The following general provisions shall apply to the open peno-correctional institutions:

**GENERAL**

(i) The classification Committee should thoroughly screen the case of each individual inmate on the following points before recommending inmates for being transferred to open camps etc:

(a) Health (physical and mental) fitness for requirements of living in the open peno correctional institution.

(b) Behaviour and conduct in the institution.

(c) Progress in work, vocational training, education etc.

(d) Group adjustability.

(e) Character and self-discipline.

(f) Extent of institutional impacts, whether the inmate has reached peak points of impacts of training and treatment.
(g) Whether the inmate can be further helped in the institution. Whether he will benefit by training and treatment in the open institution.

(h) Whether the inmate is getting institutionalised.

(i) Sense of responsibility.

(j) Fitness for being trusted under open conditions.

Note: The minimum period which an inmate shall spend in the central or district prison prior to his transfer has not been laid down. Merits of each individual case are to be taken into consideration.

(ii) Only such prisoner whose behaviour and progress in the institution have been good and who are fit for a regime based on trust, responsibility and self-discipline, should be considered for being transferred to an open peno correctional institution. Prisoner who are dangerous to society, professional and organised criminals, habitual offenders, prisoners suffering from mental unsoundness or physical disease and prisoners who are escape or discipline-risks, should not be transferred to an open institution.

(iii) Minimum standards as prescribed for the closed institutions regarding accommodation, equipment, sanitation hygiene, medical service, diet, care and welfare services
etc. shall be maintained at open penal correctional institutions. These institutions should have good communication and transport facilities. Emergency equipment shall be provided according to the requirements of each institution.

(iv) Security arrangement for open penal correctional institution should be so established that the possibility of escape gets minimised and a sense of security prevails in the neighbouring community.

(v) The programmes at the institution should be very carefully planned so that the inmates remain occupied in useful activities. Special attention should be devoted to:

(a) Care and welfare of inmates.
(b) Individual attention to inmates' problems.
(c) Education, work, vocational training and cultural activities.
(d) Self-discipline and character training and the release-planning, pre-release preparation and after care.

(vi) Wages should be paid as prescribed by the State.

N.B. Wages at the open penal correctional institution should be higher than at closed institution.
(vii) Concessions like remission, leave, review etc. should be granted as provided in the Model Prison Manual (Chapters XXIV, XXX, XXVI).

(viii) Every open peno correctional institution shall have a demarcated area beyond which inmates shall not be allowed to go. Standards of behaviour and discipline in these institutions shall be maintained at a higher level. Emphasis should be laid down in the development of a sense of responsibility and self-discipline.

(ix) Inmates should be encouraged to maintain their family contacts. Facility of additional letters and interviews may be granted on the merits of each case.

(x) While an inmate is living in an open peno correctional institution, he should be allowed to stay with his family members for one week once every six months. Hutments for such stay should be erected in a suitable place outside the institution. These huts should be so located that the inmates and his family members get the required privacy and at the same time the requirements of discipline and security are also fulfilled. The period of stay in the family hutments should be treated as leave period and should count towards the sentence.
(xi) The classification Committee shall examine the case of every inmate at least once in three months.

Open peno correctional institution should be started in places where nation building activities like digging of canals, water channels, construction of bunds, dams, roads, Government buildings, prison buildings etc. projects of land reclamation, land development bringing uncultivated land under cultivation, soil conservation and afforestation etc. can be organised.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The following are to be ensured:

1. Disposal of night soil and refuse matter and
2. Cleanliness and neatness of prison and its surroundings.

WATER SUPPLY

Adequate water supply—at the rate of 30 gallons per inmate—should be ensured. Hospital requirements may be more.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

If for unavoidable causes, prisoners have to sleep in work-sheds or verandahs at night an iron cot and mat, bamboo machan, raised bed, protection against weather by purdah be assured. An extra blanket will be provided.
MISCELLANEOUS

When the prisoners have left the barracks they will be swept properly, windows, walls inside should be rubbed down, lime washed once a year or oftener, if necessary.

