

organised in the same institution or in another appropriate institution, or by release on trial under some kind of supervision which must not be entrusted to the police but should be combined with effective social aid.

61. The treatment of prisoners should emphasize not their exclusion from the community, but their continuing part in it. Community agencies should, therefore, be enlisted wherever possible to assist the staff of the institution in the task of social rehabilitation of the prisoners. There should be in connexion with every institution social workers charged with the duty of maintaining and improving all desirable relations of a prisoner with his family and with valuable social agencies. Steps should be taken to safeguard, to the maximum extent compatible with the law and the sentence, the rights relating to civil interest, social security rights and other social benefits of prisoners.

62. The medical services of the institution shall seek to detect and shall treat any physical or mental illness or defects which may hamper a prisoner's rehabilitation. All necessary medical, surgical and psychiatric services should be provided to that end.

63.(1) The fulfilment of these principles requires individualization of treatment and for this purpose a flexible system of classifying prisoners in groups; it is therefore desirable that such groups should be distributed in separate institutions suitable for the treatment of each group.

(2) These institutions need not provide the same degree of security for every group. It is desirable to provide varying degrees of security according to the needs of different groups. Open institutions, by the very fact that they provide no physical security against escape but rely on the self-discipline of the inmates, provide the conditions most favourable to rehabilitation for carefully selected prisoners.

(3) It is desirable that the number of prisoners in closed institutions should not be so large that the individualization of treatment is hindered. In some countries it is considered that the population of such institutions should not exceed five hundred. In open institutions the population should be as small as possible.

(4) On the other hand, it is undesirable to maintain prisons which are so small that proper facilities cannot be provided.

64. The duty of society does not end with a prisoner's release. There should, therefore, be governmental or private agencies capable of lending the released prisoner efficient after-care directed towards the lessening of prejudices against him and towards his social rehabilitation.

Treatment

65. The treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility.

66 (1) To these ends, all appropriate means shall be used, including religious care in the countries where this is possible, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counselling, physical development and strengthening of moral character, in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner, taking account of his social and criminal history, his physical and mental capacities and aptitudes, his personal treatment, the length of his sentence and his prospects after release.

(2) For every prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, the director shall receive, as soon as possible after his admission, full reports on all the matters referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Such reports shall always include a report by a medical officer, wherever possible qualified in psychiatry, on the physical and mental condition of the prisoner.

(3) The reports and other relevant documents shall be placed in an individual file. This file shall be kept up-to-date and classified in such a way that it can be consulted by the responsible personnel whenever the need arises.

Classification and individualization

67. The purposes of classification shall be:

- (a) To separate from others those prisoners who, by reason of their criminal records or bad characters, are likely to exercise a bad influence;
- (b) To divide the prisoners into classes in order to facilitate their treatment with a view to their social rehabilitation.

68. So far as possible separate institutions or separate sections of an institution shall be used for the treatment of the different classes of prisoners.

69. As soon as possible after admission and after a study of the personality of each prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, a programme of treatment shall be prepared for him in the light of the knowledge obtained about his individual needs, his capacities and dispositions.

Privileges

70. Systems of privileges appropriate for the different classes of prisoners and the different methods of treatment shall be established at every institution, in order to encourage good conduct, develop a sense of responsibility and secure the interest and cooperation of the prisoners in their treatment.

71. (1) Prison labour must not be of an afflictive nature.

(2) All prisoners under sentence shall be required] to work, subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined by the medical officer.

(3) Sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day.

(4) So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoner's ability to earn an honest living after release.

(5) Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially for young prisoners.

(6) Within the limits compatible with proper vocational selection and with the requirements of institutional administration and discipline, the prisoners shall be able to choose the type of work they wish to perform.

72. (1) The organisation and methods of work in the institutions shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work outside institutions, so as to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.

(2) The interests of the prisoners and of their vocational training, however, must not be subordinated to the purpose of making a financial profit from an industry in the institution.

73. (1) Preferably institutional industries and farms should be operated directly by the administration and not by private contractors.

(2) Where prisoners are employed in work not controlled by the administration, they shall always be under the supervision of the institution's personnel. Unless the work is for other departments of the government the full normal wages for such work shall be paid to the administration by the persons to whom the labour is supplied, account being taken of the output of the prisoners.

74. (1) The precautions laid down to protect the safety and health of free workmen shall be equally observed in institutions.

(2) Provision shall be made to indemnify prisoners against industrial injury, including occupational disease, on terms not less favourable than those extended by law to free workmen.

75. (1) The maximum daily and weekly working hours of the prisoners shall be fixed by law or by administrative regulation, taking into account local rules or custom in regard to the employment of free workmen.

(2) The hours so fixed shall leave one rest day a week and sufficient time for education and other activities required as part of the treatment and rehabilitation of the prisoners.

76. (1) There shall be a system of equitable remuneration of the work of prisoners.

(2) Under the system prisoners shall be allowed to spend at least a part of their earnings on approved articles for their own use and to send a part of their earnings to their family.

(3) The system should also provide that a part of the earnings should be set aside by the administration so as to constitute a savings fund to be handed over to the prisoner on his release.

Education and recreation

77.(1) Provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible. The education of illiterates and young prisoners shall be compulsory and special attention shall be paid to it by the Administration.

(2) So far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so that after their release they may continue their education without difficulty.

78. Recreational and cultural activities shall be provided in all institutions for the benefit of the mental and physical health of prisoners.

Social relations and after-care

79. Special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and improvement of such relations between a prisoner and his family as are desirable in the best interests of both.

80. From the beginning of a prisoner's sentence consideration shall be given to his future after release and he shall be encouraged and assisted to maintain or establish such relations with persons or agencies outside the institution as may promote the best interests of his family and his own social rehabilitation.

81.(1) Services and agencies, governmental or otherwise, which assist released prisoners to re-establish themselves in society shall ensure, so far as is possible and necessary, that released prisoners be provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having regard to the climate and season, and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release.

(2) The approved representatives of such agencies shall have all necessary access to the institution and to prisoners and shall be taken into consultation as to the future of a prisoner from the beginning of his sentence.

(3) It is desirable that the activities of such agencies shall be centralised or co-ordinated as far as possible in order to secure the best use of their efforts.

B. INSANE AND MENTALLY ABNORMAL PRISONERS

82.(1) Persons who are found to be insane shall not be detained in prisons and arrangements shall be made to remove them to mental institutions as soon as possible.

(2) Prisoners who suffer from other mental diseases or abnormalities shall be observed and treated in specialised institutions under medical management.

(3) During their stay in a prison, such prisoners shall be placed under the special supervision of a medical officer.

(4) The medical or psychiatric service of the penal institutions shall provide for the psychiatric treatment of all other prisoners who are in need of such treatment.

83. It is desirable that steps should be taken, by arrangement with the appropriate agencies, to ensure if necessary the continuation of psychiatric treatment after release and the provision of social-psychiatric after-care.

C. PRISONERS UNDER ARREST OR AWAITING TRIAL

84.(1) Persons arrested or imprisoned by reason of a criminal charge against them, who are detained either in police custody or in prison custody (jail) but have not yet been tried and sentenced, will be referred to as "untried prisoners" hereinafter in these rules.

(2) Unconvicted prisoners are presumed to be innocent and shall be treated as such.

(3) Without prejudice to legal rules for the protection of individual liberty or prescribing the procedure to be observed in respect of untried prisoners, these prisoners shall benefit by a special regime which is described in the following rules in its essential requirements only.

85.(1) Untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners.

