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THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF APCA



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Board of Management of
APCA & IG / Director (R&CA), MHA,
Govt. of India.

SPECIAL EVENTS

113rd MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF APCA

The 113th Meeting of the Board of Management of the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) was held on 7th August 2026 at the Office of the Chairperson, Board of Management, APCA, Bengaluru, Karnataka.

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed all the Hon'ble Members of the Board of Management. Shri Alok Kumar, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Karnataka, and Chairperson, Board of Management, APCA, presided over the meeting and extended a warm welcome to all the members.

Sri B. Pradeep, Director, APCA and Secretary, Board of Management, APCA, attended the meeting along with the following Hon'ble members of the Board of Management: Dr. Soumya Mishra, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Telangana; Sri Sreejith, IPS, Director General of Prisons and Correctional Services, Kerala; Sri Arun Sobti, Director (PR&AT), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi; and Sri Jitendra Singh Meena, IPS, Member Inspector General / Director (R&CA), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Chairperson of the Board of Management, APCA.

INAUGURATION OF GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY



Sri. Alok Kumar, IPS, Chairperson, Board of Management, APCA and Director General & Chief of Prisons, Karnataka, unveiled the foundation plaque. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA; Dr. Beulah Emmanuel Deputy Director I/C & Professor, Sri. M. Sivakumar, Assistant Executive Engineer, TNPHC, Vellore, along with Professors and other staff of, APCA are seen in the picture.

A Ground-Breaking Ceremony (Stone Laying Ceremony) was held at the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore, at 10.00 a.m. on 29th September 2026, marking an important milestone in the development and expansion of the Academy.

The ceremony was graced by Sri Alok Kumar, IPS, Chairperson, Board of Management, APCA and Director General & Chief of Prisons, Karnataka who laid the foundation stone and unveiled the foundation plaque. The programme commenced with traditional spiritual and cultural rituals, conducted with due reverence and solemnity, seeking divine blessings for the successful commencement and completion of the proposed project. The ceremony reflected the rich cultural traditions and spiritual ethos of the Academy.

The Ground-Breaking Ceremony marked the beginning of a new phase of development at APCA, Vellore, and symbolized the Academy's continued commitment towards strengthening its infrastructure and creating better facilities for training, education, professional development and the overall advancement of prison and correctional administration.

The function was attended by officers, staff members, other dignitaries and trainee officers of APCA. The ceremony concluded on a positive and auspicious note, with prayers and best wishes for the successful completion of the project.

DIRECTOR'S DESK



Shri. B. PRADEEP,
Director, APCA, Vellore.

Parole, Probation and Furlough: Concepts and Differences

Introduction

The criminal justice system seeks not only to punish offenders but also to reform and rehabilitate them. Modern correctional administration recognizes that imprisonment alone may not always achieve these objectives. Measures such as parole, probation, and furlough provide opportunities for offenders to maintain family and community ties, demonstrate responsible behavior, and prepare for successful reintegration into society.

Although these measures share the broader objective of promoting rehabilitation and reducing reoffending, they differ in their purpose, timing, eligibility criteria, and legal implications. A clear understanding of these concepts is essential for Prison and Correctional officers as they play an important role in implementing correctional policies while ensuring public safety and the effective administration of justice.

1. Parole

Parole is a conditional and temporary release mechanism through which an eligible Prisoner is permitted to leave Prison

for a specified period, subject to the applicable law and the conditions prescribed by the competent authority. It enables prisoners to address important personal and family matters, maintain social relationship and gradually prepare for their eventual return to society.

Parole also serves as an incentive for good conduct and responsible behavior during imprisonment. During the Parole period, the released individual is required to comply with the conditions imposed by the competent authority. Any violation of these conditions may result in the cancellation of Parale and the Prisoner's return to society in accordance with the applicable rules.

The major objectives of Parole are to

- Promote the rehabilitation and social reintegration of Prisoners.
- Strengthen family relationships and preserve social bonds.
- Enable Prisoners to attend to urgent family, medical and other essential Personal matters.
- Mitigate the adverse psychological and social effects of prolonged incarceration.
- Encourage good conduct, discipline and a sense of responsibility among Prisoners.
- Facilitate a gradual transition from Prison life to community life, while safeguarding public safety.

