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**'Mid Term Evaluation of the Scheme
on Modernisation of Prisons' in
Haryana**

2009-Delhi-0056

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	PRISONS VISITED	3
2.1	DISTRICT PRISON AT NARNAUL, HARYANA.....	4
2.2	DISTRICT PRISON, SONEPAT.....	7
3	UTILIZATION OF FUNDS	11
4	SUMMARY	12
4.1	CURRENT SCENARIO OF PRISONS.....	13
4.1.1	<i>Shortage of staff</i>	13
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME.....	14
4.2.1	<i>Security arrangements during the implementation of works</i>	14
4.2.2	<i>Maintenance of the assets</i>	14
4.3	BUDGETING AND TRACKING OF EXPENDITURE.....	14
4.4	QUALITY CONTROL.....	15
4.5	PERFORMANCE OF THE STATE.....	15
4.6	SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.....	18
5	ANNEXURE	21

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1 Introduction

According to the constitution of India, prisons are a subject of the State governments. Most of the prisons are old and some of them were built during the British rule. Government of India has taken an initiative to modernize prisons in India by providing adequate infrastructure, basic amenities and improving other facilities. 'Modernisation of Prisons Scheme' was implemented between 2002-03 and 2006-07. This scheme was extended till 31 March 2009 by the Central government to complete the pending works under Phase I. Ernst & Young was appointed as consultant by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, to evaluate the implementation of this scheme by various State governments.

The scheme consists of four components:

- Construction of new jails
- Expansion and renovation of existing jails
- Construction of staff quarters
- Sanitation and water supply.

2 Prisons visited

As part of the assessment Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), GOI identified Haryana as a pilot state and the consultant team visited the state on the suggestion from the MHA to study the implementation of the scheme for allocations done in Phase I.

In Haryana, the team visited the following prisons;

1. District Prison, Narnaul
2. District Prison, Sonapat

The prisons were identified in discussion with the officials from the State namely IG Prisons and DG Prisons based on the utilization of funds and works implemented under the four components of the scheme.

Following is the list of officials met as a part of the visit.

S. No	Name of the Official & Designation	Date
1	Mr. John V George, Director General Prisons, Haryana	23 rd April 2009
2	Mr. Karam Chand, Accounts Manager, DG Office, Haryana	23 rd April 2009
3	Mr. Rishal Singh, Superintendent, District Prison, Narnaul	24 th April 2009
4	Mr. Jai Kishen Chiller, Superintendent, District Prison, Sonapat	25 th April 2009

2.1 District Prison at Narnaul, Haryana

District prison at Narnaul was constructed as a part of the Modernisation of Prisons Scheme during the period 2002-03 and 2005-06. It became operational in 2005. All works were completed by 30th August 2006. Capacity of this prison is 299. The break of the same is shown below.

Male Prisoners (87X3 Barracks)	261
Kitchen	12
Female Prisoners (1 Barrack)	21
Security Cells (5 Nos)	5
Total	299

Lock-up details as on 24-04-09:

Type of prisoners	Male	Female	Total
Convicts RI	207	15	222
Convicts SI	4	-	4
Convict Civil	-	-	-
Under Trailers (Lower Court)	60	11	71
Under Trailer (Session Court)	49	5	54
Total	320	31	351

Note: One child of age one year six months

Year	Male	Female	Total
01-04-2006	270	-	270
01-04-2007	386	29	415
01-04-2008	431	37	468
01-04-2009	315	26	341

Present strength 351 (17% over-crowding as on 24-04-2009)

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio 97/128

Staff to inmate ratio 1:4

Staff position as on 24-04-2009:

S. No	Staff Category	Sanctioned	Posted	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	1	-
2	Deputy Superintendent	1	-	1
3	Medical Officer	1	1	-
4	Assistant Superintendent	2	2	-
5	Sub Assistant Superintendent	1	1	-
6	Pharmacist	1	1	-

S. No	Staff Category	Sanctioned	Posted	Vacant
7	Head Warder	9	8	1
8	Warder	94	67	27
9	Clerk	2	2	-
10	Matron	2	-	2
11	Female Warder	2	4	-
12	Electrician	1	1	-
13	Peon	1	1	-
14	Sweeper	9	7	2
15	Cook	1	1	-

The above table suggests that there are 33 vacant positions in the prison. Maximum numbers of vacant positions are at the warder level. It was informed that adequate staff has been sanctioned but recruitment is yet to be undertaken by the State government. Also, due to lack of separate correctional staff, Assistant Superintendent is performing the duties of correctional staff.