(2) Young untried prisoners shall be kept separate from adults and shall in principle be detained in separate institutions.

86. Untried prisoners shall sleep singly in separate rooms, with the reservation of different local custom in respect of the climate.

87. Within the limits compatible with the good order of the institution, untried prisoners may, if they so desire, have their food procured at their own expenses from the outside, either through the administration or through their family or friends. Otherwise, the administration shall provide their food.

88. (1) An untried prisoner shall be allowed to wear his own clothing if it is clean and suitable.

(2) If he wears prison dress, it shall be different from that supplied to convicted prisoners.

89. An untried prisoner shall always be offered opportunity to work, but shall not be required to work. If he chooses to work, he shall be paid for it.

90. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to procure at his own expense or at the expense of a third party such books, newspapers, writing materials and other means of occupation as are compatible with the interests of the administration of justice and the security and good order of the institution.

91. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to be visited and treated by his own doctor or dentist if there is reasonable ground for his application and he is able to pay any expenses incurred.

92. An untried prisoner shall be allowed to inform immediately his family of his detention and shall be given all reasonable facilities for communicating with his family and friends, and for receiving visits from them, subject only to such restrictions and supervision as are necessary in the interests of the administration of justice and of the security and good order of the institution.

93. For the purposes of his defence, an untried prisoner shall be allowed to apply for free legal aid where such aid is available, and to receive visits from his legal adviser with a view to his defence and to prepare and hand to him confidential instructions. For these purposes, he shall if he so desires be supplied with writing material. Interviews between the prisoner and his legal adviser may be within sight but not within the hearing of a police or institutional official.

D. CIVIL PRISONERS

94. In countries where the law permits imprisonment for debt or by order of a court under any other non-criminal process, persons so imprisoned shall not be subjected to any greater restriction or severity than is necessary to ensure safe custody and good order. Their treatment shall be not less favourable than that of untried prisoners, with the reservation, however, that they may possibly be required to work.

E. PERSONS ARRESTED OR DETAINED WITHOUT CHARGE

95. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, persons arrested or imprisoned without charge shall be accorded the same protection as that accorded under Part I and Part II, section C. Relevant provisions of Part II, section A, shall likewise be applicable where their application may be conducive to the benefit of this special group of persons in custody, provided that no measures shall be taken implying that re-education or rehabilitation is in any way appropriate to persons not convicted of any criminal offence.

B. Selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions

Resolution adopted on 1 September 1955

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Having adopted recommendations, annexed to the present resolution, on the question of the selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions,

1. Requests the Secretary General, in accordance with paragraph (d) of the annex to resolution 415 (v) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to submit these recommendations to the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council for approval;

2. Expresses the hope that the Economic and Social Council will endorse these recommendations and draw them to the attention of governments recommending that governments take them as fully as possible into account in their practice and when considering legislative and administrative reforms;

3. Expresses also the wish that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to give the widest publicity to these recommendations and authorize him to collect periodically information on the matter from the various countries, and to publish such information.

Annexe

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A. MODERN CONCEPTION OF PRISON SERVICE

I. Prison service in the nature of a social service

(1) Attention is drawn to the change in the nature of prison staffs which results from the development in the conception of their duty from that of guards to that of members of an important social service demanding ability, appropriate training and good team work on the part of every member.

(2) An effort should be made to arouse and keep alive in the minds both of the public and of the staff an understanding of the nature of modern prison service. For this purpose all appropriate means of informing the public should be used.

II. Specialisation of functions

(1) This new conception is reflected in the tendency to add to the staff an increasing number of specialists, such as doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, teachers, technical instructors.

(2) This is a healthy tendency and it is recommended that it should be favourably considered by governments even though additional expense would be involved.

III. Co-ordination

(1) The increasing specialization may, however, hamper an integrated approach to the treatment of prisoners and present problems in the coordination of the work of the various types of specialized staff.

(2) Consequently, in the treatment of prisoners, it is necessary to ensure that all the specialists concerned work together as a team.

(3) It is also considered necessary to ensure, by the appointment of a coordinating committee or otherwise, that all the specialized services follow a uniform approach. In this way the members of the staff will also have the advantage of gaining a clearer insight into the various aspects to the problems involved.

B. STATUS OF STAFF AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

IV. Civil service status

Full-time prison staff should have the status of civil servants, that is, they should :

- (a) be employed by the government of the country or State and hence be governed by civil service rules;
- (b) be recruited according to certain rules of selection such as competitive examination;
- (c) have security of tenure subject only to good conduct, efficiency and physical fitness;
- (d) have permanent status and be entitled to the advantages of a civil service career in such matters as promotion, social security, allowances, and retirement or pension benefits.

V. Full-time employment

(1) Prison staff, with the exception of certain professional and technical grades, should devote their entire time to their duties and therefore be appointed on a full time basis.

(2) In particular, the post of director of an institution must not be a part-time appointment.

(3) The services of social workers, teachers and trade instructors should be secured on a permanent basis, without thereby excluding part-time workers.

VI. Conditions of service in general

(1) The conditions of service of institutional staff should be sufficient to attract and retain the best qualified persons.

(2) Salaries and other employment benefits should not be arbitrarily tied to those of other public servants but should be related to the work to be performed in a modern prison system, which is complex and arduous and is in the nature of an important social service.

(3) Sufficient and suitable living quarters should be provided for the prison staff in the vicinity of the institution.

VII. Nonmilitary organisation of the staff

(1) Prison staff should be organised on civilian lines with a division into ranks or grades as this type of administration requires.

(2) Custodial staff should be organised in accordance with the disciplinary rules of the penal institution in order to maintain the necessary grade distinctions and order.

(3) Staff should be specially recruited and not seconded from the armed forces or police or other public services.

VIII. Carrying of arms

(1) Except in special circumstances, staff performing duties which bring them into direct contact with prisoners should not be armed.

(2) Staff should in no circumstances be provided with arms unless they have been trained in their use.

(3) It is desirable that prison staff should be responsible for guarding the enclosure of the institution.

C. RECRUITMENT OF STAFF

IX. Competent authority and general administrative methods

(1) As far as possible recruitment should be centralised, in conformity with the structure of each State, and be under the direction of the superior or central prison administration.

(2) Where other state bodies such as a civil service commission are responsible for recruitment, the administration should not be required to accept a candidate whom they do not regard as suitable.

(3) Provision should be made to exclude political influence in appointment to the staff of the prison service.

X. General condition of recruitment

(1) The prison administration should be particularly careful in the recruitment of staff, selecting only persons having the requisite qualities of integrity, humanitarian approach, competence and physical fitness.

(2) Members of the staff should be able to speak the language of the greatest number of prisoners or a language understood by the greatest number of them.

XI. Custodial staff

(1) The educational standards and intelligence of this staff should be sufficient to enable them to carry out their duties effectively and to profit by whatever in-service training courses are provided.

(2) Suitable intelligence vocational and physical tests for the scientific evaluation of the candidates' capacities are recommended in addition to the relevant competitive examinations.

(3) Candidates who have been admitted should serve a probationary period to allow the competent authorities to form an opinion of their personality, character and ability.

XII. Higher administration

Special care should be taken in the appointment of persons who are to fill posts in the higher administration of the prison services only persons who are suitably trained and have sufficient knowledge and experiences should be considered.

XIII. Directors or executive staff

(1) The directors or assistant directors of institutions should be adequately qualified for their functions by reasons of their character, administrative ability, training and experience.

(2) They should have a good educational background and a vocation for the work. The administration should endeavour to attract persons with specialized training which offers adequate preparation for prison service.