DDT and suitable insecticides should be liberally used to guard the barracks being infested with bugs and other insects and against prevalence of mosquitoes.

PREMISES

(i) Fallen leaves, weeds and rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate in grass plots, paths and open spaces. Grass plots should be kept cut and edges trimmed.

(ii) All drains and laterins be kept clean.

(iii) No sewage drains or effluent drains from mills and factories or other public mansions, which will affect the health of prisoners, should be allowed near any prison.

(iv) Low or hollow ground and stagnant pools should be filled up.

(v) There should be no soak pit for sanitary privies within a radius of 50 ft. of any ring well or tube-well.
(vi) Cleanliness and order should be maintained in respect of offices, ceilings, floors, walls, furniture etc. and at the main gate.

**STAFF QUARTERS**

Provision of adequate supply of wholesome water, sanitary latrines, flush-arrangements shall be made.

All garbage matters shall be collected and kept in covered receptacles which shall be emptied at regular intervals.

**HOSPITAL**

1. Should be kept clean and well ventilated,
2. Cleanliness of beddings and clothings of patients be ensured,
3. Proper space for washing and boiling of clothings be provided and
4. Separate kitchen in the hospital yard may be maintained.

**KITCHEN**

Inmates engaged in cooking should be regularly examined to make sure that they are not carriers of any infection, wash their hands with soap and water before they engage in cooking. Cooks should change over to clean
uniforms and overalls before they are permitted to cook or serve food, manual handling of food is undesirable.

**STORES**

Stores or godowns must be kept clean, well arranged and well ventilated. Their contents should be aired as often as possible. Godown or grain stores should be treated with suitable insecticide.

**WORK SHEDS**

(i) The walls and roofs of worksheds be swept down at least once a week and the walls shall be lime washed at least once a year. The floor should be cleaned immediately after the prisoners stop work and every part including the manufacturing appliances should be kept clean and free from dust and refuse.

(ii) Provision of adequate drinking water.

(iii) Provision of urinal in each shed.

(iv) Exhaust fans may be installed in work-sheds where dusty roads are carried on.

**BATHS**

In temperate climate prisoners should be encouraged to have daily baths unless medically exempted; in hot climate
facilities should be provided for labouring prisoners to have a bath in the afternoon as well.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

(i) Persons should be kept clean. Provision be made for toilet articles for health and cleanliness. They should clean their teeth daily with tooth-powder or datun which should be provided in adequate quantity.

(ii) Hair should not be kept long except on religious grounds. Hair or face and nail of fingers and toes should be closely trimmed.

(iii) A barber unit shall be established in each open institution.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

1. Kept clean.
2. Underclothing changed and washed.
3. Prison-clothing should be washed at least twice a week.
4. All inmates shall wash their clothes regularly.
5. Each inmate shall take his bedding outside in the open for some hours except on rainy days.
6. Blankets and warm clothes shall be washed once every month.
7. Arrangements shall be made for the cleaning of utensils and washing of clothes of such inmates who are not able to perform these services for themselves.

8. All clothing of a released inmate should be carefully washed and dried and kept in a store and shall on no account stored with clothes in a dirty or damped condition.

**MEDICAL ASPECTS**

To restore and maintain the physical and mental health of prisoners there shall be:

1. Medical Staff
2. Adequately equipped hospital with services of
   a) medical
   b) surgical
   c) dental
   d) psychiatry
3. Arrangements for taking prophylactic measures against infectious diseases and epidemics
4. Sufficient aids in developing research and services for modifying conduct-disorder and reducing the incidence of delinquency and crime.
Diet

General Principles

Inmates are to be fed properly so that their health is not impaired and weights are maintained. The food requirement of an individual is based on the needs of the tissue cells of the body for its growth and repair and for providing it with a potential source of energy to perform muscular and other functions. The requirements vary with the size and structure of the body, age, sex and the degree of physical activity. The food should contain an adequate quantity of each of the essential elements for maintaining proper nutritional status of the individual viz. protein, fat, carbohydrate, water salts and vitamins. A certain quantity of energy is also required for maintaining the basal metabolism i.e. the natural heat production in the body and this is reckoned in calories. The degree of physical activity is the most important of factors which determine the calories of food required.

