

Bihar Probation Service

Annual Report

2025



INSPECTORATE OF PRISON & CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
HOME DEPARTMENT

Government of Bihar



HOME DEPARTMENT

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Act XX of 1958), the Government of Bihar with the approval of the Central government has made the Probation of Offenders Rules, 1959.

In accordance of the Section 3(iv) of the Probation of offenders rules, 1959, the Director of Probation services shall submit to the State Government in such manner as it may require an annual report on the working of the Act and the work of Probation Officers in the state, and the work and conduct of Probation Officers.

MESSAGE



I am pleased to know that the Annual Probation report, 2025 is going to be published. This Annual Probation Report of the state of Bihar for the year 2025 presents a comprehensive account of the dedicated work carried out by the Probation officers across the state.

This report notes the efforts made towards capacity building, improved documentation, timely submission of reports to courts, and enhanced coordination with District Administration and allied departments. These initiatives reflect the State Government's commitment to a humane, reform-oriented justice delivery system.

I encourage all officers to continue working with dedication, empathy, and integrity, while adopting innovative and evidence-based practices to further improve outcomes. The Government of Bihar remains committed to providing necessary policy support, training, and infrastructure to strengthen Probation services in the State.

With best wishes for continued success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

(Arvind Kumar Chaudhary)
Additional Chief Secretary (Home)
Bihar

MESSAGE



"It gives me immense satisfaction to note that during the year 2025, the Probation Officers of Bihar have continued to discharge their responsibilities with dedication, professionalism, and compassion. Their sustained efforts in doing enquiry and submitting reports, social reintegration, counselling, supervision, and coordination with judicial and welfare institutions have strengthened the vision of reformative justice in the State. The achievements and initiatives highlighted in this Annual Probation Report, 2025 reflect the commitment of the probation machinery towards building a more humane, responsible, and inclusive society. This Annual Probation Report reflects the sincerity, and professional excellence demonstrated by the officers in promoting a humane and progressive correctional system in the State.

I appreciate the sincere contribution of all officers and stakeholders associated with this important mission and encourage them to make significant contribution in the correctional system of the state in future."

With best wishes.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rajni'.

(Rajnish Kumar Singh)

Inspector General
Prisons and Correctional Services
Bihar

MESSAGE



It gives me immense pleasure for knowing the publication of Annual Probation Report, 2025. This report in a way has shown the comprehensive work done by the Probation Officers of the state, their contribution in the overall criminal justice system and for the department.

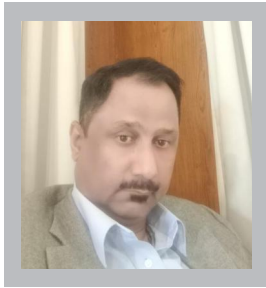
The statistical and analytical data represented in the report has shown that the officers have surpassed the target for the number of enquiry which was taken last year 2024 and proves as a testament of our commitment to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in the realm of Probation services. The sheer number of enquiries submitted timely by the Probation officers of the state with the given resources show their dedication and integrity towards their work.

I express my gratitude to all who have contributed for this endeavour and best wishes for the future ones.

(Sanjeev Jamuar)

Additional Secretary cum Director
Administration Home Department (Prisons)
Bihar, patna

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



I place on record my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the dedicated, conscientious, and professional efforts rendered by the Probation Officers across the State of Bihar during the year under review. Their unwavering commitment to the principles of social justice, rehabilitation, and reintegration has been instrumental in strengthening the probation system and advancing the objectives of correctional administration in the State.

The work carried out by the Probation Officers—ranging from social investigation, supervision of offenders, counselling, preparation of pre-sentence reports, to aftercare and rehabilitation services—has significantly contributed to promoting reformatory justice and reducing recidivism. Their field-level engagement, often under challenging circumstances, reflects a deep sense of responsibility and service towards vulnerable individuals and the community at large.

I also acknowledge the valuable cooperation extended by the Hon'ble Judiciary, Police Department, Prison Administration, and voluntary organizations, whose coordinated support has enabled effective implementation of Probation services.

This Annual Report stands as a testament to the collective efforts, integrity, and perseverance of all Probation Officers and staff members. I extend my best wishes to them and encourage continued dedication towards building a more humane, inclusive, and effective correctional system in the State of Bihar.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Azfar Imam Azad".

(Azfar Imam Azad)

Director (Probation)
Inspectorate of Prison & Correctional Services,
Home Department,
Bihar, Patna

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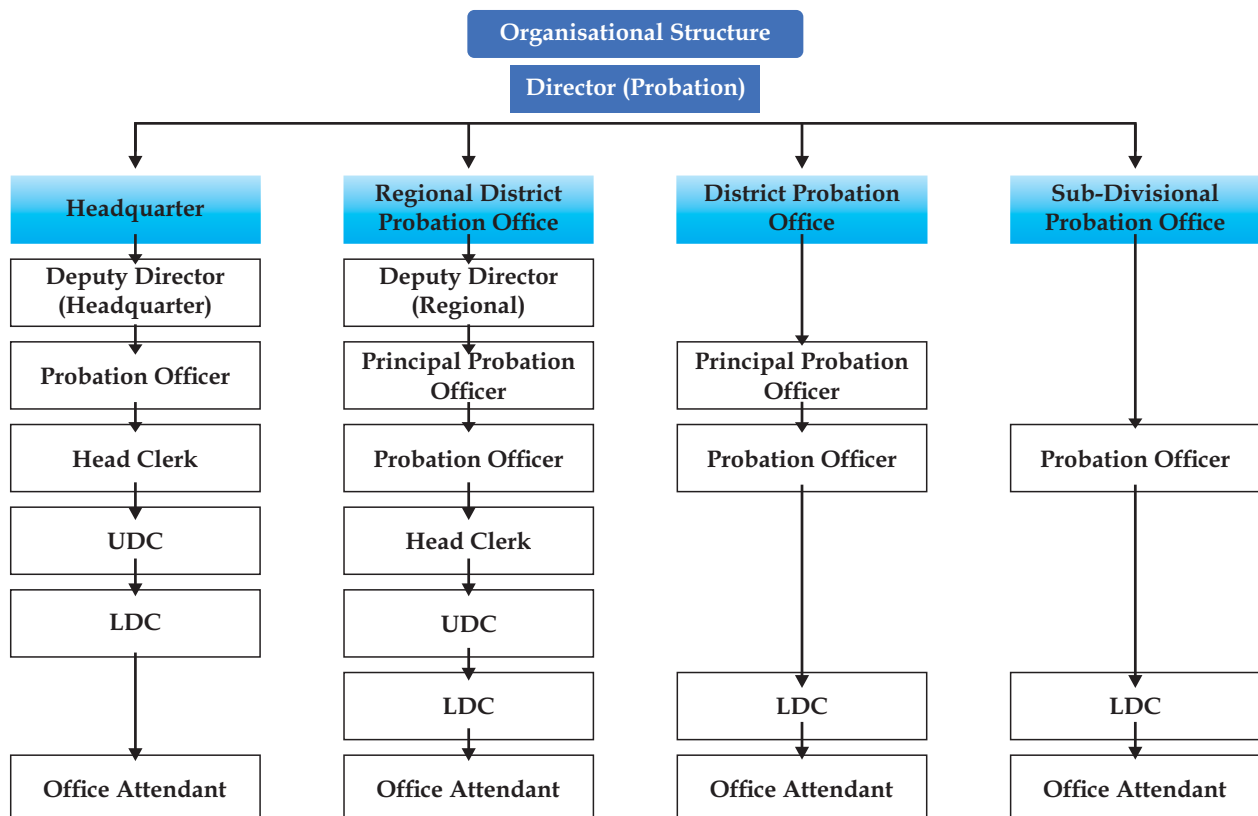
BRIEF INTRODUCTION ABOUT BIHAR PROBATION SERVICE

The Probation Service is an integral component of the criminal justice system that focuses on the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders instead of relying solely on imprisonment. In India, it primarily functions under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, with the objective of reforming first-time and minor offenders through supervision, guidance, and support within the community. Probation officers assist courts by conducting social and economic investigation reports that provide insight into the offender's background, family circumstances, and likelihood of reform. Based on these reports, courts may release suitable offenders on probation or after due admonition, subject to conditions and

supervision. The Probation service also plays a vital role in reducing recidivism, decongesting prisons, and saving public expenditure, while promoting humane and reformatory justice. By acting as a bridge between the offender, the court, and society, the probation service contributes to public safety, social harmony, and the long-term goal of crime prevention through correction rather than punishment.

The Probation officers of the Bihar Probation Service are recruited under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. The appointment and service conditions are regulated by the Probation of Offenders Rules, 1959 and Bihar Probation rules, 2014.

The organisational structure of the Bihar probation service is as follows:



At present the state of Bihar has a total of 56 Probation offices as mentioned above and a cadre strength of total working 140 Probation officers. The details are as follow:

Designation	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancy
Director	01	01	00
Deputy Director	10	06	03
Principal Probation Officer	38	32	09
Probation Officer	145	101	40
Total	194	140	52

The state of Bihar has total of 56 Probation offices, namely- Regional cum District Probation offices (09), Other District Probation Offices (29) and Sub-Division Probation Offices (18).

Sr. No.	Category of Office	Name of office
1	Regional cum District Probation offices (09)	Regional District Probation office, Patna.
2		Regional District Probation office, Saran (Chapra)
3		Regional District Probation office, Muzzerfarpur
4		Regional District Probation office, Darbhanga
5		Regional District Probation office, Saharsa
6		Regional District Probation office, Purnia
7		Regional District Probation office, Bhagalpur
8		Regional District Probation office, Munger
9		Regional District Probation office, Gaya
10	District Probation Office (29)	District Probation office, Buxar
11		District Probation office, Hajipur
12		District Probation office, Biharsharif
13		District Probation office, Bhabua
14		District Probation office, Sasaram
15		District Probation office, Aarah
16		District Probation office, Motihari
17		District Probation office, Bettiah
18		District Probation office, Goaplganj
19		District Probation office, Siwan
20		District Probation office, Madhubani
21		District Probation office, Sitamarhi
22		District Probation office, Samastipur
23		District Probation office, Sheohar
24		District Probation office, Katihar
25		District Probation office, Kishanganj
26		District Probation office, Araria
27		District Probation office, Supaul

28		District Probation office, Khagariya
29		District Probation office, Begusarai
30		District Probation office, Banka
31		District Probation office, Jamui
32		District Probation office, Lakhisarai
33		District Probation office, Sheikhpura
34		District Probation office, Aurangabad
35		District Probation office, Nawada
36		District Probation office, Jehanabad
37		District Probation office, Arwal
38		District Probation office, Madhepura.
39	Sub-Division Probation Office (18)	Sub-division Probation Office, patna city
40		Sub-division Probation Office, Danapur
41		Sub-division Probation Office, masaurdhi
42		Sub-division Probation Office, Hilsa
43		Sub-division Probation Office, Vikramganj
44		Sub-division Probation Office, Bagha
45		Sub-division Probation Office, Benipur
46		Sub-division Probation Office, Jhanjharpur
47		Sub-division Probation Office, Benipatti
48		Sub-division Probation Office, Dalsingsarai
49		Sub-division Probation Office, Birpur
50		Sub-division Probation Office, Sherghati
51		Sub-division Probation Office, Daudnagar
52		Sub-division Probation Office, Badh
53		Sub-division Probation Office, Rosera
54		Sub-division Probation Office, Naughachiya
55		Sub-division Probation Office, Sikharhana
56		Sub-division Probation Office, Udakishanganj.