XIV. Specialized and administrative staff

(1) The staff performing specialised functions, including administrative functions, should possess the professional or technical qualifications required for each of the various functions in question.

(2) The recruitment of specialized staff should therefore be based on the professional training diploma or university degrees evidencing their special training.

(3) It is recommended that preference should be given to candidates who, in addition to such professional qualification, have a second degree or qualification, or specialized experience in prison work.

XV. Staff of women's institutions

The staff of women's institutions should consist of women. This does not, however, preclude male members of the staff, particularly doctors and teachers, from carrying out their professional duties in institutions or parts of institutions set aside for women. Female staff, whether lay or religious should as far as possible, possess the same qualifications as those required for appointment to institutions for men.

D. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

XVI. Training prior to final appointment

Before entering on duty staff should be given a course of training in their general duties, with a view particularly to social problems and in their specific duties and be required to pass theoretical and practical examinations.

XVII. Custodial staff

(1) A programme of intensive professional training for custodial staff is recommended. The following might serve as an example for the organisation or such training in three stages;

(2) The first stage should take place in penal institution, its aim being to familiarize the candidate with the special problems of the profession and at the same time to ascertain whether he possesses the necessary qualities. During this initial phase, the candidate should not be given any responsibility, and this work should be constantly supervised by a member of the regular staff. The director should arrange an elementary course in practical subject for the candidates.

(3) During the second stage the candidate should attend a school or course organized by the superior or central prison administration, which should be responsible for the theoretical and practical training of officers in professional subjects. Special attention should be paid to the technique of relations with the prisoners, on based the elementary principles of psychology and criminology. The training courses should moreover comprise lessons on the elements of penology, prison administration, penal law and related matters.

(4) It is desirable that during the first two stages candidates should be admitted and trained in groups, so as to obviate the possibility of their being prematurely employed in the service and to facilitate the organisation of courses of training.

(5) The third stage intended for candidates who have satisfactorily completed the first two and shown the greatest interest and a vocation for the service, should consist of actual service during which they will be expected to show that they possess all the requisite qualifications. They should also be offered an opportunity to attend more advanced training courses in psychology, criminology, penal law, penology and related subjects.

XVIII. Directors or executive staff

(1) As methods vary greatly from country to country at the present time, the necessity for adequate training, which directors and assistant directors should have received prior to their appointment in conformity with paragraph XIII above, should be recognised as a general rule.

(2) Where persons form the outside with no previous experience of the work but with proved experience in similar field are recruited as directors or assistant directors, they should, before taking up their duties, receive theoretical training and gain practical experience of prison work for a reasonable period, it being understood that a diploma granted by a specialized vocational school or a university degree in a relevant subject may be considered as sufficient theoretical training.

XIX. Specialised staff

The initial training to be required from specialised staff is determined by the conditions of recruitment, as described in paragraph XIV above.

XX. Regional training institutes for prison personnel

The establishment of regional institutes for the training of the staff of penal and correctional institutions should be encouraged.

XXI. Physical training and instruction in the use of arms

(1) Prison officers shall be given special physical training to enable them to restrain aggressive prisoners by the means prescribed by the authorities in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations.

(2) Officers who are provided with arms shall be trained in their use and instructed in the regulations governing their use.

XXII. In-service training

(1) After taking up their duties and during their career, staff should maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending advanced courses of in-service training which are to be organised periodically.

(2) The in-service training of custodial staff should be concerned with questions of principle and technique rather than solely with rules and regulations.

(3) Whenever any type of special training is required it should be at the expense of the State and those undergoing training should receive the pay and allowances of their grade. Supplementary training to fit the officer for promotion may be at the expense of the officer and in his own time.

XXII. Discussion groups visits to institutions, seminars for senior personnel

(1) For senior staff, group discussions are recommended on matters of practical interest rather than on academic subjects combined with visits to different types of institutions, including those outside the penal system. It would be desirable to invite specialists from other countries to participate in such meetings.

(2) It is also recommended that exchanges be organised between various countries in order to allow senior personnel to obtain practical experience in institutions of other countries.

XXIV. Joint consultation, visit and meeting for all grades of staff

(1) Methods of joint consultation should be established to enable all grades of prison personnel to express their opinion on the methods used in the treatment of prisoners. Moreover, lectures, visit to other institutions and, if possible, regular seminars should be organised for all categories of staff.

(2) It is also recommended that meetings should be arranged at which the staff may exchange information and discuss questions of professional interest.

C. Open penal and correctional institutions (Resolution adopted on 29 August 1955)

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Having adopted recommendations annexed to the present resolution on the question of open penal and correctional institutions,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph (d) of the annex to resolution 415(v) of the General Assembly of the United Nations to submit these recommendations to the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council for approval ;

2. Expresses the hope that the Economic and Social Council will endorse these recommendations and draw them to the attention of governments, recommending that governments take them as fully as possible into account in their practice and when considering legislative and administrative reforms;

3. Expresses also the wish that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to give the widest publicity to these recommendations and authorize him to collect periodically information on the matters from the various countries, and to publish such information.

Annex

RECOMMENDATIONS ON OPEN PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. An open institution is characterized by the absence of material or physical precautions against escape (such as walls, locks, bars, armed or other special security guards), and by a system based on self-discipline and to use the freedom accorded to him without abusing it. It is these characteristics which distinguish the open institution from other types of institutions some of which are run on the same principles without, however, realizing them to the full.

II. The open institution ought, in principle, to be an independent establishment; it may, however, where necessary, form a separate annex to an institution of another type.

III. In accordance with each country's prison system, prisoners may be sent to such an institution either at the beginning of their sentence or after they have served part of it in an institution of a different type.

IV. The criterion governing the selection of prisoners for admission to an open institution should be, not the particular penal or correctional category to which the offender belongs, not the length of his sentence, but his suitability for admission to an open institution, and the fact that his social readjustment is more likely to be achieved by such a system than by treatment under other forms of detention. The selection should, as far as possible, be made on the basis of a medico-psychological examination and a social investigation.

V. Any inmate found incapable of adapting himself to treatment in an open institution or whose conduct is seriously detrimental to the proper control of the institution or has an unfortunate effect on the behaviour of other inmates should be transferred to an institution of a different type.

VI. The success of an open institution depends on the fulfilment of the following conditions in particular

(a) If the institution is situated in the country, it should not be so isolated as to obstruct the purpose of the institution or to cause excessive inconvenience to the staff.

(b) With a view to their social rehabilitation, prisoners should be employed in work which will prepare them for useful and remunerative employment after release. While the provision of agricultural work is an advantage, it is desirable also to provide workshops in which the prisoners can receive vocational and industrial training.

(c) If the process of social readjustment is to take place in an atmosphere of trust, it is essential that the members of the staff should be acquainted with and understand the character and special needs of each prisoner and that they should be capable of exerting a wholesome moral influence. The selection of the staff should be governed by these considerations.

(d) For the same reason, the number of inmates should remain within such bounds as to enable the director and senior officers of the staff to become thoroughly acquainted with each prisoner.

(e) It is necessary to obtain the effective cooperation of the public in general and of the surrounding community in particular for the operation of open institutions. For this purpose it is, therefore, among other things, necessary to inform the public of the aims and methods of each open institution, and also of the fact that the system applied in it requires a considerable moral effect on the part of the prisoner. In this connection, local and national media of information may play a valuable part.

VII. In applying the system of open institutions each country, with due regard for its particular social, economic and cultural conditions, should be guided by the following observations:

(a) Countries which are experimenting with the open system for the first time should refrain from laying down rigid and detailed regulations in advance for the operation of open institutions;

(b) During the experimental stage they should be guided by the methods of organisation and the procedure already found to be effective in countries which are more advanced in this respect.

