

Draft Minutes of the Open House Discussion held on 29th June 2018

1. Open House Discussion on “**A Step towards Prison Reform and Prisoners Welfare in India**” was held by the National Human Rights Commission on 29th of June 2018, under the Chairmanship of **Hon’ble Justice H.L. Dattu**, Chairperson NHRC and attended by **Hon’ble Justice Shri P.C. Ghose, Hon’ble Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Members** of NHRC, **Shri Ambuj Sharma**, Secretary General, **Dr. Ranjit Singh**, JS (P&A), **Mr. Dilip Kumar**, JS (T&R) and other Senior officials of NHRC. The complete list of participants is **annexed**.

2. **Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary (P&A), NHRC** welcomed all the members and participants on behalf of NHRC and gave a brief introduction about the agenda of the meeting, and further requested Hon’ble Chairperson, to give his opening remarks on the topic.

3. **Hon’ble Justice Shri H.L. Dattu** in his address highlighted the issues of UTPs and the vulnerable condition of the prisons along with the living conditions of the prisoners. It was suggested that adequate budgetary allocation for Open Air Prison be made so that prisoners can get some freedom to breathe in open air. Living conditions be made compatible with human dignity in all aspects. He also mentioned that in a vast country like India much needs to be done for the welfare of Prisoners. In many cases bail is granted but due to the harsh conditions laid down by the competent authority, the purpose of the bail is not served. He further stated *that bail is a matter of right not a charity by any Court* and must be granted in all cases except in heinous crimes. Judges should be liberal while imposing conditions on bail.

4. **Shri Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General** opened the discussion, mentioning the need for discussing the following major points in the agenda:

- i. Undertrial Prisoners
- ii. Timely Disposal of Cases
- iii. Long Term Prisoners
- iv. Women Prisoners and Their Children
- v. Foreigner Prisoners
- vi. Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Released Prisoners
- vii. Crime in Prison by Prison Staffs Against Prisoners

Agenda I- Under Trial Prisoners

5. **Shri Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General** initiated the discussion with the very first issue i.e. Undertrial Prisoners who are languishing in jails for want of proper legal assistance and delay in final judgment/order.

6. It was suggested that the statutory provision i.e. Section 436-A of Cr.P.C. which provides the maximum period for which an under-trial prisoner be imprisoned be half of the period of imprisonment, appears very long so it should be reduced to 1/4th of the period of imprisonment. On this suggestion, **Ms. Sugandha Shankar, CHRI**, stressed that certain criteria be enumerated that on what basis maximum period of imprisonment for UTPs is reduced to 1/3rd or 1/4th.

7. He further raised the issue of UT Review Committee Meeting which is to be held quarterly as per the mandate but is not regular in practice. It was suggested that UT Review Committee Meeting be held once in a month to implement Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure and to keep a proper check on the status of UTPs.

8. **Shri Surinder Rathi, Director NALSA**, also mentioned that there is a lot of confusion regarding the duties of UT Review Committee. UT Review Committee is just scanning the raw data which can be done digitally like Karnataka. There is no need for a physical meeting since the Committee is merely screening the eligible UTPs which can be done digitally/electronically like Karnataka.

9. It was recommended that the UTR Committee can be disbanded since, from 2285 meeting only 3900 UTPs have been released, while 2.6 Lakh UTPs are still languishing in jails. The efficacy of the UTRC is in question here.

10. **Smt. Vrinda Grover, Senior Advocate**, though she agreed with the first recommendation of the UTPs that the maximum period of imprisonment be reduced to 1/4th, she also mentioned that the applicability of the section 436A is not available to a very large number of UTPs. In most cases, bail applications are not moved by the lawyers for these undertrial prisoners, who continue to suffer incarceration. Even in the cases where bail is sought and granted, often they are unable to arrange for the sureties and are thus not released for long durations.

11. She apprised about the condition of Chhattisgarh, acknowledged by the Buch Committee in 2013, where maximum number of UTPs, especially Adivasis were suffering incarceration for petty offences due to lack of proper legal representation.

12. She also mentioned that UT Review Committee reports are not available on any database. She also suggested that monetary compensation be provided to the UTPs in cases of malicious prosecution and Section 358 of Cr.P.C. be strictly implemented, i.e. compensation mechanism be made automatic.