Thus, Parole represents an important correctional measure that balances Humanitarian considerations and the rehabilitative needs of Prisoners with the requirements of public security and the proper administration of justice.

2. Probation

Probation is a correctional measure that provides suitable offenders with an opportunity
to remain in the community instead of being committed to Prison, subject to the conditions prescribed by law. It is generally considered for first-time offenders and those convicted of less serious offences, where rehabilitation is likely to be achieved more effectively through supervision , guidance and support than through incarceration.

Under Probation, offenders are permitted to continue their lives in the community while remaining accountable for their conduct and complying with the conditions imposed by the competent authority. Depending on the applicable legal provisions, they may be placed under the supervision of a Probation officer, who provides guidance, monitors their progress and assist them in addressing the personal and social factors that may contribute to criminal behavior.

The major objectives of Probation are-

- Promote the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders within the community.
- Prevent the adverse effects of imprisonment, particularly suitable first-time and young offenders.
- Enable offenders to continue their employment, education and family responsibilities.
- Encourage responsible behavior, self-discipline and respect for the law.
- Reduce the risk of reoffending through supervision, counseling and appropriate rehabilitative interventions.
- Reduce unnecessary incarceration and help address prison overcrowding.
- Facclitate the offenders constructive integration into society while protecting the interest of the community.

Probation reflects the principles that imprisonment need not be the only response to every criminal offences. By combining accountability with supervision, guidance and opportunities for Personal reform, it often offers suitable offenders a chance to become responsible and productive members of society.

3. Furlough

Furlough is a form of temporary leave granted to eligible prisoners after they have served the prescribed portion of their sentence and fulfilled the conditions laid down under the applicable rules. It enables Prisoners to maintain contact with their families, attend to personal matters and preserve their social relationships. Thereby mitigating the psychological stress associated with prolonged incarceration.

Unlike Parole, which is generally granted for specific reasons or particular circumstances, furlough is ordinarily intended as a periodic release measure, subject to the applicable legal provisions and eligibility criteria. It also serves as an incentive for maintaining good conduct, discipline and compliance with Prison regulations.

The major objectives of furlough are to

- Maintain and strengthen family relationships and social ties.
- Reduce the psychological stress and adverse effects of prolonged imprisonment.
- Encourage good conduct, discipline and responsible behavior among Prisoners.
- Provide Prisoners with opportunities to maintain their connection with the community.
- Support the preservation of social relationship and promote emotional well-being.
- Facilitate the gradual preparation of Prisoners for their eventual reintegration into society.

Furlough is an important component of Progressive correctional administration. By
providing eligible Prisoners with opportunities to remain connected with their families and the community. It contributes to their psychological well-being and encourages institutional discipline and supports the broader objectives of reformation and rehabilitation.

Significance in Correctional Administration

Parole, probation, and furlough are important components of a progressive, humane abd reform-oriented correctional system. They embody the fundamental principle that the administration of Criminal Justice should extend beyond punishment to embrace reformation, rehabilitation and the eventual reintegration of offenders into society. These measures recognize that individuals who have come into conflict with the law should be afforded appropriate opportunities to transform their lives, rebuild their relationships and resume their responsibilities as law-abiding members of the community.

The effectiveness of a correctional system cannot be measured solely by its ability to confine offenders, it must also be assessed by its capacity to reform them and prepare them for a constructive life beyond the prison walls. In this context, parole, probation and furlough provide structured opportunities to preserve family bonds, ,maintain social connections, encourage responsible behavior and mitigate the adverse effects of incarceration. When implemented judicially, they can also reduce unnecessary incarceration, ease pressure on Prison infrastructure and contribute to the prevention of reoffending.

Ultimately, the true measure of correctional administration lies not merely in the number of offenders confined, but in the number of individuals successfully reformed and reintegrated into society. A correctional system that combines accountability with compassion, discipline with dignity, and supervision with opportunities for reform makes a meaningful contribution towards building a safer, more just and more humane society.