The complete civil list of all the working officers is attached at the end of this report.



Ruchi Kumari, Probation Officer (District Probation Officer, Sitamarhi), during an enquiry

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF 2025 YEAR

15,109

Pre-Sentence Report
(PSR)

19,518

Social Investigation
Report (SIR)

133

Parole Enquiries

444

Pre-Mature Release
Enquiries

1,982

Victim Identification
Enquiry

608

Probationers on
Supervision

**Total Enquiries Done
in the Year 2025: 39,112**

The work done by Probation officers of the state covers wide arena. The broad areas of the work are explained below.

Pre-Sentence report (PSR):

The Pre-Sentence report (PSR) is a vital instrument under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, designed to assist the Hon'ble Judiciary in making informed, humane and reform oriented sentencing decisions. Prepared by the Probation Officers, the PSR provides a scientific and social assessment of the offender beyond the bare facts of the offence.

The PSR incorporates various elements, including the offenders' criminal history, personal circumstances, and any mitigating factors that may influence sentencing decisions. Additionally, it may offer insights into the potential for rehabilitation and the suitability of probation as an alternative to imprisonment. By presenting a holistic view of the offender, the report enables the court to make informed decisions that promote rehabilitation rather

than purely punitive measures.

By identifying criminogenic factors such as addiction, unemployment, peer influence, or family neglect, the PSR helps courts impose tailored probation conditions—including counselling, vocational training, or supervision—which address the root causes of offending and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

(A) Pre-sentence Enquiry includes:

Defendants background:

- The criminal antecedent
- The family & social background
- The education and employment details
- The physical and mental health details
- The substance abuse history

Details of offence:

- The circumstances surrounding the crime
- The statements from victims, law enforcement or witness

Victim Impact Statement:

- Emotional, physical and financial impact on the victim

Sentencing Recommendation

- Probation or incarceration
- Suggested rehabilitation programs
- Alternative sentencing options

Total PSR Enquiries received in 2025: 15,109

(B) Social Investigation Report (SIR)

The Social Investigation Report (SIR) is a foundational document under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, prepared by the Probation Officer, Child Welfare Officer, or recognised voluntary organisation. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the child's social, psychological, and familial background, enabling child-centric and reformative decision-making by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).

The SIR shifts the focus from the offence or circumstance to the best interests of the child, in consonance with the core principles of the Act—dignity, worth, participation, safety, and non-stigmatisation. It ensures that decisions are guided by the child's needs rather than punitive considerations.

By examining family environment, schooling, peer influence, substance abuse, trauma, abuse, neglect, or economic deprivation, the SIR helps authorities design individualised care plans including education, skill development, counselling, or de-addiction, facilitating rehabilitation and social reintegration.

For Children in Conflict with Law (CCL), the SIR assists the JJB in deciding appropriate measures under Section 18 of the Act, such as

admonition, group counselling, community service, or placement in a Special Home. It is especially significant in assessing rehabilitative potential. The SIR promotes family-based and community-used alternatives wherever possible, preventing unnecessary institutionalisation that may adversely affect the child's emotional and psychological development. The SIR identifies underlying causes such as poverty, domestic violence, parental neglect, migration, or lack of education. Addressing these factors through appropriate interventions helps prevent repeat conflict with law and intergenerational cycles of deprivation.

SIR consist of:**Personal Information:**

- Full name, age, gender, and identification details
- Address and contact details
- Family Background (Parents, Spouse, children, Dependents)

Social & community Background:

- Living conditions and neighbourhood environment
- Social relationships & community involvement
- Peer influences and associations

Educational & employment History:

- Level of education completed
- Employment status and history
- Vocational skills & work experience

Health & psychological status:

- Physical Health condition
- Mental health History (if applicable)
- Any History of substance abuse or addiction

Total SIR enquiries received in 2025: 19,518

(C) Parole:

The Bihar Prisoners (temporary release) rules, 1973, establish a framework for parole and temporary release of prisoners, reflecting the state's commitment to rehabilitative justice. Parole is a progressive correctional measure that allows a convicted prisoner to be temporarily released from prison under supervision, subject to prescribed conditions. It serves as a vital bridge between incarceration and reintegration. The Probation Officer's enquiry plays a decisive role in ensuring that parole is granted judiciously, safely, and in furtherance of reformatory justice. Parole enables prisoners to reconnect with family, community, and lawful employment, reducing

the shock of sudden release. The Probation Officer's enquiry assesses the readiness of the prisoner for temporary release, thereby supporting a structured and supervised reintegration process.

The enquiry evaluates the likelihood of absconding, reoffending, or disturbing public order by examining the prisoner's past conduct, behaviour in prison, criminal history, and community perception. This ensures that public safety remains paramount while considering parole. Probation Officers conduct field verification of the prisoner's residence, family support, employment prospects, and community acceptance. Authentic assessment prevents misuse of parole and ensures that the release serves a genuine rehabilitative or humanitarian purpose.



Sneha Kumari, Probation Officer (District Probation Office, Madhepura) during an enquiry.

The prospect of parole motivates prisoners to maintain good conduct and discipline within prisons. The enquiry takes into account the prisoner's institutional behaviour, thereby reinforcing accountability and reform. The Probation Officer's role does not end with the enquiry. Where parole is granted, officers may assist in monitoring compliance with conditions, reporting violations, and facilitating counselling or guidance, thus ensuring effective supervision.

Parole is an essential instrument of humane and reformatory penology. The Probation Officer's enquiry acts as the backbone of the parole decision-making process, balancing the interests of the prisoner, the victim, and society. A well-conducted enquiry ensures that parole serves its true purpose—rehabilitation, public safety, and orderly reintegration—rather than becoming a matter of routine or undue leniency.

Total Parole Enquiries received in 2025 : 133

(D) Pre-Mature release:

The Bihar prison manual 2012, section 476, outlines the procedures and considerations for the pre-mature release of inmates, emphasising the role of Probation officers in the said enquiry. The enquiry conducted by the Probation officers play a very crucial role in evaluating inmate's eligibility for early release, ensuring that the decision is both just and informed.

The Probation Officer evaluates the prisoner's family support system, living conditions, employment prospects, and community environment. This assessment helps authorities determine whether the prisoner can lead a law-abiding life after release.

A key function of the report is to assess the likelihood of recidivism, breach of peace, or absconding. By analysing past criminal behaviour, social influences, and present circumstances, the report safeguards community safety.

The enquiry includes feedback from local community members, Panchayat representatives, employers, and where appropriate, victims or their families. This ensures that premature release does not lead to social tension or threat to victims. The report supplements prison records by highlighting behavioural change, attitude, responsibility, and willingness to reform, particularly when institutional conduct alone is insufficient to judge social readiness.

Well-grounded premature release decisions, supported by probation enquiries, help reduce prison overcrowding and optimize public expenditure without compromising public safety. The Probation Officer's report is a cornerstone of the premature release process. It bridges the gap between prison conduct and real-world social conditions, enabling remission authorities to make balanced, humane, and evidence-based decisions. Its effective use strengthens reformatory justice, protects society, and promotes sustainable reintegration of reformed offenders.

Total Pre-Mature Enquiries received in 2025 : 444

(E) Victim identification Enquiry:

The Bihar government, exercising powers under Article 39 of the Indian Constitution, has established 'The Bihar Victims of the Offence Welfare trust rules, 2013' for the welfare of the victims of the crime. The

probation officer is required to identify crime victims in the light of the court's decision and submit their report within one month.

The report/ proposal received from the Probation Office is presented before the 'District level Victim Welfare Committee' constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. The Committee then decides the amount to be provided to the victims family in accordance with the succession act.

Total Victim identification done in 2025: 1982

(F) Probationers under Supervision: Significance and Details

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 represents a progressive and reformatory approach within the Indian criminal justice system. Enacted with the objective of emphasizing rehabilitation over retribution, the Act empowers courts to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing them to imprisonment. This approach recognizes that crime, particularly among first-time and minor offenders, is often a product of social, economic, and psychological factors that

Probationers are placed under the supervision of Probation Officers, who provide counselling, monitor behaviour, assist in employment and skill development, and help offenders reintegrate into society. This individualized supervision helps address the root causes of offending behaviour and fosters accountability without exposing offenders to the criminogenic influences often associated with prison environments. Empirical evidence and field experience consistently demonstrate that community-based correctional measures

lead to better long-term behavioural outcomes compared to custodial sentences, particularly for first-time and youthful offenders.

Another significant contribution of placing probationers under supervision is its impact on reducing overcrowding in prisons. Indian prisons continue to face chronic overcrowding, placing strain on infrastructure, staff, and resources, and adversely affecting living conditions and rehabilitation efforts. By diverting eligible offenders away from incarceration, probation serves as an effective non-custodial alternative that eases pressure on correctional institutions. This enables prisons to focus more effectively on serious and habitual offenders while upholding humane standards of detention.

From an economic perspective, probation results in substantial savings to government expenditure. The cost of supervising an offender in the community is significantly lower than the cost of maintaining an inmate in prison, which includes expenses related to housing, food, security, healthcare, and administration. By minimizing unnecessary incarceration, probation allows the State to allocate resources more efficiently towards rehabilitation programs, victim support services, and crime prevention initiatives.

In essence, probation under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 embodies the principles of restorative and reformatory justice. It balances societal interests with the possibility of offender reformation, contributes to reduced recidivism, alleviates prison overcrowding, and ensures prudent use of public funds. Strengthening probation services and

expanding their effective implementation is therefore vital for a more humane, efficient, and sustainable criminal justice system.