13. It was suggested that the State should evolve a mechanism to ensure that no undertrial prisoner is detained unnecessarily which can be achieved by regular periodic review of their cases on timely basis and simplification of bail procedure. The under-trial should be confined to separate institution, if possible.

14. It was also suggested that, NHRC ask the State Government to submit the report once in a six month as to how many UTPs are released and prepare a format to obtain status of UTPs.

15. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Special Rapporteur NHRC, stressed that the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court, to humanize jail conditions, in *Sunil Batra II v. Delhi Administration (1980 AIR 1579)* is not implemented till today.

16. Shri Ajay Kashyap, DG Tihar Jail, stated that the data base maintained by the prison authority and the Court data are not in synchronisation. He further mentioned the good practice of Tihar Jail where every month they collect the data of UTPs and seek the help of Civil Society to help the indigent persons. It was suggested that states should invest in UTPs along with the Convicted Prisoners so that they can avail same opportunities while detained.

Agenda II-Timely Disposal of Cases

17. Moving on to the Second issue i.e., Timely Disposal of Cases, it was suggested by **Shri Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General** that, through a proper Scientific Analysis, an action plan should be formulated by government for speedy disposal of cases. State government may establish Research & Development Wing in the Directorate of Prisons and Correctional Services of all the States and Union Territories, which shall do analysis and research on improving the functioning and performance of prisons in India.

18. Based on the scientific input-output and cost benefit analysis and comparison with world's best norms in advanced Countries, the Government of India may evolve a Comprehensive Prison Development & Improvement Plan & Scheme by committing adequate funds and other infrastructure like buildings, Courts, Personnel etc. This scheme/plan may be implemented in a time bound manner in 10 years and aim to reduce pendency of cases to 1/10th of present and reducing the transaction period of trial and appeal cases to at least 1/4th of present situation. This alone will instil the confidence of people in the rule of law which is a basic requisite for meaningful development.

19. Shri Surinder Rathi, Director NALSA, stated that service of summons upon witnesses is an area which can be suggested to be improved. Use of technology may be recommended in this regard.

20. It was further suggested by the SG that the age of adulthood be also made uniform throughout different Acts on par with the other Developed Countries. It was further suggested by participants that the provisions of International Convention of Child Rights may be duly incorporated in domestic laws on Child Rights.

Agenda III-Long Term Prisoners

21. Moving to the third issue of Long term prisoners, it was suggested that Convicted **male prisoners** (not covered by Sec. 433A Cr.P.C.) undergoing the sentence of life imprisonment should be entitled to be considered for premature release after they have served at least 14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission and after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. Similarly, convicted **female prisoners** (not covered by Sec. 433A Cr.P.C.) undergoing the sentence of life imprisonment should be entitled to be considered for premature release after they have served at least 10 years of imprisonment inclusive of remissions and after completion of 7 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This suggestion was agreed to by all the participants but the point that was raised was that the gravity of the offence must also be taken into consideration. Moreover, it was also suggested that release of old age i.e. people above the age of 80 years and terminally ill patients be considered proactively and expeditiously.

22. Smt. Vrinda Grover also raised the issue related to diet in jails. As per the Jail Manuals, the diet is not in consonance with the basic requirements of daily nutrition as prescribed by the World Health Organization. Needless to state, an undertrial prisoner or a convict continues to be entitled to the fundamental right to life with dignity under Article 21, and it is a constitutional obligation of the state to provide the bare minimum nutritional value in the diets prescribed by the Jail Manuals.

23. While the problem of poor diet is a common issue with all inmates, the impact of poor diet is significantly greater on these vulnerable groups whose socio-economic condition is so poor that they cannot afford to purchase anything from the jail stores to supplement the prescribed diet. They are completely dependent on the jail diet for meeting their nutritional needs.

24. It was suggested that the format of Medical examination of prisoners on admission to jail be revised so that contagious diseases like scabies etc., can be prevented. Three mandatory Health Screening should be done while entering the jail i.e., i) HIV Test ii) Psychological Test iii) Infectious Disease test.

