

Bangladesh Jails Reform Commission - 1980

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Recommendations

Purposes for Constitution of the Commission

Reformation of offenders and their rehabilitation should be recognized as the primary functions of prison administration, in addition to its custodial functions.

Prisons Reforms in Bangladesh

1. Awareness of new values and attitudes should be recognized as the basic requirements for achieving meaningful improvement of the prison system.
2. To effectively fulfill the new task and responsibilities, the prison officers and staff should be adequately motivated and properly trained.
3. Notwithstanding obstacles to introduction of necessary changes in the policies, procedures and practices which may be raised from within or outside the prison department, the Government should proceed firmly to implement the suggested reforms.
4. For ensuring public involvement and participation in the correctional programme, voluntary agencies, government departments, board of visitors, etc., should be encouraged to visit prisons and when necessary render services in co-operation with the prison administration in supporting programmes for improvement.
5. Any spending for the better treatments of prison inmates and also for the improvement of the service conditions of prison officials and staff should not be looked upon as unproductive.
6. Prison manpower should be productively employed to generate income which may be exclusively utilized for supplementing the financial resources necessary for the improvement of the prisons. Prison department should be made profit-oriented without which not large-scale and extensive reforms can be effected.

Alternative to Imprisonment

1. Necessary measures including legislative may be taken to introduce some alternative to imprisonment such as bail, conditional discharge, suspension of sentence, probation binding-over, fines, community services order, compensation, restitution, etc. Clear and detailed schemes outlining the powers and functions of the agencies involved should be drawn.
2. To avoid failure, alternatives to imprisonment should be introduced gradually.

3. In selecting and introducing all or any of the alternatives, it is necessary to bear in mind the pattern of our social behavior, culture and thinking.

Probation

1. In recognition of the value and advantages of probation as an alternative, to imprisonment, particularly in respect of young and first offenders, immediate steps should be taken to implement the Probation of Offender Ordinance, 1960. Such steps include the issuance of Government notification specifying area or areas where the Ordinance will come into operation, the framing of necessary rules prescribing the qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of service of probation officers and the manner of exercise of their powers.
2. There should be a probation officer in each thana. No probation officer may be given charge of more than twenty probationers.
3. To enable the proper functioning of the probation system suitable training should be imparted to the probation officers. Besides conforming to certain educational standards, men of character and integrity should be appointed.
4. Probation officers should be attached to the courts so that they may furnish necessary information to the courts regarding the offenders' previous history and background.
5. A National Probation Board for supervising the work of the probation system should be set up.

Classification of Offenders

1. For the reformation, training and rehabilitation of offenders there is necessary to introduce the system of classification of offenders in addition to the existing methods of segregation of offenders.
2. It should be recognized that mere segregation on the basis of age, sex or the gravity of offence committed does not contribute towards carrying out individualized treatment and programmes for rehabilitation of offenders.
3. On admission into a prison an offender should be diagnosed and classified on the basis of the (a) nature of offence, (b) health, (c) age, (d) security risk, and (e) his individual needs.
4. After such classification, treatment which is most suitable for an offender should be assigned to him, and he must be placed in the appropriate prison, if built for each category, or else, in the appropriate section or ward of the same prison.
5. For the proper understanding and use of the system of modern classification, the prison officials should acquire should knowledge regarding its aims, methods of operation and utility.
6. The requirement for specialized training of the prison officials without which the task of modern classification cannot be entrusted to them should be recognized.

7. Treatment programmes based on the separate needs to offenders should gradually be evolved and implemented.
8. To begin with the modern classification system may be introduced in one of the existing central jails
9. Classification Committee may be constituted in all central and district jails consisting of Welfare Officer, Psychologist, Doctor, Superintendent of the jail and Sociologist, where available.
10. With the experience gained the classification system can gradually be extended to other prisons.

Types of Institutions for the Offenders

1. The necessity for establishing different types of institutions to meet the requirements of specialized treatment and rehabilitation of different categories of prisoners should be recognized.
2. Some of these institutions are to be built or remodeled on consideration of security classified as maximum security prison, medium security prison and minimum security or open prison.
3. In addition to prisons for male adult prisoners, there should be separate prisons for (a) child offenders, (b) juvenile or young offenders, (c) women prisoners, (d) physically or mentally ill prisoners, (e) remand homes for pre-trial and under-trial prisoners, (f) political prisoners, and (g) military prisoners.

Aspects of Pre-trial detention

1. Sleeping arrangements, food provision and toilet facilities to prisoners detained in police or judicial lock-up should be improved. The present entitlement of Tk. 1.25 per meal should be raised to tk. 4.00 per meal which should be revised time to time with the rise of price level.
2. Food must be provided to a prisoner upon his admission to a prison even after dusk. He must also be fed while attending court.
3. Whether the trial begins or not, every pre-trial prisoner must actually be produced before the court at the interval of 15 days as is required by the law.
4. Arrests may not be made where there is no risk of non-appearance of the offender at his trial. Instead of physical arrest personal recognizance bond may be taken.
5. No person arrested under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be detained in the prison for more than one month.
6. Power to grant bail should be used even in cases involving non-bailable offences where there is no risk of non-appearance of the prisoner at his formal trial.
7. In respect of an accused on bail, if he does not turn up on the trial, date, apart from giving an order for his arrest and detention, the proceedings may proceed against him in his absence.

8. No person should be detained without trial for an indefinite period. For offences where the prescribed maximum punishment is three years trial must commence within 90 days of arrest and for offences where the prescribed maximum punishment is above three years within 180 days of arrest.
9. The numbers of judicial staff as well as the staff of the prosecution, agencies, such as, police and the law officers should be increased.
10. Judicial magistrates as distinguished from executive magistrates should be appointed to try criminal cases. They should be employed for no work other than judicial and be given better pay and emoluments.
11. Practice and procedure relating to prosecution of criminal cases in courts should be streamlined. For this purpose, suggestions for removal of undue delays in holding criminal trials as contained in Chapter 11 of the Report of Law Committee, 1976 should immediately be implemented.