The details of the Probationers placed under supervision of the Probation officers in the state of Bihar is as follows:

Year	2024	2025
Number of Probationers	677	608

(G) Telephone Booth Prison calling Solution:

Telephone calling system was

introduced in the prisons to allow the prisoners to communicate with the family members or lawyers via phone or video conferencing using the landlines/ mobile numbers they have provided.

As per the direction in departmental letter number 2393, dated: 30.03.2020, verification of the mobile / telephone numbers provided by the prisoners will now be done by the Probation officers within the specified time frame, instead of mandatory verification by the concerned police station.



Saddam Hussain, Probation officer, (District Probation Office, Siwan)
during an enquiry in the year 2025.

TOTAL WORK DONE BY THE PROBATION OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Work done in Different Areas over last three years

Case type	Total cases (2022)	Total cases (2023)	Total cases (2024)	Total cases (2025)
Pre-sentence Enquiry	7645	8217	11268	15109
Social Investigation report	9118	10268	14193	19518
Parole Enquiry	105	102	120	131
Pre mature Release enquiry	278	273	385	444
Victim Identification cases	751	1089	1386	1982
Other cases	3329	2597	2384	1926

Growth in different Case types

Case type	Growth % (2022-23)	Growth % (2023-24)	Growth % (2024-25)
Pre-sentence cases	+7.5%	+37.2%	+34%
Social Investigation reports	+12.6%	+38.3%	+37.5%
Parole cases	-2.9%	+17.6%	+9%
Premature release Cases	-1.8%	+41.0%	+15.3%
Victim Compensation cases	+45.0%	+27.3%	+43%

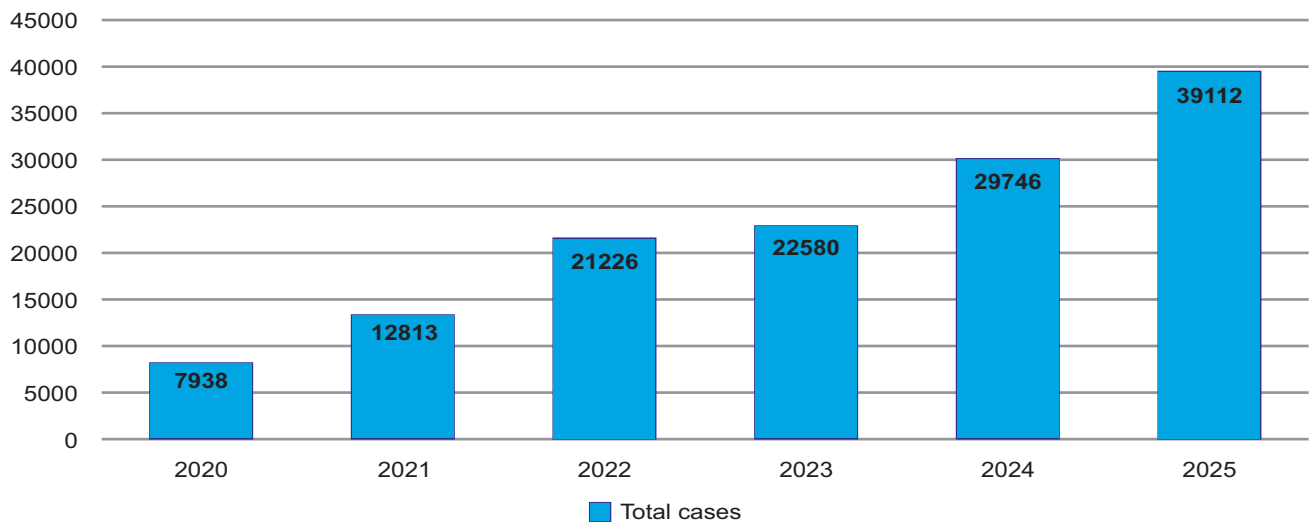
As seen from the table it is evident that the overall cases as well as each type of cases enquiries has increased through years and in the last year as well.



Bandana Kumari, Probation officer, (District Probation Office, Aurangabad) during an enquiry in the year 2025

% Growth case wise from 2020 till 2025

Year	Total cases	Percentage Growth
2020	7938	-
2021	12813	+61.4%
2022	21226	+65.6%
2023	22580	+6.4%
2024	29746	+31.8%
2025	39112	+31.4%

Total cases dealt by Probation Officers of the state through years

Amardeep Kumar, Probation Officer (District Probation Office, Madhepura),
during cheque distribution of victim compensation in the year 2025

TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN THE YEAR 2025

Sr no	Name of Regional office	Name of Office	Pre-sentence Report (PSR)	Social Investigation Report (SIR)	Parole Report	Pre-mature release report	Victim Identification Report	Others	Total
1	Regional District Probation Office, Beur, Patna	Regional District Probation Office, Beur, Patna	172	423	6	9	24	56	690
		District Probation Office Ara	542	228	15	27	77	99	988
		District Probation Office Bhabua	219	265	2	8	14	74	582
		District Probation Office Biharsharif	226	532	0	15	10	53	835
		District Probation Office Sasaram	227	908	1	9	70	34	1249
		Sub-Division Probation Office Barh	39	513	2	6	15	2	577
		Sub-Division Probation Office Bikramganj	111	529	2	1	24	44	711
		Sub-Division Probation Office Danapur	46	389	4	4	0	9	452
		Sub-Division Probation Office hilsa	155	241	2	3	12	22	435
		Sub-Division Probation Office Masaurhi	74	154	0	8	2	8	282
		Sub-Division Probation Office Patna city	58	680	1	6	3	9	757
2	Regional District Probation Office Chapra (Saran)	Regional District Probation Office Chapra (Saran)	347	298	5	23	75	52	800
		District Probation office, Gopalganj	328	648	0	6	23	19	1024
		District Probation office Siwan	160	837	3	7	16	57	1080

Sr no	Name of Regional office	Name of Office	Pre-sentence Report (PSR)	Social Investigation Report (SIR)	Parole Report	Pre-mature release report	Victim Identification Report	Others	Total
3	Regional District Probation Office Muzaffarpur	Regional District Probation Office Muzaffarpur	278	73	6	19	73	53	502
		District Probation office Hajipur	393	273	0	12	27	6	711
		District Probation office Bettiah	707	1058	0	5	75	378	2223
		District Probation office Motihari	265	104	0	10	20	37	436
		District Probation office Sitamadhi	264	1202	1	17	49	46	1579
		District Probation office Sheohar	78	157	0	10	9	63	317
		Sub-Division Probation office Bagha	99	150	1	2	28	28	308
		Sub-division Probation Office Sikrahna	83	66	1	1	13	3	167
		Regional District probation Office Darbhanga	188	335	0	6	50	15	594
4	Regional District Probation Office Darbhanga	District Probation Office Madhubani	284	701	0	10	94	20	1110
		District Probation Office Samastipur	322	535	4	5	39	10	915
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Benipatti	508	154	0	0	23	16	701
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Benipur	151	55	0	3	20	0	229
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Dalsinghsarai	150	93	0	3	6	1	253
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Jhanjharpur	391	92	0	3	16	17	519
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Rosera	91	166	2	4	18	1	282

Sr no	Name of Regional office	Name of Office	Pre-sentence Report (PSR)	Social Investigation Report (SIR)	Parole Report	Pre-mature release report	Victim Identification Report	Others	Total
5	Regional district Probation Office Saharsa	Regional district Probation Office Saharsa	741	204	4	7	14	29	999
		District probation Office, Madhepura	441	121	2	10	20	37	436
		District Probation office, Supaul	225	248	2	6	18	47	546
		Sub-Division Probation office Birpur	35	54	0	1	0	33	123
		Sub-division Probation office Udakishanganj	172	63	0	8	4	18	265
6	Regional district Probation Office Purnea	Regional district Probation Office Purnea	254	207	1	8	61	2	533
		District probation Office, Araria	261	76	2	1	20	68	428
		District probation Office, Katihar	71	325	0	13	78	23	510
		District probation Office, Kishanganj	333	35	0	4	9	23	404
7	Regional District probation Office Munger	Regional District probation Office Munger	536	150	11	8	54	96	855
		District probation Office Begusarai	398	882	6	21	42	120	1469
		District probation Office Jamui	319	744	2	7	28	13	1113
		District probation Office Khagaria	355	360	6	5	22	8	756
		District probation Office Lakhisarai	191	567	3	5	17	16	799
		District probation Office sheikhpura	180	482	2	2	10	20	695

Sr no	Name of Regional office	Name of Office	Pre-sentence Report (PSR)	Social Investigation Report (SIR)	Parole Report	Pre-mature release report	Victim Identification Report	Others	Total
8	Regional District Probation Office Gaya	Regional District Probation Office Gaya	333	317	0	12	82	9	753
		District probation Office Arwal	425	72	0	0	17	2	516
		District probation Office Aurangabad	133	385	7	14	40	19	598
		District probation Office Jehanabad	753	189	1	6	47	8	1004
		District probation Office Nawada	323	285	2	15	26	9	660
		Sub Division probation office Daudnagar	255	185	0	6	19	9	474
		Sub-Division Probation Officer Sherghati	207	99	1	3	19	2	331
9	Regional District Probation Office Bhagalpur	Regional District Probation Office, Bhagalpur	370	844	8	12	191	11	1436
		District Probation Office, Banka	420	278	4	18	154	8	882
		Sub-Divisional Probation Office Naughachiya	69	146	5	1	43	23	287
		Total	15109	19518	133	444	1982	1926	39112

BIHAR COMMUNITY SERVICE RULES, 2025

Community Service is a form of Punishment that requires offenders to perform unpaid work for the benefit of the community as a part of their sentence. Community Service as a form of punishment is very much a common practise in western countries but has been introduced for the first time under Bharat Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS). This introduction of community service sentencing in BNS represented a shift towards restorative justice, emphasizing rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society rather than purely punitive measures. Offenders involved in minor offences can avoid traditional punishment by performing community service. It is specifically designed to hold offenders accountable for their offensive acts, provide a means for offenders to contribute to society, reduce the burden on the prison system and promote rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.