VIII. While in the open institution the risk of escape and the danger that the inmate may make improper use of his contacts with the outside world are admittedly greater than in other types of penal institutions, these disadvantages are amply outweighed by the following advantages, which make the open institution superior to the other types of institution;

(a) The open institution is more favourable to the social readjustment of the prisoners and at the same time more conducive to their physical and mental health.

(b) The flexibility inherent in the open system is expressed in a liberalization of the regulations; the tensions of prison life are relieved and discipline consequently improves. Moreover, the absence of material and physical constraint and the relations of greater confidence between prisoners and staff tend to create in the prisoners a genuine desire for social readjustment.

(c) The conditions of life in open institutions resemble more closely those of normal life. Consequently desirable contacts can more easily be arranged with the outside world and the inmate can thus be brought to realize that he has not severed all links with society; in this connexion it might perhaps be possible to arrange, for instance, group walks, sporting competitions with outside teams, and even individual leave of absence, particularly for the purpose of preserving family ties.

(d) The same measure is less costly if applied in an open institution than in an institution of another type, in particular because of lower building costs and, in the case of an agricultural institution, the higher income obtained from cultivation, if cultivation is organized in a rational manner.

IX. In conclusion, the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders:

(a) Considers that the open institution marks an important step in the development of modern prison systems and represents one of the most successful applications of the principle of the individualization of penalties with a view to social readjustment;

(b) Believes that the system of open institutions could contribute to decreasing the disadvantages of short term sentences of imprisonment;

(c) Consequently recommends the extension of the open system to the largest possible number of prisoners, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions set forth in the foregoing recommendations;

(d) Recommends the compilation of statistics supplemented by follow-up studies conducted, in so far as possible, with the help of independent scientific authorities, which will make it possible to assess, from the point of view of recidivism and social rehabilitation, the results of treatment in open institutions.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT COVENANT

Considering that, in accordance with the principles, proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognised in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

PART I

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 2

PART II

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.
2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
3. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognised in the present Covenant to non-nationals.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognised or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or customs shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognises them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.

2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental, political and economic freedoms to the individual.

Article 7

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular :

- (a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with :
 - (i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work no inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work ;
 - (ii) A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant ;
- (b) Safe and healthy working conditions ;
- (c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence ;
- (d) Rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

Article 8

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure :

- (a) The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others ;
- (b) The right of trade unions to establish national federations or confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade-union organisations ;
- (c) The right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interest of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others ;
- (d) The right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country

2. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces or of the police or of the administration of the State.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or apply the law in such a manner as would prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 9

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognise the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Article 10

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognise that :

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morale or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their development should be punishable by law. State should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 11

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed :

(a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;

(b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

Article 12

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include these necessary for :

(a) The provision for the reduction of the still birth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child ;

(b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene ;

(c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases ;

- (d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Article 13

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

2. The States Parties to the Present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right :

- (a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all ;
- (b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education ;
- (c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education ;
- (d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have received or completed the whole period of their primary education ;
- (e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of this articles and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 14

Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.

Article 15

1. The States Parties to the Present Covenant recognize the right of everyone :

- (a) To take part in cultural life ;
- (b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
- (c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international countries and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.

PART IV

Article 16

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit in conformity with this part of the Covenant reports on the measures which they have adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognised herein.
2. (a) All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies to the Economic and Social Council for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant.
- (b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also transmit to the specialized agencies copies of the reports, or any relevant parts therefrom, from States Parties to the present Covenant which are also members of these specialised agencies in so far as these reports, or parts therefrom, relate to any matters which fall within the responsibilities of the said agencies in accordance with their constitutional instruments.

Article 17

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant shall furnish their reports in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by the Economic and Social Council within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant after consultation with the States Parties and the specialized agencies concerned.
2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Covenant.
3. Where relevant information has previously been furnished to the United Nations or to any specialized agency by any State Party to the present Covenant, it will not be necessary to reproduce that information, but a precise reference to the information so furnished will suffice.

Article 18

Pursuant to its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Economic and Social Council may make arrangements with the specialized agencies in respect of their reporting to it on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the present Covenant falling within the scope of their activities. These reports may include particulars of decisions and recommendations on such implementation adopted by their competent organs.

Article 19

The Economic and Social Council may transmit to the Commission on Human Rights for study and general recommendation or, as appropriate, for information the reports concerning human rights submitted by States in accordance with articles 16 and 17, and these concerning human rights submitted by the specialized agencies in accordance with article 18.

Article 20

The States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies concerned may submit comments to the Economic and Social Council on any general recommendation under article 19 or reference to such general recommendation in any report of the Commission on Human Rights or any documentation referred to therein.

Article 21

The Economic and Social Council may submit from time to time to the General Assembly reports with recommendations of a general nature and a summary of the information received from the States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies on the measures taken and the progress made in achieving general observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

Article 22

The Economic and Social Council may bring to the attention of other organs of the United Nations, their subsidiary organs and specialized agencies concerned with furnishing technical assistance any matters arising out of the reports referred to in this part of the present Covenant which may assist such bodies in deciding, each within its field of competence, on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective progressive implementation of the present Covenant.

Article 23

The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that international action for the achievement of the rights recognized in the present Covenant includes such methods as the conclusion of conventions, the adoption of recommendations, the furnishing of technical assistance and the holding of regional meetings and technical meetings for the purpose of consultation and study organized in conjunction with the Government concerned.

Article 24

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialised agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

Article 25

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilise fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART V

Article 26

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 27

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 28

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal State without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendment to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 30

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 26, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 26;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29.

Article 31

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 26.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT COVENANT

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles :

PART I

Article 1

1. All people have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
2. All people may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognised in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognised in the present Covenant.
3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes :
 - (a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognised are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity ;

- (b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy ;
- (c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognised herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognised or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognise such rights or that it recognises them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorise any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery ; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.
2. No one shall be held in servitude.
3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
 (b) Paragraph 3 (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court ;
 (c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include ;
 - (i) Any work or service, not referred to in sub-paragraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention ;
 - (ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognised, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors ;
 - (iii) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - (iv) Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.
3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.
4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.
5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 10

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.
2. (a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons ;
 (b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.
3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.
3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to and restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (order public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognised in the present Covenant.
4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a state party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, every-one shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality
 - (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
 - (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing ;
 - (c) To be tried without undue delay ;
 - (d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it ;
 - (e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him ;
 - (f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
 - (g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.
4. In the case of juvenile prsons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.
5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal accordi g to law.

6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Article 16

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognised. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.
3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Rights to organise to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 23

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognised.
3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

Article 24

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.
3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions :

- (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives ;
- (b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors ;
- (c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

PART IV

Article 28

1. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the States Parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognised competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

Article 29

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in article 28 and nominated for the purpose by the States Parties to the present Covenant.

2. Each State Party to the present Covenant may nominate not more than two persons. These persons shall be nationals of the nominating State.

3. A person shall be eligible for renomination.

Article 30

1. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant.

2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Committee, other than an election to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written invitation to the States Parties to the present Covenant to submit their nominations for membership of the Committee within three months.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated, with an indication of the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant no later than one month before the date of each election.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of the States Parties to the present Covenant convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the Headquarters of the United Nations. At that meeting, for which two-thirds of the States Parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

Article 31

1. The Committee may not include more than one national of the same State.

2. In the election of the Committee, consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems.

Article 32

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election, if renominated. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall

expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting referred to in article 30, paragraph 4.