Justice inside Prison

1. For ensuring fair and just enquiry into offences alleged to have been committed inside prison by an inmate, he should be given adequate opportunity of being heard. No prison official or staffs who are the complainant should enquire into the offence.
2. There should be an independent committee for reviewing the administrative order determining the guild of a prison inmate. The committee should be composed of members coming from the magistracy or from the retired senior prison officials.
3. There should be a formal procedure for redressing inmates' grievances. A body composed of both members of the staff and inmates in equal proportion may look into the grievances.
4. Adequate opportunities should be provided to a prisoner to consult his lawyer.
5. Suitable physical arrangements should be made in every prison to allow free and confidential consultation between an inmate and his counsel.
6. Free legal services may be provided for the poor and helpless prisoners.
7. Members of the subordinate judiciary and magistracy who are connected with criminal justice should be required to visit prisons regularly.
8. An inmate should be allowed to see the Inspector-General of Prisons or any member of the Board of Visitors.
9. An inmate should be given the opportunity to petition any higher authority such as Home Secretary, a Member of Parliament or the Home Minister and such petition not be censored.

Prison Offences and Punishments

1. The prison offences should be classified into major and minor ones as mentioned herein before.

2. The punishments, whether major or minor, as have been prescribed in the Jail Code, should be modified as above in this chapter.
3. The imposition of iron bars in any form including link-fetters, bar-fetters, cross-bar fetters or hand-cuffs, hand-cuffing behind or to a staple should be done away with as forms of punishment.
4. Cellular confinement as form of punishment should be abolished.
5. Dietary punishment should be discontinued forthwith.
6. All forms of corporal punishments, particularly whipping for jail offences, should be abolished.
7. As punishment substitution of gunny or other coarse clothing for the portion of the ordinary prisoner's dress should be discontinued.

Living Conditions in prisons

1. To relieve acute shortage of accommodation additional accommodation is required to be constructed for about 14,000 prisoners.
2. Prison buildings which are already under construction should be completed expeditiously and funds should be placed for schemes already administratively approved.
3. To ensure healthful living conditions, rooms for accommodation of prisoners should be well ventilated and well lighted.
4. The central jails at Dhaka, Rajshahi and Comilla and district jails at Chittagong, Sylhet and Khulna should be shifted to lesser congested areas. For different categories of prisoners separate prisons should be constructed accommodating about 500 prisoners in each prison.
5. To enable the Prison Department to undertake building projects, allocation of funds should be made available from the development budget.
6. To ensure improved quality, articles of diet procured through contractor may be procured on contracts for a period of 3 months at a time in place of longer periods as at present.
7. To ensure better quality, Dal may be procured in place of pulses and leafy as well as non-leafy vegetables may be supplied.
8. To improve protein contents of diet, one chhatak of fish or meat should be provided to ordinary prisoners in one of the meals on every alternate day.
9. To add to vitamin contents in the diet, about two chhataks of seasonal fruits should be provided to all prisoners once a week.
10. Diet allowance of prisoners on travel may be increased to Taka 4.00 per meal.
11. Ordinary under-trial prisoners who opt to work may be provided with the same scale of diet as ordinary convicts.
12. Kitchens in jails should be immediately repaired or reconstructed to provide for improved and hygienic cooking arrangement. Gas Cooker may be provided. No kitchen should normally be made to cater for more than 500 prisoners. A paid cook

may be appointed in each of the central and district jails to train and supervise convict cooks.

13. In modification of the existing items of clothing, ordinary convicts should be provided with one full-sleeve shirt and one half-sleeve shirt in place of two cotton kurtas and one woolen shirt in place of one blanket kurta. In addition to the scale of clothing, one lungi, one genji and one gamcha should be supplied every 6 months. There should be provision for minor and comb.
14. In modification of the existing items of clothing, ordinary female convicts may be supplied with one woolen blouse in place of one blanket kurta. In addition they may be supplied with one gamcha every 6 months.
15. All ordinary prisoners should be supplied with one aluminium water tumbler and one aluminium mug in addition to utensils now supplied. They may also be supplied with one satraji or one jute mat in place of one tatputtee.
16. Every prisoner should be supplied with a pillow. Mosquito nets should be supplied to the prisoners in cellular accommodation and dormitories should be wire-netted.
17. Many of the jail hospital buildings require to be repaired or reconstructed. The state of cleanliness and sanitation should be improved.
18. The number of beds in hospitals of central jail, in Dhaka and Jessore and in district jails in Pabna, Bogra and Khulna should be doubled and in other jails suitably increased.
19. The lunatic prisoners should be transferred to lunatic asylums and should not be kept in jails.
20. The service latrines of prisons should be replaced by sanitary latrines with one latrine for every 20 prisoners. There should be sanitary latrines in cells and the night latrines in the wards should be converted into sanitary ones. There should be an adequate number of bath rooms for each ward. There should be an adequate supply of tap water. The ongoing sanitary schemes should be completed on a priority basis.
21. The convict sweepers may be provided with rubber shoes and gloves, additional 3 cakes of washing soap in a month and their monthly allowance should be raised to Tk. 30.00
22. To provide for better hygiene of prisoners the scale of supply of hair oil to ordinary male prisoners should be increased and in place of washing soda, washing soap should be supplied. For ordinary female prisoners washing soap in place of washing soda should be supplied.
23. Prisoner's blankets should be disinfected before issue to another prisoner.

Inmates Rights, Privileges and Amenities

1. In recognition of the beneficial and reformatory influence of visits and correspondence, facilities for visits and communication between the inmate and his close relations and friends should be expanded and increased.

2. Visiting rooms should be constructed at the entrance of every jail with sitting arrangements. It should be both comfortable and conducive to maintaining privacy and quietness during discussion.
3. For every prison a waiting room with toilet facilities should be provided for visitors.
4. Contact visit should be allowed to all classes of prisoners except maximum security prisoners, whether convicted or under-trial.
5. Visiting hours should be flexible and visits should be allowed in the mornings also. Such visits may last for half an hour.
6. Correspondence between an inmate and his relations and friends may not be censored except where special reasons exist for imposing censorship.
7. Correspondence between an inmate and his lawyer should not be censored.
8. An inmate should be allowed to correspond with his employer or business partners or associates.
9. Expeditious handling of mails, both incoming and outgoing should be ensured.
10. An inmate should be supplied with postage stamp and stationery so that he may write three letters per month.
11. Since the majority of the prison population in Muslim, a mosque may be build or an access may be specified inside the prison enabling them to say prayers in congregation, particularly Jumma and Eid prayers.
12. Muslim inmates should be enabled to say their daily prayers in congregation in the ward in which they are living. Suitable arrangements such as place for making ablution, mats etc. may be provided for the purpose.
13. Azan may be broadcast on a public address system so as to enable Muslim inmates to say their daily prayers in congregation simultaneously in the words they live in.
14. Religious and moral instructions should be provide for the inmates. Copies of the Holy Quran should be made available to the Muslim inmates along with Bengali translation, if possible.
15. Similarly, inmates practicing other religions may be provided with their Holy Book.
16. Books on religions may be procured for the jail library for the use of inmates.
17. Milad and waz mahfils may be occasionally permitted to be organized by the Muslim inmates. Members of the Ulema may be invited to talk on aspects of religion and morals.
18. Recreational facilities should immediately be improved. Such facilities should include various sports, movies, music, dramatic performances, indoor games, reading hobbies, etc. An auditorium or a big hall should be constructed in every central and district jail.
19. Television, radio, periodicals magazines and daily newspapers should be provided in prisons at government cost.
20. Libraries inside the jails should be properly organized both as regards space, collection of books, furniture and servicing.

