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Cell: 9343834638

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K.R.E. Society's

## R. V. BIDAP LAW COLLEGE

Approved by B.C.I. New Delhi & Permanently Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, HUBBALLI)

MANHALLI ROAD, BIDAR - 585 403. (KARNATAKA STATE) INDIA

Ref. No. KRES / RVBLC / BDR / 2024/25 / 206

Date : 12-06-2024

Muniyappa T  
Principal  
R.V. Bidap Law College  
Bidar: 585403  
Karnataka  
9343834638

To,  
The Asst. Superintendent of Prison  
Bidar: 585403  
Karnataka

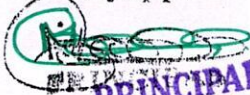
Subject: Request for Permission to Visit Bidar Jail for Law Students.

Dear Sir,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. My name is Muniyappa T, and I am Principal at R.V Bidap Law College Bidar. We are writing to seek your permission for a group of law students to visit Bidar Jail as part of their educational curriculum. The visit is intended to provide the students with practical insights into the functioning of the correctional system, prison management, and the rehabilitation processes within the criminal justice system. Such an experience is invaluable in complementing their theoretical knowledge with real-world exposure. We propose the visit to take place on 18-06-2024 and anticipate a group of approximately 35 students accompanied by Me, Dr.Jai Santoshi Maa, Dr. Jaishree Patil, Dr. Ganapati T, Shri Prakash Bhure, and Professor. R. V. Gowda who are the faculty members. During the visit, we would like to request a brief session with one of the senior officers who can provide an overview of the jail's operations, followed by a Q&A session where students can interact and ask pertinent questions. We assure you that the visit will be conducted with the utmost respect for the department's operational requirements, and the students will adhere to all guidelines and protocols laid out by your office. We would be grateful for your positive consideration of our request. Please let us know if there are any specific requirements or further details needed from our side. You can reach me at 9343834638 or Email : [principalrvbidaplaw@gmail.com](mailto:principalrvbidaplaw@gmail.com) for any further communication or clarification. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Muniyappa T



PRINCIPAL  
R.V. Bidap Law College  
BIDAR-585403

rd  
at 12/25  
13/06



**K.R.E.Society's  
R.V.Bidap Law College,Bidar**

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**3. Prisoner Rights Advocacy Programme**

**1. Permission Letter from Jail authorities**

**Date:20-10-2019**


**Muniyappa T ,  
Principal ,  
R.V. Bidap Law College  
Bidar: 585403  
Karnataka  
9535256541**

**To,  
The Asst. Superintendent of Prison  
Bidar: 585403  
Karnataka**

**Subject:** Request for Permission to Visit Bidar Jail for Law Students.

**Dear Sir,**

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. My name is Muniyappa T, and I am Principal at R.V Bidap Law College Bidar. We are writing to seek your permission for a group of law students to visit Bidar Jail as part of their educational curriculum. The visit is intended to provide the students with practical insights into the functioning of the correctional system, prison management, and the rehabilitation processes within the criminal justice system. Such an experience is invaluable in complementing their theoretical knowledge with real-world exposure. We propose the visit to take place on **20-10-2019** and anticipate a group of approximately **25 students** accompanied by **Me, and Smt.Jai Santoshi Maa, Dr. Jaishree Patil, Sri.Ganapati T, Shri Prakash Bhure, and Professor R. V . Gowda** who are the faculty members. During the visit, we would like to request a brief session with one of the senior officers who can provide an overview of the jail's operations, followed by a Q&A session where students can interact and ask pertinent questions. We assure you that the visit will be conducted with the utmost respect for the department's operational requirements, and the students will adhere to all guidelines and protocols laid out by your office. We would be grateful for your positive consideration of our request. Please let us know if there are any

  
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**Yours sincerely,**



Muniyappa T

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## 2. Training session conducted for students (on prison laws, human rights)

The Prisons Act, 1894. It extends to the whole of India except [the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States]; and.

It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1894.

Nothing in this Act shall apply to civil jails in the State of Bombay [as it existed immediately before the 1st November, 1956] outside the city of Bombay, and those jails shall continue to be administered under the provisions of section 9 to 16 (both inclusive) of Bombay Act 2 of 1874, as amended by subsequent enactments.