Calorie Value Required

An average inmate having a body weight of 55 kg, who is not engaged in any hard manual labour will require approximately 2000 to 2400 calories. An inmate who is to do heavy work would require not less than 2800 calories.
## Nutrients Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrients</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Protein</td>
<td>1 gm per kg of body weight</td>
<td>Pulses, rice, wheat, milk, fish, meat, eggs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fat</td>
<td>50 gm</td>
<td>Oils, butter, ghee, milk, eggs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carbohydrate</td>
<td>300 gm</td>
<td>Cereals, sugar, jaggery, milk and vegetables such as potatoes, beets etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Minerals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Calcium</td>
<td>0-65 gm for adult 1 gm for child</td>
<td>Milk, milk products, egg, ghee, vegetables, unhusked cereals and whole gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Iron</td>
<td>12.15 mg</td>
<td>Vegetables, fruits, fish and meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Vitamin-A</td>
<td>3000-4000 l.u.</td>
<td>Leafy vegetables, milk, fish liver oil, yellow variety of vegetables e.g. carrot and yellow variety of sugar potatos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vitamin-D</td>
<td>400 l.u.</td>
<td>Fish, liver oil, milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Vitamin-C</td>
<td>50 gm</td>
<td>Tamrind, amla, guava, all citrus fruits, egg, lime, orange etc. and sprouted pulses, leafy vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Vitamin-B</td>
<td>B Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Thiamin</td>
<td>1 to 2 mg</td>
<td>Undermilled cereals and pulses parboiled rice, whole wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Riboflavin</td>
<td>1.8 to 3.0 mg</td>
<td>Leafy vegetables, egg, fish milk and milk products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Nicotine Acid</td>
<td>10 to 15 mg</td>
<td>Undermilled cereals, pulses and boiled rice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECOND INTER STATE STUDY TEAM (1971-72)

The open prisons should be developed on correctional oriented programmes and not merely on production oriented programmes.

Adequate marketing facilities, education facilities for the children of staff members and staff quarters should be provided.

Housing facilities for prisoners should also be improved.

Counselling and guidance services should be introduced in open prisons. Welfare officers should be appointed. Premature release should be considered liberally for open camp prisoners.

All camps should be provided with electricity, telephone, ambulance, a motor cycle-rider, if possible, in order to modernise communication facilities.

Wages to the prisoners should be at par with the outside labour and they should pay for their maintenance. They may be allowed to spend only 50 per cent of their
earnings, 50 per cent may be kept with the banks or post offices. Accounts should be opened in their individual names.

("Agricultural work or employment on unskilled work is provided in most of the existing open institutions. In our opinion the prisoners in such institutions should also be employed in industries which may be set up for the purpose. Agro-based industries should also be encouraged. Animal husbandry, dairy projects, poultry, sheep rearing, piggery etc. may also be introduced wherever possible. Skills and expertise which inmates might acquire in open institutions will help them in finding remunerative employment on release and facilitate their economic and social rehabilitation", so observed Mulla Committee).

State Industries Department should also chalk out and plan industries for Open Prisons. These should be brought under proper planning. In all sizable camps, agro industries should be developed side by side with a view to training and rehabilitating inmates.

Open camps for industries with employment potential should also be developed.

Escapes from open prison should be viewed liberally.
Model rules prepared by the Central Advisory Board on correctional services (now known as NISD) should be adopted by all States with suitable modifications.

Follow-up of discharged prisoners from open prisons should be taken up more effectively to assess the rate of recidivism. Each state should have one special cell.

Pre-release camps on the lines of Durgapur Camp in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of Prisoners should be organised.

Wherever possible, according to the aptitude of the inmates, they should be allowed to work in the industries where they will learn and then finally rehabilitate themselves.

States which have not yet established open prisons should start at least one on an experimental basis.