Conclusion

Parole, Probation and furlough are distinct yet complementary instruments of modern correctional administration. Although they differ in their nature, purpose and legal implications, they share a common commitment to the principles of reformation, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Probation offers suitable offenders an opportunity to reform themselves within the community without undergoing imprisonment, subject to the applicable legal provisions and conditions. Parole enables eligible Prisoners to obtain conditional release from custody for a specified period in accordance with the governing rules. Furlough, on the other hand, provides eligible Prisoners with periodic opportunities for temporary release during the course of their sentence, subject to the applicable legal framework

Punishment may restrict an individual's liberty, but correctional administration must strive to restore the individuals capacity to live responsibly within society. The ultimate objective is not merely to ensure that an offenders completes a sentence, but to create the conditions in which that individual can return to the community with renewed responsibility, self-respect and a commitment to lawful living.

A truly affective correctional system, therefore, is one that combines security with humanity, accountability with rehabilitation and justice with the possibility of transformation. By implementing Parole, Probation and furlough fairly, responsibly and effectively, correctional institutions can fulfill their wide and social mission: transforming lives, strengthening communities and contributing to a safer and more humane society.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S DESK



Dr. Beulah Emmanuel
Deputy Director I/C & Professor

Justice That Rehabilitates. Institutions That Earn Trust.

A prison is judged not by how securely it holds people, but by how well it prepares them to return. That belief is the heart of UN Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and it guide our work every day. SDG 16 asks us to promote the rule of law, ensure equal access to justice, reduce violence, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. In a correctional setting, this translates into five commitments:

- Dignity and safety: Humane conditions, free from abuse and violence, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and Bangkok Rules.
- Access to justice: Timely legal aid, with special attention to undertrial prisoners, so that no one waits unheard.
- Transparent institutions: Accountable administration, open grievance systems, and a well-trained, motivated workforce.
- Rehabilitation that works: Education, skills training, healthcare, counselling and de-addiction that give every inmate a real second chance.
- Community partnership: Families, employers, NGOs and local bodies as allies in reintegration, so that release means a fresh start rather than a return to old patterns.

Every inmate who learns a trade, completes a course or rebuilds family bonds makes our communities safer. Every officer who acts with fairness and integrity strengthens public trust. These are the building blocks of lasting peace.

I invite every member to lead with professionalism and compassion, and every partner to open doors for those returning to society. Together, we can turn correction into transformation.

Reform within. Reintegration beyond. Justice for all.

ARTICLE ON PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Data-Driven Prison Policy and Sustainability: Evidence, Regulatory Instruments and a Reform Agenda for India- A Review of Literature, Government Orders and Comparative Practice

by

Prof. Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Deputy Director I/C & Professor of Social work, APCA, Vellore.

Abstract

Indian prisons operate at 112.7% of rated capacity, holding roughly 5,11,542 inmates against a sanctioned strength of 4, 53,769 (NCRB, Prison Statistics India), a structural inefficiency that is simultaneously a human-rights, fiscal and environmental liability. This paper argues that correctional administration in India must shift from a colonial, custody-centered model to an evidence-based, data-driven and sustainable one. Drawing on the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, the Model Prison Manual, 2016, the e-Prisons digitization project, and comparative recidivism data from Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, the USA and Rwanda, we build a case that data-driven decarceration lowers cost-per-inmate, reduces the physical/energy footprint of new prison construction, and improves reformation outcomes. The paper is intended as an advocacy-oriented scientific brief for policymakers.

1. Introduction

Prisons are a State subject under Entry 4, List II, Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, yet the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) exercises persuasive authority through model legislation, financial schemes and digitisation mandates (MHA, Prison Reforms – PR Section). Historically, Indian correctional administration was governed by the Prisons Act, 1894, a statute MHA itself has described as containing "several lacunae" and a "conspicuous omission" of any correctional focus. Overcrowding, custodial mortality, delayed trials and disproportionate representation of undertrials and marginalised castes have converted prisons into sites of inefficiency rather than reform. A sustainability lens — fiscal, social and environmental — combined with real-time data systems offers a scientifically defensible path to reduce this burden while improving public-safety outcomes.