Definitions.— In this Act—

(1) "prison" means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a State Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

(a) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police;

(b) any place specially appointed by the State Government under section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; or

(c) any place which has been declared by the State Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail:

(2) "criminal prisoner" means any prisoner duly committed to custody under the writ, warrant or order of any Court or authority exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by order of a Court-martial:

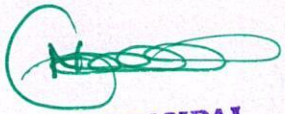
(3) "convicted criminal prisoner" means any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, (10 of 1882) or under the Prisoners Act, 1871 (5 of 1871):

(4) "civil prisoner" means any prisoner who is not a criminal prisoner:

(5) "remission system" means the rules for the time being in force regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentences of, prisoners in jails:

(6) "history-ticket" means the ticket exhibiting such information as is required in respect of each prisoner by this Act or the rules thereunder;

(7) "Inspector General" means the Inspector General of Prisons;

  
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(8) "medical subordinate" means an Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary or qualified hospital Assistant: and

(9) "prohibited article" means an article the introduction or removal of which into or out of a prison is prohibited by any rule under this Act.

## **Human Rights**

Human rights are fundamental freedoms and protections inherent to all individuals, regardless of their background or status. These rights, often recognized by international law, are considered universal, meaning they belong to everyone simply by virtue of being human.

Importance of Human Rights:

### **1.Promote Dignity and Equality:**

Human rights are essential for ensuring that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect, and that they are treated equally before the law.

### **2.Protect Fundamental Freedoms:**


They safeguard fundamental freedoms that allow individuals to live their lives fully and participate in society.

### **3.Prevent Abuse and Discrimination:**

Human rights standards help to prevent abuses and discrimination against individuals and groups.

### **4.Provide a Basis for Justice and Peace:**

They are a cornerstone of a just and peaceful society, where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.




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### 3. Photographs

Picture1

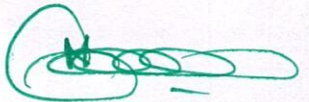


  
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Picture2



  
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Picture3



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#### **4.Reflections/feedback from students**

The prison system in India requires more substantial reforms to address these challenges and ensure humane living conditions and opportunities for rehabilitation. While initiatives like the Model Prison Manual and innovative programs in some states have marked a positive step forward, there needs to be more investment in resources and staffing to adequately support the prison system. It is imperative for the government to prioritize the rehabilitation and well-being of inmates in its ongoing efforts to improve the prison system in India. There have been considerable advancements in improving the prison system over the years, but there is still a need in the existing system for the rehabilitation and reformation of the prisoners'.

The absence of a reformatory approach in the Indian prison system has not only resulted in ineffective integration with society but also has failed to provide productive engagement opportunities for prisoners' after their release. The state of prison management and the condition of the prisoners' lodged in the various prisons are no exception to the dismal state of affairs of prison management practiced throughout the country. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to undertake a thorough investigation into the various aspects, concerning the issues of human rights abuse of prisoners', improper management of prison facilities across the country and the sheer lack of measures being implemented to facilitate the rehabilitation of prisoners' lodged in various prisons across the nation and the state in particular. Therefore, the proposed study will stimulate the policymaker towards a better version of prison reformation to develop the society in particular and country in general. Being the one of the most concerned community of society, the study will help government and policy makers to frame further laws and policies to improve the condition of prisons and will also encourage future researchers to conduct studies in the same sphere.



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## 5. Reports on successful intervention

Reports highlight successful interventions that improve prisoners' rights, primarily through legal assistance and rehabilitation programs. These interventions include providing legal representation, facilitating bail, and addressing overcrowding issues. Psychological and educational programs within prisons are also crucial for successful reintegration into society.

Examples of Successful Interventions:

- **Legal Assistance:**

Organizations like the Socio Legal Information Centre (SLIC) have successfully intervened, providing legal aid and representation to numerous individuals, including those released on bail and juveniles transferred to appropriate facilities.

- **Addressing Overcrowding:**

Addressing the high occupancy rates in Indian prisons, particularly the large number of undertrial prisoners, is crucial for improving living conditions and access to healthcare.

- **Rehabilitation Programs:**


Psychological, occupational, and educational programs within prisons are effective in helping prisoners improve themselves and prepare for reintegration into society.

- **Focusing on Modifiable Risk Factors:**

Developing new treatments that address modifiable risk factors for reoffending, such as through therapeutic communities and interventions that ensure continuity of care in community settings, is also a successful approach.

- **Ensuring Basic Needs:**

The right to adequate diet, healthcare, and hygienic living conditions, as outlined by the National Human Rights is a fundamental aspect of prisoner rights and should be actively ensured.

  
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Key Takeaways:

- Successful interventions focus on both legal support and rehabilitation programs to address the complex issues faced by prisoners.
- Addressing overcrowding and ensuring access to basic needs are crucial for improving the well-being of prisoners.
- Psychological and educational programs play a vital role in preparing prisoners for successful reintegration into society.



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