

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Madam Cama Marg,
Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Mumbai 400 032

Dated the 16th April 2018

NOTIFICATION**PRISONS ACT, 1984.**

No. MIS-1316/C.R.669/16/PRS-3.--- In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (5) and (28) of section 59 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Prisons (Mumbai Furlough and Parole) Rules, 1959, namely:-

1. The rules may be called the Maharashtra Prisons (Mumbai Furlough and Parole) (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

1. After the Rule 1 of the Principal Rule, following Rule 1-A shall be inserted, namely:-

1. (A) Objectives:- Furlough and Parole leaves to inmates are progressive measures of correctional services. The objectives of releasing a prisoner on leave are:-

- (a) To enable the inmate to maintain continuity with his family life and deal with family matters,
- (b) To save him from evil effects of continuous prison life,
- (c) To enable him to maintain and develop his self- confidence,
- (d) To enable him to develop constructive hope and active interest in life.

2. For Rule 2 of the Principal Rules, following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

2. (1) Sanctioning and Appellate Authority: The Deputy Inspector General of Prisons (Regional) (hereinafter referred to as "the Sanctioning Authority") shall subject to these rules be competent to grant furlough to convicted prisoners.

(2) If an application of release on furlough is refused by the Sanctioning Authority, an appeal shall lie to the Additional Director General of Prisons and Inspector General of Prison & Correctional Services.

(3) The convicted prisoner may against the order of the Sanctioning Authority make an appeal to the Additional Director General of Prisons and Inspector General of Prison & Correctional Services within thirty days from the receipt of the refusing order:

Provided that, the appellate authority may, admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of thirty days, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(4) The decision of the appellate authority shall be final.

3. For Rule 3 of the Principal Rule, following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

3. When prisoner may be granted furlough:- Subject to the provisions of rule 2 above, the convicted prisoners shall be eligible for furlough as per following criteria:-

(A) A prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one year but not exceeding five years,

(1) Shall become eligible for furlough on completion of one year of actual imprisonment.

(2) Shall become eligible for second release on furlough after completion of six months of actual imprisonment from the date of last return from furlough.

(3) Shall become eligible for subsequent releases after completion of six months of actual imprisonment from the date of last return from furlough.

(4) Prisoner shall not be given furlough exceeding 21 days in calendar year.

(B) A prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding five years but not exceeding fourteen years,

(1) Shall become eligible for furlough on completion of two years of actual imprisonment.

(2) Shall become eligible for second release on furlough after completion of one year of actual imprisonment from the date of return from furlough granted for the first time.

(3) Shall become eligible for subsequent releases on furlough after completion of six months of actual imprisonment from the date of last return from furlough.

(4) Prisoner shall not be given furlough exceeding 21 days in a calendar year for first five years of his imprisonment and thereafter for the period not exceeding 28 days.

(C) A prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding fourteen years,

(1) Shall become eligible for furlough on completion of three years of actual imprisonment.

(2) Shall become eligible for second release on furlough after completion of one year of actual imprisonment from the date of last return from furlough.

(3) Shall become eligible for subsequent releases on furlough after completion of six months of actual imprisonment from the date of last return from furlough.

(4) Prisoner shall not be given furlough exceeding 21 days in a calendar year for the first five years of his imprisonment and thereafter for the period not exceeding 28 days.

NB: 1- The period of imprisonment in this rule includes the sentence or sentences awarded in lieu of fine in case of amount of fine is not paid.

2- For calculation of sentences for the purposes of eligibility for leave, 'sentence' shall mean a sentence as finally fixed on appeal, or revision, or otherwise, and includes an aggregate of one or more sentences. However, the actual imprisonment shall be inclusive of set- off period undergone in that specific case.

3- An order sanctioning the release of a prisoner on furlough shall cease to be valid if not given effect to within a period of two months from the date thereof. However sanctioning authority may extend such validity for further two months.