2. Review of Literature

Cross-national criminological literature consistently links data-informed rehabilitation to lower reoffending. Denny's survey-based study of the Norwegian Correctional Service found that education and "normalization" programming, informed by cohort-level reoffending analytics,correlate with recidivism near 20%, against 60–70% before the 1990s reforms (Denny, 2016, Bridges Journal). Systematic reviews of worldwide recidivism note wide variance in measurement but confirm rehabilitation-oriented, data-tracked systems consistently outperform purely punitive ones (PMC systematic review, 2019 update). In the United States, the Pew-backed Justice Reinvestment Initiative formalised the data-driven approach: spending and outcome data are analysed to identify where incarceration is not cost-effective, and savings are redirected into probation, treatment and prevention (Pell Center Report). Comparative human-centred reviews further show that higher per-inmate investment in rehabilitation (Norway, ~US$93,000/year) is associated with lower five-year reoffending than low-investment, high-volume incarceration (USA, ~US$31,000/year) (Comparative Review of Global Incarceration Systems, 2025). Indian scholarship echoes this: NCRB's Prison Statistics India series is repeatedly cited as the principal evidence base for occupancy, undertrial and mortality metrics that should, in principle, drive resource allocation and parole/furlough decisions.

3. Indian Regulatory Architecture: MHA and State Orders

(a) Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023 — Prepared by MHA through the Bureau of Police Research & Development and "forwarded to all States and UTs on 10th May, 2023, for adoption in their respective jurisdictions"(MHA, Lok Sabha USQ No. 3007, 08.08.2023). The Act mandates "security, safety, scientific & technological interventions, segregation of prisoners, special provision for women inmates… grant of parole and furlough" as statutory, data-trackable functions rather than discretionary practice.

(b) Model Prison Manual, 2016 — issued for "bringing in basic uniformity in laws, rules, and regulations governing administration of prisons and management of prisoners all over the country," shared with States/UTs for adoption (MHA, Women Safety Division).

(c) 2025 Amendment on Caste-Based Discrimination — MHA amended the Model Prison Manual, 2016 and the 2023 Model Act specifically "to address caste-based discrimination within prisons across country", in direct compliance with the Supreme Court's directions in Sukanya Shantha v. Union of India — an instance of judicial data/complaint evidence translating directly into a central executive order.

(d) e-Prisons Project & Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme — The NIC-built e-Prisons Prisoner Information Management System, and MHA's Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme (financial assistance so indigent undertrials are not detained merely for inability to pay fines/bail), together constitute the operational data layer for the reforms above (MHA, Prison Reforms – PR Section). State prison headquarters (e.g., Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra) have issued corresponding administrative circulars mandating e-Prisons

entry of every admission, medical check and release, feeding the NCRB's annual Prison Statistics India report and enabling MHA to monitor state-wise occupancy against the 112.7% national average.

4. Comparative International Practice

Country	Model	Recidivism Rate	Key Data-Driven Lever	Sustainability Feature
Norway	Normalization / open prisons	~20% (2 yrs)	Reoffending analytics by demographic cohort	Small, community-based units; low carbon footprint per inmate
Netherlands	Prison capacity rationalisation	~8% (repeat custodial)	Real-time occupancy forecasting closed 19 prisons (2009-18)	Repurposed prisons as housing/refugee shelters
Germany	Restorative & open regime	~35% (3 yrs, lower for open)	Risk-assessment tools guide graduated release	Work-release reduces energy/food overhead
USA (select states)	Justice Reinvestment Initiative	Varies; ~44% (3 yrs)	Spending-vs-outcome data reinvested into community programmes	Diversion cuts new-build requirement
Rwanda	Restorative/communit y (Gacaca-inspired)	Low (localised data)	Community reintegration tracking	Land & agriculture-based rehabilitation reduces institutional load

Table 1: Data-driven correctional models and sustainability outcomes across select jurisdictions.

5. Toward a Sustainability Framework

Three convergent arguments support a data-driven, sustainable correctional model for India: (i) Fiscal — occupancy forecasting (as used by the Netherlands to close 19 prisons) prevents low-utility new construction and its embedded carbon cost. (ii) Social — risk-assessment and cohort analytics, as in Norway and Germany, target rehabilitation resources at prisoners most likely to reoffend, improving return on the Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme. (iii) Environmental — open and community-based units reduce per-inmate energy, water and food overhead relative to large centralised jails, aligning correctional infrastructure with national sustainability commitments.

6. Conclusion

India's transition from the Prisons Act, 1894 to the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023, backed by e-Prisons digitisation and NCRB data reporting, provides the legal and technical scaffolding for a genuinely data-driven correctional system. The comparative evidence — from Norway's 20% recidivism to the Netherlands' capacity rationalisation — shows that such systems are simultaneously more humane, fiscally sound and environmentally sustainable. Full state-level compliance with MHA's model instruments, backed by real-time analytics, is the logical next step for policy and scientific consensus alike.