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standard as per Model Prison Manuel, BPRD	In old jail building at Mahindergarh	Presently
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	NA	NA
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	NA	NA
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospitals)	NA	NA
2	Toilets (Men)	1:6 (Day)	1:10-15	1:4
		1:10 (Night)	1:20-30	1:8
3	Toilets (Women)	1:6 (Day)	NA	1:4
		1:10 (Night)	NA	1:8
4	Bathrooms (Men)	1:10	NA	1:5
5	Bathrooms (Women)	1:10	NA	1:5
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	100-135	100-135
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 15 beds	-	2
6	Doctor to inmate ratio			One resident doctor and two visiting doctors (including a lady doctor) twice a week from civil hospital

Observations and information gathered in discussion with the Prison officials during the prison visit:

- The prison was found to be clean. It was informed that sanitation is given utmost priority in the prison.
- It has provision for ventilation and lighting.

- There are no major health problems in the Narnaul prison, except common cold, fever, cough, orthopedic problems and dental problems among old prisoners.
- Incidences of skin diseases have gone down after the jail was shifted to the new premises.
- Correctional measures include cloth making, tailoring, library, games, yoga & meditation classes, etc. are in place.
- Video conferencing facilities were also installed in this prison under this scheme.
- The prison is promoting literacy by educating illiterate prisoners.

2.1.1 Works undertaken in the prison with this scheme

Construction of District Jail

Total Cost Rs 677.47 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area 77229.23 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 880/SFT approximately. (including external security wall, inner segregation wall, boundary wall and establishment charges to implementing agency i.e., PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- Provisions for ventilation and lighting available inside the prison
- Tiles were used for flooring in kitchen, toilets and bathrooms. For main building mosaic flooring was used.
- The prison was provided with masonry beds, which were absent in other states.
- The prison compound has workshops and library for correctional purposes.
- External security wall of 18 feet height with another 3 feet of live wire fencing and internal enclosure of 15 feet height were made with bricks and stone.
- RCC was not used for external wall as in the case of prisons in Andhra Pradesh.

Construction of 27 staff quarters and one warder hostel

Total Cost Rs 119.83 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area 18028 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 665/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- Provisions for ventilation and lighting available inside the prison
- Tiles were used for flooring in kitchen, toilets and bathrooms. For other rooms mosaic flooring/polished Kota stone was used.
- During our interaction with the staff it was observed that the quarters are spacious when compared with the older staff quarters.

2.1.2 The following additional requirements in the prison came up in discussion with the Prison officials

- Additional 30 quarters for superintendent, officers and other staff. (Due to shortage of quarters, Superintendent is staying in the quarter meant for Deputy Superintendent)
- Equipment for hospital including laboratory apparatus, X-ray, radiograph along with lab technician and nursing staff
- Crèche for children
- Vehicle (for transportation of sick prisoners and staff)

Apart from the above requirements, vacant staff positions need to be filled up by the state government for smooth functioning of the prison.

It was informed that the prison being located at the bottom of a hill and can be viewed from the hill top. To cope with this security threat it requires extra vigil and alertness.

2.2 District Prison, Sonapat

Capacity of the prison	363 (Males)
Number of barracks	4
Number of cells	8
Present strength of prisoners	822 (126% overcrowding) as on 25-04-2009

Lock-up details:

Prisoners	As on 25-04-09	As on 31-03-09	As on 31-03-08	As on 31-03-07
Convicts RI	103	103	164	288
Convicts SI	3	5	1	2
Civil Prisoners	1	0	0	2
Under Trailer (Session)	365	367	327	214
Under Trailer (Lower)	350	336	348	296
Total	822	811	840	802

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio 103/123

Staff to inmate ratio 1:8



Staff position as on 31-03-2009:

S. No	Staff category	Sanctioned	Posted	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	1	-
2	Deputy Superintendent	2	1	1
3	Assistant Superintendent	4	3	1
4	Sub Assistant Superintendent	2	2	-
5	Medical Officer	1	1	-
6	Pharmacist	1	1	-
7	Head Warders	8	8	-
8	Warders	84	72	12
9	Female Warders	2	3	-
10	Clerks	2	2	-
11	Electrician	1	1	-
12	Drivers	1	1	-
13	Peon	2	1	1
14	Sweepers	12	6	6

Staff has been sanctioned but recruitment is still pending with the State government.