4- A register shall be maintained in the prison in the prescribed form in which all cases of prisoners eligible for leave shall be posted three months in advance of the date on which they become eligible for it. Appropriate entries in this regard shall also be made in the History Tickets of the inmates concerned.

4. For Rule 4 of the Principal Rule, following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"4. Eligibility for furlough: - All Indian prisoners except from following categories whose annual conduct reports are good shall be eligible for furlough:-

(1) Habitual prisoners;

(2) Prisoners convicted of offences under sections 392 to 402 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (Prisoners may be eligible for furlough after completion of stipulated sentence in the respective Section);

(3) Prisoners convicted of offences under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 (Prisoners may be eligible for furlough after completion of stipulated sentence in the respective section);

(4) Prisoners whose release is not recommended in Police Commissionerate area by the Assistant Commissioner of Police and elsewhere, by the Deputy Superintendent of Police on the grounds of public peace and tranquility;

(5) Prisoners who, in the opinion of the Superintendent of prison show tendency towards crime;

(6) Prisoners whose work and conduct are, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Prison, not satisfactory enough;

- (7) Prisoners confined in the Ratnagiri Special Prison (other than prisoners transferred to that prison for Prison services);
- (8) Prisoners convicted of offences of violence against person or property committed for political motives, unless the prior consent of the State Government to such release is obtained (Prisoners may be eligible for furlough after completion of stipulated sentence in the respective section);
- (9) A prisoner or class of prisoners in whose case the State Government has directed that the prisoners shall not be released or that the case should be referred to it for orders;
- (10) Prisoners who have at any time escaped or attempted to escape from lawful custody or have defaulted in any way in surrendering themselves at the appropriate time after release on parole or furlough;
- (11) Prisoners whose presence is considered dangerous or otherwise prejudicial to public peace and order by the District magistrate and Superintendent of Police;
- (12) Prisoners who are considered dangerous or have been involved in serious prison violence like assault, outbreak, riot, mutiny or escape, or who have been found to be instigating the serious violation of prison discipline, smuggling of narcotic and psychotropic substances including convicted under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985), rape or rape with murder, attempt to rape with murder and foreigner prisoners (Prisoners may be eligible for furlough after completion of stipulated sentence in the respective section);
- (13) Who is sentenced for offences such as terrorist crimes, mutiny against state, kidnapping for ransom (Prisoners may be eligible for furlough after completion of stipulated sentence in the respective section);
- (14) Who is sentenced with death;
- (15) Prisoners convicted for failure to give surety for maintaining peace or good behavior;
- (16) Prisoners suffering from mental illness, if not certified by the Medical Officer to have recovered;
- (17) Prisoners convicted of offence against any law relating to matters to which the executive power of the Union Government extends, unless approved by the Union Government;
- (18) Prisoners whose release on leave is likely to have repercussions elsewhere in the country;

(19) Prisoners whose release on leave is likely to have repercussions during the period of code of conduct of Local bodies, Legislature and Parliament elections;

(20) Who in the opinion of police/ prison authorities are likely to jump furlough;

(21) Those involved in sexual offences against minor and human trafficking."

5. For the Rule 5 of the Principal Rule, the following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

5. Ordinarily furlough shall be granted to a prisoner within a period as prescribed in rule 3.

6. For the Rule 6 of the Principal Rule, the following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

6. A prisoner shall not be granted furlough unless he can provide a suitable surety willing to receive him. Family members, relatives or friends of the prisoner, if of good antecedents, may stand for him or the Member of local bodies, Police Patil or Registered Medical Practitioner of the home town may if willing and acceptable also be allowed to stand surety. The surety chosen must be willing to enter into a surety bond as in 'Form A' appended to these rules for such amount as may be fixed by the sanctioning authority.

Provided that the sanctioning authority may dispense with the requirement for a surety where prisoners are confined in open prisons as defined in clause (b) of rule 2 of the Maharashtra Open Prison Rules, 1971.