Bihar, on 4th October 2025, became one of the few states to draft and adopt Bihar community Service rules, 2025. The rules make provision for formation of formation of District Community Service Community consisting of District magistrate, Superintendent of police, district Welfare office and Probation Officer for identifying & empanelling the agency to implement the rules, monitor the implementation of rules and submit the periodic reports to the state level committee for review. The rules also mention conditions regarding the nature of community service to be sentenced, duration and schedule of the service, conditions for breach and action on Breach of the community service sentencing. It also mentions the cases in which the community service orders may be made where the court may consider passing a community service order in cases of petty offences where such

punishment is provided under the Sanhita, taking into account the nature and gravity of the offence, the age, character and the antecedents of the offender, the circumstances of the case and the potential for rehabilitation of the offender. There is a Judicial discretion to determine the number of hours of community service based on the severity of offence. The nature of the community service work is decided in a way that it benefits the community and is suitable for the offender's abilities.

Even before mention of Community Service Sentencing in BNS, 2023, Hon'ble Judiciary has taken prerogative and awarded community service e sentencing in judgments like Parvez Jilani Shaikh Vs State of Maharashtra (2015), Sunita Gandharva Vs State of Madhya Pradesh (2020), Manoj Kumar Vs State (Gov. of NCT of Delhi) (2022). Even in state of Bihar, community service sentencing was observed in cases concerning Juvenile Justice (offenders under 18 years of age), but with Bihar community Service Rules, 2025, there usage of community service sentencing is suppose to increase and reduce the burden on prisons and overall penal system. This Bihar community Service rules 2025 marks a progressive step towards a more balanced and rehabilitative criminal Justice system in Bihar, with Probation Officers acting as torch bearers for the same. This aims to create a system where offenders can make positive contributions to society, thereby promoting their rehabilitation and reducing the burden on prison system, which not only benefits the offenders but also the community at large, fostering a more inclusive and constructive approach justice. These rules take a steps closer to our hon'ble Chief Minister's aim of "Sushasanik Bihar".

INFRASTRUCTURE : GROWTH AND NEEDS

With the work of any service, comes hand in hand the infrastructure needs of the service. The basic infrastructure provisioning is the office building and the staff. The details of the office building construction are explained in the table below:

Office	Total Number of Offices	Building Construction Completed	Ongoing Construction Work	Administrative Approval to be Done	Remaining Number of Offices
Regional District Probation Office	09	09	00	00	00
District Probation Office	29	06	16	03	04
Sub-Divisional Probation Office	18	00	02	06	10
TOTAL	56	14	19	09	14

In the year 2025, construction of 5 new District Probation Offices (Buxar, Biharsharif, Lakhisarai, Hajipur (Vaishali), Bettiah) is completed. Construction of other 10 District offices have started and is under way and will be completed soon. Except for four District Probation offices, namely, Supaul, Madhepura, Banka and Arwal, the construction of all other District Probation offices have been initiated.

As it can be seen from the table that the office building construction is ongoing task and soon the construction of all the Probation offices in the state will be completed.

The next step considering the increasing case-loads on the Probation offices in the state is to have office in each Sub-division and then have an office building in each sub-division. Currently, Probation offices are functional in 18 Sub-divisions of the state, and new offices needs to be opened in the remaining sub-divisions of the state.

Additionally, in the infrastructure section, the next step for the department is to sanction official residence for the officers of the Probation Service.



Newly constructed office building of District Probation office, Hajipur, Vaishali



Newly constructed office building of District Probation office, Bettiah

ON THE PATH OF REFORM:

JUSTICE, HUMAN APPROACH, AND SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH THE PROBATION SYSTEM

BY NAROTTAM KUMAR
PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER, BETTIAH.

Since ages, imprisonment has been considered the primary means of justice in the Indian criminal justice system. However, with time, it has been realized that imprisonment is neither necessary nor in the long-term interest of society for every crime and every accused person. Especially in cases where the accused is a first-time offender, socially and economically disadvantaged, and the circumstances of the crime indicate a possibility of reform—probation emerges as an effective and humane alternative. This case study is a living example of this reformatory approach.

Background of the Case:

This case pertained to Sections 363 and 366A of the Indian Penal Code, in which a young man was accused of enticing and abducting a minor girl. At first glance, this appears to be a serious charge, but the objective of the criminal justice system is not only to consider the nature of the charge but also to evaluate its factual, social, and human aspects. With this objective, the court directed the probation officer to submit a Pre-Sentence Report.

The Pre-Sentence Report Process:

As the probation officer, I conducted a detailed social investigation in this case. Special attention was paid to the following points:

- Study of the family and social environment of the accused and the victim
- Examination of the accused's past

conduct and criminal history

- The family's economic situation, the number of dependents, and sources of livelihood
- The victim's statement, family reaction, and social pressure
- Information regarding the accused's image and behaviour in the community
- Evaluation of the likelihood of recidivism

The social enquiry conducted at the local level revealed that the accused is a young man of approximately 30 years of age who had established a romantic relationship with a Muslim girl (who is now his wife) who was studying in school. The marriage took place with mutual consent. Although the victim's mother initially expressed disagreement and filed a complaint, the couple is currently living together as husband and wife and has two children. The accused's conduct was found to be satisfactory at the local level. Neighbours and villagers described him as a responsible, calm, and family-oriented person. The accused's financial situation was weak; he was supporting his family by working as a labourer or driver. His family lived in a small asbestos house. The accused was living with his parents and wife (who is also the victim in this case) and was dutiful towards them. The accused's wife, who is the victim in this case, stated that she is happily living with the accused. She has two children, and the responsibility for their care also rests with the accused. In this situation, she stated that if the accused is sentenced to imprisonment, it will have a negative impact on

her and her children. The victim's statement and the opinions of the neighbours made it clear that the accused had faithfully fulfilled his family responsibilities after marriage and had not exhibited any criminal tendencies.

From a social perspective, the possibility of the accused's rehabilitation appeared very strong. No other criminal history was found against him. He appeared to be a socially well-adjusted, responsible, and family-oriented individual. In such a situation, releasing him on probation instead of imprisonment was a more just and corrective step. This not only gave the accused an opportunity for reform but also ensured the continuity of his family's economic and social life.

Factual Findings

The social investigation also revealed that the contact between the accused and the victim was based on mutual acquaintance and emotional closeness. The investigation did not reveal any circumstances of coercion, exploitation, or human trafficking. Conversations with the victim's family also revealed that the case did not fall into the category of a traditional crime but was related to socio-emotional complexities.

As a probation officer, I also found that the accused regretted his actions and was ready to live a socially acceptable life in the future. The family also pledged to cooperate with corrective supervision and social control. As per the order of the Honourable Court, the accused in the presented case was found guilty under Sections 363 and 366A of the Indian Penal Code. Analysis of the facts revealed that the crime was not premeditated or a result of a criminal disposition, but rather stemmed from social and circumstantial factors. The investigation revealed that the accused and the victim had a

consensual romantic relationship. They are currently living together as husband and wife and have two young children. The accused's social conduct was found to be satisfactory, and there were no complaints of any antisocial activity or misconduct against him. The accused's financial condition was extremely weak, and he supports his family through manual labour. In such cases, harsh punishment adversely affects not only the accused but also his dependent family, both socially and economically.

Therefore, considering the accused's conduct, sense of family responsibility, and potential for reform, the Honourable Court was requested to release him on probation under Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Role of the Probation Officer

In this case, the role of the probation officer was not limited to merely submitting a report, but also included assisting the court in understanding that:

- Sending the accused to prison would completely devastate the family financially.
- Imprisonment could push the accused towards further criminalization.
- The possibility of reform is strong with social supervision.
- The safety of the victim and social balance can also be ensured through probation.

The pre-sentence report submitted by the probation officer was fact-based, balanced, and humane, which provided the court with the opportunity to consider an alternative punishment.

Court's Decision

The court, after considering all the facts, the social investigation report, and the circumstances, found that this was a case of a reformable offender. While commenting on the punishment, the court stated that a primary objective of criminal law is to determine a just, equitable, and proportionate punishment commensurate with the gravity, nature, and manner of the offense. During the hearing, it was submitted that the convicted person is a Hindu and the victim was a Muslim who converted to Hinduism and subsequently married the convicted person. Therefore, considering the above facts and circumstances, the court concluded that there are sufficient grounds to release the convicted accused under the following conditions:

- (i) The accused shall duly register the marriage, which he solemnized after the victim attained adulthood, at the Marriage Registration Office, Bettiah, within a period of one year.
- (ii) The accused shall deposit an amount of ₹50,000/- (fifty thousand rupees) in the name of the victim as a fixed deposit for three years. After the said period, this amount can be used for the welfare and maintenance of the victim and both children.
- (iii) The accused shall appear before the Principal Probation Officer, Bettiah, every six months for the next three years and comply with the conditions of probation.
- (iv) The accused shall maintain his wife (the victim in this case) with full respect and dignity for the next three years. If the accused files a divorce petition in any

court during this period, the victim shall have the right to inform the court in this regard. If the victim's complaint is found to be true, the court may punish the accused under Sections 366A and 363 of the Indian Penal Code, for the offenses for which he has been convicted.

In addition, the accused shall execute a bond of ₹1,00,000/- (One Lakh Rupees) in favour of the Government of Bihar, which may be forfeited in case of any violation of the above conditions.

Impact of Probation

As a result of this decision —

- The accused's family was saved from economic and social disintegration.
- The accused got an opportunity to reform and become a responsible citizen.
- The victim's safety and social reputation were protected.
- The likelihood of recidivism was significantly reduced.
- The state saved on the expenses of incarceration.

This case is proof that probation works not only in the interest of the accused but also in the interest of society and the state.

Conclusion

This case study clearly demonstrates that the probation system is a crucial pillar of the criminal justice system. It humanizes justice while simultaneously achieving the objectives of reform, rehabilitation, and social security. While imprisonment isolates an individual from society, probation gives the individual an opportunity to live in society and become a responsible citizen.

Today, when challenges such as overcrowding in prisons, recidivism, and social disintegration are prevalent, there is a need to strengthen and

expand correctional measures like probation. This case study highlights the positive and effective role of the probation system.



Narottam Kumar, Principal Probation Officer (District Probation Office, Bettiah)
during the above enquiry.

FUTURE: TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN PROBATION

In the contemporary administrative environment, the integration of technology into probation services has emerged as a critical tool for enhancing efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness in the implementation of the Act. The use of digital solutions enables probation authorities to deliver timely, data-driven, and accountable services while addressing the growing demands on correctional systems. For seamless interdepartmental and Judicial co-operation further linkages with e-court services, and integration in ICJS platforms is what is to be encouraged.