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standard as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	Before implementation	After implementation
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	NA	NA
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	NA	NA
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospital)	NA	NA
2	Toilets	1:6 (Day)	NA	1:10
		1:10 (Night)	NA	1:25
3	Bathrooms	1:10	NA	1:13
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	70-100	70-100
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 20 beds as per authorized capacity	-	-
6	Doctor to inmate ratio			1:822

Observations and information gathered in discussion with the Prison officials during the prison visit:

- The prison lacks facilities to accommodate women prisoners. Currently, women prisoners are directed to Rohtak.
- Skin diseases are common among prisoners due to the overcrowding inside prison.
- Other diseases include diarrhea, food contamination, etc due to poor sanitation and hygiene facilities in the

- treatment equipment and dentist.
- Vehicle for transportation of sick prisoners and staff
 - Staff quarters

3 Utilization of funds

Most of the works are under various stages of completion. Utilization certificate was submitted for the first quarter of 2008. It is due for submission from June 2008-till date to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Below report shows the progress report as on 30-06-2008.

Year	Amount allotted / sanctioned (Rs in Lakhs)			Total (Rs in Lakhs)	
	Central share	State share	Total	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1540.50	513.50	2054.00	2054.00	2054.00
2003-04	1541.25	513.75	2055.00	2055.00	2055.00
2005-06	2312.25	770.75	3083.00	3083.00	3083.00
2006-07	2313.00	771.00	3084.00	3084.00	3084.00
Total	7707.00	2569.00	10276.00	10276.00	10276.00

4 Summary

Modernisation of Prisons Scheme is being monitored by the Director General Prisons, Accounts Manager and other senior staff along with the respective Superintendents of the prisons. Haryana Police Housing Corporation (HPHC), Public Works Department (PWD) and Haryana Water Supply and Sanitation Department (HWSS) are the implementing agencies for this scheme. Quality control during execution is monitored by the officials of the prisons department, PWD, HPHC and HWSS.

Fund flow during the implementation of the scheme is from the Centre to the State Finance department and then to the implementing agency i.e. HPHC/PWD/HWSS. Time taken for the fund flow is approximately six months to one year from the State government to the implementing agency. Delay of works implemented by PWD was due to preoccupation with other departmental works. It was found out during the discussion with the prison staff that implementation by HPHC was timely and good.

- The State government has also accorded for facilities such as water coolers, CFL lamps, fans, colour TVs, etc from funds of the State government.
- Cost of construction of new jail complex was found to be less when compared with Andhra Pradesh, as the external security walls were made of bricks and stones and not RCC. Also, height of the external wall is 18 feet with additional 3 feet of live wire fencing.
- District prison at Sonapat is old and needs further improvements in terms of repairs to kitchen, sewerage and drainage, toilets, bathrooms, ventilation, etc.
- Impeding factor for the smooth functioning of jails was found out to be shortage of staff and also the recruitment age of the staff. Currently, recruitment age limit for the staff at warder level is up to 40 years. It may be noted that the recruited staff may not be physically fit after crossing 40 years of age.
- Construction of new jail at Narnaul includes modern amenities such as water coolers, flush type toilets, masonry beds, etc. Also ventilation and sanitation facilities were given priority and well maintained along with green and open spaces.
- Even though, sanitation and water supply facilities were improved with the implementation of this scheme at District Prison, Sonapat, it may need further improvements in terms of ventilation, sanitation facilities, hospital and barracks for women, etc.
- Video conferencing facilities were provided under this scheme, however, the staff needs to be adequately trained for the same.
- Staff shortage is a major constraint both in the existing and newly constructed jails. Presently, there is no permanent correctional staff in the jails. Custodial staff and prisoners are performing these duties. State government should recruitment these posts. Also prisons lack furniture for their day to day use. Hospital infrastructure needs immediate attention with provision for necessary equipment, labs for testing facilities, etc. Also, there is requirement for resident doctors and nurses.