References: *NCRB, Prison Statistics India; MHA, Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023; MHA Lok Sabha USQ No. 3007 (08.08. 2023); MHA, Model Prison Manual, 2016; Sukanya Shantha v. Union of India (Supreme Court); Denny, M. (2016) Bridges: A Journal of Student Research; Pell Center Report on Justice Reinvestment Initiative; PMC Systematic Review of Recidivism Rates (2019); Comparative Review of Global Incarceration Systems (2025).*

COURSES AND PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED DURING JULY – SEPTEMBER 2026

FIRING EXAM FOR THE 35TH BATCH OF THE NINE-MONTH BASIC TRAINING COURSE AND 49TH BATCH OF THE THREE- MONTH IN-SERVICE COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA; Dr. P. Govindrajan, DD; Out door Incharge, Instructors; ; 36th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Course and 49th Batch of the Three- Month In=service Course for prison officers are seen in the picture.

The firing exam for the 49th Batch of the Three-Month In-Service Course for Prison Officers. A total of 30 prison officers, holding the ranks of Deputy Jailor, Assistant Jailor, Assistant Superintendent Grade-II and Assistant Deputy Jailor from the state of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Telangana in the 49th Batch of the Three-Month In-Service Course for Prison Officers, attended and successfully completed firing exam. Similarly, the firing exam for the 35th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Training Course for prison officers was conducted on 04/07/2026. A total of 07 prison officers, holding the ranks of Deputy Superintendent from Telangana and Assistant Superintendents from Kerala attended and successfully completed firing exam.

The exam was conducted under the supervision of Sri B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, with the presence of Dr. P. Govindrajan, Deputy Director and Prof. Dr. T.H. Ansar., Outdoor In-Charge; ; Sri. G. Perimal, MI and Sri Jaykumar, Instructor and staff nurse, APCA, Vellore.

COMMENCEMENT OF 37TH BATCH OF THE NINE-MONTH BASIC TRAINING COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS

The training programme of the 37th Batch Nine-Month Basic Training Course for Prison Officers commenced on 16/07/2026. A total of 10 officers have joined the course, out of these 9 officers are from the state of Gujarat in the rank of Superintendent of Jail – Class-I and Jailor Group-I, Class-2; while 1 officer from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the rank of Deputy Superintendent have joined the course.

CONVOCATION OF THE 49TH BATCH OF THE THREE-MONTH IN-SERVICE COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS

The convocation ceremony of the 49th Batch of the Three-Month In-service Course for Prison Officers was held on

on 27th July 2026 at the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore. Dr. Jacob John, Vice Principal (Research), CMC, Vellore, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and delivered the Convocation address. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, gave the presidential speech. The programme began with a warm welcome address by Dr. P. Govindarajan, Deputy Director, APCA. Course Report was presented by Prof. (Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Incharge of Training, APCA. The ceremony concluded with a formal vote of thanks proposed by Prof. R. Kanagaraj, APCA.



Dr. Jacob John, Vice Principal (Research), CMC, Vellore, presenting the certificate and medal to Sri. V.K.T. Manikandan, Tamil Nadu, who was awarded the Best All-Rounder Medal.

A total of 30 experienced prison officers participated in the batch, including one female and 29 male officers in the rank of Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Deputy Jailers, Deputy Jailers and Assistant Jailers from the state of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu.

Sri. V.K.T. Manikandan, Tamil Nadu, was awarded the Best All Rounder medal, Sri. Varri Yerri Naidu, Andhra Pradesh, was awarded the Best in Subjects medal; Smt. M. Vijaya Shanthi, Telangana, was awarded the Best in Prison Administration medal ; Sri. Narnindu Subrahmanyam, Telangana, was awarded the Best in Penology, Probation, Parole and After Care medal; Sri. Sripalli Rambabu, Telangana, received the Best in Out Door Medal and Sri. Sudeepan. P, was given a Special appreciation Award.