The judiciary in the country has already moved towards e court services, digitising all the case records and details. And at the same time digitally connected with other organs of the penal systems like Prison, prosecution, police on ICJS (Inter-operable Criminal Justice System) platform. Probation has not yet been linked with e court services of in ICJS. But, if linked it will give a transparent image of cases dealt by Probation officers at each court level, probationers under supervision of the officers (who have got the benefit of the act) and are not increasing the burden on prisons of the state. The further expansion of this will also be able to show the offenders which are rehabilitated post release, showing social re-integration statistics of the released prisoners.

As proven, technology plays a significant role in improving case management and documentation. Digital case management systems will allow Probation Officers to maintain comprehensive electronic records of probationers, including social investigation reports, supervision plans, compliance status,

and progress assessments. This will not only reduces paperwork and administrative delays but also ensures accuracy, continuity, and ease of access for authorized stakeholders such as courts and supervisory authorities. Standardized digital formats will further enhance the quality and consistency of reports submitted to the judiciary.

Communication and supervision will also be strengthened through technological interventions. Mobile-based applications, video conferencing, and secure messaging platforms facilitate regular interaction between Probation Officers and probationers, particularly in geographically remote or resource-constrained areas will further help widen the scope for implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Virtual counselling sessions and periodic digital check-ins support continuous supervision while minimizing logistical challenges are the mechanisms that will promote better compliance and timely intervention in cases of non-adherence to probation conditions.

The use of technology contributes to data-driven decision-making and policy planning. Aggregated data on probation outcomes, recidivism trends, and service utilization enables authorities to assess program effectiveness and identify gaps in service delivery. Data analytics support evidence-based reforms and help allocate resources more efficiently. Moreover, digital dashboards and monitoring tools enhance administrative oversight and accountability at the district and overall state levels.

Technology as seen, also supports inter-

departmental coordination and integration with allied systems such as courts, prisons, police, and social welfare departments. Secure data-sharing platforms facilitate seamless information flow, reducing duplication of efforts and improving service continuity from pre-sentencing to post-release supervision. This integrated approach strengthens the overall criminal justice ecosystem and enhances rehabilitation outcomes.

In conclusion, the adoption of technology in probation services will aligns with the spirit of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 by reinforcing its rehabilitative objectives while ensuring administrative efficiency and fiscal prudence. Strategic investment in digital infrastructure, capacity-building, and data security will further empower Probation Officers and contribute to a more responsive, transparent, and humane probation system.

PROBATION: IN ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

BY ANKITA RAI,
PROBATION OFFICER, MADHUBANI

Aman, a fifteen-year-old boy (name changed) and a student of Intermediate was sitting with his Dadi in the verandah of his house located in the main town of Madhubani district when the doorbell rang. In a span of few minutes, some three to four men stormed in his backyard and started to enquire about him. They informed his Dadi that they are from Patna Special Task Force and have been looking for a boy named Aman who is allegedly involved in a case related to Cyber Fraud, phishing, cryptocurrency etc. Later began the interaction of a sixteen-year-old boy with the Indian Criminal Justice System where a complex fabric of innocence and delinquency posed many difficulties for rightful justice of these young offenders.

In the month of December 2025, a jointly conducted major operation by Special Task Force (STF), Economic Offences Unit (EOU), Cyber Police, and other law enforcement agencies nabbed the head of a digital racket involving illegal betting on banned games, currency fraud by transferring money using crypto and phishing involving identity theft etc. Poor Aman was more of a victim of this digital racket rather than an offender. It appears that he was lured into buying certain extra points on a banned gaming platform using his mother's debit card details and later being blackmailed leading him to be an active part of the racket where his ID was used for illegal activities online.

As per the procedure laid down in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 Aman's social investigation report was called upon by the Justice Juvenile Board. During the

enquiry, an interaction with the Child in conflict with law (CCL) proved to be an eye opener where the vulnerability and gullibility spectrum of these young offenders was found to be extremely wide. The boy downloaded the app with the help of some friends at school who gave him the information about the app as well as the ways and means to use it without being detected. A small step in the wrong direction and a whole new path of cyber-crime was carved out for him to tread upon. Before he could realize, he was deep inside the racket in which he was used as an ID among many for illegal transactions and many such "Amans" were used by these criminals for their own selfish motives.

It is to be noted that despite the existence of such an Act which was probably made for the best interests of boys like Aman, the delay, incapacity of the system to ask the right questions and paucity of time to interact with these boys who were lured into carrying out such activities defeats the whole purpose of it. The pre conceived notions of the personnel already in the system view these children as nothing but offenders and are made convicts in their own minds. Sensitization, training of these personnel so that they get rid of these notions and having an open mind towards these boys could go a long way in doing justice which was already denied by the system itself as they themselves were a victim of it rather than an offender. In this case, not only Aman but his whole family was traumatized and they could not fathom what and why did certain things happen to them in the manner they occurred. They were unable to figure out why did their

school and coaching going boy was a part of a racket which has committed such various grave offences.

Now, Aman is attending his school and has rejoined his coaching classes as well as is going through a digital detoxification. In this case, not only the CCL but the family also needed to be counseled. It was conveyed substantially to them that this unfortunate episode in their lives was a thing of the past and they should focus on rehabilitation of Aman along with maintaining a strict supervision. In the past four years of my service, this was a case worth remembering where entire criminal justice system failed a little boy and he could find utterance only through reformatory and rehabilitative aspects of Probation. The sense of contentment which comes from choosing reformation over punitive

measures, meting out justice in case of injustice is unparalleled though I would like to acknowledge the fact that the real societal responsibility of Probation is yet to be realized fully. There would come a time when the positive reinforcement as preached by Probation shall become the biggest enabler of reduction in the amount of juvenile delinquency.

I hope many such “Amans” get and receive the benefit of Probation where they can undergo community service and behavior modification in place of punitive measures; positive reinforcement in place of retributive, redemptive measures. Let us keep our heads high and work for the betterment of people as well as catapult Probation to new heights and milestones.



Ankita Rai, Probation Officer (District Probation Office, Madhubani), during an enquiry

FROM LOCAL PRACTISE TO GLOBAL STANDARDS: COMPARING BIHAR'S PROBATION SERVICE WITH INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS.

BY DIRECTOR PROBATION

Probation has emerged globally as a vital instrument of criminal justice reform, balancing societal safety with offender rehabilitation. It serves as an alternative to incarceration, aiming to reduce recidivism, overcrowding in prisons, and the social costs of crime. In India, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 provides the statutory foundation for probation services. The Bihar Probation Service, operating under this Act, plays a critical role in offender supervision, social investigation, and reintegration. This article compares Bihar's probation system with probation services across the world to identify strengths, gaps, and reform pathways.

The Probation service in Bihar, as seen is embedded in legal reformatory justice system with work court centred reports and supervision and focus on rehabilitation and social reintegration. While in majority of the countries, the probation works with community based supervision with national criminal justice polices. This is explained with case study country wise as follows:

- **United Kingdom (England and Wales):** Risk Based, Structured Probation: Probation is governed by Criminal Justice Act and related sentencing laws. The National Probation Service (NPS) operates under the Ministry of Justice and Probation is core sentencing option and not an exception.
- **United States:** Enforcement oriented, Technology- driven Probation- in USA Probation is governed by State criminal laws and the probation departments are linked with courts and correctional agencies with strong focus on public safety and compliance. There is high dependence on technology with GPS usage, electronically monitoring of probationers, databases and henceforth.
- **New Zealand: Rehabilitation & Desistance Focused Model:** in New Zealand, Probation operates under the Department of corrections and the probation officers are called as 'Community Corrections officers'. The Probation service here has a strong emphasis on behavioural change and reintegration.
- **South Korea:** surveillance Integrated Probation Model. Here the probation is part of Ministry of Justice and is closely integrated with prosecution and corrections, with strong use of technology and electronic monitoring. Few bullet points are daily supervision compliance of Probation officer, GPS anklet bracelet track movements, mandatory psychological treatment, curfew enforced electronically etc.
- **Northern Ireland:** Restorative Justice Centered Probation where Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBIN) is an autonomous statutory body with strong legacy of conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
- **Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland)-** welfare oriented Probation where Probation is integrated with welfare state institutions and

operated under correctional services where prison is the last resort.

- **Germany:** legalistic & Proportional Probation Model. In Germany probation is under Criminal Code (StGB) and operated by State Justice Departments with strong emphasis on proportionality and legality. Here regular reporting, employment continuation programs and minimal intrusion in probation is encouraged.

France: Judicial Probation with social service link. In France, the probation service is Penitentiary Integration and Probation service (SPIP) where probation officers are justice professionals and act as social re-integration officer. They try to balance out the court authority and welfare support with focus on social reintegration contracts.

The comparative analysis can be noted as:

Feature	Bihar	Other countries
Key similarities		
Alternative to incarceration	Not utilised to its full efficiency, but yes Probation used as a reformatory justice under Indian law	Successfully utilised where community supervision to reduce prison population is encouraged
Court report & assessment	Probation officers prepare Pre -sentence reports for courts to have informed decisions	Probation services globally prepare pre - sentence reports and also progress reports
Supervision & monitoring	Probation Officers monitor Probationers ' compliance and rehabilitation	Similar supervision functions are imparted by Probation officers internationally with much more enhanced technology immersion in the work
Rehabilitation Focus	Counselling and support to reduce recidivism is undertaken	The main focus is on reducing recidivism and assisting in re -integration.
Key differences		
Legal framework and Authority	Probation services operate under Probation of offenders Act, 1958, giving court the discretionary power to release offender on Probation with or without supervision of Probation officer	In most of the countries like USA, UK, Australia
Organisational Structure	In Bihar, Probation Officers are state government officers within Home Department.	Internationally, some countries operate probation as independent statutory agencies or integrated correctional departments, with dedicated professional qualifications and oversight bodies like Northern Ireland 's Probation Board.
Scope	In Bihar, the work of Probation services is primarily focused on traditional supervision and reporting	In most of the developed countries, Probation includes specialised interventions like intensive supervision programs, drug courts, behavioural change modules, integration with rehabilitation programs.

As it can be seen that even though better than many states of India, Bihar needs to take a long leap on coming on par with the developed nations of the world. Continual co-ordination and linkage with Hon'ble Judiciary with focus on social re-integration by incorporating technology in Probation service

implementation can help in that. Thus, with the coming of technology and days, the Bihar Probation Service will strive towards getting on par with the probation services of the other countries to reduce recidivism and prison overcrowding.