Short term prisoners placed with long termers in a closed prison are exposed to contamination by hardened criminals. A large number of them can be usefully placed in open institutions for community treatment. After proper screening at the local level, as soon after admission as possible, they may be transferred to camps to be run as
semi open or open prisons and employed on public projects involving unskilled labour such as digging canals, construction of roads, buildings and dams, reclamation of land for agricultural purposes, afforestation etc. Ticketless travellers sent to prisons on conviction should be employed on railway projects in camps to be financed by the Railways. Such employment will inculcate in the short termers a habit of hard work. In the camps living barracks may be provided.
GOVERNMENT ORDERS REGULATING THE OPEN PENO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

Open peno correctional institutions are special types of institutions and it is necessary to frame separate set of rules for their proper functioning. Mulla Committee suggested that Model Rules should be framed keeping in view the provisions of Chapter LII of the Model Prison Manual (Appendix I) and their own recommendations.

The Model Rules should lay down minimum standards for open and semi open institution. In the State of Uttar Pradesh the open peno correctional institutions are being run under the old and obsolete Jail Manual with a few modifications here and there by the orders of the Inspector General of Prisons, as approved by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (Department of Home-Jails).

The orders passed from time to time by the various authorities are many and some of them are untraceable too. However, those available at the Inspector General Prisons and Camp offices have been compiled and their substance - Reference number, date, subject matter etc. - is given here under for ready reference.
(A) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS


II. **G.O. No.3132/XXII-2500/1952 dated 3.11.1952**: camp to be a place to which prisoners sentenced to transportation for life may be sent.

III. **G.O. No.974/XXII-5128/1955 dated March 9, 1956**:

(i) Rehabilitation of convicts by employing them on projects of public utility.

(ii) Opening of a prisoner's camp near the quarry of the Government Cement Factory at Churk in Mirzapur district.

IV. **Letter No.4509/G.S.I. of Inspector General of Prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**: Concentration of prisoners returned from the camp on disciplinary and other grounds, where they could be examined and studied and reasons for failure found out. One extra blanket shall be provided to each Camp inmate.

V. **Home Department G.O. dated 11.12.1954**: Postponed applications in Form A may be submitted for the consideration of the Probation Board after they have completed half of the postponed period specified in the form, provided the conduct and work of inmates are satisfactory.

"Superintendents of Jails while forwarding an application for premature release shall forward one Form A to the probation officer, the probation officer should make his independent enquiry and submit his report direct to the District Magistrate in the form enclosed after incorporating therein the report of the Superintendent of Police.

VII. G.O. No.1312 P/XXII-247/1957 dated 27.9.1961: submission of Nominal Rolls after the prisoner has completed 20 years including remissions.

VIII. B.O. No.3928 P/XXII/178/1958 dated 4.10.1961: submission of Rolls of prisoners (Revision sheets) by the Superintendent to the Government direct by Secretary of the Revising Board where Board has recommended release (Jail Manual Para 202/247 (a)).


X. G.O. No.5225 P/XXII-600 (63)/65 dated 10.8.1965: Parole application 15 days before the date of release.
except in cases of serious illness or death of prisoners' near relatives.

(B) WELFARE OF INMATES

I. I.G. Prisons Circular No. 3 of 1957:
   Cinema shows be arranged through the District Information Officer now and then.

II. I.G. Prisons Circular No. 5 (GSI) of 1958:
   Donation of blood-inmate donors should be given remission after 14 days- 2 eggs and 8 oz of milk or 12 oz of milk, no labour for a week.

III. I.G. Prisons Circular No. 17 (G.S.I.) dated 3.3.1958:
   Recitation of prayers by prisoners in Jails.

IV. I.G. Prisons Circular No. 11 of 1959:
   Provision of cheap games and sports.

V. G.O. No. 1560/XXII-1396/1954 dated 12.5.1954:
   Appointment of moral preachers at the Camps - once a fortnight for two consecutive days.