4.1 Current Scenario of Prisons

Presently, there are two central prisons, 11 district prisons and four sub jails in Haryana. District prisons at Faridabad and Yamuna Nagar constructed under this scheme were already completed but not operational. They are likely to get operational soon.

Below is the table showing the authorized accommodation and overcrowding in the jails of Haryana as on 01st April 2009. With reference to the data provided by the Prison officials in the table below, almost all the prisons in Haryana are overcrowded. Some of them are operating at twice their capacity.

S. No	Name of Jail	Authorized capacity	Convicts			Undertrials			Grand Total	% over-crowding
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	C.J Ambala	1228	677	27	704	697	33	730	1434	16.78%
2	C.J Hisar	1020	755	0	755	866	0	866	1621	58.92%
3	B.I & J Jail Hisar	355	13	96	109	57	74	131	240	Nil
4	D.J Rohtak	370	155	10	165	903	81	984	1149	210.54%
5	D.J Karnal	2434	1285	50	1335	1097	74	1171	2506	2.96%
6	D.J Gurgaon	2412	836	51	887	2045	79	2124	3011	24.83%
7	D.J Bhiwani	561	362	16	378	460	15	475	853	52.05%
8	D.J Sirsa	567	297	0	297	290	0	290	587	3.53%
9	D.J Sonapat	363	109	0	109	704	0	704	813	123.97%
10	D.J Jind	300	261	0	261	300	0	300	561	87.00%
11	D.J Kurukshethra	338	147	0	147	261	0	261	408	20.71%
12	D.J Narnaul	299	214	14	228	94	12	106	334	11.71%
13	D.J Rewari	30	49	0	49	111	0	111	160	433.33%
14	D.J Kaithal	55	20	0	20	191	0	191	211	283.64%
15	S.J Panipat	40	0	0	0	55	0	55	55	37.50%
16	S.J Ballabgarh	40	0	0	0	61	0	61	61	52.50%
17	S.J Palwal	40	0	0	0	53	0	53	53	32.50%
18	S.J Jagadhri	35	0	0	0	111	0	111	111	217.14%
	Total	10487	5180	264	5444	8356	368	8724	14168	35.10%

4.1.1 Shortage of staff

Shortage of staff in the prisons visited was found out to be between 16-25%. Staff shortage is predominant at the warder level and it

was also observed during the visits that most of them are over 40 years old. This is due higher age limit of up to 40 years for recruitment in Haryana. In the prisons visited, it was found that the guards were performing the duties of correctional staff as well. Also, NGOs and other voluntary organizations were involved in correctional activities such as vocational training, yoga and meditation, etc due to staff shortage.

4.2 Implementation of the scheme

The scheme was implemented by the Public Works Department (PWD), Haryana Police Housing Corporation (HPHC) and Haryana Water Supply and Sanitation Department (for water supply & sanitation).

Designs prepared by PWD or HPHC were finalized after consultations with the prisons department. Estimates were prepared by either of these two implementing agencies and contractors are selected at the State level by calling open tenders depending upon the lowest bid. Provision for negotiation on prices is up to 5-10% based on the schedule of rates and re-tendering happened in case the negotiations fail.

Convicted prisoners were involved during the construction and maintenance works and were paid market wages by the contractors.

4.2.1 Security arrangements during the implementation of works

Security arrangements included more number of guards and extra vigil during the working hours. Identity cards were issued for workers coming from out side. Also, in some cases prisoners were shifted to other jails.

4.2.2 Maintenance of the assets

Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is through the grants from the State government. The contractor is responsible for any repair and maintenance for the first three years annually from the date of completion of works and there after by the State through its annual maintenance grant. The grant amount is a percentage of the construction cost i.e. 5-10% approximately for that particular prison in the corresponding year. It may not be sufficient to carry out the repair works.