PROBATION FIRST, PRISON LATER

BY SOURAV SETU,
PROBATION OFFICER,
INSPECTORATE OF PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

I joined this service on 19th December 2022 as a Probation officer with a lot of ambiguity about the nature of the job and service. After serving for more than three years now, both in the field and at the headquarter level in Inspectorate, I have realised that we are taking our state towards a “less crime society”. As the motto of our service is based on supervision, correction, and rehabilitation, we try to convert our prisons into correctional houses & not cruel iron aching the soul as guided by honourable Supreme Court of India.

After convicting a person for an offence punishable with imprisonment up-to 3 years (section 498A), the courts are under a mandatory duty to consider Probation under section 360 CrPC or section 4 of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and to record special reasons if they decline that relief.

Chellammal Vs State is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India delivered on 22nd April, 2025 that reshapes sentencing practise in criminal cases where imprisonment is not mandatory. Earlier precedents regarding this can be noted as:

- a. State Vs A. Parthiban (2006): confirmed that PO Act, 1958 has been in force in Tamil Nadu since 1964, removing Section 360 CrPC's operation there.
- b. Ishar Das Vs State of Punjab (1973): Clarified that section 4 of PO Act, 1958 covers all ages; age based restrictions in section 360 do not apply under the PO Act, 1958.
- c. Dalbir Singh Vs State of Haryana (2000): Highlighted that forming an opinion on the expediency of Probation is mandatory.
- d. Jagdev Singh Vs State of Punjab (1974): allowed the Supreme Court to grant probation for the first time in appeal when adequate material exists.
- e. Hari Singh Vs Sukhbir Singh (1988): Explained the rationale for keeping first-time, non-dangerous offenders out-side prison.

Collectively, these and many other rulings have created a doctrinal springboard for the Court to hold that consideration of Probation report is not discretionary but obligatory.

The Chellammal Vs State heralds a new sentencing template stating 'Probation is no longer an afterthought but a threshold inquiry.' By declaring that failure to consider probation amounts to a 'failure of justice', the Supreme court has Elevated the PO Act from a discretionary benevolence to

a mandatory checkpoint in judicial reasoning, strengthened the rehabilitative paradigm over the retributive, especially for first time or non-habitual offenders, imposed procedural discipline on courts to obtain probation officers reports and to record explicit reasons while choosing incarceration, re-emphasized that beneficial statutes deserve liberal interpretation. In sum, the judgment does not exonerate the guilty, but it insists that punishment be inflicted only after the statutory promise of reformation through probation has been thoroughly examined. And that's why the phrase, “ Probation first, Prison Later” will inform sentencing discourse across Indian Criminal courts.

This annual Probation report, 2025 will show the figure which reflects the building trust if judicial system in the Probation Framework as an alternative to imprisonment. In the coming years, our objective is to strengthen Probation system in the state of Bihar and guide the world in the direction of John Augustus (Father of Probation).

Bihar is the first state to implement the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 in India and now we are trying to become first state to implement hon'ble Supreme court's direction of 'Probation first, Prison later'.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The **Probation of Offenders Act, 1958** is a reformatory law aimed at rehabilitating offenders rather than punishing them through imprisonment, especially in cases of first-time and minor offences. It empowers courts to release offenders on probation or after due admonition, based on their age, character, and circumstances of the offence. The Act emphasizes social reintegration, reduction of recidivism, and protection of offenders from the harmful effects of incarceration, while also helping to reduce prison overcrowding and state expenditure. Probation offenders (appointed under Section 13 of the Probation of offenders Act, 1958) play crucial role in the criminal Justice system, serving as a bridge between the judicial process and community re-integration.

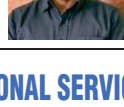
1. **Pre-Sentence Report (PSR):** when any person is found guilty of having committed an offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life and the court by which the person is found guilty is of opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the nature of the offence and the character of the offender, it is expedient to release him on probation of good conduct, the court demands Probation Report from a Probation Officer.
2. **Social Investigation report (SIR):** where a child alleged to be in conflict in law is apprehended, the Probation officer submits a Social Investigation report to the Juvenile Justice Board containing information regarding the antecedents and family background of the child and other material circumstances of the child and other material circumstances likely to be of assistance to the Board for making the inquiry.
3. **Parole enquiry report:** Probation Officer submits a parole enquiry report for determining the eligibility for prisoners for temporary release, which involves a meticulous assessment of various factors, including the nature of crime, behaviour during incarceration, the potential risk to society upon release, the reason for parole etc.
4. **Pre-Mature Release Report-** Probation officer submitted a Pre-Mature Release Report which is reviewed by Bihar State Sentence Remission Board. The report is prepared on the various factors which have been laid down in 'Laxman Naskar vs Union of India (2000)' like – whether the offence affects the society at large; the probability of the crime being repeated; the potential of the convict to commit crime in future; if any fruitful purpose is being served by keeping the convict in prison; and the socio-economic condition of the convict's family.
5. **Socio-economic enquiry Report:** Probation Officer submits a Socio-economic enquiry report of the convicted/ under trial prisoners to the District Legal Service Authority to provide the benefits of the 'Support to Poor Prisoner Scheme', who are either unable to pay the fine imposed on them or are unable to secure bail due to financial constraints.
6. **Probationer (the offender/ the Juvenile delinquent who gets the benefit of Probation):** the court may pass a supervision order directing that the offender/ the juvenile delinquent shall remain under the supervision of a Probation officer, who submits a periodic report on Probationer to the court.

CIVIL LIST OF BIHAR PROBATION SERVICE OFFICERS (UPDATED AS ON 15.03.2026)

Rank No. 2024	Rank No. 2025	Name of Officer and Home District	Current Posting	Education Qualification	Date of Joining/ Retirement	Date of Birth	Employee ID	Photo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Shri. Azfar Imam Azad Hazaribagh (JH)	Directorate of Probation	M.A.	21.12.1995 31.08.2029	15.08.1969	10281853	
2	2	Mrs. Abha Kumari Saran (Chapra)	Regional District probation office, Darbhanga	B.Sc. (Biology)	18.12.1995 30.04.2031	27.04.1971	10310612	
4	3	Mrs. Poonam Rani Nalanda	Regional District Probation Office, Muzaffarpur	M.Sc. B.Ed.	08.12.1995 31.01.2029	16.01.1969	10303365	
5	4	Shri. Shambu Mandal Bhagalpur	Regional District Probation Office, Purnea	B.A. Economics (Hons)	31.05.1996 28.02.2029	08.02.1969	10209353	
6	5	Mrs. Seema Chand Bhagalpur	Regional District Probation Office, Saran (Chapra)	B.A. (hons)	13.03.1996 30.04.2029	26.04.1969	10303368	
8	6	Shri. Firoz Ahmad Siwan	Regional District Probation Office, Gaya ji	B.A Hons. History	12.09.1997 31.05.2026	19.05.1966	10392697	
9	7	Shri. Anil Kumar Bhojpur	Regional District Probation Office, Beur, Patna	M.Sc. Physics	05.09.1997 30.06.2028	07.06.1968	10587867	
10	8	Shri. Ganga Sagar Prasad Rohtas	Regional District Probation Office, Munger	M.A. History, LLB	23.08.1997 31.08.2030	01.09.1970	10114169	
11	9	Shri. Om Prakash Manjhi Gopalganj	Regional District Probation Office, Gaya ji	Post Graduate	23.08.1997 31.12.2031	22.12.1971	10655094	
12	10	Shri. Sikandar Kumar Singh Bhagalpur	Regional District probation Office, Saharsa	B.A Sociology	23.08.1997 30.09.2027	05.09.1967	10368548	
13	11	Shri. Binod Kumar Prabhaskar Bhagalpur	Inspectorate of Prisons and Correctional Services	B.A. (hons) History	23.09.1999 31.08.2031	25.08.1971	10550035	
14	12	Shri. Narottam Kumar Siwan	District Probation Office, Bettiah	Post Graduation in Psychology	06.11.2013 31.01.2048	02.01.1988	10780713	
16	13	Shri. Sanjay Kumar kaimur	District Probation Office, Aurangabad	M.A. geography, B.Ed.	20.11.2013 31.01.2037	23.01.1977	10549646	

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17	14	Shri. Deepak Kumar Samastipur	District Probation Office, Madhubani	B.A.	28.11.2013 31.08.2041	17.08.1981	10780068	
18	15	Shri. Prashant Singh Bisht Lucknow (UP)	District Probation Office, Sasaram	M.Tech, B.Tech (ECE)	06.11.2013 31.12.2038	16.12.1978	10780173	
19	16	Shri. Kumar Abhinav Patna	District Probation Office, Arwal	B.A. Economics	08.04.2014 30.09.2034	17.09.1974	10786053	
20	17	Shri. Kumar Raunak East Champaran	District Probation Office, Nawada.	Graduate	06.11.2013 31.03.2048	28.03.1988	10775328	
21	18	Shri. Kumar Rajhans Bhagalpur	District Probation Office, Katihar	M.Sc.	06.11.2013 31.12.2038	08.12.1978	10779464	
22	19	Shri. Ashutosh Goswami Saran	District Probation office, Sheohar	B.Ed & M.A. (history)	06.11.2013 30.04.2041	15.04.1981	10778637	
23	20	Mrs. Chandralata Kumari East Champaran	District Probation Office, Siwan	M.A. Ph.D.	06.11.2013 31.03.2034	25.03.1974	10779258	
24	21	Mrs. Namrata Ruhi Supaul	District probation Office, Madhepura	M.A. Public Administration	06.11.2013 31.03.2045	25.03.1985	10778747	
25	22	Shri. Sunil Prasad Gupta Ballia (U.P)	District probation office Jamui	M.A. (History)	06.11.2013 31.07.2043	10.07.1983	10778215	
26	23	Shri. Sanjeev Rahul Muzaffarpur	District Probation Office, Motihari	M.A. Public Administration	05.02.2014 31.08.2043	31.08.1983	10780784	
27	24	Shri. Manish Kumar Saran	District Probation Office, Begusarai	B.E. Electrical	06.11.2013 28.02.2043	01.03.1983	10778009	
28	25	Shri. Feroz Alam Gaya ji	District Probation Office, Buxar	B.A. Economics	06.11.2013 30.06.2046	16.06.1986	10777346	
29	26	Shri. Rajeev Kumar Madhepura	District Probation Office, Katihar	M.A., B.Ed, NET/ JRF, Ph.D	06.11.2013 31.01.2037	16.01.1977	10779467	
30	27	Shri. Raju Kumar Chauhan West Champaran	District Probation Office, Sitamarhi	B.A. hons	06.11.2013 31.01.2047	12.01.1987	10777349	