STUDY TOUR OF 36TH BATCH OF THE NINE-MONTH BASIC TRAINING COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS

The trainee officers of the 36th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Course for Prison Officers undertook a 15-day study tour from 28.07.2026 to 12.08.2026 as part of their training programme. The team visited Central jails, District jail, and Special Sub jail in New Delhi, Gurugram, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Kullu, Amritsar, Darjeeling, Gangtok, Guwahati, Shilong, Silchar, Kohima and Dimapur under the leadership of Prof.(Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Prof. of Social Work, APCA, Vellore.



The Trainee Officers of the 36th Batch of the Nine-Month Basic Course are seen along with Shri. Renchamo P Kikon, IPS, DG of Prisons, Nagaland and Prof.(Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Deputy Director I/C & Professor of Social Work, APCA, during their visit to Central Prison, Nagaland.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE 50TH BATCH OF THE THREE-MONTH IN-SERVICE COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS

The training programme of the 50th Batch of the Three-Month In-Service Course for Prison Officers commenced on 01/08/2026. A total of 18 officers in the rank of Assistant Superintendent Grade-II; Assistant Deputy Jailor and Assistant Jailer from the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have joined the course.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, delivering the independence Day message, Sri Dr. P. Govindarajan, Deputy Director, APCA, Trainee officers, Professors and other staff members, are seen in the picture.

The 80th Independence Day of India was celebrated at the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore, on 15 August 2026. Sri B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, hoisted the National Flag and delivered the Independence Day message, highlighting the significance of freedom, national unity, and the duties and responsibilities of every citizen. Sri Dr. P. Govindarajan, Deputy Director, APCA, along with the Professors and other staff members, participated in the celebration.

CONVOCATION OF THE 35TH BATCH OF THE NINE-MONTH BASIC TRAINING COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS



Sri. N. Murali Babu, I.G. of Prisons, Telangana, presenting the certificate and medal to Sri. Durishetty Vijayakumar, Deputy Superintendent, Telangana, who was awarded the Best All - Rounder medal.

The convocation ceremony of the 35th Batch of the Nine - Month Basic Course for Prison Officers was held on 22nd August 2026 at the Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore. Sri. N. Murali Babu, I.G. of Prisons, Telangana graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and delivered the Convocation Address. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, gave the Presidential Speech. The programme began with a warm welcome address by Smt. S. Pavithra, Computer Lecturer, APCA. Course Report was presented by Prof. (Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Incharge of Training, APCA. The ceremony concluded with a formal vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Geeta D Dhiwar, Librarian, APCA.

A total of the seven officers participated in the batch, six officers were awarded their certificate, during the convocation ceremony. This batch comprised Deputy Superintendents from Telangana and Assistant Superintendents from Kerala.

Sri. Durishetty Vijayakumar, Deputy Superintendent, Telangana, was awarded the Best All Rounder medal and Sri. Sravan, C.R., Kerala, received the Best in Out Door Medal.

THREE – DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON "HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRISON ADMINISTRATION"

The Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore, organized a Three-Day Short-Term Course on " Human Rights in Prison Administration" Sponsored by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) MHA, GOI, New Delhi.

The training was conducted from 22/09/2026 to 24/09/2026. At the Inaugural function Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Vellore, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and delivered the Inaugural address, he emphasized that prison personnel must be more humane in their approach towards prisoners while discharging their duties. Prof. Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Deputy Director I/c., APCA, delivered the welcome address. Prof. Dr. Mathan Raj, Course Coordinator, introduced the course and outlined its objectives and relevance. Prof. Dr. T. H. Ansar, proposed the formal vote of thanks.



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, delivering the inaugural address during the inauguration of the Three-Day Training Programme on "Human Rights in Prison Administration."

A total of 25 prison officers from the state of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Telangana participated in the training programme.

The course included session on – Introduction to the concept of "Human Rights" and its importance; Human rights of prisoners in specific scenario; Human rights and the Ethical Basis of Prison Management; International instruments; Indian Law Framework protecting Human rights of Prisoners; Rights and Protection of Human Right Act of 1993; Important Judgments on Human rights as fundamental rights and Indian constitution; Human rights of prisoners and administration of prisons.