It was informed by Prison officials that the maintenance work entrusted to PWD took time, since it is the implementing agency for other departments as well. Any minor repairs would be taken by the Prison Superintendent with the approval of the DG Prisons on need based implementation.

4.3 Budgeting and tracking of expenditure

Budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works is carried out at the State level by the office of the DG Prisons, PWD and HPHC. If there were any changes/revisions to the estimates, the same is conveyed to the office of the DG Prisons and the approval taken by the implementing agency. For any works/minor changes requested by the Prison Superintendent during implementation, approval is taken from the DG Prisons office. The works meetings are held once in every month. Issues relating to flow of funds, budgeting and tracking of expenditure

are taken up during these meetings and also in the departmental meetings.

4.4 Quality Control

Quality control during the course of implementation of this scheme was undertaken by the Quality Control Wing of the respective implementing agencies and Vigilance Cell of the State Government. Also, office of the Director General Prisons monitors the works progress every month. Superintendents of the respective prisons give feedback to the DG prisons on the physical progress of work. Also, works meetings were held during the implementation of this scheme.

The following were observed in the newly constructed prison and staff quarters at Narnaul:

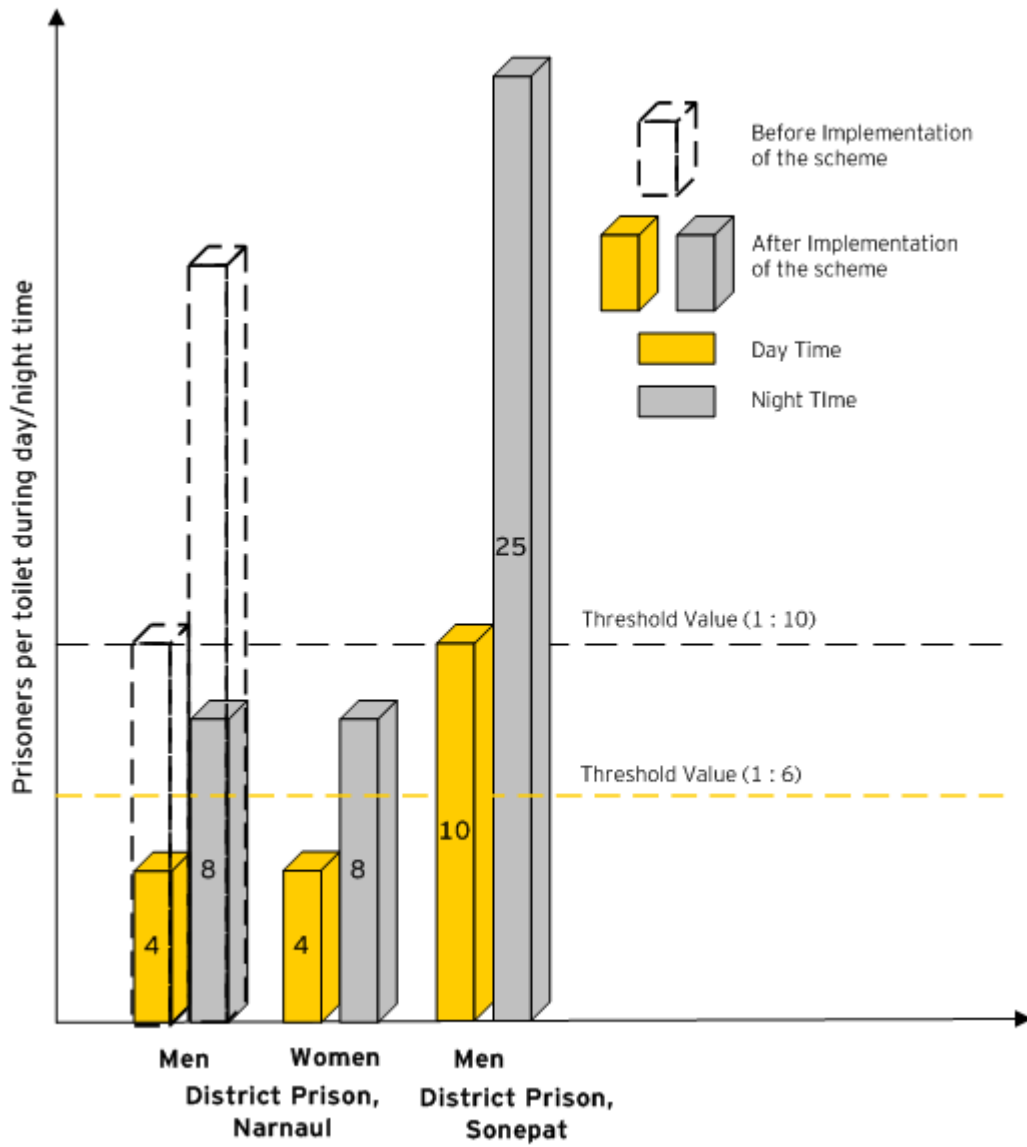
- External security wall of 18 feet height. Live wire fencing of 3 feet over the wall.
- Internal security walls of 15 feet height
- Open courtyards were cemented for better drainage and sanitation purposes
- Flooring in barracks was provided with mosaic
- Flooring in kitchen, toilets, administrative building and staff quarters were provided with tiles
- Ample provision for ventilation and lighting
- Masonry beds constructed in the barracks
- Recreational facilities include library, games like caroms, etc