Agenda IV-Women Prisoners and their Children

25. Moving to the issue of Women Prisoners and their Children it was stated by **Smt. Vrinda Grover** that the provision of sanitary napkins to

women inmates is a necessity for maintenance of personal hygiene and is a facet of the right to life with dignity of undertrial women prisoners and convicts, under Article 21 of the Constitution. The poor women inmates are unable to purchase sanitary napkins from the jail stores due to their financial conditions. A notification should be made to the Jail Manuals of every state to include sanitary napkins for women inmates on a monthly basis.

26. She also mentioned that many women inmates in jails bring their children along with them and the minor children grow up in the jail environment. Care must be taken to ensure that proper educational opportunities are provided to them, and that they are not met with hostility or violence due to their caste or ethnic identity.

27. Shri Surinder Rathi, Director NALSA, suggested that identity documents of Children living with their mothers in the jails must be got made. If birth of a child takes place in jail, his/her birth certificate may be got prepared without mentioning the place of birth as per R.D. Upadhyay judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court. He also recommended that the nutritional rights of pregnant women as well as children as directed in R.D. Upadhyay Judgement may be suggested to be secured.

Agenda V-Foreigner Prisoner

28. While the participants agreed with the suggestions of SG regarding timely consular access to be provided to foreigner prisoners, appropriate disclosure of information regarding foreigner prisoners, making available frequent communication with relatives and making provisions for improved system of nationality determination and timely/ proper return to native Country etc. **Mr. Chanderjit Singh, DLSA** suggested that the assistance of interpreter or an intermediary be appointed.

Agenda VI-Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Prisoners

29. The participants generally agreed with the proposals in the agenda note which, inter alia, included the need for comprehensive on-line data base of released prisoners, National Skills Development Council Funded Scheme for skills development, banks to fund self-employment/start-ups on priority and Central and State Governments to cover released prisoners on priority in various rural/urban development programmes including housing, toilets, employment, loan schemes etc.

30. On the issues of Rehabilitation and re-integration of released prisoners it was suggested that list of proclaimed offenders be also maintained and made available on data base.

31. Shri Ajay Kashyap said that the process of rehabilitation of prisoners starts from the jail itself and what more needs to be done is that they must

have handholding through Civil Society that may help them to re-integrate in the society.

Agenda VII-Crime in Prison by Prison staffs against Prisoners

32. On the issue of Crime in Prison, it was suggested by **Ms. Vrinda Grover** that Electronic surveillance should be comprehensive to monitor the CCTV. It was further suggested that there must be segregation of inmates who are more prone to violence, those who prey upon soft criminals and the white-collar criminals so that ragging, violence and sexual offences can be prevented. Gang leaders should be separated from their followers. Economic offenders should also be segregated.

33. Jail Visitor Boards are not functioning properly, and their purpose is not served.

34. It was also suggested that to control the crimes by prison staff there is a need to have strong supervision over the staffs and if any such cases come into notice, strict action should be taken against the staff.

35. Grievance box at many jails are located at a very conspicuous place that's why the prisoners avoid complaining as they get noticed if they put any grievance.

36. It was mentioned by Shri Ajay Kashyap that he has initiated a mechanism in Tihar Jail where the relatives of prisoners can also complain and access the jail administration through this grievance mechanism.

37. Ms. Sugandha Shankar raised the issue that when the prisoner gets into the jail, during the initial documentation, noting of physical injury is not put down in writing by any medical officer. This needs to be well documented.

Recommendations and Suggestions

Agenda 1: Under Trial Prisoners

- 1) Maximum period for which a UTP can be imprisoned / or undergo detention **needs to be reduced to one-fourth** of the period of imprisonment for that offence, except for the offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life or 7 years and more.