7. For the Rule 8 of the Principal Rule, following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

8.(1) Two months before a prisoner becomes eligible to be considered for release on furlough, the Superintendent of Prison shall inform the prisoner accordingly. If the prisoner desires to be considered for such release, he shall make an application (in duplicate) to the concerned Deputy Inspector- General of Prisons through the Superintendent of Prison stating clearly the name and full address of the place where he desires to spend the furlough, the full name of the relative willing to receive him on furlough and prepared to execute the surety bond, and shall also state whether he is in a position to bear the expenses of the journey both ways or either way and, if not, the amount of expenses that may be required by him for such journey.

(2) On receipt of the application under sub rule (1), the Superintendent of Prison shall, unless the prisoner is prima facie not entitled to release on the furlough, forward it within six days to the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Police in Commissionerate or to the concerned Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area, for the other areas, as

the case may be, with such remarks as he deems fit. A copy of this communication together with the prisoner's Nominal Roll shall be endorsed by the Superintendent of Prison to the concerned Deputy Inspector- General of Prisons and such endorsement shall inter alia state:-

- (a) the amount of money the prisoner has to his credit including the amount he may have earned in prison,
- (b) the amount of money required for the journey both ways,
- (c) the amount of security the Superintendent considers proper,
- (d) the name of the village, taluka and district and the State in which the prisoner proposed to spend his furlough,
- (e) the name of the district from which he hails,
- (f) the name of the district in which he was convicted.

(2-A) The Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area, as the case may be, should be requested to furnish, alongwith his opinion the following information regarding the relatives of the prisoner with whom he intends to stay while on furlough:-

- (a) Their relationship with the prisoner concerned.
- (b) Whether such relatives are willing to keep the prisoner while on furlough.
- (c) Whether they (viz., relatives) are willing to enter into surety bond.

(2-B) The report from the Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area, as the case may be, shall be called for the period of furlough period.

(3) The Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area, as the case may be, shall thereafter forward the application within twenty two days to the Deputy Inspector- General of Prisons together with his recommendations.

(4) The Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area shall, before forwarding the application to the Deputy Inspector- General of Prisons cause enquiries to be made regarding the prisoner's statement, if any, that he is not able to bear the expenses of the journey both ways or either way, as the case may be, and make recommendations accordingly.

(5) If furlough is not recommended, adequate reasons therefore shall be given.

(6) If on receipt of the application together with the recommendations under sub-rule (3), the Sanctioning Authority considers within seventeen days that furlough be granted, it shall make an order for the release of the prisoner on furlough on such conditions as may be specified in the order.

(7) While rejecting furlough requests, the reasons shall be communicated to the prisoner on which ground(s) his request for furlough has been rejected.

The Superintendent shall convey the cause of the rejection of his application and ensure that a copy of the same is duly received by the prisoner.

8. For rule 10 of the Principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

10. The Sanctioning Authority shall grant furlough to a prisoner subject to his executing a personal bond or giving cash security (the prisoners private cash and wages may be taken as cash security) in Form C appended to these rules and also subject to a surety executing a bond, in form A appended to these rules, if so required. The release may further be subject to all or any of the following conditions:-

(1) that the said prisoner shall reside at taluka in the District/ Greater Bombay during the period of release on furlough and shall not go beyond the limits of the said District/ Greater Bombay without the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned..... or such Officer as the said Assistant Commissioner of Police or deputy Superintendent of Police may appoint in this behalf,

(2) that the said prisoner shall be of good behavior and shall not commit any offence punishable by or under any law in force in India,

(3) that the said prisoner shall not associate with bad characters or lead a dissolute life,

(4) that the said prisoner shall, in case he proposes to change his religion during the period of furlough, give a minimum of seven days' prior intimation to the said Assistant Commissioner of Police/ Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area as also the Superintendent of Prison from which he has been released, about such intention and he shall also furnish them with information regarding the new religion and the new name, if any, which he proposes to adopt.