4.5 Performance of the State

Following graphs show the performance of the prisons before and after implementation of the scheme in Haryana.

Prisoners per toilet during day time and night time in various prisons in Haryana





Prisoners per bathroom in various prisons in Haryana



Vacancies in various prisons in Haryana

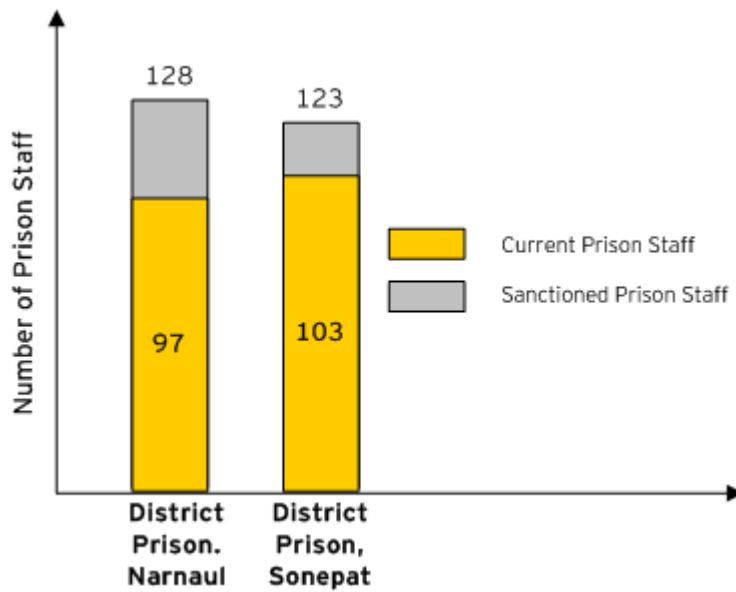


Table below indicates the implementation of the scheme under the four components:

Type of jail	Parameter	Degree of implementation (on a score of 100)	Degree of responsiveness (on a score of 100)	Score
District	Construction of new jails	75	80	76.00
Prison, Narnaul	Staff quarters	71.67	80	73.34
	Sanitation & water supply	78.33	80	78.66
Total score				76.00
District	Expansion & renovation of existing jails	63.33	70	64.66
Prison, Sonapat	Staff quarters			
	Sanitation & water supply	63.33	70	64.66
Total score				64.66

Performance of the State	Score
Construction of new jails	76.00
Expansion & renovation of existing jails	64.66
Staff quarters	73.34
Sanitation & water supply	71.66
Overall	71.42

4.6 Suggestions for improvement

Project Management & Operational Aspects	Area	Suggestions
	Fund flow & quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haryana Police Housing Corporation is a better agency for implementing the works rather than PWD as found out during discussions with the prison staff. Mechanism to be designed to monitor fund flow from the finance department to the implementing agency. Time taken for the funds to reach the implementing agency gets reduced if the fund is directly transferred to the implementing agency i.e. HPHC Conference of IGs/DGs (Prisons) should be held at periodically on the lines of the DGs (Police) conference. An Independent Agency to monitor quality of construction and utilization of funds for prison modernization.
	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vacant staff positions should be reassessed according to requirements. Reduction of age limit for the jail staff from the present 40 years to 25-28 years. Recruitment of staff including medical, correctional staff, clerical, etc Increase in wages to the prison staff