(Action: Ministry of Law & Justice/ MHA)

- 2) **UT Review Committee** meeting need to **be held once a month.**

(Action: State Government/ DGPs)

- 3) It was recommended that the **UTR Committee's physical meeting can be discontinued** since, from 2285 meeting only 3900 UTPs have been released, while 2.6 Lakhs UTPs are still languishing in jails. The efficacy of the UTRC is in question here. **The function performed by UTRC is done digitally/electronically in Karnataka and can be adopted by other States as well, to yield better results.**

(Action: State Government/ DGPs)

- 4) As mentioned in **Section 167(2)** of Cr.P.C. there is a statutory requirement of bail on the expiry of 60/90 days. Similarly, under **Section 436A**, the accused must be given statutory bail as soon as half the term is over. This should be made automatic and he should not be detained for a day more, **unless specifically ordered and reasons recorded in writing**. No bail application form should be required to be filled up by the accused. **Necessary amendments need to be made in Cr.PC.**

(Action: Ministry of Law and Justice/ MHA)

- 5) Suitable **Monetary compensation** be provided to the UTPs, if acquittal judgement does record false implications and witnesses do not turn hostile or acquittal is not for some deficiency during the investigation or trial. Section 358 of Cr.P.C. be strictly implemented i.e. compensation mechanism be made automatic, without the need for victim to again approach Court. It should be like any Government Scheme and powers delegated to Home Secretaries of States.

(Action: State Government)

- 6) For payment of fines, NGOs can be contacted.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 7) NHRC to ask the States DG-Prisons to submit the report once in six months as to how many UTPs are released based on a specific format to obtain status of UTPs.

(Action: NHRC)

- 8) The guidelines issued by the Supreme Court, to humanize jail conditions, in *Sunil Batra II v. Delhi Administration (1980 AIR 1579)* should be implemented scrupulously and received by Home Secretaries of States.

(Action: DG Prisons/State Government)

- 9) It was suggested that the State should evolve a mechanism to ensure that no under trial prisoner is detained unnecessarily which can be achieved by regular periodic review of their cases on timely basis and simplification of bail procedure. The under-trial should be confined to separate institution, if possible.

(Action: State Government/DG Prisons)

- 10) UTPs should be allowed to voluntarily avail **adequate opportunities for diversified education**, development of skills, change in attitude, modification of behavior and implantation of social and moral values. They should be allowed to work if they so

wish and should be given minimum wages accordingly on par with other prisoners i.e., their Right to Education, Employment, Livelihood to be ensured.

(Action: State Government/DGPs)

- 11)** The living conditions of UTPs in every prison, custody care, rehabilitation centers should be compatible with human dignity in all aspects such as accommodation, sanitation, food, clothing, medical facilities, **including voting rights**. Proper arrangements for their **recreation and communication with their friends/relatives/family members and legal advisors should be allowed. Basically, all the facilities given to the UTPs should be a lot better than those for the convicted prisoners and they should be given more liberty and to be treated almost like normal citizens.** Increasingly, UTP's should be housed in Open jail like environment for which Government may evolve a Scheme to provide such facilities across India within five years.

(Action: State Government/DGPs)

Agenda 2: Timely Disposal of Cases

The building blocks for timely disposal of cases are as follows:

- 1) Open additional courts (Fast Track Courts).**
- 2) Appoint additional judges & Support Staff.**
- 3) Improve infrastructure and Buildings and adequate provisions be made for appointment of staff.**
- 4) Increase the age of retirement of Judges, if need be.**
- 5) Ensure that not more than 3 adjournments are taken per case; Impose heavy cost on parties seeking additional adjournments.**
- 6) Ensure compounding of offences as per Sect. 320 of Cr.P.C. followed effectively.**
- 7) Optimize the age of adulthood across different Acts to make it uniform.**
- 8) Clear norms for number of PP/APP per no. of cases be fixed with a view to achieve short disposal time of 6-12 months maximum.**
- 9) Action Plan for Speedy disposal of cases on scientific norms** needs to be prepared by the government. The overall aim should be to achieve reduction in overall pendency of cases to 1/10th of present and reduction in transaction time for disposal of cases at trial and appeal level by 1/4th of present scenario.
- 10)** Service of summons upon witnesses is an area which can be suggested to be improved. Use of technology may be recommended in this regard.

(Action: Ministry of Law and Justice/State Government)

Agenda 3: Long term prisoners

- 1) Right of Convict to **appeal within prescribed period** must be facilitated by providing **legal aid** effectively in 100% cases and not left to his financial and other means.