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31	28	Shri. Bihari Lal Patna	District Probation Office, Arrah	B.A. Hons	06.11.2013 30.06.2038	30.06.1978	10778605	
32	29	Shri. Ram Pravesh Roy Samastipur	District Probation Office, Biharsharif	M.A. history	06.11.2013 31.07.2036	12.07.1976	10780066	
33	30	Shri. Arun Kumar no-2 Madhepura	District Probation Office, Araria	M.A. B.ed	06.11.2013 28.02.2038	01.03.1978	10778008	
34	31	Shri. Arun Kumar no-3 East Champaran	District probation Office, Samastipur	M.Sc	06.11.2013 31.08.2032	06.08.1972	10778724	
35	32	Shri. Amit Singh Gaya ji	District Probation Office, Sheikhpura	M.A	14.11.2013 31.03.2042	03.03.1982	10696573	
36	33	Shri. Hitesh Kumar Yadav Saran	District Probation Office, Gopalganj	B.A. Med. History, Philosophy	06.11.2013 30.06.2048	25.06.1988	10780062	
37	34	Shri. Bhawani Shankar Banka	District Probation Office, Lakhisarai	B.A. History (Hons)	06.11.2013 30.04.2047	26.04.1987	10780712	
38	35	Mrs. Geeta Singh Khunti (JH)	District Probation Office, Khagaria	Post graduate, public administration	06.11.2013 31.12.2039	25.12.1979	10775920	
39	36	Md. Shahid Anjum Darbhanga	District Probation Office, Jehanabad	M.A. (RD), B.Ed. LLB	06.11.2013 30.11.2035	19.11.1975	10775899	
40	37	Mrs. Pratibha Kumari Kishanganj	District probation Office, Supaul	M.A. LLB	06.11.2013 31.05.2048	27.05.1988	10775912	
41	38	Shri. Awanish Kumar Saran	Regional District Probation Office, Beur, Patna	M.A. History	06.11.2013 31.08.2037	31.08.1977	10778717	
42	39	Mrs. Abha Kumari Rohtas	District Probation Office, Hajipur	M.A.	06.11.2013 28.02.2045	07.02.1985	10780061	
43	40	Shri. Abhay Kumar Harijan Bhagalpur	District Probation Office, Kishanganj	B.A.	06.11.2013 31.01.2041	10.01.1981	10775828	
44	41	Shri. Sanjiv kumar Paswan Gaya ji	District probation Office, Bhabhua	M.A. Ph.D.	06.11.2013 31.01.2038	18.01.1978	10777848	

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45	42	Mrs Sumitra Rajak Aurangabad	District Probation Office, Jehanabad	M.A-1 Political Science, M.A-2- English, B.Ed, PhD- English	06.11.2013 31.07.2034	11.07.1974	10783507	
46	43	Mrs Sanju Kumari Begusarai	District probation Office, khagaria	B.A. Political Science	06.11.2013 30.04.2032	30.04.1972	9022648	
47	44	Shri Dheeraj Kumar Upadhyay West Champaran	District Probation Office, Motihari	B.Sc.	24.12.2018 30.04.2035	19.04.1975	30004068	
48	45	Shri Binod Kumar Madhubani	District Probation Office, Hajipur	M.A.	03.06.2019 28.02.2041	25.02.1981	30005842	
49	46	Shri. Ashutosh KumarSingh Siwan	Regional District probation Office, Saran (Chapra)	M.A.	26.12.2018 31.07.2043	16.07.1983	10851283	
50	47	Shri. Akhilesh Kunwar Buxar	District probation office, Arrah	M.A. History, B.Ed.	28.12.2018 30.06.2044	20.06.1984	30004304	
51	48	Mrs. Sweta Suman Bhojpur	Sub-Division Probation Office, Hilsa	B.Tech	24.12.2018 28.02.2052	21.02.1992	30000599	
52	49	Shri. Brijesh Singh Azamgarh, UP	District probation Office, Buxar	M.A. History, NET, JRF	27.12.2018 31.07.2043	10.07.1983	30000573	
53	50	Shri. Markandey Rai Siwan	Sub-Division Probation Office, Danapur	B.A. history	05.02.2019 31.10.2041	12.10.1981	10782983	
54	51	Shri. Amit Kumar Mau (UP)	District Probation Office, Siwan	B.A.	24.12.2018 30.06.2048	22.06.1988	30001481	
55	52	Shri. Vipin Chandra Nalanda	Regional District Probation Office, Beur, Patna	B.Tech. Electronics & Communication engineering	28.12.2018 30.04.2049	19.04.1989	30001316	
56	53	Mrs. Rita Kumari Patna	District probation Office, Biharsharif	M.A. History, B.ed.	24.12.2018 31.10.2046	10.10.1986	30005581	
57	54	Shri. Shailendra Kumar Munger	District Probation Office, Jamui	B. Tech (EEE)	27.12.2018 30.11.2045	19.11.1985	30002445	
58	55	Shri. Yogendra Kumar Gaya ji	District Probation Office, Arwal	M.A. geography	31.12.2018 31.01.2043	03.01.1983	30003235	

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59	56	Shri. Pankaj Kumar -1 Patna	Sub-Division Probation Office, Sherghati	B.Tech.	29.06.2019 31.08.2045	23.08.1985	30005699	
60	57	Shri. Abu Sahama Azmi Azamgarh (UP)	District Probation office, Sasaram (Rohtas)	B.Tech (electrical)	29.06.2019 31.03.2048	03.03.1988	30005489	
61	58	Shri Ashwini Kumar Patna	Regional District Probation Office, Munger	B.Tech Biotechnology	28.06.2019 31.12.2051	20.12.1991	30007217	
62	59	Shri. Avinash Kumar Nalanda	Sub-Division Probation Office, patna City	B.Tech Production engineering	10.07.2019 31.01.2051	27.01.1991	30006712	
63	60	Shri. Atul Ranjan Gopalganj	District Probation Office, Motihari	B.Tech (Electronics & telecommunication), MBA (Finance, Marketing &)	02.07.2019 31.08.2044	05.08.1984	30007300	
64	61	Shri. Rajanish Kumar Kaimur (Bhabhua)	Regional district Probation Office, Purnea	B.Tech	28.06.2019 31.01.2053	25.01.1993	30006648	
66	62	Ms. Sudha Kumari Patna	District Probation Office, Bhojpur, Arrah	B.Sc. (hons) Nursing, Diploma in Hospital management, NET Anthropology	29.06.2019 30.11.2048	03.11.1988	30009914	
67	63	Shri. Chandrakant Kumar Mani Aurangabad	District Probation Office, Nawada	M.A. Geography	28.06.2019 28.02.2046	28.02.1986	30006541	
68	64	Mrs. Bandana Kumari Kaimur	District Probation Office, Aurangabad	M.A. Sociology , B.Ed Rural Development	06.07.2019 31.01.2039	01.02.1979	30006399	
69	65	Shri. Subrendra Kumar Sinha Nalanda	District Probation office, Hajipur	B.A. (History)	17.07.2019 31.12.2044	25.12.1984	30008520	
70	66	Shri. Vijay Kumar Rai Vaishali	Sub-Division Probation Office, Rosera	B.A. Economics	01.07.2019 31.07.2051	27.07.1991	3006856	
71	67	Shri. Vikram Kumar Singh Saharsa	Sub-Division Probation Office, Masaurhi	B.A. Public Administration, P.G.D.M. (Marketing)	28.06.2019 31.05.2045	20.05.1985	3009283	
72	68	Shri. Pankaj Kumar-2 Patna	Sub-Division Probation Office, Daudnagar	B.Tech	29.06.2019 31.08.2051	20.08.1991	30004433	
73	69	Shri. Manoj Kumar Aurangabad	District probation Office, Arwal	B.A. Geography	28.06.2019 30.04.2043	24.04.1983	30005494	

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74	70	Shri. Pintu Kumar Patna	District probation Officer, Lakhisarai	B.A. (hons) history	28.06.2019 29.02.2052	26.02.1992	30005497	
75	71	Shri. Naseem Nizami Nawada	District Probation Office, Jehanabad	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	28.06.2019 30.06.2038	20.06.1978	30005633	
76	72	Shri. Raushan Kumar Patna	District Probation Office, Gopalganj	B.Sc. Physics	28.06.2019 30.11.2049	15.11.1989	30005778	
77	73	Ms. Puja Kumari Purnia	District Probation Office, Gopalganj	M.Sc. Botany	29.06.2019 28.02.2051	03.02.1991	30006959	
78	74	Shri. Ramnandan Prasad Nawada	Regional District probation Office, Beur, Patna	M.A.	28.06.2019 31.01.2040	10.01.1980	30005777	
79	75	Shri. Santosh Chandra Bose Nalanda	Regional district Probation Office, Gaya ji	B.A. hons. History	27.09.2019 28.02.2038	06.02.1978	30024460	
80	76	Mrs. Sneha Kumari Araria	District Probation Office, Madhepura	M.A. (History), M.ed	28.06.2019 31.12.2050	24.12.1990	30007115	
81	77	Md. Afzal Ansari Patna	District Probation Office, Sasaram	M.A. B.Ed. NET & JRF	28.06.2019 30.09.2045	15.09.1985	30005579	
82	78	Ms. Garima Gupta Patna	District Probation Office, Biharsharif	M.A. Sociology	17.07.2019 31.08.2053	07.08.1993	30005932	
83	79	Shri. Kishan Kumar Madhubani	District Probation Office, Kishanganj	B.tech	28.06.2019 31.07.2052	05.07.1992	30007069	
84	80	Ms. Ratna Kumari West Champaran	District Probation Office, Lakhisarai	M.Sc. Botany, B.Ed.	29.06.2019 31.07.2039	4.07.1979	30006927	
85	81	Shri. Subhash Kumar Bhagalpur	District Probation Office, Banka	Post Graduation in Veterinary Science	29.06.2019 28.02.2046	01.03.1986	30003210	
86	82	Ms. Neha Bharti Patna	Regional District probation Office, Gaya ji	Bachelor in Optometry and vision science	17.07.2019 31.03.2049	01.04.1989	30005697	
87	83	Mrs. Tripti Bharti Patna	District probation Office, Aurangabad	M.A. Psychology	18.07.2019 30.09.2050	06.09.1990	30006841	