VI. I.G. Prisons Circular No. 25 of 1959:
   Permission to inmates to appear in examinations.

VII. G.O. No. 4250/XXII-735/1955 dated 10.12.1955:
   Camp canteen: working capital through a loan from the Amenity Fund (which consists of Grants-in-aid equivalent to the
amount of fines realized from the inmates of the camp and a few donations). Proposal not accepted.

VIII. G.O. No.3509/XXII-704/1955:
Payment of pocket money to prisoners working in open camps-weekly (a) more than Rupee one may be retained. (b) Stock in canteen should be kept well replenished at all times.

IX. G.O. No.5223/XXII-689/1956 dated 3.1.1957:
Allowing 25 per cent of the amount of bonus to supplement daily diet with ghee, milk etc. by inmates. This amount will be in addition to the pocket money of annas 2 per day already being allowed to him. The balance of 75 per cent of the bonus earned by the inmate should be carried to his Personal Ledger Account.

X. G.O. No.4283/XXII-891/1953 dated 6.11.1957:
The interest accruing in the Post Office Saving Account should be utilized in the grant of educational and recreational facilities to prisoners.

XI. G.O.No.248/XXII-690/1957 dated 3.3.1958:
Purchase of leather shoes with rubber soles from their earnings over and above the limit of annas 2 per day allowed to them for pocket expenses.
Payment of pocket money to prisoners of the camp at
enhanced rates of annas 4 per day.

XIII. G.O.No.2990/XXII/690/1957 dated 1.4.1959:
Supply of shoes to the inmates of camp half cost of shoes
to be borne by government.

XIV. G.O. No.362 10/S dated 7.8.1959:
(i) Periodical repairing charges of the shoes supplied
by the Camp will be met by government;
(ii) The Shoes should be treated as the property of the
inmates at the time of release.

XV. G.O. No.2990/XXII-890/1957 dated 1.4.1959:
Each Ghurma camp inmate, having no shoes of his own, will
be provided one pair of shoes every six months, half price
of which will be deducted from his earned wages.

XVI. Circular No.17(MS) (3) dated 26.7.1968:
Establishment of Canteens in Jail.

XVII. G.C. No.194/XXII-776 (18)/952 dated 30.1.1953:
Panchayat system.

XVIII. Inspector General Circular No.89823 C 19 FS
dated 27.12.1952:
Amenity Fund: Amenity to prisoners out of their own earnings.
Subject to minimum balance of Rs.10/- or half the total
earnings which ever is greater.
Prisoner could remit money to his home or spend it himself for the purchase of shoes or other essential articles of use in daily life from the camp canteen.

Amenity fund consists of donation made by a visitor or other well wisher including an ex-inmate of the camp.


XII. I.G. Prisons Circular Memo No.24/E 34 G.S.I. dated 23.4.1958: Taking out of prisoners in foggy weather etc. No. prisoner to go outside the Jail main gate for work during hours densely foggy or when the visibility is poor such as dust-storm and also when outside employment is risky due to inclement weather i.e. excessive or heavy showers or hail-storm or heat. The outgangs which are already employed outside the jail should be taken inside the jail immediately on such occasions.

XXII. I.G. Prisons Circular No.5129/XXII-309 (A) 1947 dated 5.5.1958: Forfeiture of remission earned by prisoners at the camp on their return to closed prison for misconduct on their part.
dated 27.4.1966:
Only such prisoners as have completed 6 months in the camp
would be eligible for the night watch duty provided that they
are recommended by the block officers and are considered
suitable for this work by the Superintendent—taking into
consideration their conduct, health, intelligence—night
watch by rotation for 2 hours at a time.

XXIV. **G.O. No. 3379/XXII/700/1956** dated 19.10.1956:
Escape from open camps.

  Supervisory staff should not go unpunished if found
  negligent. Every escape from the camp is a blow to the
  Governments' open camp experiment for which Superintendent
  himself and his assistants are personally responsible.

XXV. **I.G. Prisons Circular No. 53 of 1957.**
Report important occurrences such as suicide, death under
abnormal circumstances, assault, disturbance and unusual
serious occurrence.