(Action: Ministry of Law and Justice)

- 2) The released **prisoners should not be routinely rounded up and arrested on mere suspicion** (E.g. Preventive arrest before elections, VIP visits, communal tension etc.). Arrest of released prisoners should only be made with the approval of an officer not below the rank of SP/ADSP and such arrest needs to be reasonable and in writing.

(Action: State Government)

- 3) Post release, LTPs become **Persona Non Grata** but they should be considered as reformed persons and therefore Government and financial institutions, especially banks, should proactively help and assist them in getting concessional interest loans for self-employment etc. Also, **government schemes should have some percentage of reservation for this category** in housing, education, skills development, Development Schemes etc.

(Action: State Government)

- 4) Government should be a **Model Punisher** on the lines of concept of Welfare State.
- 5) Cases of **premature release** of persons undergoing life imprisonment, before completion of 14 years of actual imprisonment, **on grounds of terminal illness or old age** need to be considered **proactively and expeditiously**.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 6) Convicted **male prisoners** (not covered by Sec. 433A Cr.P.C.) undergoing the sentence of life imprisonment may be entitled to be considered for premature release after they have **served at least 14 years of imprisonment** inclusive of remission **AND** after **completion of 10 years** actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 7) Convicted female **prisoners** (not covered by Sec. 433A Cr.P.C.) undergoing the sentence of life imprisonment would be entitled to be considered for premature release after they have **served at least 10 years of imprisonment** inclusive of remissions **AND** after **completion of 7 years** actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 8) In **grant of parole/furlough** inspite of jail manual provisions, there are wide variations in processing time taken and actual grant in different States. This **needs to be streamlined and uniformly applied without any discrimination**.

(Action: MHA)

- 9) **Cr.P.C. Sect. 421** (warrant of levy of fine) only provides for fine to be recovered through sale of any movable property or as arrears of land revenue. AND is Silent in case a person is a destitute. In such cases, particularly **in petty offences, suitable amendments in the law may be made for providing for either discharge with a warning or a nominal imprisonment in the same ratio as in other cases in lieu of fine (not just calories but also protein, vitamins etc.)**

(Action: Ministry of Law and Justice/MHA)

- 10) It is an obligation of the state to provide the bare minimum nutritional value in the diets prescribed by the Jail Manuals.

(Action: State Government/DGPs/IGPs)

- 11) It was suggested that the format of Medical examination of prisoners on admission to jail be revised so that contagious diseases like scabies etc. can be prevented. Three mandatory Health Screening should be done while entering the jail i.e., i) HIV Test ii) Psychological Test iii) Infectious Disease test.

(Action: State Government)

- 12) It was also recommended that we find out as to how many Prisoners (UT/Convicts) are languishing in prisons for want of procuring sureties even after they are given bails by the competent courts.

(Action: State Government)

Agenda 4: Women Prisoners and Their Children

- 1) **Adequate Creche facility** should be provided for children of woman prisoners in all jails by 2020.

(Action: State Government/ DGPs)

- 2) Government School teacher or contractual **teachers be arranged** by the jail authorities for education of children of women prisoners. Or they must be **sent to some nearby govt. school; otherwise,** such children will be misfit in school after 6 years age.

(Action: State Government/DGPs)

- 3) A **special scheme with clear financial allocation to be introduced by government** for 100 percent coverage within three years.

(Action: State Government)

- 4) **Sanitary napkins to women inmates** should be provided for maintenance of personal hygiene. A notification should be made to the Jail Manuals of every state to include sanitary napkins for women inmates on a monthly basis.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 5) Identity documents of children living with their mothers in the jails must be got made. If birth of a child takes place in jail, his/her birth certificate may be got prepared without mentioning the place of birth as per R.D. Upadhyay judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs/ State Government)

- 6) The nutritional rights of Pregnant Woman as well as children as directed in R.D. Upadhyay Judgment may be suggested to be secured.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs/ State Government)

Agenda 5: Foreigner Prisoners

- 1) **Consular access** should be provided to foreigner prisoners as per Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963. Concerned Police/Jail staff to be asked upon for any lapses.

(Action: State Government)

- 2) **Foreigner prisoners**, who have come through immigration check posts **immediately their details should be collected** and upon completion of their sentence should be deported back to the home country as determination of nationality would be easy. Proper sharing of information between Jails and Immigration authorities may be ensured.