Dr. P. Vijayan, Suptd of Prisons(Rtd), Kerala; Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Professor & Deputy Director I/c, APCA; Mr. Ramnath V. Rao, HR and Legal Compliance Advisor, Vellore; Dr. T.H. Ansar, Professor, APCA; Dr. S. Usha, Professor and Head SSL, VIT, Vellore; Dr. C. Hepzibah Beulah, Asst. Professor, Govt. Law College, Vellore; Smt. Gnana Prasunambigai, S.A. Advocate, Vellore; Sri. Shanmuga Sundharam, DIG Prisons, Vellore, were the resource person for the programme.

THREE – DAY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON "LIFE STYLE MANAGEMENT"

The Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore, organized a Three-Day Training Programme on "Life Style Management" in collaboration with the Department of Business Administration, Auxilium College(Autonomous), Vellore.

The training was conducted from 28.09.2026 to 30.09.2026. Dr. Biju George, MD, DM, Director, CMC, Vellore, was the Chief Guest and delivered the Inaugural address and emphasized the importance of physical, mental, and emotional well-being of prison officers for effective correctional administration. Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA gave a Presidential address. Prof. Dr. Beulah Emmanuel,

Deputy Director I/c., APCA, delivered the welcome address. Dr. Beulah Suresh, HOD, Department of Business Administration, Auxilum College, introduced the course and highlighted the relevance of lifestyle management for prison personnel working in demanding environments. Prof. Dr. A. Mathan Raj, Course co-ordiantor, proposed the formal vote of thanks.



Dr. Biju George, MD, DM, Director, CMC, Vellore, and Chief Guest, lighting the ceremonial lamp during the inauguration of the programme, in the presence of Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA; Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Professor & Deputy Director (i/c), APCA; and other Professors.

A total of 23 prison officers from the state of Gujurat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Telangana participated in the training programme.

The programme features interactive sessions on- Conflict Management; Health Management; Nutriition Management; Work-Life Balance; Positive Thinking & Resilience; Relationship Management; Emotional Management; Problem Solving & Decision Making; Time Management; Stress Management and Holistic Wellness handled by academicians, medical professionls, and experts from reputed institutions, aiming to equip prison officers with practical tools to manage occupational stress and improve overall quality of life.

ONE-DAY CRICKET MEET – TEN-OVER CRICKET MATCH, 2026



Sri. B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, presenting the trophy to Team A, the winning team.

The Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), Vellore, organised a One-Day Cricket Meet – Ten-Over Cricket Match, 2026 for the trainee officers of the 35th (Extension), 36th and 37th Batches of the Nine-Month Basic Training Courses and the 50th Batch of the Three-Month In-Service Course on 26 September 2026 at 7.00 a.m.

Sri B. Pradeep, Director, APCA, Prof. Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Deputy Director (I/c), APCA, along with the Professors and staff members of the Academy, attended and graced the programme.

For the match, the participants were divided into two teams, namely Team A and Team B. The match was played with great enthusiasm. Team A emerged as the winner of the tournament.

The winning Team A was led by Shri Atulkumar Chhaganbhai Makwana as Captain. The team members were Sri Dhanush V.S., Sri Ratheesh K.K., Sri A. Prakash, Shri Aryan K. Patel, Sri Dilipkumar Hangarge, Sri S. Paul Murugan, Sri Bharathi S., Sri Gopi, Shri Sagarkumar Oghadbhai Kalsariya, Sri Gobinath M., Sri Ramachandra P. Thippimani and Shri Dahyabhai Dighari.

The cricket meet provided an excellent opportunity for the trainee officers to demonstrate their sporting talents, teamwork, leadership and competitive spirit. The event also promoted physical fitness, camaraderie and a sense of unity among the trainee officers from different batches and states.

STUDY TOUR OF 50TH BATCH OF THE THREE-MONTH IN-SERVICE COURSE FOR PRISON OFFICERS



The Trainee officers of the 50th Batch Three-month In-service course are seen along with Senior officers, Telangana and Prof.(Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Deputy Director I/C & Professor of Social Work, APCA during the visit to Central Prison, Telangana.

The trainee officers of the 50th Batch of the Three-Month In-Service Course for Prison Officers undertook a study tour from 30.09.2026 to 07.10.2026 as part of their training programme. The team visited Central jails, High Security Prison, District jail, and Special Sub jail in Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Prof.(Dr.) Beulah Emmanuel, Prof. of Social Work, APCA, Vellore.

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