XXVI. **G.O. No. 1447/XXII-1577/1952** dated 21.6.1954:
Wages and Bonus: Wages Rs. 14.00 per working day.

XXVII. **G.O. No. 6356 (1)XXII-1000/1959** dated 25.11.1961:
Grant of exemption to prisoners from payment of maintenance
charges for July 10 (1117) prisoners) as they could not work
at the quarry on that date due to incessant and heavy rains.
XXVIII. G.O. No.4453/XXII 5057/1967 dated 6.10.1967:
Increase in the pocket money of prisoner from 25 n.p. to 27 n.p.

"Training of prisoners in technical jobs at quarry of Government Cement Factory, Churk (U.P.) in black-smithy-fitters, turners category, welding and general mechanical jobs. The factory to provide tools etc., to pay the cost of tools if damaged by prisoners-trainee. Employment after training. Bond to serve for three years.

XXIX. Director, Government Cement Factory, Churk
Order File No. PSL VI "Quarry Medical Officers' Report" dated 21.9.1963:
Ghurma camp inmates are entitled to compensation for injuries at the quarry under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Superintendent Camp shall get the injuries examined by the Quarry Medical Officer and reduce them in writing.

XXX. Chief Engineer, Government Cement Factory Churk
Letter No. Q 119/56/6331 dated 7.7.1958:
Ghurma Camp inmates (Employed in Quarrying) shall be entitled to the following paid holidays on:

(1) Republic Day 26 January 1 day
(2) Independence Day 15 August 1 day
(3) Religious Festivals 3 days

Total 5 days
XXXI. **G.O.No.1447/XXII-1577/1952 dated 21.6.1954:**
Wages and Bonus: Wages Rs.1-4 annas per working day -
annas 12 per day (including non-working days) to be deducted
on account of cost of maintenance.

XXXII. **Grant of Railway Fare, Lorry Fare or Diet Money to Prisoners on Release from Camp:**
Earning up to Rs.10/- should not be touched; only excess of
Rs.10/- should be utilised towards the purchase of railway
and lorry fare.

XXXIII. **I.G.Prison Order dated 16.3.1956:**
Wage Rs.2-4/- per day Gorakhpur labour for minimum output
of 2.4 tonnes. Incentive bonus @Rs.0-12/- for every quarter
of tonnes for excess production. Medical facilities free
of charge.

XXXIV. **Government D.O.1844/XXII-689/1956 dated 17.5.1956:**
Payment weekly or fortnightly by the Cement Factory, Churk.

XXXV. **G.O.94/18 Kha dated 11.5.1970:**
Wages increase from 2.75 to Rs.3.0. Again from 1.11.1975
for 2.40 tonnes per person wage Rs.5/- plus additional wage
Rs.0.25 for ½ for ¾ tonnes.

XXXVI. **G.O.No.3276/XXII 689/1956 dated 30.8.1956:**
Entire amount of bonus earned by the prison should be credited
to their personal accounts.
XXXVII. Inspector General of Prisons Order No. 8522-27 E.S.I. dated 12.2.1959:
Investment out of wages earned by prisoner in Small Saving Schemes.

(C) REHABILITATION

I. In Suppression of G.O. No. 491/XXII-2500/1953 dated 21.2.1953:
"All prisoners who are released from camp shall be allowed diet money and railway ticket or lorry fares as provided therein, subject to condition that they are not in possession of a sum of Rs. 10/- at the time of their release from the Camp".

II. G.O. No. 491/VI-1074/58 dated 31.7.1958:
"Collection of rehabilitation report in respect of released prisoners of Camps" by District Magistrates "with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the scheme of reformation of prisoners at the Sampurnanand Camp, Nanak Sagar, it is necessary to have a record of the social activities, profession and general conducts of the inmates released from the Camp. Assistance from the Probation Officer, District Crime Prevention Committee may also be taken in the collection of the required information".
(a) **Endorsement No.492 (1) vi/1074/58:**
All probation officers to help the collection of the required rehabilitation reports of the inmates released from the camp belonging to their districts.