(Action: MEA/DGPs)

- 3) **Safe Custody of foreigner prisoner's passport** and visa to be ensured in jails.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 4) **Separate legal provisions** to be made to ensure foreigner prisoners are released after Jail term and waiting for repatriation. They should **not be detained in jail for a day longer. The detention centers should be far better than the prisons in terms of infrastructure.**

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 5) **Frequent communication with family back home to be facilitated** on priority basis.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 6) **Assistance of interpreter or an intermediary** be appointed to facilitate such prisoners to represent their case effectively.

(Action:DGPs/IGPs)

Agenda 6: Rehabilitation of Released Prisoners

- 1) **Online Data Bank** and Release register to be maintained.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

- 2) A well-funded NSDC scheme for Educational facilities and skill development programmes be provided, so that when they get released **they can at least earn their livelihood.**

(Action: State Government)

- 3) **National/State level Separate and exclusive Welfare Schemes for after-care, rehabilitation and re-integration** with proper outlay be introduced by the Government.

(Action: State Government)

4) Released prisoners should be provided with Aadhar Card / Pan Card/ Passport / Driving License etc. on proactive basis.

(Action: State Government)

5) **Banks and other financial institutions** should be forthcoming and **proactively help** the released prisoners in funding self-employment ventures on concessional terms.

(Action: State Government)

6) Released Prisoners must have a **handholding through Civil Society Organisations** that may help them to re-integrate in the society.

(Action: NGOs)

Agenda 7: Crime in Prison by Prison Staff Against Prisoners

1) Long term goal is to **ratify the Convention against Torture** and to pass the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017. NHRC to pursue with Government.

(Action: MHA)

2) **NCRB to collect data** pertaining to crimes committed by the prison staff in prison on a regular basis and incorporate in annual reports.

(Action: NCRB)

3) **Jail Visitor Boards to be constituted and be functional** to keep an eye on condition of prisoners in all jails.

(Action: DGPs)

4) **Internal / Independent / Empowered Vigilance Committee needs to be set-up** for monitoring of such crimes by prison staff.

(Action: DGPs)

5) **Electronic surveillance of maximum area** (except the private space) in jail to be completed by 2020. Government to formulate a scheme for modernization of Jails.

(Action: State Government)

6) When the prisoner is initially admitted in the prison, physical injury should be noted down compulsorily and be well documented, to enable proper review/check on later injuries.

(Action: DGPs/IGPs)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NHRC PARTICIPANTS

1. Hon'ble Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson
2. Hon'ble Justice Shri P.C Ghosh, Member
3. Hon'ble Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
4. Shri Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General
5. Shri Surajit Dey, Registrar (Law)
6. Smt Chhaya Sharma, DG (I)
7. Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary (P&A)
8. Shri Dilip Kumar, Joint Secretary (T&R)
9. Shri Sunil Arora, JR (Law)
10. Dr. Sanjay Dubey, Director (A)
11. Shri Pupul Dutta Prasad, SSP
12. Shri Mahesh Bhardwaj, SSP
13. Shri Jaimini Kumar Srivastava, DDMC
14. Shri R. B Singh, Presenting Officer
15. Shri S. Gauba, Section Officer
16. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Special Rapporteur
17. Ms. Mahak Acharya, JLRC
18. Ms. Alo Dutt, JLRC

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri Arun Sobti, US (PR&ATC) MHA
2. Shri Ajay Kashyap, DG Tihar Jail
3. Shri Alok Kumar, Joint CP, Delhi Police
4. Shri Deotosh K S Singh, DCP/ 3rd Bn. DAP, Delhi Police
5. Smt. Sampatmeena, IG BPR&D
6. Shri Surinder S. Rathi, Director NALSA
7. Shri Sunil Chauhan, NALSA
8. Mr. Chander Jit Singh, Ld. Secretary, DLSA
9. Shri Sanjoy Hazarika, Director CHRI
10. Ms. Vrinda Grover, Senior Advocate
11. Ms. Sugandha Shankar, CHRI
12. Ms. Sana Das, CHRI
13. Prof. Dr. Ritu Gupta, NLU Delhi
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