21. For the development of libraries, the existing annual grant should be increased.
22. A trained librarian should be appointed for the libraries, particularly in the central jails.
23. A library committee consisting of three members should be appointed in each of the jails.
24. Inmates who are desirous of sitting for any Board or University examination should be provided with necessary text books.
25. Arrangements may be made for lectures by college or university teachers for the intending candidates.
26. Facilities may be provided for reading books in the library and also for borrowing books from it.
27. Every prison should have a canteen.

Juvenile Delinquency – Treatment for Correction and Rehabilitation

1. In tune with the policy of greater stress or reform and rehabilitation of criminals, there should be wider and more frequent use of various alternatives to imprisonment, especially in cases concerning juvenile and youthful offenders.
2. The juvenile and youthful offenders should be tried only by Juvenile and Young Prisoners Courts and treated in separate and exclusive institutions meant for them.
3. The existing Probation Services in Bangladesh, operated by the Social Welfare Department should be extended so as to cover at least all urban population centers.
4. In order to make probation service more effective, a National Probation Board should be constituted with high level representation from all relevant administrative ministries.
5. To promote reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners especially juvenile and young prisoners, classification system should be introduced and “Prisoners Classification rules of Directives” issued.
6. Communication between the prisoners and their guardian and relations should be facilitated and strengthened.
7. Compassionate and week-end leaves should be introduced. Half-way houses and restitution houses should be set up. Study and work furloughs should be used and after-care services suitably modified and strengthened.
8. Juvenile and young offenders should be treated as a separate class and dealt with extreme care and caution. In addition to the only correction centre for juvenile delinquents at Tongi, at least four such centers should be set up in four Divisional headquarters of the country during the period of the Second Five Year Plan (1980-85). One of the five institutions should be meant exclusively for girls.
9. For young prisoners not covered by the Children’s Act of 1974, five correction centers should be set up for young offenders in the 16-21 age groups. One of the five institutions should be earmarked for young women offenders.

10. The Children Act of 1974 should be amended to extend coverage to those between 16-21 years of age. Alternatively, a separate Act should be passed and implemented for dealing with young offenders in the age of 16-21.
11. The Children Act of 1974 should be extended to cover the juvenile delinquents of the entire country.
12. In Dhaka district all juvenile offenders in the central and other jails should be immediately transferred to the Social Welfare Department's Correction Centre at Tongi.
13. Case work service should be introduced in the prisons. For the purpose qualified government appointed Social Welfare workers should be placed in all jails of the country.
14. Relevant and meaningful vocational training should be provided for juvenile and young offenders in all Correction Centers.
15. Facilities should be created under government, semi-government and private auspices to provide vocational and skill training to juvenile and young deviants in centers outside the institutions of confinement.
16. For offenders punished for crimes not deserving confinement attendance centers should be set up to control and monitor the process of their correction and reform in an open setting and environment.

General and Moral Education of Prisoners

1. For imparting general education, the entire prison population may be divided into five groups; (a) illiterate, (b) semi-educated, (c) educated, (d) juvenile, and (e) women. Separate educational facilities should be extended to each group to meet the typical requirements of each group.
2. It is felt that the group approach, i.e. by holding large classes for elementary reading and writing should be adopted. Enthusiastic literate prisoners in particular may, for the time being, be encouraged to undertake this task, but they should gradually be replaced by appointed teachers. A minimum teacher-inmate ratio of 1:100 should be maintained. Elementary books should be made available to them.
3. Semi-educated inmates who have completed primary education should be given opportunity of further education. Facilities should be provided to them for receiving secondary and higher Secondary education.
4. The educated inmates who have passed S.S.C. and H.S.C. examinations should have access to higher Secondary and University education. The programme for vocational training has been discussed and considered in Chapter XIV.
5. Deprivation from the basic amenities badly affects the prison environment. Moral education may help getting psychological relief from the stress of bondage and deprivation.
6. Religious education should be provided to the inmates. The classes per week will be two and duration of each class will be one hour. The mosques and prayer halls within

the prisons should be used for imparting religious education. Moral counseling should be provided by agencies like Social Welfare Department. For Muslim inmates, Milad Mahfils, discussion on different aspects of religion etc. should be arranged on occasions like Eid, Milad-un-Nabi, Muharram etc. Similar facilities should be extended to other religious groups.

7. For prisoners who, for their anti-social and criminal behavior, are isolated from the rest of the society in general and from their families in particular, there must exist, in addition to educational system, some provisions for social, cultural and recreational facilities. In this connection, the Commission considered that the adoption of the following measures would fulfill the void that exerts crippling effects on their body and mind:
 - i. Frequent visits are regular intervals by family members and kiths and kins
 - ii. Occasional visits by friends
 - iii. Regular exchange of letters with friends and relatives
 - iv. Provision of Aid Societies like Social Welfare Agencies working in the prison for rehabilitating the prisoners after the completion of their prison terms.
 - v. Provisions of gymnasium, indoor and outdoor games.
 - vi. Arrangements should be made for providing recreational facilities like radio, television and documentary films based on social themes or having educational value.
 - vii. Organization of musical soirees. Participations of inmates in such programmes should be encouraged. The talented prisoners may be offered the opportunity to cultivate music.
 - viii. Dramas, particularly those dealing with social problems such as crimes and delinquency, should be organized Through this medium, models of behavior can be presented. It can also work as cathartic outlet. Participation of the inmates should be encouraged.
 - ix. Organization of group discussion programmes, preferably on matters directly related to reform.

Prison Industries

1. The prison population should be converted into a productive force and all able-bodied convicted prisoners should be required to work. It must be recognized that only through his participation in daily work routine a prison inmate can preserve his work habit, enhance his work skill, help in maintenance of discipline in prison, contribute towards generation of an income by prison authorities and expect to get rehabilitated in society through suitable employment after release.
2. Pursuit of productive employment and organization of vocational training should be accepted as the two foremost tasks of prison administration.
3. Every prison industry should be operated within the framework of a production plan which must take into consideration the demand for the products both within and

outside the jail, the availability of raw materials and prison labour. The industrial units must have a production target and utmost effort must be made to achieve this target.