(5) that the said prisoner will surrender himself to the Superintendent of the Prison from which he was released on the expiry of the period of furlough.

(6) that the said prisoner will report twice a week or as ordered by sanctioning authority to the Officer- in charge () Police Station during the period of furlough.

or

that the said prisoner shall, immediately on arrival at the place mentioned in (1) above, report at the Police Station nearest to the said place, and thereafter.

(7) that the said prisoner shall be de-barred from visiting ----- (insert place) such as the place where the offence was committed for which the person was convicted or to restrict the movement of the prisoner.

(8) such other conditions that are imposed in the furlough or parole release order (list)

9. For rule 11 of the Principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

11. Before releasing a prisoner on furlough, declaration as under shall be taken from him on the release order itself:-

"I hereby accept and agree to abide by the above conditions of the release order and I acknowledge that should I fail to fulfill these conditions or any portions of them, the Sanctioning Authority may revoke the order of release and forfeit the amount of security furnished by me, and I may be arrested by any Police Officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of my sentence, and I further acknowledge that should I fail to fulfill these conditions or any portion of them, I am liable to be punished, on conviction, with imprisonment for the term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, under Section 51- B of the Prisons Act, 1894, as applicable to the State. I further acknowledge that should I fail to surrender on the due date after the expiry of furlough period then I shall be liable to be prosecuted under Section 224 I. P.C."

10. Rule 13 (Provision of extension of the period of furlough) of the principal rules shall be deleted.

11. For rule 14 of the Principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

(1) Whenever any prisoner is released on furlough an intimation of his release on furlough shall forthwith be given by the Superintendent of Prison:-

(i) to the Deputy Inspector- General of Prisons.

(ii) to the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area in which the prisoner intends or agreed to spend his/ her furlough and if the prisoner intends or agreed to spend his/her furlough in Commissionerate area, to the Assistant Commissioner of Police concerned,

(iii) to the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area in which the prisoner was convicted and if the prisoner was convicted in Commissionerate area to the Assistant Commissioner of Police concerned,

(iv) if the prisoner hails from State other than Maharashtra, to the DM/ SP of concerned district.

(2) Where a prisoner does not surrender himself to the prison authorities after the expiry of the period of furlough, the Sanctioning Authority may, if it is satisfied that any of the conditions on which the furlough was granted has not been fulfilled, cancel its order granting such furlough. An intimation regarding such cancellation shall forthwith be given by the Superintendent of Prison to the Officers specified in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of sub- rule (1). Upon such intimation, the police authorities may arrest the prisoner, if at large, and remand him to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

(3) Where a prisoner does not return from furlough, the prison authorities shall place his photograph and details on the website of the State Crime Record Bureau and inform the State CID and the prison authority shall file a case under section 224 of I. P.C. After registering such case, if the prisoner is not arrested, concerned police station shall initiate procedures under section 82 & 83 of the Cr. P.C. 1973.

12. For rule 16 of the Principal rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-
16. The furlough period shall be counted as remission of sentence.

13. For rule 19 of the principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

"19. When a prisoner may be released on emergency parole:-

1. Emergency Parole: -(A) All convicted prisoners except foreigner and death sentenced prisoners may be eligible for emergency parole for 14 days for death of parental grandfather or grandmother/ father/ mother/spouse/ son/ daughter/ brother/ sister and marriage of son/ daughter/ brother/ sister, provided that no extension can be granted to emergency parole,

(B) Emergency Parole may be granted by the Superintendent of Prison for the reason of death of parental grandfather or grandmother/ father/ mother/spouse/ son/ daughter/ brother/ sister and by concerned Dy. I. G. for the reason of marriage of son/ daughter/ brother/ sister and the Authority approving emergency Parole shall decide whether to grant parole under police escort or with a condition to report daily to the local police station depending upon the crime committed by the prisoner and his conduct during his stay. The expenses of police escort will be borne by the prisoner himself prior to his release on parole.

