grounds. Prisoners are often transported for work duties, transfers between facilities, court hearings, hospitalizations and other reasons.

I. Outside help : Inmates receive aid from an accomplice outside prison walls. Including those who provide a ride after their escape, smuggle in contraband as visitors or use helicopters, among other methods.

Strategies to prevent prison escapes

Preventing prison escape is critical to prison as well as public security. Tight control and knowledgeable staff are key to preventing any form of escape. They have to be observant, conscientious, alert and well trained. The following are some strategies that can be adopted to ensure safe and secure prisons (Fay, 2000)

- **Inventory Control :** Prison institutions must maintain tight control over inventory of all kinds, especially linens and tools. If an inmate takes two sheets before receiving two clean ones, they must return their used ones. If only one of the two sheets is returned, there is cause for suspicion. Extra clothing is used to replace ropes to climb up and climb down high walls and also used to layer the body so that fence razor wire does not cut the skin. All maintenance tools such as brooms should be accounted for because broom handles can serve as hooks.

- **Supervisory Checks :** It is also necessary to do frequent supervisory and perimeter checks. Perimeter checks by uniformed officers, who physically check the fence, Draft be conducted atleast three times a day. The facility also should have 24-hour surveillance cameras monitoring the perimeter and patrols units. The inmates have nothing but time to think and observe the facility. If the same mistake is made consistently, it will eventually result in a disaster.

- **Tight Access Policy :** A tight access policy for visitors as well as staff is also critical. The staff should not be allowed to bring in anything that is not needed to do their job which includes cell phone, food, or any other item.

- **Shake Down :** Conducting 'shake downs' is another preventive measure, which involves complete cell searches. The facility must conduct weekly shakedown, covering one tier Per Week in addition to serching any cells then feel suspicious. The officers must maintain a logbook to record every cell search.

- **Other Security Devices :** Metal detectors have to be placed strategically around the facility for inmates to walk through during their routine movement. This can include the BOSS Chair (Body Office Security Scanner,) which detects metal inside body cavity. It can always be used before or after a transfer of an inmate. An X-ray machine can also be utilized. Photo verification is required for all visitors and inmates. Additionally, Inmates can be made to wear wristbands, that are not easily removable.

- **Comprehensive external security auditing program :** This method has successfully been implemented by Florida Department of Corrections. In fiscal year 1988 to 1989, Florida had 38,059 inmates and 139 escapes. After implementing the security auditing program, the numbers have drastically dropped. During the first two years of the program, the number of inmates in the system increased by 8,500 while the number of escapes decreased by 60 percent. From July 1998 to July 1999 there have been no successful escapes from a secure perimeter in any of Florida's 52 facilities. The auditing process was designed to be constructive and non-adversarial.

The auditors work with the staff on ways to improve and do better. There are two types of security audits: announced and unannounced and the process was designed as a partnership between regional, central and institutional staff. The unannounced audit is not for the purpose of tricking anyone, but to view institutions as they usually function if you arrive unannounced. The unannounced team of auditors operate as an independent entity, free from any institution affiliation, in order to assure the unbiased and objective viewpoint needed to ensure a successful auditing process. The idea is to encourage staff to think like inmates tthey search for deficiencies in the facility. The idea is that creating an environment where staff feel comfortable in identifying trouble areas will help address weaknesses and improve security.

in conducting security audits, priority is given to older institutions, institutions that house a large proportion of violent offenders and institutions that have experienced a history of escape or escape attempts. At a minimum, the audit includes an evaluation of the physical plant, landscaping, fencing, security alarms, perimeter lighting and inmate classification and staffing policies. Each institution is audited annually.

The security audit instrument includes:

1. Weapons and Security Equipment
2. Key Control
3. Property
4. Perimeter
5. Entrance Procedures
6. Tool Control
7. Sensitive Items Control
8. Communication
9. Mail
10. Counts
11. Transportation of Inmates
12. Security Inspections
13. Confinement
14. Outside Work Squads
15. Bloodborne Pathogen Precautions
16. General Emergency Plans
17. Security Threat Groups

Conclusion

Incidents of prison escape are a clear indication of security lapse in prisons. Secure prisons are essential to making our criminal justice system an effective weapon against crime (Coyle, 2009). Prisons by keeping dangerous elements of society within the walls, eventually maintain the safety and security of outside community. Societal security will be at great risk if dangerous and problematic offenders escape from prisons. This will raise questions about the accountability of the prisons department and the public may lose trust in the efficiency of the entire criminal justice systems. Therefore it is essential to have well researched information on prison escapes. It is also necessary to develop foolproof strategies to prevent prison escapes.