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88	84	Mrs. Sultana Firdaus Bhojpur	Regional District Probation Office, Muzaaffarpur	M.Sc. Bed.	29.06.2019 31.08.2044	14.08.1984	30006980	
89	85	Ms. G. K. Jahnawee East Champaran	Regional district Probation Office, Darbhanga	B.Sc. Physics	28.06.2019 31.05.2053	25.05.1993	30007269	
90	86	Mrs. Kumari Priti Vaishali	District Probation Office, Samastipur	B.A. LLB	28.06.2019 31.01.2043	15.01.1983	30006629	
91	87	Shri. Ravi Prakash Munger	District Probation Office, Khagaria	B.A.	29.06.2019 31.10.2049	16.10.1989	30005926	
92	88	Shri. Vinay Jha Darbhanga	Directorate of Probation	B.E.	28.06.2019 31.10.2042	15.10.1982	30006695	
93	89	Shri. Kaushal Kishore Jhehanabad	Sub-Division Probation Office, Jhanjharpur	B.THO	28.06.2019 29.02.2044	09.02.1984	30007470	
94	90	Shri. Abhishek Kumar Diwakar West Champaran	Sub-Division Probation Office, Sikrahna	Post Graduate	01.07.2019 31.01.2047	14.01.1987	30007286	
95	91	Shri. Shailesh Kumar Prabhakar Kaimur	Sub-Division Probation Office, Naugachia	B.Tech	29.06.2019 28.02.2045	20.02.1985	30007740	
96	92	Mrs. Ragini Priyadarshini Khagaria	District Probation Office, Begusarai	B.A. Hons	12.07.2019 28.02.2055	22.02.1995	30008950	
97	93	Ms. Ankita Kumari Nalanda	District Probation Office, Nawada	Graduate	29.06.2019 30.06.2054	13.06.1994	30006859	
98	94	Mrs. Pallavi Priya Saharsa	District probation Office, Araria	B.A. History	28.06.2019 28.02.2050	28.02.1990	30007347	
99	95	Shri. Shyam Kumar Muzaffarpur	District Probation Office, Motihari	B.Sc. (Chemistry)	10.10.2020 30.04.2049	11.04.1989	30027989	
100	96	Shri. Ayush Kumar Latehar (Jharkhand)	District Probation office, Araria	M.A. (Political Science)	23.12.2021 30.11.2056	03.11.1996	30055006	
101	97	Mrs. Adita Srivastava West Champaran	Inspectorate of Prisons and Correctional Services	B.tech Computer Science	27.12.2021 31.03.2057	28.03.1997	30053918	

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102	98	Mrs. Smriti Kumari Lakhisarai	District probation Office, Begusarai	B.A. Hons	22.12.2021 30.04.2057	18.04.1997	30055227	
104	99	Shri. Manoranjan Kumar Deoghar (JH)	District probation Office, Madhubani	M.A. Political Science	24.12.2021 30.04.2053	13.04.1993	30054814	
105	100	Shri. Shashi Shekhar Madhubani	District Probation Office, Banka	B.Tech Electronics and Communications engineering	23.12.2021 30.04.2055	01.05.1995	30054592	
106	101	Shri. Ritesh Kumar Munger	Regional District probation Office, Bhagalpur	M.A. UGC JRF	23.12.2021 28.02.2053	01.03.1993	30055381	
107	102	Shri. Aman Kumar Patna	Sub-Division Probation Office, Bagha	B.Tech.	23.12.2021 28.02.2050	28.02.1990	30054159	
108	103	Shri. Sachchidanand Kumar Khagaria	Regional district Probation Office, Saran, Chapra	M.A. (UGC/NET)	22.12.2021 31.05.2040	15.05.1980	30054340	
109	104	Shri. Aniket Kumar Singh Muzaffarpur	District Probation Office, Bettiah	B.Tech Electrical	22.12.2021 30.04.2050	26.04.1990	30054918	
111	105	Shri. Ujjawal Kumar Katihar	Regional District probation office, Saharsa	B.E. Mechanical Engineering	24.12.2021 31.01.2054	15.01.1994	30054895	
112	106	Shri. Ashish Kumar Patna	District Probation Office, Sitamarhi	B.Tech	27.12.2021 31.05.2057	19.05.1997	30054726	
113	107	Mrs. Anuja Narendra Chavan Dhule (MH)	Inspectorate of Prisons and Correctional Services	B.Tech Civil, M.Tech Urban Development & Management	28.12.2021 30.11.2051	24.11.1991	30054422	
114	108	Mrs. Jyotsna Singh Bulandshahr (UP)	Inspectorate of Prisons and Correctional Services	MBA Hr and Training	22.12.2021 30.09.2049	22.09.1989	30054983	
115	109	Mrs. Ankita Rai Gorakhpur (UP)	District Probation Office, Madhubani	B.Tech Mechanical	22.12.2021 31.07.2047	22.07.1987	30054628	
116	110	Ms. Deepika Mishra Bhojpur	Regional District probation Office, Beur, patna	B.Tech. Electrical and Electronics Engineering	28.12.2021 30.09.2053	15.09.1993	30054446	
117	111	Ms.KM Khushabu Kumari Gopalganj	Sub-Division Probation Office, Barh	B.A.	23.12.2021 31.03.2055	04.03.1995	30055860	

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118	112	Shri. Aamil Raza Araria	District Probation Office, Supaul	B.Tech.	24.12.2021 31.12.2050	01.01.1991	30054160	
119	113	Mrs. Snehlata Bharti Khagaria	District Probation Office, Supaul	B.Sc. Hospitality & Hotel administration	28.12.2021 30.04.2051	26.04.1991	30054315	
120	114	Shri. Karunanidhi Kumar Aurangabad	District Probation Office, Sheikhpura	B.E (Computer Technology)	23.12.2021 30.06.2054	15.06.1994	30054184	
121	115	Shri. Upendra Kumar Siwan	Sub-Divisional Probation Office, Benipatti	B.A. LLB	27.12.2021 31.12.2056	12.12.1996	30055843	
122	116	Ms. Shafquat Taufique Jehanabad	Regional district Probation Office, Munger	M.Sc. Mathematics, B.Ed	24.12.2021 31.12.2055	05.12.1995	30054711	
123	117	Shri. Prabhat Kumar Patna	District Probation Office, Sheohar	B.Tech	14.02.2022 31.01.2053	18.01.1993	30056093	
124	118	Shri. Pratyay Amrit Samastipur	Sub-Division Probation Office, Udakishanganj	B.Tech	29.12.2021 28.02.2055	23.02.1995	30025107	
125	119	Shri. Jacky Kumar Patna	Sub-Division Probation office, Benipur	M.A. Social work	23.12.2021 30.06.2049	12.06.1989	30054586	
127	120	Shri. Sourav Setu Saharsa	District Probation office Sheohar	B.Tech Electronics & communication	19.12.2022 30.06.2056	20.06.1996	40036912	
128	121	Shri. Sunil Kumar Gupta Sitamarhi	District Probation Office, Bettiah	B.Sc. Mathematics	20.12.2022 30.11.2056	20.11.1996	40036647	
130	122	Ms. Sneha Salvi Patna	District Probation Office, Jehanabad	B.Sc. M.Sc. mathematics	19.12.2022 30.04.2059	15.04.1999	40036903	
131	123	Mrs. Ruchi Kumari Muzaffarpur	District Probation Office, Sitamarhi	B.Sc. Mathematics. B.Ed	20.12.2022 31.05.2056	05.05.1996	40036638	
132	124	Shri. Mahesh Kumar Sheikhpura	Regional District Probation Office, Darbhanga	B.A. (History)	24.01.2023 31.05.2059	23.05.1999	40036623	
133	125	Mrs. Seema Kumari Nawada	District probation Office, Jamui	M.Tech (ECE)	15.12.2022 30.09.2051	26.09.1991	40038742	

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134	126	Shri. Shobhit Shrivastav Siwan	Regional district Probation Office, Bhagalpur	B.Tech. Mining	27.01.2023 31.07.2053	29.07.1993	40036922	
135	127	Md. Saddam Hussain Patna	District Probation Office, Siwan	B.Tech. Petrochemical	09.01.2023 31.10.2057	22.10.1997	40036893	
136	128	Mrs. Shradha Suman Nalanda	District Probation Office, Sheikhpura	B.Tech Electronics & Telecommunications	15.12.2022 31.03.2055	15.03.1995	40036611	
137	129	Mrs. Ruchila Rani Vaishali	Regional district probation Office, Muzaffarpur	B.A. Economics	16.12.2022 31.05.2056	20.05.1996	40036944	
138	130	Shri. Aishwarya Ranjan Muzaffarpur	Regional District Probation Office, Saharsa	B.Tech Information technology	16.12.2022 31.05.2053	14.05.1993	40036632	
139	131	Shri. Avinash Kumar Chaudhary Samastipur	Regional District Probation Office, Purnea	B.Tech	26.12.2022 30.11.2052	18.11.1992	30052863	
140	132	Ms. Shreyasi Madhubani	District Probation Office, samastipur	B.Tech	16.12.2022 29.02.2056	09.02.1996	40036604	
141	133	Shri. Amardeep Kumar Supaul	District Probation Office, madhepura	Masters in commerce	21.01.2023 31.12.2055	15.12.1995	30061262	
142	134	Mrs. Shreya Suman Arrah, Bhojpur	District Probation Office, Buxar	B.A. Geography (hons.)	16.12.2022 31.07.2059	19.07.1999	40036579	
143	135	Shri. Aditya Saurabh Darbhanga	District Probation Office, Katihar	B.Tech Electronics and communications	21.12.2022 31.03.2052	04.03.1992	40038364	
144	136	Shri. Chandrashekhar Singh Patna	Regional District Probation Office, Gaya Ji	M.Sc.(HR), MBA (HR), UGC NET	19.12.2022 31.03.2044	25.03.1984	40038357	
145	137	Shri Osama Mustaqeem Begusarai	Sub-Division Probation Office, Dalsinghsarai	M.A. History	20.02.2024 31.03.2057	26.03.1997	40227570	
146	138	Mrs. Rani Kumari Darbhanga	District probation office, Bhabua	M.A. History	20.02.2024 31.01.2060	10.01.2000	40231491	
147	139	Shri. Amit Kumar Lal Patna	Sub-Division Probation Office Bikramganj	B.Tech	20.02.2024 31.08.2044	02.08.1984	40232701	

Rank No. 2024	Rank No. 2025	Name of Officer and Home District	Current Posting	Education Qualification	Date of Joining/ Retirement	Date of Birth	Employee ID	Photo
148	140	Shri. Shubham Raj Madhepura	Sub-division probation Office, Birpur	B.Sc. Hons. Mathematics	21.02.2024 31.08.2058	03.08.1998	40226261	







Probation Office, Buxar



Probation Office, Saharsa