(b) **Endorsement No.492 (1) vi/1074/58:**
Copy to the Honorary Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society to please assist the collection of the required information.

(c) **Proforma of the Rehabilitation Report:**

1. Rehabilitation Report of inmate..............................
   Son of ...................... resident of village ............
   ............ Police Station.........................Post Office.....
   ..................District.........................

2. Date on which convicted.................................
   Section under which convicted..........................
   Name of trying Magistrate's Court .....................

3. Condition of release on probation or normal release
   ......................date of release......................

III. **G.O.No.3571/XXII-1402/62 dated 13.3.1963:**
Continuance of payment of compensatory allowance to officers/officials of the Camps during the short period when their family pay visits to them in Camp............... does not exceed a fortnight.............. one month in a year.
IV. G.O.No.3643/XXII-629/1953 dated 25.2.1954:

(i) Camp inmates may be granted leave to go home by deferring their sentence temporarily for the purpose of:
(a) re-establishing their family ties,
(b) visiting their ailing relations,
(c) contacting their would be employers,
(d) facilitating rehabilitation in society or (e) solving their family problems etc.

(ii) Only those camp-inmates shall be eligible for leave who satisfy the following conditions:

(a) their conduct and work are found satisfactory in the camp.
(b) Their stay in the camp is for over three months.
(c) There exists a balance of Rs.10/- in their wage-account after defraying expenditure required for going to and returning from their home, and
(d) They have a suitable home to visit.

(iii) The following office bearers shall constitute the Board to consider applications and recommend granting of leave to I.G. Prisons.

(a) Superintendent of the Camp;
(b) Medical Officer of that Camp;
(c) District Magistrate of the area (who will be President of the Board).
(iv) Board meeting may be held as and when found necessary by the Superintendent, but it will not be held more than once in a month.

(v) Ordinarily, an inmate may be granted leave for 15 days (which will include time taken in the travelling to and from his home. If there is a possibility of spending 6 days in the travel, the leave period will be of 21 days. In special circumstances, the State Government may extend leave upto 30 days.

(vi) Leave shall be granted only on entering into a personal bond by the inmate. The period of leave shall not be reckoned as part of the sentence.

V. G.C.No.672/XXII-5128/1956 dated 6.6.1958:

(i) The Government Cement Factory, Churk shall impart one year training to six inmates every year in blacksmithy and welding and provide them mechanical jobs. The factory shall also provide tools to the trainee inmates. The factory shall also bear the expenses on the breakage of the tools.

(ii) In this way the inmate, if he so desires, may be employed in the factory provided he enters into a bond for a minimum period of three years.

(iii) The trainee inmates will continue to be camp inmates. They will be provided food and clothing by the Government and
will be eligible to have all amenities provided to the camp inmates. They will be entitled to receive stipend of Rs.0.50 per day, as is admissible to those deployed for essential services. Rs.0.25 out of this amount may be spent by them for their personal necessities and rest may be deposited in their personal accounts to be repaid to them while they are released from the camp finally. However, the factory shall not pay any stipend during the period of training.

VI. G.O.No.6477/XXII-698/1968 dated 15.3.1969:
The Government has approved the scheme of training inmates in Traction driving and on completion of training payment of wages @Rs.0.75 for full day and Rs.0.35 for half day for this work.

VII. G.O.No.1460/XXII-1358/1960 dated 2.5.1960:
(a) In S.N. Camp, Ghurma, inmates employed for essential services are to be paid net wages @Rs.0.50 per working day and no deductions shall be made from them for maintenance charges.
(b) In S.N. Camp, inmates employed for essential services on Sundays and Camp holidays are not be paid wages.

VIII. G.O.No.1676/XXII-1482/1956 dated 5.9.1956:
IX. G.O.No.5151/XXII-1482/1956 dated 15.1.1957:
(c) In S.N. Camp, Churma the inmates employed by the Government Cement Factory, Churk for quarrying shall be paid
wages @Rs.2/- per day per inmate for every working day. They shall further be entitled for Incentive Bonus @Rs.0.12 for ¼ tonnes for quarrying more than the prescribed standard work calculation 2.5 tonnes per head per day.