4. Prison land considered particularly suitable for vegetable farming and horticulture must be fully utilized. Similarly, ponds should be utilized for pisciculture and duck farming.
5. Prison authorities should effect necessary improvement in the method of cooking, introduce simple gadgets for carrying things and gradually modernize the sanitation system so that a good number of prison labour now engaged for routine work may be diverted to more productive pursuits.
6. Prison labour should be allowed wages to generate the necessary incentive for work. Such wages shall, however, be necessarily lower than what is paid by comparable establishments outside. The amount to be paid should be fixed by prison authorities in consultation with Government. The wages so fixed may be increased when the prison industries become more organized, efficient and profitable.
7. For efficient management of Prison Industries a full-fledged Prison Industries Department headed by a Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons should be set up with supporting officials and staff.
8. In order to stimulate productive activities within the prison and to expose the prison officials to the technique of industrial planning, management and marketing short training courses on the subject are organized separately or industrial management be included in the overall training programme to be designed for them.
9. Opportunity of employment after release should be the criterion for the selection of the type of vocational training to be imparted to prison inmates. Metal working, tailoring, shoe-making and leather craft, radio and T.V. repairing, automobile repairing, house wiring, masonry, plumbing, weaving, carpentry, cane and bamboo craft and carpet-making are considered particularly suitable.
10. In order to ensure marketability of the skill acquired in the prison and to do away with the stigma generally associated with imprisonment the certificate of proficiency to be earned after completion of training should be issued by Directorate of Technical Education. Such training programme should be planned in consultation with the Directorate and conducted under its close supervision.
11. Balancing, modernization and repair of some of industries such as oil mills, blanket factory, metal workshop and aluminium factory, etc. at Dhaka Central Jail should immediately be undertaken.
12. Prison authorities should maintain separate accounts for operating prison industries as strictly separate commercial operation.
13. Marketing of prison products should be promoted by organizing display and sales centers, holding annual exhibitions and by procuring bulk orders directly from different Government Departments, Semi-Government agencies and business firms.
14. Some of the Prison Industries should procure orders from Bangladesh Handicrafts Marketing Corporation and other suitable business firms and act as their sub-contractors.

15. Techno-economic studies should be carried out to consider the feasibility of setting up certain new industries in the prisons, printing press, automatic laundry, garment making oil and pulses crushing mills, and embroidery and knitting units.
16. Every central and district jail should have a fully operational engineering workshop, carpentry, masonry and plumbing units so that petty repairs and improvement of the sanitation system can be undertaken by the Prison Department itself.
17. The prison management should be authorized to procure the required industrial equipments, raw materials and spares. The present system of getting certain supplies through the Department of supply and Inspection should be done away with.
18. An amount of Tk. 10 million should be available by the Government to the prison authorities as a revolving fund to enable them to carry out necessary repair, modernization and expansion of existing industries as well as to finance procurement of raw materials, payment of wages to prison labour, and salaries to industrial officials.
19. The prison management should, when needed, seek expertise from Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), a promotional agency entrusted with the task of assisting small and cottage industries, BSCIC should be able to assist the Prison management in drawing up its production plan, programmes for balancing, modernization, repair and expansion of existing industries and in carrying out techno-economic feasibility studies for new industries.

Remission and Conditional Freedom

1. No distinction should be maintained between convicts employed in prison services and convicts working in industries. All of them should be eligible to remission of six days per month.
2. As regards special remission, Superintendents of Jails be empowered to grant special remission up to 45 days in a year in place of 30 days and the Inspector-General of Prisons up to 90 days in place of 60 days in cases of good conduct for three consecutive years. The grant of the above remission should not exceed one-third in place of one-fourth of the total sentence as per Rule 768 of Jail Code, Vol. I.
3. On humanitarian grounds and for maintenance of family ties a prisoner undergoing a long sentence may be granted short leave not exceeding 10 days to visit his family. This privilege may not be granted to certain type of offenders, such as, persons who have committed murders, dacoity, or any other heinous offences, etc.
4. By legislative enactment, a pre-trial or under-trial prisoners should be allowed credit for time spent in custody before the passing of his sentence.
5. The system of release on parole should be introduced and be gradually be extended to different categories of prisoners after they have served a part of their sentence subject to conditions imposed in the license granting parole.
6. A Parole Board should be set-up. Under a properly drafted legislation providing the minutest details for operating the parole system.

After-Care and Rehabilitation

1. For the rehabilitation of prisoners during the post-release period, a proper after-care service should be organized. Its functions may also be extended to prisoners who are about to be released.
2. The need for formation of an After-Care Association whose aim is to supervise the after-care service should be recognized by the Government.
3. The After-Care Association should be formed on a voluntary basis but should be partly financed by the Government. Its composition may include such personnel as indicated above. The Association may have branches in each of the districts.

Corruption in Prisons

1. Increase in the authorized number of interviews of both the convicted and under trial prisoners, provision of facilities for holding interviews of a larger number of prisoners at a time, improvement in the manner of holding interviews and closer supervision by the jailor and the superintendent will largely eliminate corruption in relation to interview of prisoners.
2. Proper care in preparing papers relating to the order of release in the courts and the timely dispatch of the papers to the jails and proper supervision by the jailor and the Superintendent will reduce chances of corruption in relation to release of prisoners.
3. Receipt of supplies, when possible, from government sources such as C.S.D., B.T.M.C. etc. and strict supervision by the Superintendent may reduce corruption relating to contracts.
4. The appointment of a deputy jailor as the chief executive of the sub-jail will largely eliminate corrupt practices in the sub-jail.
5. Strict supervision on the part of the medical officer on all matters relating to the administration of the jail hospital will largely eliminate corrupt practices there. The system of taking fortnightly weighing of prisoners as per Jail Code rules should be revived and extra diet should be used on the basis of this weighing when necessary under orders of the Medical Officer.
6. Selection of honest and efficient Warders for gate duty and posting of a Chief Head Warder or a Sergeant Instructor in the central jail and head Warder in the district jail at gate during the day time is expected to prevent smuggling through the gate.
7. Prisoners in district and central Jails should be allowed opportunity to elect a member of representatives to look after kitchen affairs. These representatives should be literate and able to calculate the quality of ration of the prisoners according to the diet scale, copy of which should be supplied to them. They may make their own calculation and compare it with that of the godown assistant.