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Courses and Programmes Conducted During July – December 2024**Commencement and Inauguration of 32nd Batch of Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers**

Dr. Maheshwar Dayal, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Tamil Nadu and Member, BOM of APCA inaugurating the 32nd Batch of the Nine Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers. Sri. Kanagaraj, IG, Tamil Nadu; Smt. R. Rajalakshmi, DIG of Prisons, Vellore Range; Sri. B.Pradeep, Director, APCA; Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA and Professors are seen in the picture

The program was inaugurated by the chief guest, Dr. Maheshwar Dayal, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Tamil Nadu, and member of the Board of Management of APCA on 16.07.2024. He also delivered the inaugural address. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, delivered the welcome address and honored the Chief Guest, while Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, gave the formal vote of appreciation.



Dr. Maheshwar Dayal, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Tamil Nadu and Member, BOM of APCA delivered the inaugural address during the function.

Training of the 32nd batch of the Nine Months Basic Training Course for Prison Officers from Tamil Nadu began on 10/07/2024. Out of 42 officers, 5 were female and 37 were male. The course had 5 officers in the rank of jailors and 37 in the rank of Assistant jailor.

Study Tour of 30thBatch Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers

Sri. Radha Krishna Mishra, Sr. Superintendent, Central Prison, Varanasi; Prof. (Dr.) A. Mathan Raj, APCA and Trainee officers of the 30th Batch of the Nine - Month Basic Course are seen in the picture.

The 30th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers had a study tour scheduled from 22.06.2024 to 07.07.2024. The team visited Central jails, District jails, and Open jails in Nagpur, Raipur, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Agra, Delhi, and Dehradun under the leadership of Prof. (Dr.) A. Mathan Raj, APCA, Vellore

78th Independence Day Celebration



The 78th Independence Day of the Nation was celebrated at APCA on Aug 15, 2024. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA hoisted the National Flag and delivered the Independence Day speech. Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Professors and other staff members were also present during the occasion.

First Cricket Meet for Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers



Sri. Bojja Ramu, Chief Manager, State Bank of India, Vellore presented Trophy to Kerala Tuskers Team winner of one day first cricket meet 2024. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Professors and Outdoor Instructor are seen in the photo.

The first One Day Ten Over Cricket Match 2024 was conducted on 31st August 2024 at Warders Training Centre Ground, Vellore. Chief Guest of the program was Sri. Bojja Ramu, Chief Manager, State Bank of India, Vellore.

Around 46 trainee officers from the 30th, 31st, and 32nd batches of the Nine-Month Basic Course participated in four teams: the Royal Kats, Kerala Tuskers, Tamil Nadu Spartans, and APCA Tigers. The final match was played between the Tamil Nadu Spartans and Kerala Tuskar. Finally, Kerala Tuskar emerged as the winner of the one-day, ten-over cricket match in 2024.

Study Tour of 31st Batch Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers



Mandoli Jail, Delhi

The 31st batch of the Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers had a study tour scheduled from 19.09.2024 to 04.10.2024. The team visited Central jails, District jails, and Open jails in Hyderabad, Gwalior, New Delhi, Ghaziabad, Patna, Hajipur, Gangtok, and Kolkata under the leadership of Prof. (Dr.) T.H. Ansar, APCA, Vellore.

Convocation of the 30th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers



Dr. Solomon Sathishkumar, Principal, Christian Medical College, Bagayam, Vellore, delivered convocation address of the 30th Batch of basic training course; Sri. B. Pradeep, Director; Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director and Professors are seen in the picture

The convocation of the 30th batch of the basic training course for prison officers was held on 07.10.2024 at APCA. Dr. Solomon Sathishkumar, Principal, Christian Medical College, Bagayam, Vellore, was the chief guest and delivered the convocation address during the program. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, gave a welcome speech, and Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, honored the chief guest. The course report was presented by Sri. R. Kanagaraj, Professor, Training Incharge, APCA, Vellore.

A total of 9 prison officers underwent training in this batch: 2 Deputy Superintendents from Andhra Pradesh; 5 Deputy Jailors from Telangana, and 2 Asst. Superintendents from Kerala.



Dr. Solomon Sathishkumar, Principal, Christian Medical College, Bagayam, Vellore, congratulating Sri. Ramula Shiva, Deputy Jailor, Telangana, who received the Best All-Rounder Medal. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director; Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, and professors, APCA, Vellore, are seen in the picture.

Sri. Ramula Shiva, Deputy Jailor from Telangana, secured the Best All Rounder Medal; Sri. Chava Balamahesh, Deputy Superintendent from Andhra Pradesh, received the Best in Subjects Medal; Sri. S. Ajaychary, Deputy Jailor from Telangana, received the Best in Outdoor Medal; and Sri. C. S. Suryakumar, Deputy Superintendent from Andhra Pradesh, received the Special Appreciation Award.

Commencement and Inauguration of the 44th Batch of the Three-Month In-service Course for Prison Officers & the 6th Batch of Three Month Basic Course for Psychologist



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Vellore, inaugurating the 44th batch of the three-month in-service course for prison officers and the 6th Batch of the three-month basic course for psychologists. Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director and professors, APCA, Vellore, are seen in the picture.