Project Management & Operational Aspects	Area	Suggestions
	Fund flow & quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haryana Police Housing Corporation is a better agency for implementing the works rather than PWD as found out during discussions with the prison staff. • Mechanism to be designed to monitor fund flow from the finance department to the implementing agency. • Time taken for the funds to reach the implementing agency gets reduced if the fund is directly transferred to the implementing agency i.e. HPHC • Conference of IGs/DGs (Prisons) should be held at periodically on the lines of the DGs (Police) conference. • An Independent Agency to monitor quality of construction and utilization of funds for prison modernization.
	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vacant staff positions should be reassessed according to requirements. • Reduction of age limit for the jail staff from the present 40 years to 25-28 years. • Recruitment of staff including medical, correctional staff, clerical, etc • Increase in wages to the prison staff
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and renovation works carried out in the existing old prisons require further improvements • Additional barracks are needed in old prisons to reduce overcrowding as most of the existing barracks are very old and in a dilapidated condition • Drainage, sewerage and sanitation facilities in the old prison at Sonapat are poor. Construction work is yet to be started for the sewerage network. • Additional toilets and bathrooms are required as some of the existing ones are old and beyond repair. Present toilet to inmate ration is 1:10 (day) and 1:25 (night). Ratio of bathroom to prisoner is 1:13. • Additional staff quarters and quarters to ministerial staff are required depending up on their grade and designation. • Office furniture such as tables, chairs and other equipment to the newly constructed prison at Narnaul. • Up-gradation of hospital infrastructure such as beds, equipment, testing facilities, vehicle during medical emergency, etc are needed. • Alternative sources of energy should be used in the newly constructed prisons and provision for the same in old prisons. • Solid waster management system should be incorporated to convert kitchen waste into manure. • Intercom facility in the interview room and telephone (PCO) facility should be available to the prisoners. • Technological up-gradations in terms of video conferencing facilities for speedy trials, biometric identification with prisoner and visitor information system, jammers, etc. • Consultant dietician for preparing a healthy diet menu for prisoners, especially for pregnant women and women with children. • Provision for regular and adequate supply of shaving blades and kits. This may result in minimizing the spread of skin diseases, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Project Management & Operational Aspects	Area	Suggestions
	Fund flow & quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haryana Police Housing Corporation is a better agency for implementing the works rather than PWD as found out during discussions with the prison staff. • Mechanism to be designed to monitor fund flow from the finance department to the implementing agency. • Time taken for the funds to reach the implementing agency gets reduced if the fund is directly transferred to the implementing agency i.e. HPHC • Conference of IGs/DGs (Prisons) should be held at periodically on the lines of the DGs (Police) conference. • An Independent Agency to monitor quality of construction and utilization of funds for prison modernization.
	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vacant staff positions should be reassessed according to requirements. • Reduction of age limit for the jail staff from the present 40 years to 25-28 years. • Recruitment of staff including medical, correctional staff, clerical, etc • Increase in wages to the prison staff
	Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to staff in correctional measures and physical fitness to be made mandatory. • Involving NGOs and other non-profit organizations for educating the prisoners • Vocational training courses in tailoring, electrification, cloth weaving, plumbing, etc and education facilities for illiterate prisoners. • Increase in wages given to the prisoners for working in the prison workshops, etc. • Adequate rehabilitative schemes with the help of NGOs should be introduced for the convicts who are released from the prisons after undergoing imprisonment for five years or more.