They should have a say in the quality of the dietary articles and they should receive the dietary articles after proper weighing and arrange preparation of the food in the kitchen under their direct supervision and they should see to the proper distribution of diet also. They should be allowed all facilities to meet the Jailor and the Superintendent whenever they so desire to lodge any complaint.

8. In addition to half-yearly stock taking the superintendent should pay occasional visits to the ration godown and verify the weight of some items and compare it with the book balance of the day to ensure proper maintenance of stocks.
9. The Superintendent should personally inspect the quality of the dietary articles received daily from contractors and any articles found not to conform to the required standard should be returned for replacement by better stuff.
10. The possible increase in the number of visits by I.G. to all jails and D.I.G. to the district and sub-jails under their jurisdiction is likely to reduce corruption in different jails. The district jail Superintendents should be empowered to inspect the sub-jails of their districts and pay frequent visits to them. This will check existing corruption in the sub-jails.
11. In making selection for appointment of jail officers special stress should be put on their family background and character.
12. In view of the exacting nature of their duties with no opportunity for enjoying social life, no scope for rest and recreation even on Sunday and holidays the jail officers should be allowed higher pay than the similar grade of offices elsewhere. The amenities and privileges allowed to them should be expanded so that the capable persons of character suitable for effecting reformation of prisoners may be attracted for jail jobs.
13. Cases of corruption when detected should be dealt with very firmly and with expedition.
14. Officers with reputation for high integrity should be rewarded.

Prison Administration

1. The bias and system of prison administration should be changed from penal to correctional approach.
2. In view of increase in the prison population the strength of warders with the necessary supervisory staff should be increased to maintain the proper ratio between the prison population and the guarding staff.
3. To introduce the reformatory and rehabilitative programmes and to improve medical services as suggested by the Commission the set-up of the Prison Directorate and all ties of prison has to be modified and expanded as indicated.
4. In order to attract competent and qualified people and to make it commensurate with the greater responsibilities the pay scales of the prison officials should be enhanced.
5. In order to attract better type of people in the prison administration prison service should be created with adequate provisions for promotions from the lowest to the highest position.
6. Direct recruitment should be made only at the level of Assistant Jailor and Deputy Jailor.

7. A thorough and comprehensive training programme should be introduced for all categories of prison officers and staffs. A training institute should be established preferably near Dhaka. Pending establishment of the institute training programmes should be started by arranging temporary accommodation.
8. Prison officials should be sent abroad every year particularly to those countries whose experiments and experiences would be suitable to our country. Training opportunities should be availed of at United Nations Asia and Far East Institute of Fuchu, Japan.
9. In view of the special nature of job performed by the prison officers and staff they should be provided with residential accommodation near the prisons.
10. To ensure expeditious construction and proper maintenance of prison buildings a cell in the Public Works Department should be created with a Deputy Chief Engineer as its head.
11. To effectively deal with prison disturbances shot gun with small pellet ammunitions may be used if use of baton proves ineffective. Rifles should be used only as a last resort.
12. It must be ensured that the Board of Visitors are properly constituted and they function as envisaged.
13. Due importance should be given to supervision by Board of Visitors and due actions should be initiated.
14. The Prisons Council should be set up with defined object, purpose and powers.

Suggested Amendments to Jail Code

(In pursuance of the recommendations in the earlier chapters amendments have been suggested, where necessary, in this chapter. The relevant recommendations have been reproduced and amendment required in view of that particular recommendations has been stated immediately below.)

CHAPTER VII-Aspects of Pre-trial Detention

Food must be provided to a prisoner upon his admission to a prison even after dusk. He must also be fed while attending court.

532. Rule 496 of Jail Code, Vol. I directs jailor not to receive any prisoner after lock-up which generally takes place at sun-set except on the special written order (in addition to the warrant) of the Sessions Judge, etc. Rule 865 provides that the charges for diet, etc. of under trial prisoners on transfer are to be borne by the District Magistrate.

533. This Rule may be suitably amended by requiring the same authority to feed the prisoners during the mid-day while attending court and new prisoners when sent to jails after lock-up in exceptional circumstances with special orders of the appropriate authority.

(Appendix 4 of Jail code, Vol. II may also be referred to in this connection)

CHAPTER VIII-Justice inside Prison

For ensuring fair and just enquiry into offences alleged to have been committed inside prison by an inmate, he should be given adequate opportunity of being heard. No prison official or staff who is the complainant should enquire into the offence.

534. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 75 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

There should be an independent committee for reviewing the administrative order determining the guilt of a prison inmate. The committee should be composed of members coming from the magistracy or from the retired senior prison officials.

535. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 76 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

There should be a formal procedure for redressing inmates' grievances. A body composed of both members of the staff and inmates in equal proportion may look into the grievances

536. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 647 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Adequate opportunities should be provided to a prisoner to consult his lawyers.

537. This may replace the existing provision of Rule 674 of Jail Code, Vol. 1.

Suitable physical arrangements should be made in every prison to allow free and confidential consultation between an inmate and his counsel.

538. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 674 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Free legal services may be provided for the poor and helpless prisoners.

539. This may be inserted as 3rd para of Rule 674 of Jail Code, Vol. 1.

Members of the subordinate judiciary and magistracy who are connected with criminal justice should be required to visit prisons regularly.

540. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 66 of Jail Code, Vol. I with necessary modification.

An inmate should be allowed to see the Inspector-General of Prisons or any member of the Board of Visitors.

541. This may be inserted as 3rd para of Rule 674 of Jail Code, Vol. I (see Recommendation 3).

All inmate should be given the opportunity to petition any higher authority, such as Home Secretary, a member of Parliament or the Home Minister and such should not be censored.

542. This may be inserted as 1st para of Rule 614 of Jail Code, Vol. 1, preceding the existing two paras.

CHAPTER IX – Prison Offences and Punishments.

The prison offences should be classified into major and minor ones as mentioned herein before.

543. In Rule 705 of Jail Code, Vol. I, in place of the list of offences enumerated in Serial Nos. (1) to (43) the following to be inserted:

“The following offences shall be considered as minor offences:

- (1) Talking when at file or at unlocking or at latrine, bathing or other parades or at any time when ordered by an officer of the prison to desist and singing, loud laughing and loud talking at any time.
- (2) Quarreling with any other prisoner.
- (3) Making groundless complaints.