The inauguration program of the 44th batch of the three-month in-service course for prison officers and the 6th batch of the three-month basic course for psychologists was held on 16.10.2024 at APCA, Vellore. The program was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Vellore, who delivered the inaugural address. The course was introduced to the attendees by Professor Sri. R. Kanagaraj, followed by a welcoming address from Prof. Dr. A. Mathan Raj, a presidential address from Deputy Director Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, and a formal vote of appreciation from Prof. Dr. Beulah Emmanuel of APCA.

Training of the 44th Batch of three-Months In-Service Course for prison officers and the 6th Batch of Three Months Basic Training Course for Psychologist began on 14.10.2024. Out of the total of 20 officers, 19 were in the three-month in-service course for prison officers (5 females and 14 males) from the ranks of Asst. Superintendent Grade-II from Kerala; Deputy Jailors from Telangana; Jailor and Asst. Jailors from Karnataka; Asst. Jailors from Tamil Nadu; Jailor/Asst. Jailors from Mizoram, and a Superintendent from Meghalaya participated in the course.

Study Visit at APCA, Vellore

The study visit of first-year M.Sc. Criminology and Criminal Justice Science, students from the Department of Criminology, University of Madras, was scheduled for 11th

Nov. 2024. Prof. (Dr.) T.H. Ansar formally welcomed everyone, followed by speeches from Shri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, and Shri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, who addressed the students. Dr. M.D. Allen Selvakumar, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Criminology, University of Madras, then offered a vote of appreciation.

Firing exam for the 31st Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Course for Prison Officers



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Vellore Visited during the firing exam for the 31st batch of the Nine-Months Basic Training course for prison officers. Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, Outdoor Incharge, MI, Instructors at APCA, Vellore, are seen in the picture.

The firing exam of the 31st batch of the nine-month basic training course for prison officers was conducted on 12.11.2024. Around 18 prison officers from Kerala from the rank of assistant superintendent attended and successfully completed the shooting exam under the supervision of Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, and Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore. Prof. Dr. A. Mathan Raj, Outdoor Incharge; Sri. M. Devendiran, PT Instructor; and Sri. Sunder Pandian, Instructor, APCA, Vellore.

FIVE DAYS TRAINING COURSE ON e-Prisons



A five-day training course on e-Prisons software was conducted from 25th to 29th Nov. 2024. The inauguration of the course was started with the lamp lighting by Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Vellore. The professors, the computer lecturer, the librarian, and the trainers were present. A total of 79 trainee officers of the nine-month basic

course and three-month in-service training course in the designation of Asst. Superintendent Grade-II, deputy jailors, jailors, assistant jailors, superintendents, and psychologist from the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Mizoram, and Meghalaya participated.



This course was initiated by Dr. Maheshwar Dayal, IPS, Chairperson, BOM, APCA, and Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Tamil Nadu. The main objective of this program was to provide training on prison management through the e-Prisons software. Three trainers conducted training session on e-Prisons software to trainee officers: Sri. Santhakumar, Jailor, Central Prison 1, Chennai; Sri. Jawahar, Asst. Jailor, Central Prison, Madurai; Sri. Ganesh, Grade I warder, Central Prison 2, Chennai; and Sri. Rajkumar, Grade 2 warder, Central Prison, Vellore.

Study Tour of the 44th Batch of the Three-Month In-service Training Course and the 6th Batch Basic Course for Psychologists



A study tour for the trainee officers of the 44th Batch of the Three Month In-service Training Course for Prison Officers and 6th Batch Basic Course for Psychologist was scheduled from 01.12.2024 to 09.12.2024. The team visited Cental jails, District jails and Open jails in Shimoga, Karwar, Mangalore, Cheemeni, Kannur, Coimatore, and Madurai under the leadership of Prof. (Dr.)Beulah Emmanuel, APCA, Vellore.

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Firing exam for 44th Batch of the Three-Month In-service Training Course for Prison Officers



Sri. M. R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore, supervised the firing exam for the 44th batch of the Three - Month In-service Training course for prison officers. Outdoor Incharge, MI, Instructors, APCA, Vellore, are seen in the picture.

The firing exam of the 44th Batch of the three-month in-service training course for prison officers was conducted on 30.12.2024. Around 18 prison officers from Kerala, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, and Meghalaya attended and successfully completed the shooting exam under the supervision of Sri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore; Devendiran, PT Instructor; and Sri. Sunder Pandian, Instructor, APCA, Vellore.

New Year Celebrations



On 31st December 2024, the New Year celebration were organised at the APCA Campus with a cake-cutting by Shri. B. Pradeep, Director, and Shri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore. All trainee officers of the 31st and 32nd batches of the nine-month basic course and the 44th batch in-service course were present. The evening function was started with the campfire by Shri. M.R. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, APCA, Vellore, and professors, and a few cultural activities were performed by trainee officers.