2. Elections at the expiry of office shall be held in accordance with the preceding articles of this part of the present Covenant.

Article 33

1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.

2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.

Article 34

1. When a vacancy is declared in accordance with article 33 and if the term of office of the member to be replaced does not expire within six months of the declaration of the vacancy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States Parties to the present Covenant, which may within two months submit nominations in accordance with article 29 for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant. The election to fill the vacancy shall then take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of this part of the present Covenant.

3. A Member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provision of that article.

Article 35

The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

Article 36

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Covenant.

Article 37

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

2. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules procedure.

3. The Committee shall normally meet at the headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Article 38

Every member of the Committee shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open committee that he will perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.

Article 39

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.

2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:

(a) Twelve members shall constitute a quorum;

(b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present,

Article 40

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognised herein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights:
 - (a) Within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant for the States Parties concerned;
 - (b) Thereafter whenever the Committee so requests.
2. All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to the Committee for consideration. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the present Covenant.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialised agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports as may fall within their field of competence.
4. The Committee shall study the reports submitted by the States Parties to the present Covenant. It shall transmit its reports, and such general comments as it may consider appropriate, to the States Parties. The Committee may also transmit to the Economic and Social Council these comments along with the copies of the reports it has received from States Parties to the present Covenant.
5. The States Parties to the present Covenant may submit to the Committee observations on any comments that may be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 41

1. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (a) If a State Party to the present Covenant considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of the present Covenant, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication, the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending, or available in the matter.
 - (b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State.
 - (c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognised principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.
 - (d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.
 - (e) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the present Covenant.
 - (f) If any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraphs (b), to supply any relevant information.
 - (g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing.
 - (h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under sub-paragraph (b), submit a report:
 - (i) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (c) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts of the solution reached;

- (ii) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph(e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submission and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2: The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned had made a new declaration.

Article 42

1. (a) If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States Parties concerned, the Committee may, with the prior consent of the States Parties concerned, appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The good offices of the Commission shall be made available to the States Parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the present Covenant;
- (b) The Commission shall consist of five persons acceptable to the States parties concerned. If the States Parties concerned fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission concerning whom no agreement has been reached shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its members.
2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States Parties concerned, or of a State not party to the present Covenant, or of a State Party which has not made a declaration under article 41.
3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. However, they may be held at such other convenient places as the Commission may determine in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the States parties concerned.
5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 36 shall also service the commissions appointed under this article. e
6. The information received and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission and the Commission may call upon the states Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.
7. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, but in any event not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, it shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report for communication to the States Parties concerned :
 - (a) If the Commission is unable to complete its consideration of the matter within twelve months, it shall confine its report to a brief statement of the status of its consideration of the matter ;
 - (b) If an amicable solution to the matter on the basis of respect for human rights as recognised in the present Covenant is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached ;
 - (c) If a solution within the terms of sud-paragraph(b) is not reached, the Commission's report shall embody its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issues between the States Parties concerned, and its views on the possibilities of an amicable solution of the matter. This report shall also contain the written submissions and a record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned ;
 - (d) If the Commission's report is submitted under sud-paragraph (c), the States Parties concerned shall, within three months of the receipt of the report, notify the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the contents of the report of the Commission,

8. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Committee under article 41.

9. The States Parties concerned shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States Parties concerned, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this article.

Article 43

The members of the committee, and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 42, shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 44

The provisions for the implementation of the present Covenant shall apply without prejudice to the procedures prescribed in the field of human rights by or under the constituent instruments and the conventions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties to the present Covenant from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

Article 45

The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

PART V

Article 46

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART VI

Article 48

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 49

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 50

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 51

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 52

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48 paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force any amendments under article 51.

Article 53

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MODEL PRISON MANUAL
CHAPTER XVIII—ADMISSION : QUARANTINE

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

The period immediately following the admission of an inmate is of fundamental importance since it is at this time that the prisoner receives his first impressions of institutional life. He has his first experience with the personnel and begins to learn of the institutional facilities available for his training and treatment. It is during this period that the diagnostic procedures essential to the planning of the treatment programme have to be put in operation. It is during this stage that attitudes may get formed which will determine his future adjustment to the institution and his acceptance of the rehabilitative programme.

The admission programme will have the following objectives :—

- (a) to segregate newly admitted prisoners from the institutional population for a sufficiently long period to ascertain whether they are suffering from any communicable diseases;
- (b) to prepare the inmate for institutional adjustments;
- (c) to initiate an overall study of the offender through collection of social history, tests, examinations and observation in activity;
- (d) to understand the problems of the inmates and plan suitable institutional programmes for their rehabilitation.

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Appendix XV

See Annexure IV-B

ORIENTATION

Orientation is a process of education. Its objectives are:

- (a) to interpret to newly admitted prisoners the institutional routine, rules, standards of behaviour, discipline, etc.;
- (b) to lessen their load of anxieties, fears, tensions and resentment;
- (c) to explain that the amenities and facilities extended will depend upon the manner in which they accept their responsibilities and abide by the requirements of the institutional discipline;
- (d) to inform inmates of the opportunities for self-improvement that the institution will offer;
- (e) to put the inmates in a frame of mind to accept training and treatment;
- (f) to promote the development of healthy attitudes, good morale and understanding;
- (g) to explain that correctional administration is based on an approach of care, welfare, protection, help, support, guidance and firm discipline.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MODEL PRISON MANUAL
CHAPTER XVIII—ADMISSION : QUARANTINE ?

QUARANTINE

2. The procedure mentioned below should be followed after the prisoners are admitted in the quarantine area—

- (i) counting and searching of prisoners in the receiving building;
- (ii) haircut and shave, issue of soap and disinfecting lotion ;
- (iii) disinfection and storing of prisoners' personal clothes and other personal effects;
- (iv) bath;
- (v) issue of disinfected prison clothing, bedding, pots, plates, other outfit and equipment;
- (vi) issue of authorised personal belongings like religious books etc.;
- (vii) housing as per principles of basic segregation ;
- (viii) medical examination and treatment, where necessary;
- (ix) attending to immediate and urgent needs of prisoners, like letters, interviews, family welfare, immediate personal problems, etc. ;
- (x) Verification by the Deputy Superintendent in charge of admission work of commitment papers, identification marks, entries in registers, prisoners' cash, property, appeal and other legal matters, etc.;
- (xi) finger printing and photographing as per rules.