- (4) Holding any communication (in writing, by word of mouth or otherwise) with an outsider, with a prisoner of the opposite sex, civil or under-trial prisoner, or a prisoner of a different class, in disobedience of the regulations of the prison.
- (5) Doing any act or using any language calculated to would or offend the feelings and prejudices of a fellow prisoner.
- (6) Leaving without permission of an officer of the prison the gang to which he is attached or the place in the file in which he is confined.
- (7) Loitering about the yards or lingering in the wards when these are open.
- (8) Refusing to eat food or the food prescribed by the prison diet scale.
- (9) Eating or appropriating any food not assigned to him or taking from or adding to the portions assigned to other prisoners.
- (10) Omitting or refusing to wear the clothing given to him or exchange nay portion of it for the clothing of other prisoners, or losing, discarding, damaging or altering any part of it.
- (11) Omitting or refusing to keep the prison clean or disobeying any order regulating the cutting of hair or nails.
- (12) Omitting or refusing to keep clean his clothing, blankets, bedding, aluminium cups, or platters or identification token or disobeying any order as to the arrangement or disposition of such articles.
- (13) Committing a nuisance in any part of the prison.
- (14) Spitting on or otherwise soiling any floor, door, wall or other part of the prison building or any article in the prison.
- (15) Damaging the trees and vegetables in the garden of the Jail or maltreating the prison cattle.
- (16) Omitting or refusing to take due care of all prison property entrusted to him.
- (17) Omitting to report at once any loss, breakage or injury which he may accidentally have caused to prison property or implements.
- (18) Performing any portion of the task allotted to another prisoner, or obtaining the assistance of another prisoner in the performance of his own talks.
- (19) Appropriating any portion or the task performed by another prisoner.

544. The following offences shall be considered major offences:

- (1) Secreting any article whatsoever.
- (2) Showing disrespect to any Jail Officer or Visitor.
- (3) Doing any act calculated to create any unnecessary alarm in the minds of the prisoners or officers of the prison.
- (4) Leaving without permission of an officer of the prison the ward, the yard, the part of the prison, the seat of berth assigned to him.
- 5) Omitting or refusing to march in file when moving about the prison.
- (6) Removing without permission of an officer of the prison food from the cook room or godowns or from the place where meals are served, or disobeying any order as to the issue and distribution of food and drink.
- (7) Introducing into food or drink anything likely to reader it unpalatable or unwholesome.
- (8) Willfully destroying food or throwing it away without orders.

- (9) Removing, defacing or altering any distinctive number, mark or badge attached to, or worn on, the clothing or person.
- 10) Tampering in any way with prison lock, lamps or lights or other property with which he has no concern.
- (11) Stealing the prison clothing or any part of the prison kit of any other prisoners.
- (12) Willfully befouling the wells, latrines, washing or bathing places.
- (13) Omitting or refusing to take due care of, or injuring, destroying or misappropriating the materials and implements entrusted to him for work.
- (14) Mixing or adding any foreign substance to the materials issued for work.
- (15) Doing or omitting to do any act with intent to cause to himself any illness, injury or disability.
- (16) Causing or omitting to assist to suppressing violence or insubordination of any kind.
- (17) Taking part of any attack upon any prisoner or officer of the prison.
- (18) Omitting or refusing to help any officer of the prison in case of an attempted escape or of an attack upon such officer or upon another prisoner.
- (19) Disobeying any lawful order of an officer of the prison or omitting or refusing to perform duties in the manner prescribed.

545. The following to be treated as major or minor offences by the Superintendent depending upon their gravity and seriousness:

- (1) Abetting the commission of any prison offence.
- (2) Omitting to assist in the maintenance of discipline by reporting any prison offence, or to give assistance to an Officer of the prison when called on to do so.
- (3) Manufacturing any injurious destructive article without the knowledge of or permission of an officer of the prison.

The punishments whether major or minor, as have been prescribed in the Jail Code should modified as hereinbefore.

546. The list with respect to major punishments appearing in Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I be substituted with the following:

- "(1) Hard labour, in the case of prisoners not sent,-need to rigorous imprisonment;
- (2) (a) Forfeiture of remission earned, exceeding 4 but not exceeding 12 days;
 - (b) Forfeiture of remission earned not exceeding 180 days;
 - (c) Forfeiture of class, grade, or prison privileges for a period exceeding 3 months;
 - (d) Exclusion from the remission system for a period not exceeding 3 months;
 - (e) Exclusion from the remission system for a period not exceeding 3 years;
 - (f) Reduction from a higher to a lower class or grade not exceeding 180 days;
- (3) Cellular confinement for a period not exceeding 7 days;
 - (4) Separate confinement for a period not exceeding 45 days;
 - (5) Any combination of Minor punishments admissible under Section 47 of the Prisons Act".

547. The list with respect to minor punishments appearing in Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I be substituted with the following:

- "(1) Formal warning;
- (2) Change of labour for a stated period to some more irksome or severe form;
- (3) Forfeiture of remission earned, not exceeding 4 days;
- (4) Forfeiture of class, grade or prison privileges for a period not exceeding one month;
- (5) Reduction from a higher to a lower class or grade not exceeding one month;
- (6) Cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours;
- (7) Separate confinement for not more than 7 days"

The imposition of iron bars in any form including link-fetters, bar-fetters. cross-bar fetters, handcuffs, handcuffing behind or to a staple should be done away with as forms of punishment.

548. The following appearing in the list in Rule 703 of Jail Code, Vol. I as minor punishments be deleted:

- “(9) Imposition of handcuffs otherwise than by handcuffing a prisoner behind or to a staple;”
- (10) Imposition of link-fetters for not more than 30 days”.

From the list of major punishments the following be deleted:

- (5) Link-fetters, if imposed, for more than 30 days;
- (6) Bar-fetters;
- (7) Cross-bar fetters;
- (8) Handcuffing behind or to a staple;

Cellular confinement as a form of punishment should be abolished.

549. From the lists of minor and major punishments as appearing in Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I serial Nos. (7) and (3) respectively the following be deleted:

- "(7) Cellular confinement for more than 7 days."
- "(3) Cellular confinement for a period exceeding 7 days;”

Dietary punishment should discontinued forthwith.

550. From the list of major punishments as appearing in Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I the following be deleted

- "(9) Penal diet combined with cellular confinement for more than 48 hours;”

All forms of corporal punishments particularly whipping for jail offences should be abolished.

551. From the list of major punishments as appearing in Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I the following be deleted:

- "(10) Whipping;”

As punishment substitution of gunny or other coarse clothing for the portion of the ordinary prisoners dress should be discontinued.

552. In Rule 708 of Jail Code, Vol. I the following be deleted:

- “(11) Substitution of gunny or other coarse clothing for the portion of the ordinary prison dress which is not woolen.”