(2) Regular Parole- All the prisoners eligible for furlough shall be eligible for regular parole for following reasons:-

- a. Serious illness of father / mother/ spouse/son/daughter
- b. Delivery of wife (except high security risk prisoners)
- c. In case of natural calamities such as house collapse, flood, fire, earthquake, etc.

Provided that, a prisoner shall not be released on emergency or regular parole for the period of one year after the expiry of his last emergency or regular parole except in case of death of his nearest relatives mentioned above.

In case of Regular Parole, eligibility and limits of parole days will be as follow:-

- (A) When average sentence of prisoner is not exceeding 5 years,
 - (i) Prisoner may be considered for first release on regular parole after completion of one year of imprisonment counted from the date of admission to prison under convicted crime, provided six months have been passed from his last furlough.
 - (ii) Prisoner shall be eligible for subsequent release on regular parole after completion of six months of actual imprisonment to be counted from his last return either from furlough or regular parole
 - (iii) Prisoner shall be eligible for maximum of 45 days of parole in a year which can be extended up to 60 days once in three years only under exceptional circumstances
- (B) When average sentence of prisoner exceeds 5 years but not more than 14 years,
 - (i) Prisoner may be considered for first release on regular parole after completion of two years of imprisonment counted from the date of admission to prison under convicted crime provided six months have been passed from his last furlough.
 - (ii) Prisoner shall be eligible for next release on regular parole after completion of one year of actual imprisonment and subsequent releases then onwards after completion of six months of actual imprisonment to be counted from his last return every time either from furlough or regular parole
 - (iii) Prisoner shall be eligible for maximum of 45 days of parole in a year which can be extended up to 60 days once in three years only under exceptional circumstances.
- (C) When prisoner is sentenced to life or whose average sentence exceeds 14 years,
 - (i) Prisoner may be considered for first release on regular parole after completion of three years of imprisonment counted from the date of admission to prison under convicted crime provided six months have been passed from his last furlough.
 - (ii) Prisoner shall be eligible for next release on regular parole after completion of one year of actual imprisonment and subsequent releases then onwards after completion of six months of actual

imprisonment to be counted from his last return every time either from furlough or regular parole

(iii) Prisoner shall be eligible for maximum of 45 days of parole in a year which can be extended up to 60 days once in three years only under exceptional circumstances.

14. For the Rule- 20 of the Principal Rule, following Rule shall be substituted, namely:-

20. Parole is not an incentive and thus shall not be counted towards the remission of the sentence.

15. For rule 22 of the Principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

22. (1) Any prisoner desiring to be released on parole shall ordinarily submit his application (in triplicate) in Form D appended to these rules to the Superintendent of Prison who shall endorse his remarks thereon and submit one copy direct to the Competent Authority within six days along with the nominal roll of the prisoner and the other to the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the area in which the prisoner proposes to spend his parole period or to the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Police if such place is in Commissionerate area.

Note- Prisoners who apply for parole on false grounds or who abuse the concession or commit breach of any of the conditions of parole are liable to be punished under section 51-B of the Prisons Act, 1894, as applicable to the States.

(2) The Deputy Superintendent of Police or the Assistant Commissioner of Police concerned, as the case may be, shall immediately make enquiries to ascertain whether the ground or grounds on which parole is applied for, is or are genuine and submit within fifteen days his report to the Competent Authority mentioning inter alia whether it recommends the grant of parole and also whether there is a likelihood of breach of peace if the prisoner is released on parole.

16. For rule 23 of the principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-

23. On receipt of an application for parole, the Competent Authority may make such enquiries as it considers necessary, and pass such orders as it considers fit. If the Competent Authority considers that there is no objection to release the prisoner concerned on parole it shall make an order for his release on parole within seventeen days from the date of receipt of enquiry report from The Deputy Superintendent of Police or the Assistant Commissioner of Police concerned as contemplated in Rule 22 (2).