NOTE. —Items (i) to (ix) should be attended to immediately on admission. Items (x) and (xi) should be completed in about three days time after admission.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MODEL PRISON MANUAL
CHAPTER XVIII—ADMISSION : QUARANTINE

RECEPTION UNIT ✓

- i. (i) Each institution should have a Reception Unit where new arrivals will be admitted. A trained and experienced officer should be in charge of this unit;
- (ii) Prisoners suspected to be suffering from contagious diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, etc., shall be immediately segregated in specially earmarked areas. So also prisoners suspected to be suffering from mental disorders shall be segregated;
- (iii) Newly admitted prisoners shall be kept in the Reception Unit for ten days. Where necessary the Superintendent may suitably extend this period to facilitate detailed study of the inmates.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES*

TRAINING COURSE IN COTTON WEAVING (TEXTILES)

1. Duration of the course: Two years at the rate of two hours of theoretical training a day. Practical training in the textile worksheds.
2. Initial education: Preferably upto 4th standard.
3. Strength of class: Twelve prisoners.
4. Aim: Weaving is done on a wide scale in Maharashtra State. This industry is one of the principal cottage industries of the State. Many weavers' societies are also established which afford good facilities for employment. If prisoners are trained in the use of improved implements, tools and looms, they will have better chances for employment.
5. Accommodation: A workshed measuring 60' x 35' x 14' will be necessary. Looms of each type should be installed in this shed in order that necessary practical demonstration could be arranged. A class room of 25' x 20' x 14' is also necessary.
6. Instructors: One Technical Supervisor. Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment. Qualifications: Must possess S.S.C. or its equivalent. He should hold a diploma in textile manufacture or a certificate in textile weaving of a recognized institution.
7. Equipment, tools and furniture: As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN CARPENTRY AND PATTERN MARKING

1. Duration of course: Two years at the rate of two hours of theoretical training per day in the preparation of joints, surfacing, polishing, etc.
2. Initial education: Preferably upto 4th standard.
3. Aim: Prisoners usually coming from the trade have the necessary advantage of doing any carpentry job with ease, but they lack in the proper knowledge of the technique involved in the trade with special reference to joinery, modern designs, french and other polishing methods, upholstery, etc; They should also be initiated to handle various modern equipment used in the trade.
4. Accommodation: A workshop measuring 80' x 35' x 14' will be required for installing carpentry tools, machines and work benches. Additional space of 25' x 20' will be necessary for conducting instructional classes.
5. Strength of the class: Twelve prisoners.
6. Instructor: One Technical Supervisor (Carpentry) Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment. Qualifications: Must possess S.S.C. or equivalent. Must hold a certificate in carpentry of a recognized institution. Should have three years practical and/ or teaching experience.
7. Equipment: Wood turning lathes, drilling machine, grinding machine, saw, planes, carpentry tools, carpentry benches and furniture as per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN SMITHY AND FOUNDRY

1. Duration of the course: Two years at the rate of two hours a day of instructional training in addition to the regular practice in actual jobs in the workshop.

*These illustrations (for which the source is Maharashtra Jail Industries Reorganisation Committee's Report, 1961) have been cited only by way of examples. These are by no means model vocational training courses. Each State and Union Territory should design its own courses as per local needs in accordance with the recommendations made in this Chapter.

2. Initial education : upto 4th standard.
3. Strength of the class: Sixteen prisoners.
4. Aim: Foundry work requires proper training in the preparation of oil moulds, water moulds, sand cores, cope, etc. The selection of sand and tempering is a special science. Moulding processes require a sound knowledge of sand treatment, venting, melting of metal with proper fluidity, etc. In smithy work the acquirement of exerty is accomplished by active trial and error, as the smith has to depend on his hammer and anvil. A smith is his own teacher but he must be properly instructed in the methods of observation and imitations.
5. Equipment: A few anvils, forges and sledge hammers will be required. Ford foundry, a few boxes and patterns with a small sand led will be necessary. A small cupola for melting metals will also be necessary.
6. Accommodation : A shed of 60' × 20' × 14'.
7. Instructors : One Technical Supervisor for moulding and pattern making.
 Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
 Qualifications: S.C.C. and diploma or certificate in the trade or a professional worker with at least five years of practical experience.
 One Assistant Technical Supervisor.
 Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
 Qualifications: Practical experience of five years.
 One Hammerman
 Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
 One Manual Assistant.
 Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment.

TRAINING COURSE IN SHEET AND PLATE METAL WORK

1. Duration of the course: One year at the rate of two hours a day or two years at the rate of one hour a day.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standard.
3. Strength of the class: Eight prisoners.
4. Aim: The course provides good training along with the carpentry course. It will also make a craftsman confident to start his independent vocation as a tin smith or a metal smith.
5. Accommodation: One shed 40' × 35' × 14'.
6. Instructors: One Assistant Technical Supervisor.
 Age: Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
 Qualifications: Must possess S.S.C. and a certificate in the trade of a recognized Institution. In addition, he must have practical experience in the trade for three years.
7. Equipment, tools and furniture: As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE FOR FITTERS AND TURNERS

1. Duration of the course : Two years at the rate of two hours of training in chiselling and filing work turning operations and screw cutting. Practical work should be done on the actual job in the prison workshop.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standrad,
3. Strength of the class: Twelve prisoners,

4. Aim : Training in fitting and turning introduces a prisoner not only to a greater variety of materials but also to a larger number of processes. Fitting includes such exercises as chipping, filing, drilling, tapping, screwing, rivetting, brazing and vise work. So also turning and screw cutting includes centring, turning between centres and in chucks, hand turning, sliding, surfacing, boring, taper turning and screw cutting. Workers trained in either fitting or turning with proper understanding of correct setting of tools, taper turning, lubricating method in different metals, etc., are in great demand. If prisoners are properly trained on the above lines, the question of their rehabilitation will become easier.
5. Accommodation : A workshed 40' X 35' X 14'
6. Instructors : One Technical Supervisor (Fitting and turning).
Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
Qualification : He must possess a S.S.C. or its equivalent and should hold a certificate in fitting and screw cutting or a recognized institution. Should possess three years' practical and/or teaching experience.
One Manual Assistant.
Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment. Practical experience in the trade will be additional qualification.
7. Equipment and tools : As required for screw cutting and turning lathes and fitters' vises, drilling machines etc.

TRAINING COURSE FOR WIREMEN (ELECTRICAL)

1. Duration of the course : Six months at the rate of two hours of training per day.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standrad.
3. Strength of the class : Ten prisoners.
4. Aim : These classes should be arranged with a view to train prisoners to take independent installation work anywhere. A worker possessing a sense of neat and tidy lay out of electrical installation is in great demand everywhere. The household installations demand simple wiring diagrams, which are to be taught in the classes. These prisoners after completion of their training of six months, should be sent for Government examination, conducted by the Department of Technical Education, every six months. After having a few more years of practical experience outside, these prisoners can also appear for the P.W.D. examination.
5. Accommodation : A workshed measurig about 60' X 35' X 14'
6. Instructors : One Technical Supervisor.
Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
Qualifications : Must possess P.W.D. Supervisors and Electricians Certificate with three years of practical experience.
7. Equipment and tools : As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN LEATHER WORK

1. Duration of the course : Two years at the rate of two hours of theoretical training in preparation of hides and skins, designing of various articles, making and cutting of uppers, soles, streps, leather polish and its preparation. The theoretical part of the training will have to be carried on regular jobs.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standrad.
3. Strength of the class : Twelve prisoners.
4. Aim : Old and primitive methods in the manufacture of leather articles are still followed. The required facilities for improved methods are not avaislable in villages and such places which are away from cities. Mostly hand pressing and hand stitching is resorted to. The designs are also old and common.

The main aim, therefore, of such training is to train the prisoners, who volunteer for this work, in the art of designing and using modern tools and appliances to effect better and saleable production.

5. Accommodation : A workshed measuring 60' X 35' X 14' is necessary, A class room of 25' X 20' should also be built alongside this shed.
6. Instructors : One Technical Supervisor.
Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
Qualifications : Must possess S.S.C. or equivalent and should hold a diploma or certificate in the trade of a recognized institution, with three years' practical and/or teaching experience.
7. Equipment tools and furniture : Leather cutting machine, button holing machine, Leather sewing machines, revitting M/C, tools and appliances, etc.