CHAPTER X-Living Conditions

To ensure healthful living conditions, rooms for accommodation of prisoners should be well ventilated and well lighted.

553. This may be inserted as the 1st sentence of Rule 1181 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

To ensure improved quality; articles of diet procured through contractors may be procured on contracts for a period of 3 months at a time in place of longer periods as at present.

554. Rule 25, 1120 of Jail Code, Vol. and Rules R and 2 of Appendix 30 of Vol. II may be amended suitably in this connection.

To ensure better quality, Dal may be procured in place of pulses and leafy as well as non-leafy vegetables may be supplied.

555. Rule 1120 of Jail Code, Vol. I and Rules 1 and 2 of Appendix 30 of Jail Code, Vol. II may be amended in this connection.

To improve protein contents of diet, one chhatak of fish or meat should be provided to ordinary prisoners in one of the meals on every alternate day.

556. This may replace the 1st sentence of Rule 1098 of Jail Code, Vol. 1. The 2nd sentence of the said Rule may be omitted.

To add to vitamin contents of diet, about 2 chhataks of seasonal fruits should be provided to all prisoners once a week.

557. This may be inserted as para 2 of Rule 1098 of Jail Code. Vol. 1.

Diet allowance of prisoners on travel may be increased to Taka 4-00 per meal

558. Rule 865 of Jail Code, Vol. I may be amended accordingly.

Ordinary under-trial prisoners who opt to work may be provided with the same scale of diet as ordinary convicts.

559. Contents obtaining against Class I in Rule 1092 of Jail Code, Vol. I may be numbered as number (1) and ordinary under trial prisoners volunteering to work may be inserted below it and numbered as number (2).

Kitchens in jails should be immediately repaired or reconstructed to provide for improved and hygienic cooking arrangement. Gas cooker may be provided. No kitchen should normally be made to cater for more than 500 prisoners. A paid cook may be appointed in each of the central and district jails to train and supervise convict cooks.

560. Rule 1116 of Jail Code, I may be suitably amended to accommodate the suggestion.

In modification of the existing items of clothing, ordinary convicts should be provided with one full sleeve shirt and one half sleeve shirt in place of two cotton kurtas and one woollen shirt in place of one blanket kurta. In addition to the scale of clothing, one lungi, one genji and one gamcha should be supplied every 6 months. There should be provision for mirror and comb.

561. The existing provisions under Rule 1159 of Jail Code, Vol. I in respect of cotton kurtas and blanket kurtas and blanket kurtas under the head Males may be replaced by the items as suggested in the first sentence. The last two sentences may be inserted as 2nd para below the table of equipment.

In modification of the existing items of clothing, ordinary female convicts may be supplied with one woollen blouse in place of one blanket kurta. In addition, they may be supplied with one gamcha every 6 months.

562. The existing provision of blanket kurta in Rule 1159 of Jail Code Vol. I under head Males may be replaced by one woolen blouse. The provision of one gamcha every 6 months may be made in proposed para 2 of Rule 1159 after contents as suggested in recommendation 13.

All ordinary prisoners should be supplied with one aluminium water tumbler and one aluminium mug in addition to utensils now supplied. They may also be supplied with one satraji or one jute mat in place of one tatputtee.

563. One tatputtee for bedding as noted under heads Males and Females in Rule 1159 of Jail Code. Vol. I may be replaced by one jute mat or satranji. One aluminium mug may be inserted after one aluminium plate under heads both Males and Females in rule 1159. Similarly one aluminium water tumbler may be inserted below one aluminium mug under both the heads in the said Rule.

Every prisoner should be supplied with a pillow. Mosquito nets should be supplied to the prisoners in cellular accommodation and dormitories should be wire-netted.

564. This may be inserted as 3rd para of Rule 1159 of Jail Code, Vol. I

The service latrines of prison should be replaced by sanitary latrines with one latrine for every 20 prisoners. There should be sanitary latrines in cells and the night latrines in the wards should be converted into sanitary ones. There should be adequate supply of tap water. The ongoing sanitary schemes should be completed on a priority basis.

565. Rule 635 of Jail Code, Vol I sets the desirable proportion of 1 latrine compartment for every 6 prisoner to use it. In case of sanitary latrines the Rule may be amended to 1 for every 20 prisoners.

The convict sweepers may be provided with rubber specs and gloves, additional cakes of washing soap in a month and their monthly allowance should be raised to Tk. 30.00

566. Relevant Rules may be suitably amended.

To provide for better hygiene of prisoners the scale of supply of hair oil to ordinary male prisoners should be increased and in place of washing soda, washing soap should be supplied. For ordinary female prisoners washing soap in place of washing soda should be supplied.

567. Relevant Rules may be suitably amended.

Prisoner's blankets should be disinfected before issue to another prisoner.

568. This may be inserted as para II of Rule 1173 of Jail Code, vol I.

In recognition of the beneficial and reformatory influence of visits and correspondence, facilities for visits and communication between the inmate and his close relations and friends should be expanded and increased.

569. Rule 664, Jail Code, Vol. I may be amended to provide for three letters per month and two interviews per month.

Contact visit should be allowed to all classes of prisoners except maximum security prisoners, whether convicted or under-trial.

570. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 664 of Jail Code, Vol, I.

Visiting hours should be flexible and visits should be allowed in the mornings also. Such visits may last for half an hour.

571. The recommendation may be included in Rule 672 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Correspondence between an inmate and his relations and friends may not be censored except where special reasons exist for imposing censorship.

572. Rule 676 of Jail Code, Vol. I requires such censorship. The Rule may be amended suitably.

Correspondence between an inmate and his lawyer should not be censored.

573. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 674 of Jail Code, Vol 1.

An inmate should be allowed to correspond with his employer or business partners or associates.

574. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 644 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Expeditious handling of mails, both incoming and outgoing, should be ensured.

575. Rule 676 of Jail Code, Vol. I require censorship of letters with the note 'but no unnecessary delay should be allowed to occur in delivery or dispatch.

576. The recommendation may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule X76 of Jail Code. Vol.1.

An inmate should be supplied with postage stamp and stationery so that he may write three letters per month.

577. Rule 664 of Jail Code, Vol. I provide one letter in two months. The Rule may be amended suitably accommodating the above recommendation.

Since the majority of the prison population is Muslim, a mosque may be build or an area may be specified inside the prison enabling them to say prayers in congregation, particularly Jumma and Eid prayers.

578. This may be inserted as 2nd para, Rule 694 of Jail Code of Vol. I (The circular restricting prayer in congregation in the jails should be revoked).