5 Annexure

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	District Prison
	Location	Narnaul, Haryana

1 Construction of New Jails					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	7	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
1.2	Quality of construction of barracks	8	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC framed structure with standard electrical fittings and flooring with mosaic/kota stone.
1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	8	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC framed structure with standard electrical fittings and flooring with tiles.
1.4	Cost effectiveness of construction.	8	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 880
1.5	Level to which overcrowding has been addressed. (benefits, living conditions)	8	10	Ratio of barrack capacity to inmate strength Ratio of no of toilets to inmate strength	Toilet to prisoner ratio with in the permitted standard of 1:6 during day time and 1:10 during night time.
1.6	Level of Utilization of facilities, Responsiveness and adequacy of Maintenance requirements	9	10	Extent of Utilization of new construction Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance - M	Utilization of assets is up to 100%. Maintenance provisions need improvements
1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	7	10	Availability of separate kitchen Creche Facilities for pregnant women	No crèche
1.8	Adequacy of Medical/Hospital facilities at the prison	7	10	Availability of hospital Availability of full time Staff Medical Staff to inmate ratio No of beds available Availability of ambulance	No female nurse and separate facilities for women in hospital. Number of required beds are 15 as against 2 provided now.

1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	6	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:4. Shortage of staff. 33 vacant posts.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	7	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	The prison has library, indoor games, etc. Need vehicle, furniture, etc.
		75	100		75/100
2 Construction of Staff Quarters					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
2.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	7	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
2.2	Overall Quality of construction of the quarters	7	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC framed structure with standard electrical fittings and flooring with mosaic/kota stone for warder's quarters and tiles for officer's quarters.
2.3	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 665
2.4	User experience in terms of quality of living	8	10	User feedback	Satisfied
2.5	Responsiveness and adequacy of Maintenance requirements	7	10	Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance	Maintenance provisions need improvement
2.6	Adequacy of number of quarters allotted as per the scheme	7	10	No of quarters to Staff ratio Requirements for quarters	30 additional staff quarters needed including Superintendent quarter
		43	60		71.67/100
3 Sanitation & Water Supply in Prison					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
3.1	Quality of water supply system	7	10	135 LPCD	100-135 LPCD
3.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	8	10		
3.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	8	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Properly maintained
3.4	Adequacy of number of toilets to the actual number of prisoners	8	10	Toilet to inmate ratio No of toilets not in order	With in the standard of 1:10 during night time and 1:6 during day time
3.5	Adequacy of septic tank/sewerage system	8	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Concealed sewerage.

3.6	Health conditions at the prison	8	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	Need improvement, especially women nursing staff and facilities for women
		47	60		78.33/100

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	District Prison
	Location	Sonepat, Haryana

1 Expansion and Renovation of Existing Jails					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	7	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
1.2	Quality of construction of barracks	7	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	Need further improvement
1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	7	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	Need further improvements to replace dilapidated structures especially toilets, kitchen, etc
1.4	Cost effectiveness of construction.	6	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	
1.5	Level to which overcrowding has been addressed. (benefits, living conditions)	6	10	Ratio of barrack capacity to inmate strength Ratio of no of toilets to inmate strength	Need improvements to replace old ones
1.6	Level of Utilization of facilities, Responsiveness and adequacy of Maintenance requirements	6	10	Extent of Utilization of new construction - G Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance - M Adequacy/Quality of maintenance - M	Maintenance provisions need improvement
1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	0	NA	Availability of separate kitchen Crèche Facilities for pregnant women	Need barracks for 50 women and crèche

1.8	Adequacy of Medical/Hospital facilities at the prison	6	10	Availability of hospital Availability of full time Staff Medical Staff to inmate ratio No of beds available Availability of ambulance	Need a 20 bed hospital with equipment and furniture. Also need dental equipment and visiting dentist
1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	6	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:8. Staff shortage of 21.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	6	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	Need vehicle, furniture, etc
		57	90		63.33/100
2 Sanitation & Water Supply in Prison					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
2.1	Quality of water supply system	7	10	135 LPCD	70-100 LPCD
2.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10		
2.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	6	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Need improvement
2.4	Adequacy of number of toilets to the actual number of prisoners	6	10	Toilet to inmate ratio No of toilets not in order	1:10 day time, 1:25 night time. Bathroom to prisoner ratio is 1:13
2.5	Adequacy of septic tank/sewerage system	6	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Need improvement
2.6	Health conditions at the prison	6	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	No segregation facility. Need improvement
		38	60		63.33/100