NB: (1) The onus of submitting Police enquiry report within a period of fifteen days shall lie on related Police authority and electronic modes of communication such as e- mail/ fax shall be used for communicating the enquiry report.

(2) The medical certificate submitted by prisoners for parole leave shall be verified and attested by Civil Surgeon/ medical Superintendent/ Local Medical Officer of Public Health Centre.

17. After rule 24 of the principal rules, the following new rule- 24- A shall be inserted,

"24A. Conditions subject to which prisoner may be granted parole- The Competent Authority to approve parole may grant parole to a prisoner subject to his executing a surety bond in Form A, a personal bond in Form B and the prisoner depositing a refundable deposit as decided by the Superintendent of the respective prison to observe all or any of the conditions mentioned therein and any other condition as specified by Competent Authority additionally:

Provided that when prisoners convicted of serious offences are released on parole, a condition shall be included in the parole order directing or requiring the prisoner to report at the Police Station nearest to the place where he intends to spend his parole, twice a week or as ordered by sanctioning authority:

Provided that, if he does not surrender on due date, the amount of deposit shall be forfeited and the prison authority shall also register a case under section 224 I. P.C. After registering such case, if the prisoner is not arrested, concerned police station shall initiate procedure under section 82 and 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973."

Before releasing a prisoner on parole, declaration as under shall be taken from him on the release order itself:-

"I hereby accept and agree to abide by the above conditions of the release order and I acknowledge that should I fail to fulfill these conditions or any portions of them, the Sanctioning Authority may revoke the order of release and forfeit the amount of security furnished by me, and I may be arrested by any Police Officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of my sentence, and I further acknowledge that should I fail to fulfill these conditions or any portion of them, I am liable to be punished, on conviction, with imprisonment for the term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, under Section 51- B of the Prisons Act, 1894, as applicable to the State. I further acknowledge that should I fail to surrender on the due date after the expiry of parole period then I shall be liable to be prosecuted under Section 224 I. P.C."

24B. If the parole order is contrary to the provisions, concerned Superintendent shall refer it back to the Sanctioning Authority mentioning the contradiction. The Sanctioning Authority shall reconsider such reference received from Superintendent of concerned Prison.

18. Rule 25 (extension of the period of parole) of the principal rules shall be deleted.
19. For rule 27 of the principal rules, following rules shall be substituted, namely:-
- (1) Whenever any prisoner is released on parole, an intimation of his release on parole shall forthwith be given by the Superintendent of Prison to the authority which granted him parole and copies thereof shall also be sent:-
- (i) to the Additional Director General of Police and Inspector General of Prisons & Correctional Services, regional Dy. I. G. of Prisons.
- (ii) to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, in which the prisoner intends to spend his/ her parole or to the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Police if the prisoner intends to spend his/ her parole period in Commissionerate area.
- (2) Where a prisoner does not surrender himself to the prison authorities after the expiry of the period of parole, the Competent Authority shall cancel its order granting such parole. An intimation regarding such cancellation shall forthwith be given by the Superintendent of Prison to the officers specified in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1). Upon such intimation, the police authorities shall arrest the prisoner, under section 224 of I. P. C., if at large, and remand him to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence after registering the case under section 224 I. P. C. If prisoner is not arrested by the police, concerned police shall take action as per section 82 & 83 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.
20. Prisons (Bombay Furlough and Parole) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 as notified vide Notification No. RJM-2003/C.R 32/PRS-2, dated 23.2.2012, Maharashtra Prisons (Bombay Furlough and Parole) (Amendment) Rules, 2015 notified vide Notification No. JLM-1013/C.R.115/13/PRS-2, dated 1.12.2015 and Maharashtra Prisons (Mumbai Furlough and Parole) Rules, 2016 notified vide Notification No. MIS-1316/C.R.669/16/PRS-3, dated 26.8.2016 are hereby superseded.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

N. S. KARAD,
Deputy Secretary to Government.