Muslim inmates should be enabled to say their daily prayers in congregation in the ward in which they are living. Suitable arrangements such as place for making ablution, mats etc. may be provided for the purpose.

579. This may he inserted as 3rd pare of Rule 694 of Jail Cods, Vol. 1. (see recommendation 11).

Azan may be broadcast on a public address system so as to enable Muslim inmates to say their daily prayers in congregation simultaneously in the wards they live in.

580. This may be inserted as 4th para of Rule 694 of Jail Code, Vol. I (see recommendation 11 and 12). The sentence reading 'No religious cries shall be allowed' as obtained in the said Rule may be omitted along with the foot note of the said Rule.

Religious and moral instructions should be provided for the inmates. Copies of the Holy Quran should be made available to the Muslim inmates along with Bengali translations, if possible.

581. This may be inserted as 3rd para of Rule 698 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Similarly, inmates practicing other religions may be provided with their Holy Books.

582. This may be added to the contents of recommendation 14 in the proposed 3rd para of Rule 698 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Books on religions may be procured for the jail library for the use of inmates.

583. This may be added to the contents of recommendation 14 and 15 in the proposed 3rd pare of Rule 698 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Milad and waz mahfils may be occasionally permitted to be organised by the Muslim Inmates. Members of the Ulema may be invited to talk on aspects of religion and morals.

584. This may be inserted as 4th para of Rule 698 of Jail Code Vol, I.

Recreational facilities should immediately be improved. Such facilities should include various sports, movies, music, dramatic performances, indoor games, reading. hobbies, etc An auditorium or a big hall should be constructed in every central and district jail.

585. This may be inserted as 2nd para of Rule 653 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Television, radio, periodicals, magazines and daily newspapers should be provided in prisons at government cost.

586. This may be inserted as 3rd para Rule 653 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

A trained librarian should be appointed for the libraries, particularly in the central jails.

587. This may be inserted as sub-rule (6) of Rule 654 of Jail code, Vol. I.

A library committee consisting of three members should be appointed in each of the jail.

588. This may be inserted as sub-rule (7) of Rule 654 of Jail Code, Vol. 1.

Inmates who are desirous of sitting for any Board or University examination should be provided with necessary text books.

589. This may be inserted as section (b) of sub-rule (5) of Rule 654 of Jail Code, Vol. I, the existing contents of the sub-rule being numbered section (9).

Arrangements may be made for lectures by college or university teachers for the intending candidates.

590. This may be inserted as section (c) of sub-rule (5) of Rule 654 of Jail Code, VOL I.

Facilities may be provided for reading books in the library and also for borrowing books from it.

591. Sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 654 of Jail Code, Vol. I allow issue of books to a maximum number of five at a time to a prisoner.

592. This may be inserted as the opening sentence of Rule 654 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

Every prison should have a canteen.

593. This may be inserted as 4th para of Rule 1104 of Jail Code. Vol. I

CHAPTER XIV – Prison Industries

594. All the recommendations under this chapter may be affixed to Rule 785 of Jail Code, Vol. I under the heading "Guidelines for Industrial Development (Rules 58 A – K may be referred to in this connection).

CHAPTER XV-Remission and Conditional Freedom

No distinction should be maintained between convicts employed in prison services and convicts working in industries. All of them should be eligible to remission of six day per month.

595. The contents of Rule 756 of Jail Code, Vol. I may be replaced by the expression, "All convicts eligible for remission should be awarded remission at the rate of six days per month." The contents of Rule 759 may be deleted.

As regards special remission, Superintendents of Jails be empowered to grant special remission up to 45 days in a year in place of 30 days and the Inspector-General of Prisons up to 90 days in place of 60 days in cases of good conduct for three consecutive years. The grant of the above remission should not exceed one-third in place of one-fourth of the total sentence as per Rule 768 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

596. In Rule 768 of Jail Code, Vol. I the word 'one-fourth' appearing in last sentence may be replaced by the word 'one-third'.

CHAPTER XVII – Corruption in Prisons

The appointment of a deputy jailor as the chief executive of the sub-jail will largely eliminate corrupt practices in the sub-jail.

603. In Rule 46A of subsidiary Jail Code, Vol. I the heading "The sub-jailor" may be replaced by the term "deputy jailor" and the term "sub-jailor" wherever it occurs in different clauses of the Rule should be replaced by the term "deputy jailor".

The possible increase in the number of visits by the I.G. to all jails and D.I.G. to the - district and sub-jails under their jurisdiction is likely to reduce corruption in different jails. The district jail Superintendents should be empowered to inspect the sub-jails of their districts and pay frequent visits to them. This will check existing corruption in the sub-jails.

604. Powers may be conferred on Superintendents of district jails to inspect sub-jails of their districts and this may be included in the Jail Code.

CHAPTER XVIII – Prison Administration

In order to attract better type of people in the prison administration prison service should be created with adequate provisions for promotions from the lowest to the highest positions.

Direct recruitment should be made only at the level of Assistant tailor and Deputy Jailor.

605. Several amendments are required to be made in Chapter V (Jail Officers) of the Jail Code, Vol. I in the Rules relating to appointment in different categories of officer and with necessary modifications, the above two recommendations may be inserted as 2nd and 3rd para of Rule 21.

A thorough and comprehensive training programme should be introduced for all categories of prison officers and staff. A training institute should be established preferably near Dhaka. Pending establishment of the institute training programmes should be started by arranging temporary accommodation.

606. The Rules covering different aspects of the Training Scheme may be appended to Rule 88 of Jail Code, Vol. I in the same manner as Rules regarding Advisory Board for premature release of prisoners were subsequently attached to Rule 598 of Jail Code, Vol. I.

To ensure expeditious construction and proper maintenance of prison buildings a cell in the Public Works Department should be created with a Deputy Chief Engineer as its head.

607. The Rules regarding its composition and functions etc. may be inserted after the existing contents of Rule 1297, sub-rule (c), Jail Code, Vol. I.

To effectively deal with serious law and order situation before resorting to rifles, if necessary, shot gun with small pellet ammunitions may be used if use of baton proves ineffective in quelling prison disturbances.

608. This may be inserted as sub-rule (6) of Rule 463 of Jail Code. Vol. I.

Conclusion

1. To effect prison reforms in future there is need for formulation of comprehensive policies and principles. Such formulation should not merely embrace the Prison Department but also the entire criminal justice system which includes the agencies for prosecuting the criminal and the courts.
2. A higher priority should be given to appropriation of government funds for purposes of effecting prison reforms as recommended in this Report. The spending may be phased over a period of 5 years.