TRAINING COURSE IN TAILORING AND CUTTING

1. Duration of the course : Two years at the rate of two hours a day of theoretical training in lay out, pattern cutting, cloth cutting, stitching, hemming, button holing etc. Practical training should be given on actual jobs in the prison tailoring shop.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standard.
3. Strength of the class : Twelve prisoners.
4. Aim : Tailoring is a common industry. If convicts are trained in this craft, they can start their own tailoring shop any where. Many tailors are handicapped for want of proper theoretical training in the art of laying out and cutting patterns and cloth. Prisoners who come from villages do not have such facilities and they, therefore, will be greatly benefitted, if they are given opportunities of learning this craft on proper basis in prisons. For women prisoners, there should be an additional subject in embroidery. They will be really benefitted by this training course as it will be a subsidiary occupation to them.
5. Accommodation : A workshed and a class room measuring 80' X 35' X 14' and 25' X 20' X 14' respectively will be required.
6. Instructors : One Technical Supervisor (Tailoring).
Age : Below 30 years on the date of appointment.
Qualifications : Must possess S.S.C. or equivalent and hold a diploma or certificate in tailoring and cutting of a recognized institution, with three years' practical and/or teaching experience.
7. Equipment, tools and furniture : Sewing machines, drafting tables and tools, appliances, etc.

TRAINING COURSE IN POTTERY

1. Duration of the course : One year at the rate of two hours a day.
2. Initial education : Reading and writing.
3. Strength of the class : Twelve prisoners.
4. Accommodation : A workshed of 30' X 42' X 14'. In addition to this, there should be some open space for drying manufactured clay pots in the sun.
5. Instructor : One Technical Supervisor.
Age : Below 30 years.
One Manual Assistant.
Age : Below 30 years.
6. Equipment : As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN HAND MADE PAPER

1. Duration of the course : One year at the rate of two hours a day. The practical side of the course should be done on the regular jobs in the paper factory.
2. Initial education : Preferably upto 4th standard.

3. Strength of the class: Twelve prisoners.
4. Aim: This industry requires proper selection of prisoners. They must be of more than average intelligence. The various chemical and preliminary processes demand better intelligence of the learners. The importance of bleaching of the pulp and the dexterity with which the pulp in the required thickness is lifted are the essential requirements of the trade and the learners are expected to work hard to achieve efficiency in these two important aspects of the subjects.
5. Accommodation: There should be one class room — measuring 25' × 20' × 14'.
6. Equipment: As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN BOOK BINDING

1. Duration of the course : Six months at the rate of two hours of training per day.
2. Initial education: Preferably upto 4th standard.
3. Strength of the class: Six prisoners.
4. Accommodation: Shed of 30' × 35' × 14'.
5. Instructor: One Assistant Technical Supervisor. Age: Below 30 years.
6. Equipment: As per requirement.

TRAINING COURSE IN TYPOGRAPHY

1. Duration of the course: Two years at the rate of two hours of theoretical training per day. Practical training in regular press.
 2. Initial education: Preferably upto 4th standard.
 3. Strength of the class: Twelve prisoners
 4. Aim: The training should consist of the system of type setting, weight of type, methods of locking, compose in chassis, study of modern devices used in composing rooms to facilitate speedy and accurate work, proof reading, making use of stores electrox, wood cut and process blocks, etc., practical work in respect of ruling, stitching, embossing, printing, etc. After training, the prisoners should be examined and awarded certificates in order that they may be able to get jobs outside.
 5. Accommodation: A workshed of 30' × 35' × 14'.
 6. Instructors: One Technical Supervisor.
Age: Below 30 years.
- Qualifications: Must possess a S.S.C. and a Typography Certificate. Three years of practical experience. One Manual Assistant.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MODEL PRISON MANUAL : CHAPTER XLVI : PRISONERS
SENTENCED TO DEATH**Insanity**

10. (i) If any prisoner awaiting sentence of death shows signs of insanity which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, are not feigned, or requires observation to determine whether they are feigned or not, the circumstances shall at once be reported to Government, under intimation to the Inspector-General for orders along with the following documents :—

- (a) the Nominal Roll of the prisoner ;
- (b) a copy of the warrant under which he is confined (in duplicate);
- (c) The Medical Officer's certificate in the prescribed form ;
- (d) the medical history sheet (in duplicate);

NOTE : A copy of the judgment should also be sent as soon as possible.

(ii) If Government orders the appointment of a Special Medical Board, for the purpose of examining the mental condition of a convict sentenced to death, the convict shall be kept under observation in the prison by the Mental Specialist in charge of the nearest Mental Hospital/Civil Surgeon for a period of ten days or longer if considered necessary prior to his examination by the Medical Board.

(iii) The Superintendent and the Medical Officer of the prison in which the convict may be confined shall give all facilities to the Mental Specialist / Civil Surgeon for a physical examination of the convict including serological tests and for the observation of the convict without his knowledge ;

(iv) As soon as possible after the Medical Board is appointed and the convict is placed under observation, the Superintendent of the prison shall collect information about the convict through the police or other sources and place it at the disposal of the Mental Specialist/Civil Surgeon;

(v) The history of the convict shall be obtained from institutions or individuals with whom he has had contacts. The Mental Specialist shall furnish the Superintendent of the prison with a questionnaire for collecting the information. Factual material concerning the mental condition of the convict shall be obtained either from records or from eye-witnesses including the officer who arrested him. For the purpose of an estimation of the convict's state of mind just prior to, at the time of and soon after the commission of the offence, reports shall be obtained from eye witnesses including relatives of the convict ;

NOTE:—Evidence regarding the behaviour of the prisoner at the time of the trial and especially during examination in court will be available from the proceedings of the court including the evidence and the summing up and judgment. Reports on the convict shall be obtained from individuals who have been in contact with him during this remand and subsequent detention in the prison. While collecting this information, the most care shall be taken to see that the object with which it is collected is not divulged. It should also be remembered that the relatives of the convict are likely to be specially interested and the information supplied by them shall be used with the greatest care.

(vi) As soon as the Mental Specialist / Civil Surgeon is ready with this report, he shall request the Surgeon-General/Director of Health Services to fix a date for the meeting of the Special Medical Board;

(vii) The Mental Specialist/Civil Surgeon shall place all the records before the Medical Board. The President of the Board shall forward the proceedings of the Medical Board to the Secretary, Home Department, through the Inspector General and the Surgeon-General.

Pregnancy

11. (i) If the Medical Officer considers a woman prisoner sentenced to death to be pregnant, the matter shall at once be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General for the orders of Government for commutation of the death sentence or for postponement of execution till delivery and the capital sentence shall not be carried out before the orders of Government are received ;

(ii) When a woman prisoner sentenced to death declares herself to be pregnant, and the Medical Officer is unable to certify the truth or otherwise of the statement he shall state the interval of time necessary to enable him to satisfy himself on the point. The Superintendent should report the case to the Government for further orders ;

(iii) When execution of a capital sentence on a woman prisoner has been suspended under either of the last two preceding sub-rules, the sentence shall not afterwards be executed without the express orders of Government for which the Superintendent shall apply.

Appeals-facilities for

12. The Deputy Superintendent shall explain to the convict his right of appeal and the facilities available and shall record the statement of the prisoner whether he wishes to appeal and to have his appeal forwarded by the prison authorities. If he desires to do so, the Deputy Superintendent shall at once get the appeal prepared for him as far as possible, in his own words and shall forward it under registered cover to the Registrar of the High Court. The Deputy Superintendent shall explain to the prisoner the procedure relating to petition for special leave to appeal to Supreme Court and the facilities available. If the prisoner desires to appeal or apply for special leave to appeal, the intention shall be recorded and he should be helped to prepare the necessary petitions which should be immediately forwarded to the Registrar, Supreme Court, under intimation to the Government in the Home Department and to the Inspector-General.