(d) In S.N. Camp, Sitarganj, the inmates shall be paid wages @Rs.0.25 per head per day and no deduction shall be made for their maintenance charges.

XI. **G.O. No. 1715/XXII-5004/(19)/1959 dated 10.5.1965:**
(e) The amount of wages of camp inmates shall be deposited in the Inmates' personal ledger accounts.

XII. **G.O. No. 1460/XXII-1352/1960 dated 2.5.1969:**
In S.N. Camp, Ghurma the gross wages earned by inmate employed in quarrying shall be subject to the deduction of Rs.1.25 per head per day for his maintenance except for the following days:
1) when he remains unemployed for want of work;
2) when he does not do work on account of Camp holidays;
3) when he is unable to do work on account of illness.

XIII. **G.O. No. 4300/XXII-5128/1955 dated 17.12.1956:**
(f) In S.N. Camp, Ghurma, if inmates are incapable of quarrying on account of heavy rains, Government may be moved, with reasons of stopping work and recommend exemption for
non-deduction of their maintenance charges of those non-working days.

XIV. G.O. No. 9695/XXII-1520/1952 dated 27.2.1953:
The Camp-inmate may be allowed to send money from his earned wages to his family subject to leaving a remainder of Rs.10/- or half of the wages, which ever is higher.

OR

He may be allowed to purchase from Camp-Canteen essential consumers' goods and shoes etc.

XV. G.O. No. 1460/XXII-1358/1960 dated 2.5.1960 and
XVI. G.O. No. 4453/XXII-5057 dated 6.10.1957:

In S.N. Camp, Ghurma inmates may be paid pocket-expenses @Rs.0.35 per day per inmate. They may be paid this money on written application even for those days when they do not earn wages, provided money is available in their accounts.
The Camp inmates may be permitted to purchase leather shoes with rubber soles.

XVII. Director, Government Cement Factory, Churk
Letter No.Q-119/56-2656 dated 2.4.1957:

1) Maintenance charges shall be deducted for paid holidays;
2) A Camp inmate engaged in quarrying, is entitled for 7 days leave provided he has worked for 265 days during the 12 months of the Calendar year.
XVIII. G.O.No. Pro 825/VI-2-28-58 Home Jail (Criminal) Department dated 19.1.1959:
State Employment Exchanges to register the names of inmates likely to be released within two months in order to provide them suitable jobs for their final rehabilitation and reabsorption in the community.

XIX. G.O.No.5963/XXII-911-1957 dated 4.3.1958:
Two special categories of Camp-inmates specified as under:

(i) Mukhiya, and

(ii) Convict Watchman.

XX. G.O.No. 4531/XXII-801/1958 dated 21.4.1960:
Each Ghurma Camp-inmate will be provided one pair of cotton patti to be replaced after every 1½ year.

XXI. G.O.No. 161 (2)/XXII-809 18/1957 dated 27.4.1960:
1) Each Camp-inmate may be granted every fortnight one interview and one letter.

2) Each Camp-inmate may be allowed to receive all of the letters received from his relatives and friends.

3) Interview may be granted in lieu of letter and vice versa.

XXII. G.O.No. 974/XXII- 5128/1955 dated 9.3.1956:
The Superintendent may arrange appropriate indoor-games for Camp-inmates.
XXIII. G.O.No. 5223/XXII-689/1956 dated 3.1.1957:

XXIV. G.O. No. 5108/XXII-809A (C.S.) 1957 dated 6.1.1958:

XXV. G.O.No. 4453/XXII-5057/1967 dated 6.10.1967:

A Ghurma Camp-inmate may be permitted to spend Rs.0.35 per day from his wages. In addition to this, he may further be permitted to spend up to 25 per cent of his bonus for his diet of milk and ghee.

XXVI. G.O.No. 728/XXII-656-1959 dated 9.3.1959:

Camp-inmates shall be addressed as 'Shivirwasi' and this very word will be used in Government correspondence too.