Note :—For details of appeal procedure, refer Chapter XXVII.

stay of execution—petition for mercy

13. (i) Execution of prisoner sentenced to death should be stayed in the following cases after the date of execution has been fixed by Government :

- (a) In the case a prisoner desiring to send an appeal to a higher court if he has not done so previously,
- (b) In the case of prisoner desiring to send mercy petition, if he has not done so,
- (c) In case of telephonic orders for execution received from competent authorities under confirmation thereof ;

(ii) On receipt of an intimation from the State Government that appeal or application to the Supreme Court has not been lodged within the period prescribed by the Supreme Court Rules, the execution of the sentence shall not thereafter be postponed, unless petition for mercy has been submitted by or on behalf of the convict ;

(iii) Immediately on receipt of intimation of the confirmation by the High Court of a sentence of death on a prisoner or of the dismissal by the Supreme Court of the prisoner's appeal or his application for special leave to appeal, the Superintendent shall personally inform the prisoner that if he desires to submit a petition for mercy, it should be submitted in writing within seven days ;

(iv) If the prisoner submits a petition within the period of seven days prescribed above, it should be addressed to the Governor of the State and to the President of India and despatched by registered post with acknowledgement due, to the Secretary to the Government together with a covering letter bearing in red ink, the words 'Death Sentence', 'Petition for Mercy' and 'Urgent' reporting the date fixed for the execution and certifying that the execution has been stayed pending receipt of the orders of the Government on the petition. If no reply is received within 15 days from the date of the despatch of the petition, the Superintendent shall send an express letter to the Secretary to the State Government drawing attention to the fact but he shall in no case carry out the execution before receipt of reply from the State Government ;

(v) If at any time before the execution of the sentence it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent that exceptional circumstances have arisen which plainly demand a reconsideration of the sentence, he should report the circumstances by wireless to the State Government and ask for its order and shall defer execution of the prisoner till Government orders are received.

Communication—Rapid—Specil Marking

14. (i) The words 'Death Sentence' should be inserted before the address in telegrams relating to capital sentences ;

(ii) In all cases receipts of orders communicating the rejection of petitions shall invariably be acknowledged by registered letter. The orders of Government postponing the execution shall immediately be acknowledged by telegram by repeating the orders ;

(iii) Telephonic orders regarding prisoners shall be got confirmed by dialing back to Government ;

(iv) A distinctive red envelope with the words 'Death Sentence' and 'Immediate' marked on the top left and right hand corners respectively, shall be used in death sentence cases. All Superintendents shall make special arrangements to ensure that communications received in these distinctive envelopes are received in the prison at any time of the day or night either by the Deputy Superintendent or in his absence by the Assistant Superintendent in charge who :—

(a) shall note the time and date of receipt in the receipt register,

(b) shall immediately place the communication before the Superintendent or in his absence the officer next below him, for orders ;

(v) The Superintendent shall see that prompt replies and acknowledgements are furnished where these are required and that in the case of orders staying execution acknowledgement are promptly sent to Government by special messenger or telegram and well in advance of the time fixed for execution of the sentence.

Action on final confirmation of sentence

15(i) The State Government will fix the date of execution if mercy petition is rejected ;

(ii) On receipt from the Government of final confirmation and date of execution of the prisoner sentenced to death:—

(a) the prisoner and his relatives will be informed about the date of execution by the Superintendent,

(b) the prisoner's will may be prepared in accordance with his wish,

(iii) No prisoner sentenced to death shall be executed on a public holiday.

Arrangement for execution

16.(i) On receipt of the final date of execution of the prisoner, the Superintendent shall be authorised to fix the time of execution sufficiently in advance. A report intimating the time of the execution shall be sent, to Government, the Inspectors-General and Sessions Judge ;

Note :—The execution shall take place early in the morning before it gets bright. The latest time of the day for different seasons will be in accordance with orders passed separately by the State Governments.

(ii) The Executive Engineer shall arrange the inspection of the gallows every quarter and before the date of hanging as would be intimated by the Superintendent;

(iii) The Medical Officer shall report in the medical report book about the drop to be given to the prisoner at least four days before the date on which the prisoner is to be executed ;

Note : 1.—The Medical Officer of the prison shall work out the details of the length of the drop to be given to a prisoner on principles as shown below :—

(i) If the prisoner weighs less than 100 lbs., he should be given a drop of 8 feet ;

(ii) If the prisoner weighs from 100 to 133 lbs., he should be given a drop of 7 feet 6 inches ;

(iii) if the prisoner weighs more than 133 lbs., but not more than 166 lbs., he should be given a drop of 7 feet ;

(iv) if weighing more than 166 lbs., but not more than 200 lbs., he should be given a drop of 6 feet 6 inches ;

(v) if weighing more than 200 lbs., he should be given a drop of 6 feet;

provided that so long as the extreme limits of 6 feet on the one hand and 8 feet on the other hand are adhered to. If owing to physical peculiarity of the prisoner, the Medical Officer is of opinion that the drop should be increased or decreased, effect should be given to the Medical Officer's opinion.

Note. 2.—The above calculations are based on the assumption that the execution rope will be made of cotton yarn/manila of 1 inch to 1/1/2 inches diameter.

(b) to strap the prisoner's legs tightly,

(c) to put the rope round the neck quite tightly, the knot or metal eye being just in front of and below the angle of the jaw, so as to run up behind the ear when the prisoner falls and receives the jerk. Care must be taken to adjust the rope so that the part to which the metal eye belongs shall pass in front of the throat. The noose should be kept tight, having adjusted by means of a stiff leather washer on the rope. The flap of the cap should hang in front free from the rope ;

(v) The Superintendent shall see that the rope round the neck of the prisoner is adjusted properly and the knot placed in the proper position ;

(vi) The operations mentioned in (iv), should be done simultaneously and as quickly as possible. On completion of all these operations the Superintendent shall give a signal on seeing which the executioner in charge shall push the lever to let down the trap-door.

(vii) The body shall remain suspended for half an hour and shall then be taken down after the Medical Officer has certified that the life is extinct.

Note.—For each execution, the executioner shall be paid requisite execution fees.

Disposal of body

19.(i) The body of the executed prisoner shall be disposed of according to the religious requirements:

(ii) If the executed prisoner's relatives make a written application for performing the last rites, the Superintendent may in his discretion allow such request, provided that the relatives give an undertaking in writing that they will not make a public demonstration for cremation/burial, etc. In cases where the Superintendent thinks that there is a likelihood of public demonstration, he has the authority to refuse such permission. In cases of disposal of the body of executed prisoner in whose case there is likelihood of public demonstration, the Superintendent shall consult the District Magistrate and arrangements for the disposal of the body shall be made according to the requirements of the situation. In such event, the Superintendent shall act in accordance with the instructions of the District Magistrate ;

(iii) The body of the executed prisoner shall be taken out of the prison with all solemnity. A municipal hearse or ambulance shall be used for the transport of the body to the cremation/burial ground. The Superintendent is authorised to incur all reasonable expenditure required for the transport and the disposal of the dead body.

Subsequent action

20.(i) The Superintendent shall return the warrant to the court which issued it with an endorsement in the following form which shall be countersigned by the Medical Officer and the Executive Magistrate :—

I hereby certify the sentence of death passed on.....
by the court of Sessions and confirmed by the High Court, has been duly executed and the said.....
.....was hanged by the neck until he was dead at.....
on the.....

(Sd) Medical Officer.

(Sd) Executive Magistrate

(Sd) Superintendent

(ii) The Superintendent shall submit the execution report to the Inspector-General in the form.